

2005 IOWA CODE SUPPLEMENT

Containing

Sections of the Laws of Iowa
of a General and Permanent Nature
Enacted, Amended, Repealed or
otherwise affected by the
2005 Regular Session
of the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE
STATE OF IOWA



Published under the authority of Iowa Code chapter 2B
by the
Legislative Services Agency
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IOWA
Des Moines
2005



PREFACE TO 2005 IOWA CODE SUPPLEMENT

This 2005 Iowa Code Supplement is published pursuant to Code chapter 2B. The Supplement includes sections of the laws of Iowa enacted, amended, repealed, or otherwise affected by the 2005 regular session of the Eighty-first Iowa General Assembly or by an earlier session if the effective date was deferred, arranged in the numerical sequence of the 2005 Iowa Code. The Supplement does not include temporary sections, such as appropriation sections, which are not to be codified.

EFFECTIVE DATES. Except as otherwise indicated in the text or in a footnote, the new sections, amendments, and repeals were effective on or before July 1, 2005. See the 2005 Iowa Acts to determine specific effective dates not shown.

NOTES. A source note following each new or amended section refers to the appropriate chapter and section number in the Iowa Acts where the new section or amendment can be found in the form it had upon passage. Repeals are indicated in the form used in the 2005 Code. A footnote may follow the source note or repeal. A footnote to an amended section usually refers only to the amended part and not necessarily to the entire section as printed. Many of the footnotes from the 2005 Code are not included but will be corrected as necessary and appear in the 2007 Code. Following the source note or footnote for a new or amended section is an explanatory note to indicate whether the section or a part of it is new, or was amended, stricken, stricken and rewritten, or renumbered.

EDITORIAL DECISIONS. If multiple amendments were enacted to a section or part of a section, all changes that were duplicative or otherwise did not appear to conflict were harmonized as required under sections 2B.13 and 4.11 of the Code. If multiple amendments conflicted, a strike or repeal prevailed over an amendment to the same material. If multiple amendments were irreconcilable, the amendment that was last or latest in date of enactment was codified as provided in section 2B.13 of the Code. At the end of this Supplement are Code editor's notes which explain the major editorial decisions. Section 2B.13 of the Code governs the ongoing revision of gender references, authorizes other editorial changes, and provides for the effective date of editorial changes.

INDEX AND TABLES. A subject matter index to new or amended sections, a table of the disposition of the 2005 Acts and any previous years' Acts codified in this Supplement, a table of corresponding sections from the 2005 Code to the 2005 Code Supplement, and conversion tables of 2005 Senate and House enactment numbers to Acts chapter numbers also appear at the end of this Supplement.

RETENTION OF CODE SUPPLEMENT VOLUMES. Users who maintain libraries of previous years' biennial hardbound Codes of Iowa should also retain the Iowa Code Supplement volumes, as the Code Supplements contain Code editor's notes, footnotes, and other aids which are not included in the subsequent hardbound Code.

Because the Iowa General Assembly meets annually, the Supplement also serves as the only record of the original codification of statutes effective in an odd-numbered year if those statutes are amended or repealed in the next even-numbered year.

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Printed with Soy Ink on Recycled Paper



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IOWA CODE SUPPLEMENT

2005

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

2.10 Salaries and expenses — members of general assembly.

Members of the general assembly shall receive salaries and expenses as provided by this section.

1. Every member of the general assembly except the presiding officer of the senate, the speaker of the house, the majority and minority floor leader of each house, and the president pro tempore of the senate and speaker pro tempore of the house, shall receive an annual salary of twenty thousand one hundred twenty dollars for the year 1997 and subsequent years while serving as a member of the general assembly. In addition, each such member shall receive the sum of eighty-six dollars per day for expenses of office, except travel, for each day the general assembly is in session commencing with the first day of a legislative session and ending with the day of final adjournment of each legislative session as indicated by the journals of the house and senate, except that if the length of the first regular session of the general assembly exceeds one hundred ten calendar days and the second regular session exceeds one hundred calendar days, the payments shall be made only for one hundred ten calendar days for the first session and one hundred calendar days for the second session. Members from Polk county shall receive sixty-five dollars per day. Each member shall receive a two hundred dollar per month allowance for legislative district constituency postage, travel, telephone costs, and other expenses. Travel expenses shall be paid at the rate established by section 8A.363 for actual travel in going to and returning from the seat of government by the nearest traveled route for not more than one time per week during a legislative session unless the general assembly otherwise provides.

2. The speaker of the house, presiding officer of the senate, and the majority and minority floor leader of each house shall each receive an annual salary of thirty-one thousand thirty dollars for the year 1997 and subsequent years while serving in

that capacity. The president pro tempore of the senate and the speaker pro tempore of the house shall receive an annual salary of twenty-one thousand two hundred ninety dollars for the year 1997 and subsequent years while serving in that capacity. Expense and travel allowances shall be the same for the speaker of the house and the presiding officer of the senate, the president pro tempore of the senate and the speaker pro tempore of the house, and the majority and minority leader of each house as provided for other members of the general assembly.

3. When a vacancy occurs and the term of any member of the general assembly is not completed, the member shall receive a salary or compensation proportional to the length of the member's service computed to the nearest whole month. A successor elected to fill such vacancy shall receive a salary or compensation proportional to the successor's length of service computed to the nearest whole month commencing with such time as the successor is officially determined to have succeeded to such office.

4. The director of the department of administrative services shall pay the travel and expenses of the members of the general assembly commencing with the first pay period after the names of such persons are officially certified. The salaries of the members of the general assembly shall be paid pursuant to any of the following alternative methods:

- a. During each month of the year at the same time state employees are paid.
- b. During each pay period during the first six months of each calendar year.
- c. During the first six months of each calendar year by allocating two-thirds of the annual salary to the pay periods during those six months and one-third of the annual salary to the pay periods during the second six months of a calendar year. Each member of the general assembly shall file with the director of the department of administra-

tive services a statement as to the method the member selects for receiving payment of salary. The presiding officers of the two houses of the general assembly shall jointly certify to the director of the department of administrative services the names of the members, officers, and employees of their respective houses and the salaries and mileage to which each is entitled. Travel and expense allowances shall be paid upon the submission of vouchers to the director of the department of administrative services indicating a claim for the same.

5. In addition to the salaries and expenses authorized by this section, a member of the general assembly shall be paid eighty-six dollars per day, and necessary travel and actual expenses incurred in attending meetings for which per diem or expenses are authorized by law for members of the general assembly who serve on statutory boards, commissions, or councils, and for standing or interim committee or subcommittee meetings subject to the provisions of section 2.14, or when on authorized legislative business when the general assembly is not in session. However, if a member of the general assembly is engaged in authorized legislative business at a location other than at the seat of government during the time the general assembly is in session, payment may be made for the actual transportation and lodging costs incurred because of the business. Such per diem or expenses shall be paid promptly from funds appropriated pursuant to section 2.12.

6. If a special session of the general assembly is convened, members of the general assembly shall receive, in addition to their annual salaries, the sum of eighty-six dollars per day for each day the general assembly is actually in special session, and the same travel allowances and expenses as authorized by this section. A member of the general assembly shall receive the additional per diem, travel allowances and expenses only for the days of attendance during a special session.

7. A member of the general assembly may return to the state treasury all or a part of the salary, per diem, or expenses paid to the member pursuant to this section. The member may specify the public use for the returned money. A member has no income tax liability for that portion of the member's salary or per diem which is returned to the state treasury pursuant to this subsection. The administrative officer of each house shall provide a form at the convening of each legislative session to allow legislators to return any portion of their salaries or expenses according to this section.

8. Commencing upon the convening of the Seventy-eighth General Assembly in January 1999, the annual salaries of members and officers of the general assembly, as the annual salaries existed during the preceding calendar year, shall be adjusted by an amount equal to the average of the annual cost-of-living pay adjustments negotiated

for the members of the collective bargaining units represented by the state police officers council labor union, the American federation of state, county, and municipal employees, and the Iowa united professionals for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1997. For the calendar year 2000, during the month of January, the annual salaries of members and officers of the general assembly shall be adjusted by an amount equal to the average of the annual cost-of-living pay adjustments received by the members of those collective bargaining units for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1998. The annual salaries determined for the members and officers as provided in this section for the calendar year 2000 shall remain in effect for subsequent calendar years until otherwise provided by the general assembly.

For future amendments to subsections 1, 2, 5, and 6, effective upon the convening of the Eighty-second General Assembly in January 2007, see 2005 Acts, ch 177, §14, 16

Section not amended; footnote added

2.40 Membership in state insurance plans.

1. A member of the general assembly may elect to become a member of a state group insurance plan for employees of the state established under chapter 509A subject to the following conditions:

a. The member shall be eligible for all state group insurance plans on the basis of enrollment rules established for full-time state employees excluded from collective bargaining as provided in chapter 20.

b. The member shall pay the premium for the plan selected on the same basis as a full-time state employee excluded from collective bargaining as provided in chapter 20.

c. The member shall authorize a payroll deduction of the premium due according to the member's pay plan selected pursuant to section 2.10, subsection 4.

d. The premium rate shall be the same as the premium rate paid by a state employee for the plan selected.

A member of the general assembly may elect to become a member of a state group insurance plan. A member of the general assembly may continue membership in a state group insurance plan without reapplication during the member's tenure as a member of consecutive general assemblies. For the purpose of electing to become a member of the state health or medical service group insurance plan, a member of the general assembly has the status of a "new hire", full-time state employee following each election of that member in a general or special election, or during the first subsequent annual open enrollment. In lieu of membership in a state health or medical group insurance plan, a member of the general assembly may elect to receive reimbursement for the costs paid by the member for a continuation of a group coverage (COBRA) health or medical insurance plan. The

member shall apply for reimbursement by submitting evidence of payment for a COBRA health or medical insurance plan. The maximum reimbursement shall be no greater than the state's contribution for health or medical insurance family plan II. A member of the general assembly who elects to become a member of a state health or medical group insurance plan shall be exempted from preexisting medical condition waiting periods. A member of the general assembly may change programs or coverage under the state health or medical service group insurance plan during the month of January of odd-numbered years, but program and coverage change selections shall be subject to the enrollment rules established for full-time state employees excluded from collective bargaining as provided in chapter 20. A person who has been a member of the general assembly for two years and who has elected to be a member of a state health or medical group insurance plan may continue to be a member of such state health or medical group insurance plan by requesting continuation in writing to the finance officer within thirty-one days after leaving office. The continuing former member of the general assembly shall pay the total premium for the state plan and shall have the same rights to change programs or coverage as state employees. In the event of the death of a former member of the general assembly who has elected to continue to be a member of a state health or medical group insurance plan, the surviving spouse of the former member whose insurance would otherwise terminate because of the death of the former member may elect to continue to be a member of such state health or medical group insurance plan by requesting continuation in writing to the finance officer within thirty-one days after the death of the former member. The surviving spouse of the former member shall pay the total premium for the state plan and shall have the same rights to change programs or coverage as state employees. For purposes of this paragraph, health or medical programs or coverage and dental programs or coverage are to be treated separately and the rights to change programs or coverage apply only to the type of programs or coverage that the continuing former member has elected to continue. This paragraph shall not be construed to permit a former member to become a member of a state health or medical group insurance plan providing programs or coverage of a type that the former member did not elect to continue pursuant to this paragraph.

2. A part-time employee of the general assem-

bly may elect to become a member of a state group insurance plan for employees of the state established under chapter 509A subject to the following conditions:

a. The part-time employee shall be eligible for all state group insurance plans on the basis of enrollment rules established for full-time state employees excluded from collective bargaining as provided in chapter 20 and shall have the same rights to change programs or coverage as are afforded such state employees.

b. The part-time employee shall pay the total premium.

c. A part-time employee may continue membership in a state group insurance plan without reapplication during the employee's employment during consecutive sessions of the general assembly. For the purpose of electing to become a member of the state group insurance plan, a part-time employee of the general assembly has the status of a "new hire", full-time state employee when the employee is initially eligible or during the first subsequent enrollment change period.

d. (1) A part-time employee of the general assembly who elects membership in a state group insurance plan shall state each year whether the membership is to extend through the interim period between consecutive sessions of the general assembly.

(2) If the membership is to extend through the interim period the part-time employee shall authorize payment of the total annual premium through direct payment of the monthly premium for the plan selected to the state group insurance plan provider.

(3) The part-time employee shall notify the finance officer within thirty-one days after the conclusion of the general assembly whether the person's decision to extend the membership through the interim period is confirmed.

e. A member of a state group insurance plan pursuant to this subsection shall have the same rights upon final termination of employment as a part-time employee as are afforded full-time state employees excluded from collective bargaining as provided in chapter 20.

f. A part-time employee of the general assembly who elects membership in a state life insurance plan shall authorize payment of the premium through a total of two payments during each annual period made to the department of administrative services on dates prescribed by the department.

2005 Acts, ch 52, §1
Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

CHAPTER 2B

LEGAL PUBLICATIONS

2B.5 Duties of administrative code editor.

The administrative code editor shall:

1. Cause the Iowa administrative bulletin and the Iowa administrative code to be published as provided in chapter 17A.

2. Cause the Iowa court rules to be published and distributed, as directed by the supreme court after consultation with the legislative council. The Iowa court rules shall consist of all rules prescribed by the supreme court. The Iowa court rules and supplements to the court rules shall be priced as provided in section 2A.5.

3. Cause to be published annually a correct list of state officers and deputies; members of boards and commissions; justices of the supreme court, judges of the court of appeals, and judges of the district courts including district associate judges and judicial magistrates; and members of the general assembly. The office of the governor shall cooperate in the preparation of the list.

4. Notify the administrative rules coordinator if a rule is not in proper style or form.

5. Perform other duties as directed by the director of the legislative services agency, the legislative council, or the administrative rules review committee and as provided by law.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §1
See §7.17, 17A.6
Subsection 3 amended

2B.12 Iowa Code and Code Supplement.

1. A new Iowa Code shall be issued as soon as possible after the final adjournment of the second regular session of the general assembly. A new Code Supplement shall be issued as soon as possible after the first regular session of the general assembly. A Code Supplement may be issued after a special session of the general assembly or as required by the legislative council.

2. The entire Iowa Code shall be maintained on a computer database which shall be updated as soon as possible after each session of the general assembly. The Iowa Code and Code Supplement shall be prepared and printed on a good quality of paper in one or more volumes, in the manner determined by the Iowa Code editor in accordance with the policies of the legislative council, as provided in section 2.42.

3. An edition of the Iowa Code or Code Supplement shall contain each Code section in its new or amended form. However, a new section or amendment which does not take effect until after the probable publication date of a succeeding Iowa Code or Code Supplement may be deferred for publication in that succeeding Iowa Code or Code Supplement. The sections shall be inserted in

each edition in a logical order as determined by the Iowa Code editor in accordance with the policies of the legislative council.

4. Each section of an Iowa Code or Code Supplement shall be indicated by a number printed in boldface type and shall have an appropriate headnote printed in boldface type.

5. Appropriate historical references or source notes may be placed following each section.

6. The Iowa Code published after the second regular session of the general assembly shall include:

- a. An analysis of the Code by titles and chapters.
- b. The Declaration of Independence.
- c. The Articles of Confederation.
- d. The Constitution of the United States.
- e. The laws of the United States relating to the authentication of records.
- f. The Constitution of the State of Iowa, original and codified versions.
- g. The Act admitting Iowa into the union as a state.

h. A chapter title, number, and chapter analysis at the head of each chapter. The chapter number shall be printed at the top of each page.

i. All of the statutes of Iowa of a general and permanent nature, except as provided in subsection 3.

j. A comprehensive index and a summary index covering the Constitution and statutes of the State of Iowa.

7. The Code Supplement published after the first regular session of the general assembly shall include:

a. All of the statutes of Iowa of a general and permanent nature which were enacted or amended during that session, except as provided in subsection 3, and an indication of all sections repealed during that session, and any amendments to the Constitution of the State of Iowa approved by the voters at the preceding general election.

b. A chapter title and number for each chapter or part of a chapter included.

c. An index covering the material included.

8. A Code or Code Supplement may include appropriate tables showing the disposition of Acts of the general assembly, the corresponding sections from edition to edition of a Code or Code Supplement, and other reference material as determined by the Iowa Code editor in accordance with policies of the legislative council.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §2
See also §2.42
Subsection 8 amended

2B.17 Citations — official statutes.

1. The permanent and official printed versions

of the Iowa Codes and Code Supplements published subsequent to the adjournment of the 1982 regular session of the Sixty-ninth General Assembly shall be known and may be cited as “Iowa Code chapter (or section)”, or “Iowa Code Supplement chapter (or section)”, inserting the appropriate chapter or section number. If the year of edition is needed, it may be inserted before or after the words “Iowa Code” or “Iowa Code Supplement”. In Iowa publications, the word “Iowa” may be omitted if the meaning is clear.

2. The Acts of each general assembly shall be known as “Acts of the General Assembly, Session, Chapter (or File No.), Section” (inserting the appropriate numbers) and shall be cited as “. . . . Iowa Acts, chapter (or File No.), section” (inserting the appropriate year, chapter or file number, and section number).

3. The official printed versions of the Iowa Code, Iowa Code Supplement, and Iowa Acts published under authority of the state are the only authoritative publications of the statutes of this state. Other publications of the statutes of the state shall not be cited in the courts or in the reports or rules of the courts. The Iowa Code editor is the custodian of the official printed versions of the Iowa Code, Iowa Code Supplement, and Iowa Acts and may attest to and authenticate any por-

tion of those official printed versions for purposes of admitting a portion of the official printed version in any court or office of any state, territory, or possession of the United States or in a foreign jurisdiction.

4. The Iowa administrative code and the Iowa administrative bulletin shall be cited as provided in section 17A.6.

5. The printed version of the Iowa administrative code is the permanent publication of administrative rules in this state and the Iowa administrative bulletin and the Iowa administrative code published pursuant to chapter 17A are the official publications of the administrative rules of this state, and are the only authoritative publications of the administrative rules of this state. Other publications of the administrative rules of this state shall not be cited in the courts or in the reports or rules of the courts. The Iowa administrative code editor is the custodian of the official printed versions of the Iowa administrative code and the Iowa administrative bulletin and may attest to and authenticate any portion of those official printed versions for purposes of admitting a portion of the official printed version in any court or office of any state, territory, or possession of the United States or in a foreign jurisdiction.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §3
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 2C

CITIZENS’ AIDE

2C.13 No investigation — notice to complainant.

If the citizens’ aide decides not to investigate, the complainant shall be informed of the reasons for the decision. If the citizens’ aide decides to investigate, the complainant and the agency shall be notified of the decision. After completing consideration of a complaint, whether or not it has been investigated, the citizens’ aide shall without delay inform the complainant of the fact, and if appropriate, shall inform the agency involved. The citizens’ aide shall on request of the complainant, and as appropriate, report the status of the investigation to the complainant.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §4
Section amended

2C.14 Institutionalized complainants.

A letter to the citizens’ aide from a person in a correctional institution, a hospital, or other institution under the control of an agency shall be immediately forwarded, unopened to the citizens’

aide by the institution where the writer of the letter is a resident. A letter from the citizens’ aide to such a person shall be immediately delivered, unopened to the person.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §5
Section amended

2C.17 Publication of conclusions.

The citizens’ aide may publish the conclusions, recommendations, and suggestions and transmit them to the governor or the general assembly or any of its committees. When publishing an opinion adverse to an agency or official the citizens’ aide shall, unless excused by the agency or official affected, include with the opinion any unedited reply made by the agency.

Any conclusions, recommendations, and suggestions so published may at the same time be made available to the news media or others who may be concerned.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §6
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 3

STATUTES AND RELATED MATTERS

3.3 Headnotes and historical references.

Proper headnotes may be placed at the beginning of a section of a bill or a Code section, and at the end of a Code section there may be placed a reference to the section number of the Code, or any Iowa Act from which the matter of the Code section was taken. However, except as provided in

the uniform commercial code, section 554.1109, neither said headnotes nor said historical references shall be considered as a part of the law as enacted.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §7
Section amended

CHAPTER 4

CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTES

4.1 Rules.

In the construction of the statutes, the following rules shall be observed, unless such construction would be inconsistent with the manifest intent of the general assembly, or repugnant to the context of the statute:

1. *Appellate court.* The term “*appellate court*” means and includes both the supreme court and the court of appeals. Where an act, omission, right, or liability is by statute conditioned upon the filing of a decision by an appellate court, the term means any final decision of either the supreme court or the court of appeals.

2. *“Child”* includes child by adoption.

3. *Clerk — clerk’s office.* The word “*clerk*” means clerk of the court in which the action or proceeding is brought or is pending; and the words “*clerk’s office*” mean the office of that clerk.

4. *Consanguinity and affinity.* Degrees of consanguinity and affinity shall be computed according to the civil law.

5. *“Court employee”* and *“employee of the judicial branch”* include every officer or employee of the judicial branch except a judicial officer.

6. *Deed — bond — indenture — undertaking.* The word “*deed*” is applied to an instrument conveying lands, but does not imply a sealed instrument; and the words “*bond*” and “*indenture*” do not necessarily imply a seal, and the word “*undertaking*” means a promise or security in any form.

7. *Executor — administrator.* The term “*executor*” includes administrator, and the term “*administrator*” includes executor, where the subject matter justifies such use.

8. *Figures and words.* If there is a conflict between figures and words in expressing a number, the words govern.

9. *Highway — road.* The words “*highway*” and “*road*” include public bridges, and may be held equivalent to the words “*county way*”, “*county road*”, “*common road*”, and “*state road*”.

9A. *“Internet”* means the federated international system that is composed of allied electronic communication networks linked by telecommunication channels, that uses standardized protocols, and that facilitates electronic communication services, including but not limited to use of the world wide web; the transmission of electronic mail or messages; the transfer of files and data or other electronic information; and the transmission of voice, image, and video.

10. *Issue.* The word “*issue*” as applied to descent of estates includes all lawful lineal descendants.

11. *Joint authority.* Words giving a joint authority to three or more public officers or other persons shall be construed as giving such authority to a majority of them, unless it be otherwise expressed in the Act giving the authority.

12. *“Judicial officer”* means a supreme court justice, a judge of the court of appeals, a district judge, a district associate judge, an associate juvenile judge, an associate probate judge, or a magistrate. The term also includes a person who is temporarily serving as a justice, judge, or magistrate as permitted by section 602.1612 or 602.9206.

13. *Land — real estate.* The word “*land*” and the phrases “*real estate*” and “*real property*” include lands, tenements, hereditaments, and all rights thereto and interests therein, equitable as well as legal.

13A. *“Livestock”* includes but is not limited to an animal classified as an ostrich, rhea, or emu.

14. *“Magistrate”* means a judicial officer appointed under chapter 602, article 6, part 4.

15. Reserved.

16. *Month — year — A.D.* The word “*month*” means a calendar month, and the word “*year*” and the abbreviation “*A.D.*” are equivalent to the expression “*year of our Lord*”.

17. *Number and gender.* Unless otherwise specifically provided by law the singular includes the plural, and the plural includes the singular.

Words of one gender include the other genders.

18. *Numerals — figures.* The Roman numerals and the Arabic figures are to be taken as parts of the English language.

19. *Oath — affirmation.* The word “oath” includes affirmation in all cases where an affirmation may be substituted for an oath, and in like cases the word “swear” includes “affirm”.

20. *Person.* Unless otherwise provided by law, “person” means individual, corporation, limited liability company, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership or association, or any other legal entity.

21. *Personal property.* The words “personal property” include money, goods, chattels, evidences of debt, and things in action.

21A. *Persons with mental illness.* The words “persons with mental illness” include persons with psychosis, persons who are severely depressed, and persons with any type of mental disease or mental disorder, except that mental illness does not refer to mental retardation as defined in section 222.2, or to insanity, diminished responsibility, or mental incompetency as defined and used in the Iowa criminal code or in the rules of criminal procedure, Iowa court rules. A person who is hospitalized or detained for treatment of mental illness shall not be deemed or presumed to be incompetent in the absence of a finding of incompetence made pursuant to section 229.27.

22. *Population.* The word “population” where used in this Code or any statute means the population shown by the latest preceding certified federal census, unless otherwise specifically provided.

23. “*Preceding*” and “*following*” when used by way of reference to a chapter or other part of a statute mean the next preceding or next following chapter or other part.

24. *Property.* The word “property” includes personal and real property.

25. *Quorum.* A quorum of a public body is a majority of the number of members fixed by statute.

26. *Repeal — effect of.* The repeal of a statute, after it becomes effective, does not revive a statute previously repealed, nor affect any right which has accrued, any duty imposed, any penalty incurred, or any proceeding commenced, under or by virtue of the statute repealed.

27. “*Rule*” includes “*regulation*”.

28. *Seal.* Where the seal of a court, public office or officer, or public or private corporation, may be required to be affixed to any paper, the word “seal” shall include an impression upon the paper alone, as well as upon wax or a wafer affixed there-to or an official ink stamp if a notarial seal.

29. *Series.* If a statute refers to a series of numbers or letters, the first and the last numbers or letters are included.

30. *Shall, must, and may.* Unless otherwise

specifically provided by the general assembly, whenever the following words are used in a statute enacted after July 1, 1971, their meaning and application shall be:

a. The word “*shall*” imposes a duty.

b. The word “*must*” states a requirement.

c. The word “*may*” confers a power.

31. *Sheriff.* The term “*sheriff*” may be extended to any person performing the duties of the sheriff, either generally or in special cases.

32. *State.* The word “*state*”, when applied to the different parts of the United States, includes the District of Columbia and the territories, and the words “*United States*” may include the said district and territories.

33. *Tense.* Words in the present tense include the future.

34. *Time — legal holidays.* In computing time, the first day shall be excluded and the last included, unless the last falls on Sunday, in which case the time prescribed shall be extended so as to include the whole of the following Monday. However, when by the provisions of a statute or rule prescribed under authority of a statute, the last day for the commencement of an action or proceedings, the filing of a pleading or motion in a pending action or proceedings, or the perfecting or filing of an appeal from the decision or award of a court, board, commission, or official falls on a Saturday, a Sunday, a day on which the office of the clerk of the district court is closed in whole or in part pursuant to the authority of the supreme court, the first day of January, the third Monday in January, the twelfth day of February, the third Monday in February, the last Monday in May, the fourth day of July, the first Monday in September, the eleventh day of November, the fourth Thursday in November, the twenty-fifth day of December, and the following Monday when any of the foregoing named legal holidays fall on a Sunday, and any day appointed or recommended by the governor of Iowa or the president of the United States as a day of fasting or thanksgiving, the time shall be extended to include the next day which the office of the clerk of the court or the office of the board, commission, or official is open to receive the filing of a commencement of an action, pleading or a motion in a pending action or proceeding, or the perfecting or filing of an appeal.

35. “*United States*” includes all the states.

36. The word “*week*” means seven consecutive days.

37. *Will.* The word “*will*” includes codicils.

38. *Words and phrases.* Words and phrases shall be construed according to the context and the approved usage of the language; but technical words and phrases, and such others as may have acquired a peculiar and appropriate meaning in law, shall be construed according to such meaning.

39. *Written — in writing — signature.* The words “*written*” and “*in writing*” may include any mode of representing words or letters in general

use, and include an electronic record as defined in section 554D.103. A signature, when required by law, must be made by the writing or markings of the person whose signature is required. “*Signature*” includes an electronic signature as defined in section 554D.103. If a person is unable due to a physical disability to make a written signature or mark, that person may substitute either of the following in lieu of a signature required by law:

a. The name of the person with a disability written by another upon the request and in the presence of the person with a disability.

b. A rubber stamp reproduction of the name or facsimile of the actual signature when adopted by the person with a disability for all purposes requiring a signature and then only when affixed by that person or another upon request and in the presence of the person with a disability.

40. The word “*year*” means twelve consecutive months.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §1

Similar provision on population, §9F.6

Transition provisions for court reorganization in chapter 602, article 11
Subsection 39, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 7A

OFFICIAL REPORTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

7A.27 Other necessary publications — when necessary to sell.

Other miscellaneous documents, reports, bulletins, books, and booklets may be published that are needed for the use of the various officials and departments of state, or are of value for the information of the general assembly or the public, in form and number most useful and convenient, to be determined by the director of the department of administrative services.

When such publications, paid for by public funds furnished by the state, contain reprints of statutes or rules, or both, they shall be sold and distributed at cost by the department ordering the publication if the cost per publication is one dollar or more, unless a central library or depository is established. Such publications shall be obtained from the director of the department of administrative services on requisition by the department ordering the publication, and the selling price, if any, shall

be determined by the director of the department of administrative services by dividing the total cost of printing, paper, distribution, and binding by the number printed. The price shall be set at the nearest multiple of ten to the quotient thus obtained. Distribution of such publications shall be made by the director gratis to public officers, purchasers of licenses from state departments required by statute, and departments. Funds from the sale of such publications shall be deposited monthly in the general fund of the state, except the cost of distribution shall be deposited in the printing revolving fund established in section 8A.345. This section does not apply to the printed versions of the official legal publications listed in section 2A.5.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §8

Additional geological reports, §456.9

Publication of director of institutions bulletins, §218.46

Publication of parts of Code or administrative code, §2B.21

Unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

CHAPTER 7C

PRIVATE ACTIVITY BOND ALLOCATION ACT

7C.3 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Allocation*” means that portion of the state ceiling which is allocated and certified to a political subdivision hereby or by the governor’s designee pursuant to section 7C.8 with respect to an issue of bonds for a specific project or purpose.

2. “*Bond*” or “*private activity bond*” means a private activity bond as defined in section 141 of the Internal Revenue Code.

3. “*Carryforward project*” means a carryforward project or carryforward purpose as defined in section 146(f) of the Internal Revenue Code.

4. “*First-time farmer*” means a first-time farmer as defined in section 147(c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

5. “*Governor’s designee*” means the person, department, or authority designated by the governor to administer this chapter.

6. “*Internal Revenue Code*” means the Internal Revenue Code as defined in section 422.3.

7. “*Political subdivision*” means a political subdivision, authority, or department of the state which is authorized under the laws of the state to issue private activity bonds.

8. “*Qualified mortgage bond*” means a qualified mortgage bond as defined in section 143(a) of

the Internal Revenue Code.

9. “*Qualified residential rental project bond*” means a qualified residential rental project bond as defined in section 142(d) of the Internal Revenue Code.

10. “*Qualified small issue bond*” means a qualified small issue bond as defined in section 144(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

11. “*Qualified student loan bond*” means a qualified student loan bond as defined in section 144(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

12. “*State ceiling*” means the same as defined in section 146(d) of the Internal Revenue Code.

2005 Acts, ch 30, §1

NEW subsection 9 and former subsections 9 – 11 renumbered as 10 – 12

7C.4A Allocation of state ceiling.

For each calendar year, the state ceiling shall be allocated among bonds issued for various purposes as follows:

1. Thirty percent of the state ceiling shall be allocated solely to the Iowa finance authority for any of the following purposes:

a. Issuing qualified mortgage bonds.

b. Reallocating the amount, or any portion thereof, to another qualified political subdivision for the purpose of issuing qualified mortgage bonds.

c. Exchanging the allocation, or any portion thereof, for the authority to issue mortgage credit certificates by election under section 25(c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

d. Issuing qualified residential rental project bonds.

However, at any time during the calendar year the executive director of the Iowa finance authority may determine that a lesser amount need be allocated to the Iowa finance authority and on that date this lesser amount shall be the amount allocated to the authority and the excess shall be allocated under subsection 7.

2. Twelve percent of the state ceiling shall be allocated to bonds issued to carry out programs established under chapters 260C, 260E, and 260F. However, at any time during the calendar year the director of the Iowa department of economic development may determine that a lesser amount need be allocated and on that date this lesser amount shall be the amount allocated for those programs

and the excess shall be allocated under subsection 7.

3. Sixteen percent of the state ceiling shall be allocated to qualified student loan bonds. However, at any time during the calendar year the governor’s designee, with the approval of the Iowa student loan liquidity corporation, may determine that a lesser amount need be allocated to qualified student loan bonds and on that date the lesser amount shall be the amount allocated for those bonds and the excess shall be allocated under subsection 7.

4. Twenty-one percent of the state ceiling shall be allocated to qualified small issue bonds issued for first-time farmers. However, at any time during the calendar year the governor’s designee, with the approval of the Iowa agricultural development authority, may determine that a lesser amount need be allocated to qualified small issue bonds for first-time farmers and on that date this lesser amount shall be the amount allocated for those bonds and the excess shall be allocated under subsection 7.

5. Eighteen percent of the state ceiling shall be allocated to bonds issued by political subdivisions to finance a qualified industry or industries for the manufacturing, processing, or assembly of agricultural or manufactured products even though the processed products may require further treatment before delivery to the ultimate consumer.

6. During the period of January 1 through June 30, three percent of the state ceiling shall be reserved for private activity bonds issued by political subdivisions, the proceeds of which are used by the issuing political subdivisions.

7. *a.* The amount of the state ceiling which is not otherwise allocated under subsections 1 through 5, and after June 30, the amount of the state ceiling reserved under subsection 6 and not allocated, shall be allocated to all bonds requiring an allocation under section 146 of the Internal Revenue Code without priority for any type of bond over another, except as otherwise provided in sections 7C.5 and 7C.11.

b. The population of the state shall be determined in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code.

2005 Acts, ch 30, §2

Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 7D

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

7D.15 Public policy research foundation.

1. The public policy research foundation is created for the purpose of conducting studies and making recommendations on critical and long-term issues needing the attention of state government. The foundation is authorized to establish

an endowment fund to assist in the financing of its activities. The foundation may exercise any power authorized by chapter 504 and this section.

2. The executive council shall cause a public policy research foundation to be created under chapter 504 and this section. The foundation shall

be created so that donations and bequests to it qualify as tax deductible under the federal and state income tax laws. The foundation is not a state agency and shall not exercise any sovereign power of the state. The state is not liable for any debts of the foundation.

3. The public policy research foundation shall have a board of directors of ten members. One member shall be appointed by the state board of regents and one member shall be appointed by the Iowa association of independent colleges and universities. Four members shall be appointed by the governor and four members shall be appointed by the legislative council, one by each appointing authority representing the interests of each of the following four categories:

- a. Business.
- b. Labor.
- c. Community-based organizations.
- d. Farming.

4. The terms of the members of the board of directors shall be two years beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30. A vacancy on the board shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment for the remainder of the term. Not more than two of the governor's appointees and

two of the legislative council's appointees, respectively, shall be of the same gender or of the same political party.

5. The governor, the legislative council by motion, and the general assembly by concurrent resolution may request that studies be conducted by the public policy research foundation. The board of directors of the foundation shall establish the priorities of the research requests based upon available financial resources.

6. For the purposes of this section "*community-based organizations*" means private nonprofit organizations which are representative of communities or significant segments of communities. Examples include United Way of America, neighborhood groups and organizations, community action agencies, community development corporations, vocational rehabilitation organizations, rehabilitation facilities as defined in section 7, subsection 10, of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, tribal governments, and agencies serving youth, persons with disabilities, displaced homemakers, or on-reservation Indians.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A references stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

CHAPTER 7E

EXECUTIVE BRANCH ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

7E.5 Principal departments and primary responsibilities.

1. The principal central departments of the executive branch as established by law are listed in this section for central reference purposes as follows:

a. The department of management, created in section 8.4, which has primary responsibility for coordination of state policy planning, management of interagency programs, economic reports, and program development.

b. The department of administrative services, created in section 8A.102, which has primary responsibility for the management and coordination of the major resources of state government.

c. The department of revenue, created in section 421.2, which has primary responsibility for revenue collection and revenue law compliance.

d. The department of inspections and appeals, created in section 10A.102, which has primary responsibility for coordinating the conducting of various inspections, investigations, appeals, hearings, and audits.

e. The department of agriculture and land stewardship, created in section 159.2, which has primary responsibility for encouraging, promoting, and advancing the interests of agriculture and allied industries. The secretary of agriculture is

the director of the department of agriculture and land stewardship.

f. The department of commerce, created in section 546.2, which has primary responsibility for business and professional regulatory, service, and licensing functions.

g. The Iowa department of economic development, created in section 15.105, which has primary responsibility for programs for carrying out the economic development policies of the state.

h. The department of workforce development, created in section 84A.1, which has primary responsibility for administering the laws relating to unemployment compensation insurance, job placement and training, employment safety, labor standards, workers' compensation, and related matters.

i. The department of human services, created in section 217.1, which has primary responsibility for services to individuals to promote the well-being and the social and economic development of the people of the state.

j. The Iowa department of public health, created in chapter 135, which has primary responsibility for supervision of public health programs, promotion of public hygiene and sanitation, treatment and prevention of substance abuse, and enforcement of related laws.

k. The department of elder affairs, created in section 231.21, which has primary responsibility for leadership and program management for programs which serve the senior citizens of the state.

l. The department of cultural affairs, created in section 303.1, which has primary responsibility for managing the state's interests in the areas of the arts, history, the state archives and records program, and other cultural matters.

m. The department of education, created in section 256.1, which has primary responsibility for supervising public education at the elementary and secondary levels and for supervising the community colleges.

n. The department of corrections, created in section 904.102, which has primary responsibility for corrections administration, corrections institutions, prison industries, and the development, funding, and monitoring of community-based corrections programs.

o. The department of public safety, created in section 80.1, which has primary responsibility for statewide law enforcement and public safety programs that complement and supplement local law enforcement agencies and local inspection services.

p. The department of public defense, created in section 29.1, which has primary responsibility for state military forces and emergency management.

q. The department of natural resources, created in section 455A.2, which has primary responsibility for state parks and forests, protecting the environment, and managing energy, fish, wildlife, and land and water resources.

r. The state department of transportation, created in section 307.2, which has primary responsibility for development and regulation of highway, railway, and air transportation throughout the state, including public transit.

s. The department of human rights, created in section 216A.1, which has primary responsibility for services relating to Latino persons, women, persons with disabilities, community action agencies, criminal and juvenile justice planning, the status of African-Americans, and deaf and hard-of-hearing persons.

t. In the area of higher education, an agency headed by the state board of regents and including all the institutions administered by the state board of regents, which has primary responsibility for state involvement in higher education.

u. The department for the blind, created in chapter 216B, which has primary responsibility for services relating to blind persons.

v. The department of veterans affairs. However, the commission of veterans affairs created in section 35A.2 shall have primary responsibility for state veterans affairs.

2. *a.* There is a civil rights commission, a public employment relations board, an interstate cooperation commission, an ethics and campaign

disclosure board, and an Iowa law enforcement academy.

b. The listing of additional state agencies in this subsection is for reference purposes only and is not exhaustive.

3. The responsibilities listed for each department and agency in this section are generally descriptive of the department's or agency's duties, are not all-inclusive, and do not exclude duties and powers specifically prescribed for by statute, or delegated to, each department or agency.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §1, 40
Subsection 1, paragraph v amended

7E.6 Compensation of members of boards, committees, commissions, and councils.

1. *a.* Any position of membership on any board, committee, commission, or council in the executive branch of state government which is compensated by the payment of a per diem to the holder of that position under statutory law shall be compensated at the rate of fifty dollars per diem, notwithstanding any other law to the contrary.

b. Reimbursement of expenses to the holder of any position governed by this subsection shall be as provided in the applicable law.

c. In regard to any board, committee, commission, or council which has its name or organizational location altered after January 1, 1986, the statutory provision on the subject of per diem compensation which was applicable to it on January 1, 1986, shall continue to govern such agency and its successor agency, notwithstanding the change in name or organizational location.

2. Any position of membership on any board, committee, commission, or council in the state government which has a compensation level limited to expenses only is eligible to receive, in addition to such actual expense reimbursement, an additional expense allowance of fifty dollars per day if the holder of any such position applies for such additional expense allowance and the holder of the position has an income level of one hundred fifty percent or less of the United States poverty level as defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services.

3. Any position of membership on the board of the Iowa lottery authority shall receive compensation of fifty dollars per day and expenses.

4. Any position of membership on the transportation commission shall be compensated at an annual rate of ten thousand dollars.

5. Any position of membership on the board of parole, the public employment relations board, the utilities board, the employment appeal board, and the property assessment appeal board shall be compensated as otherwise provided in law.

6. All of the compensation provisions of this section are subject to the proper appropriations being made in the state budget legislation.

7. It is the intent of the general assembly that this section shall be the governing provision on the subject of the compensation of any position of membership on any board, committee, commission, or council in the state government and that the provisions of this section shall govern over any

conflicting provision of law except provisions enacted subsequent to July 1, 1986, notwithstanding the provisions of section 4.7.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §119
For future repeal, effective July 1, 2013, of 2005 amendments to subsection 5, see 2005 Acts, ch 150, §134
Subsection 5 amended

CHAPTER 7J

CHARTER AGENCIES

7J.1 Charter agencies.

1. *Designation of charter agencies — purpose.* The governor may, by executive order, designate state departments or agencies, as described in section 7E.5, or the Iowa lottery authority established in chapter 99G, other than the department of administrative services or the department of management, as a charter agency by July 1, 2003. The designation of a charter agency shall be for a period of five years which shall terminate as of June 30, 2008. The purpose of designating a charter agency is to grant the agency additional authority as provided by this chapter while reducing the total appropriations to the agency.

2. *Charter agency directors.*

a. Prior to each fiscal year, or as soon thereafter as possible, the governor and each director of a designated charter agency shall enter into an annual performance agreement which shall set forth measurable organization and individual goals for the director in key operational areas of the director's agency. The annual performance agreement shall be made public and a copy of the agreement shall be submitted to the general assembly.

b. In addition to the authority granted the governor as to the appointment and removal of a director of an agency that is a charter agency, the governor may remove a director of a charter agency for misconduct or for failure to achieve the performance goals set forth in the annual performance agreement.

c. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the governor may set the salary of a director of a charter agency under the pay plan for exempt positions in the executive branch of government. In addition, the governor may authorize the payment of a bonus to a director of a charter agency in an amount not in excess of fifty percent of the director's annual rate of pay, based upon the governor's evaluation of the director's performance in relation to the goals set forth in the annual performance agreement.

d. A director of a charter agency may authorize the payment of bonuses to employees of the charter agency in a total amount not in excess of fifty percent of the director's annual rate of pay, based upon the director's evaluation of the em-

ployees' performance.

3. *Appropriations and asset management.*

a. It is the intent of the general assembly that state general fund operating appropriations to a charter agency for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2003, and ending June 30, 2004, shall be reduced from the appropriation that would otherwise have been enacted for that charter agency which, along with any additional generated revenue to the general fund of the state attributed to the reinvention process as determined by the department of management, over that already committed to the general fund of the state by a charter agency, will achieve an overall target of fifteen million dollars.

b. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, proceeds from the sale or lease of capital assets that are under the control of a charter agency shall be retained by the charter agency and used for such purposes within the scope of the responsibilities of the charter agency.

c. Notwithstanding section 8.33, one-half of all unencumbered or unobligated balances of appropriations made for each fiscal year of that fiscal period to the charter agency shall not revert to the state treasury or to the credit of the funds from which the appropriations were made.

d. For the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2003, and ending June 30, 2006, a charter agency is not subject to a uniform reduction ordered by the governor in accordance with section 8.31.

4. *Personnel management.*

a. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a charter agency shall not be subject to any limitation relating to the number of or pay grade assigned to its employees, including any limitation on the number of full-time equivalent positions as defined by section 8.36A.

b. A charter agency may waive any personnel rule and may exercise the authority granted to the department of administrative services relating to personnel management concerning employees of the charter agency, subject to any restrictions on such authority as to employees of the charter agency covered by a collective bargaining agreement. The exclusive representative of employees of a charter agency may enter into agreements with the charter agency to grant the charter

agency the authority described in this paragraph. A waiver of a rule pursuant to this subsection shall be indexed, filed, and made available for public inspection in the same manner as provided in section 17A.9A, subsection 4.

5. *Procurement and general services.* A charter agency may waive any administrative rule regarding procurement, fleet management, printing and copying, or maintenance of buildings and grounds, and may exercise the authority of the department of administrative services as it relates to the physical resources of the state. A waiver of a rule pursuant to this subsection shall be indexed, filed, and made available for public inspection in the same manner as provided in section 17A.9A, subsection 4.

6. *Information technology.* A charter agency may waive any administrative rule regarding the acquisition and use of information technology and may exercise the powers of the department of administrative services as it relates to information technology. A waiver of a rule pursuant to this subsection shall be indexed, filed, and made available for public inspection in the same manner as provided in section 17A.9A, subsection 4.

7. *Rule flexibility.*

a. A charter agency may temporarily waive or suspend the provisions of any administrative rule if strict compliance with the rule impacts the ability of the charter agency requesting the waiver or suspension to perform its duties in a more cost-efficient manner and the requirements of this subsection are met.

b. The procedure for granting a temporary waiver or suspension of any administrative rule shall be as follows:

(1) The charter agency may waive or suspend a rule if the agency finds, based on clear and convincing evidence, all of the following:

(a) The application of the rule poses an undue financial hardship on the applicable charter agency.

(b) The waiver or suspension from the requirements of a rule in the specific case would not prejudice the substantial legal rights of any person.

(c) Substantially equal protection of public health, safety, and welfare will be afforded by a means other than that prescribed in the particular rule for which the waiver or suspension is requested.

(d) The waiver or suspension would not result in a violation of due process, a violation of state or federal law, or a violation of the state or federal constitution.

(2) If a charter agency proposes to grant a waiver or suspension, the charter agency shall draft the waiver or suspension so as to provide the narrowest exception possible to the provisions of the rule and may place any condition on the waiver or suspension that the charter agency finds desirable to protect the public health, safety, and welfare. The charter agency shall then submit the

waiver or suspension to the administrative rules review committee for consideration at the committee's next scheduled meeting.

(3) The administrative rules review committee shall review the proposed waiver or suspension at the committee's next scheduled meeting following submission of the proposal and may either take no action or affirmatively approve the waiver or suspension, or delay the effective date of the waiver or suspension in the same manner as for rules as provided in section 17A.4, subsection 5, and section 17A.8, subsection 9. If the administrative rules review committee either approves or takes no action concerning the proposed waiver or suspension, the waiver or suspension may become effective no earlier than the day following the meeting. If the administrative rules review committee delays the effective date of the waiver or suspension but no further action is taken to rescind the waiver or suspension, the proposed waiver or suspension may become effective no earlier than upon the conclusion of the delay. The administrative rules review committee shall notify the applicable charter agency of its action concerning the proposed waiver or suspension.

(4) Copies of the grant or denial of a waiver or suspension under this subsection shall be filed and made available to the public by the applicable charter agency.

c. A waiver or suspension granted pursuant to this subsection shall be for a period of time not to exceed twelve months or until June 30, 2008, whichever first occurs, and as determined by the applicable charter agency. A renewal of a temporary waiver or suspension granted pursuant to this section shall be granted or denied in the same manner as the initial waiver or suspension.

8. *Executive council flexibility.* Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a charter agency shall not be required to obtain executive council approval for claims for expenses of attending conventions, out-of-state travel requests, and memberships in professional organizations.

9. *Appeal board flexibility.* Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a charter agency shall not be required to obtain state appeal board approval for payment of prior year claims from funds other than the general fund of the state.

10. *Reporting requirements.*

a. Each charter agency shall submit a written report to the general assembly by December 31 of each year summarizing the activities of the charter agency for the preceding fiscal year. The report shall include information concerning the expenditures of the agency and the number of filled full-time equivalent positions during the preceding fiscal year. The report shall include information relating to the actions taken by the agency pursuant to the authority granted by this section.

b. By January 15, 2008, the governor shall

submit a written report to the general assembly on the operation and effectiveness of this chapter and the costs and savings associated with the implementation of this chapter. The report shall include any recommendations about extending the chapter's effectiveness beyond June 30, 2008.

11. *Department of management review.* Each proposed waiver or suspension of an administrative rule as authorized by this section shall be submitted to the department of management for re-

view prior to the waiver or suspension becoming effective. The director of the department of management may disapprove the waiver or suspension if, based on clear and convincing evidence, the director determines that the suspension or waiver would result in an adverse financial impact on the state.

2005 Acts, ch 129, §1, 2
Subsection 3, paragraph d amended
NEW subsection 9 and former subsections 9 and 10 renumbered as 10 and 11

CHAPTER 7K

INSTITUTE FOR TOMORROW'S WORKFORCE

Chapter repealed July 1, 2015; see §7K.1

7K.1 Institute for tomorrow's workforce.

1. *Findings.* The general assembly finds that Iowa's children are this state's greatest asset and to improve the future for Iowa's children, it is necessary to focus elementary, secondary, and post-secondary education efforts on what children need to know to be successful students and successful participants in Iowa's global workforce. Iowa's state community and business leaders are at the forefront of this ongoing conversation. The general assembly further finds that the creation of an institute for tomorrow's workforce provides a long-term forum for bold, innovative recommendations to improve Iowa's education system to meet the workforce needs of Iowa's new economy.

2. *Foundation created—duties.* There is created a public body corporate and politic to be known as the "institute for tomorrow's workforce, an educational foundation". The foundation is an independent nonprofit quasi-public instrumentality and the exercise of the powers granted to the foundation as a corporation in this chapter is an essential government function. As used in this chapter, "*foundation*" means the institute for tomorrow's workforce, an educational foundation. The foundation shall, at a minimum, do the following:

a. Review educational standards to determine relevance and rigor necessary for continuous improvement in student achievement and meeting workforce needs.

b. Identify jobs skills and corresponding high school coursework necessary to achieve success in the Iowa workforce.

c. Review the state's education accountability measures, including but not limited to student proficiency and individual and organization program accountability.

d. Identify state and local barriers to improved student achievement and student success as well as barriers to sharing among and within all areas of Iowa's education system.

e. Identify effective education structure and

delivery models that promote optimum student achievement opportunities for all Iowa students that include, but are not limited to, the role of technology.

f. Serve as a clearinghouse for existing and emerging innovative educational sharing and collaborative efforts among and between Iowa's secondary education system as well as Iowa's postsecondary education system.

g. Promote partnerships between private sector business and all areas of Iowa's education system.

h. Promote partnerships between other Iowa governance structures including, but not limited to, cities and counties, and all areas of Iowa's education system.

i. Identify ways to reduce the achievement gap between white and non-white, non-Asian students.

3. *Membership.* The board of directors of the foundation shall consist of fifteen members serving staggered three-year terms beginning on May 1 of the year of appointment who shall be appointed as follows:

a. Five members shall be appointed by the governor as follows:

(1) A school district superintendent from a school district with enrollment of one thousand one hundred forty-nine or fewer pupils.

(2) An individual representing an Iowa business employing more than two hundred fifty employees.

(3) A community college president.

(4) An individual representing labor and workforce interests.

(5) An individual representing an Iowa agriculture association.

b. Five members shall be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives as follows:

(1) An individual representing the area education agencies.

(2) The president of an accredited private institution as defined in section 261.9.

(3) An individual representing an Iowa business employing more than fifty employees but not more than two hundred fifty employees.

(4) An individual representing urban economic development interests.

(5) An individual from an association representing Iowa businesses.

c. Five members shall be appointed by the president of the senate as follows:

(1) A school district superintendent from a school district with an enrollment of more than one thousand one hundred forty-nine pupils.

(2) A president of an institution of higher education under the control of the state board of regents.

(3) An individual representing an Iowa business employing fifty or fewer employees.

(4) An individual representing rural economic development interests.

(5) An individual representing a business that established itself in Iowa on or after July 1, 1999.

Members, except as provided in paragraph “c”, subparagraph (2), shall not be employed by the state. One co-chairperson shall be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and one co-chairperson shall be appointed by the president of the senate.

4. *Board — duties.* The board of directors of the foundation, within the limits of the funds available to the foundation, shall do the following:

a. Employ an executive director to direct the

activities of the foundation.

b. Execute contracts with public and private agencies to conduct research and development activities.

c. Perform functions necessary to carry out the purposes of the foundation.

5. *Matching funds requirement.* Moneys appropriated by the general assembly for purposes of the foundation shall be allocated only to the extent that the state moneys are matched from other sources by the foundation on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

6. *Reporting requirements.* The foundation shall submit its findings and recommendations by January 15 annually in a report to the governor, the speaker of the house of representatives, the president of the senate, the state board of education, the state board of regents, the department of workforce development, the department of economic development, the Iowa association of community college trustees, the college student aid commission, the Iowa association of independent colleges and universities, and associations representing school boards, nonpublic schools, area education agencies, and teachers. The report shall include an accounting of the revenues and expenditures of the foundation.

7. *Future repeal.* This chapter is repealed effective July 1, 2015.

2005 Acts, ch 169, §17
NEW section

CHAPTER 8

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT — BUDGET AND FINANCIAL CONTROL ACT

8.7 Reporting of gifts received.

All gifts, bequests, and grants received by a department or accepted by the governor on behalf of the state shall be reported to the Iowa ethics and campaign disclosure board and the government oversight committees. The ethics and campaign disclosure board shall, by January 31 of each year, submit to the fiscal services division of the legislative services agency a written report listing all gifts, bequests, and grants received during the previous calendar year with a value over one thousand dollars and the purpose for each such gift, bequest, or grant. The submission shall also include a listing of all gifts, bequests, and grants received by a department from a person if the cumulative value of all gifts, bequests, and grants received by the department from the person during the previous calendar year exceeds one thousand dollars, and the ethics and campaign disclosure board shall include, if available, the purpose for each such gift, bequest, or grant. However, reports on gifts, grants, or bequests filed by the state board of regents pursuant to section 8.44 shall be deemed

sufficient to comply with the requirements of this section.

2005 Acts, ch 173, §27
NEW section

8.8 Special olympics fund — appropriation.

A special olympics fund is created in the office of the treasurer of state under the control of the department of management. There is appropriated annually from the general fund of the state to the special olympics fund fifty thousand dollars for distribution to one or more organizations which administer special olympics programs benefiting the citizens of Iowa with disabilities.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §5
Section amended

8.55 Iowa economic emergency fund.

1. The Iowa economic emergency fund is created. The fund shall be separate from the general fund of the state and the balance in the fund shall not be considered part of the balance of the general

fund of the state. The moneys credited to the fund are not subject to section 8.33 and shall not be transferred, used, obligated, appropriated, or otherwise encumbered except as provided in this section.

2. *a.* The maximum balance of the fund is the amount equal to two and one-half percent of the adjusted revenue estimate for the fiscal year. If the amount of moneys in the Iowa economic emergency fund is equal to the maximum balance, moneys in excess of this amount shall be transferred to the general fund.

b. Notwithstanding paragraph “*a*”, any moneys in excess of the maximum balance in the economic emergency fund after the distribution of the surplus in the general fund of the state at the conclusion of each fiscal year shall not be transferred to the general fund of the state but shall be transferred to the senior living trust fund. The total amount transferred, in the aggregate, under this paragraph for all fiscal years shall not exceed one hundred eighteen million dollars.

3. *a.* Except as provided in paragraphs “*b*” and “*c*”, the moneys in the Iowa economic emergency fund shall only be used pursuant to an appropriation made by the general assembly. An appropriation shall only be made for the fiscal year in which the appropriation is made. The moneys shall only be appropriated by the general assembly for emergency expenditures.

b. Moneys in the fund may be used for cash flow purposes during a fiscal year provided that any moneys so allocated are returned to the fund by the end of that fiscal year.

c. There is appropriated from the Iowa economic emergency fund to the general fund of the state for the fiscal year in which moneys in the fund were used for cash flow purposes, for the purposes of reducing or preventing any overdraft on or deficit in the general fund of the state, the amount from the Iowa economic emergency fund that was used for cash flow purposes pursuant to paragraph “*b*” and that was not returned to the Iowa economic emergency fund by June 30 of the fiscal year. The appropriation in this paragraph shall not exceed fifty million dollars and is contingent upon all of the following having occurred:

(1) The revenue estimating conference estimate of general fund receipts made during the last quarter of the fiscal year was or the actual fiscal year receipts and accruals were at least one-half of one percent less than the comparable estimate made during the third quarter of the fiscal year.

(2) The governor has implemented the uniform reductions in appropriations required in section 8.31 as a result of subparagraph (1) and such reduction was insufficient to prevent an overdraft on or deficit in the general fund of the state or the governor did not implement uniform reductions in appropriations because of the lateness of the estimated or actual receipts and accruals under sub-

paragraph (1).

(3) The balance of the general fund of the state at the end of the fiscal year prior to the appropriation made in this paragraph was negative.

(4) The governor has issued an official proclamation and has notified the co-chairpersons of the fiscal committee of the legislative council and the legislative services agency that the contingencies in subparagraphs (1) through (3) have occurred and the reasons why the uniform reductions specified in subparagraph (2) were insufficient or were not implemented to prevent an overdraft on or deficit in the general fund of the state.

d. If an appropriation is made pursuant to paragraph “*c*” for a fiscal year, there is appropriated from the general fund of the state to the Iowa economic emergency fund for the following fiscal year, the amount of the appropriation made pursuant to paragraph “*c*”.

e. Except as provided in section 8.58, the Iowa economic emergency fund shall be considered a special account for the purposes of section 8.53 in determining the cash position of the general fund of the state for the payment of state obligations.

4. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the Iowa economic emergency fund shall be credited to the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §24, 25

Subsection 2, paragraph b stricken

Subsection 2, paragraph c amended and redesignated as b

Subsection 2, paragraph d stricken

8.57 Annual appropriations — reduction of GAAP deficit — rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund.

1. *a.* The “*cash reserve goal percentage*” for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2004, is seven and one-half percent of the adjusted revenue estimate. For each fiscal year in which the appropriation of the surplus existing in the general fund of the state at the conclusion of the prior fiscal year pursuant to paragraph “*b*” was not sufficient for the cash reserve fund to reach the cash reserve goal percentage for the current fiscal year, there is appropriated from the general fund of the state an amount to be determined as follows:

(1) If the balance of the cash reserve fund in the current fiscal year is not more than six and one-half percent of the adjusted revenue estimate for the current fiscal year, the amount of the appropriation under this lettered paragraph is one percent of the adjusted revenue estimate for the current fiscal year.

(2) If the balance of the cash reserve fund in the current fiscal year is more than six and one-half percent but less than seven and one-half percent of the adjusted revenue estimate for that fiscal year, the amount of the appropriation under this lettered paragraph is the amount necessary for the cash reserve fund to reach seven and one-half percent of the adjusted revenue estimate for

the current fiscal year.

(3) The moneys appropriated under this lettered paragraph shall be credited in equal and proportionate amounts in each quarter of the current fiscal year.

b. The surplus existing in the general fund of the state at the conclusion of the fiscal year is appropriated for distribution in the succeeding fiscal year as provided in subsections 3 and 4. Moneys credited to the cash reserve fund from the appropriation made in this paragraph shall not exceed the amount necessary for the cash reserve fund to reach the cash reserve goal percentage for the succeeding fiscal year. As used in this paragraph, “surplus” means the excess of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses for the general fund of the state in a fiscal year.

c. The amount appropriated in this section is not subject to the provisions of section 8.31, relating to requisitions and allotment, or to section 8.32, relating to conditional availability of appropriations.

2. a. There is appropriated from the surplus existing in the general fund of the state at the conclusion of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2006, and at the conclusion of each succeeding fiscal year for distribution to the senior living trust fund, an amount equal to one percent of the adjusted revenue estimate for the current fiscal year. However, if the amount of the surplus existing in the general fund of the state at the conclusion of a fiscal year is less than two percent of the adjusted revenue estimate for that fiscal year, the amount of the appropriation made in this paragraph shall be equal to fifty percent of the surplus amount. The appropriation made in this paragraph shall be distributed to the senior living trust fund in the succeeding fiscal year. For the purposes of this subsection, “surplus” means the same as defined in subsection 1, paragraph “b”.

b. The appropriation made in paragraph “a” shall be made before the appropriations are made pursuant to subsections 1, 3, and 4, of the surplus existing in the general fund of the state at the conclusion of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2006, and each succeeding fiscal year.

c. The appropriation made in paragraph “a” shall continue until the aggregate of the appropriations made or transferred to the senior living trust fund pursuant to paragraph “a” of this subsection and section 8.55, subsection 2, paragraph “b”, is equal to one hundred eighteen million dollars.

d. The aggregate amount of the appropriations to be transferred from the Iowa economic emergency fund to the senior living trust fund pursuant to section 8.55, subsection 2, paragraph “b”, shall be reduced by the appropriations made pursuant to paragraph “a” of this subsection.

e. This subsection is repealed when the aggregate

amount of appropriations specified in paragraph “c” has been distributed or transferred to the senior living trust fund. The director of the department of management shall notify the Iowa Code editor when the aggregate amount has been distributed or transferred.

3. Moneys appropriated under subsection 1 shall be first credited to the cash reserve fund. To the extent that moneys appropriated under subsection 1 would make the moneys in the cash reserve fund exceed the cash reserve goal percentage of the adjusted revenue estimate for the fiscal year, the moneys are appropriated to the department of management to be spent for the purpose of eliminating Iowa’s GAAP deficit, including the payment of items budgeted in a subsequent fiscal year which under generally accepted accounting principles should be budgeted in the current fiscal year. These moneys shall be deposited into a GAAP deficit reduction account established within the department of management. The department of management shall annually file with both houses of the general assembly at the time of the submission of the governor’s budget, a schedule of the items for which moneys appropriated under this subsection for the purpose of eliminating Iowa’s GAAP deficit, including the payment of items budgeted in a subsequent fiscal year which under generally accepted accounting principles should be budgeted in the current fiscal year, shall be spent. The schedule shall indicate the fiscal year in which the spending for an item is to take place and shall incorporate the items detailed in 1994 Iowa Acts, chapter 1181, section 17. The schedule shall list each item of expenditure and the estimated dollar amount of moneys to be spent on that item for the fiscal year. The department of management may submit during a regular legislative session an amended schedule for legislative consideration. If moneys appropriated under this subsection are not enough to pay for all listed expenditures, the department of management shall distribute the payments among the listed expenditure items. Moneys appropriated to the department of management under this subsection shall not be spent on items other than those included in the filed schedule. On September 1 following the close of a fiscal year, moneys in the GAAP deficit reduction account which remain unexpended for items on the filed schedule for the previous fiscal year shall be credited to the Iowa economic emergency fund.

4. To the extent that moneys appropriated under subsection 1 exceed the amounts necessary for the cash reserve fund to reach its maximum balance and the amounts necessary to eliminate Iowa’s GAAP deficit, including elimination of the making of any appropriation in an incorrect fiscal year, the moneys shall be appropriated to the Iowa economic emergency fund.

5. As used in this section, “GAAP” means generally accepted accounting principles as estab-

lished by the governmental accounting standards board.

6. *a.* A rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund is created under the authority of the department of management. The fund shall consist of appropriations made to the fund and transfers of interest, earnings, and moneys from other funds as provided by law. The fund shall be separate from the general fund of the state and the balance in the fund shall not be considered part of the balance of the general fund of the state. However, the fund shall be considered a special account for the purposes of section 8.53, relating to generally accepted accounting principles.

b. Moneys in the infrastructure fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the infrastructure fund shall be credited to the infrastructure fund. Moneys in the infrastructure fund may be used for cash flow purposes during a fiscal year provided that any moneys so allocated are returned to the infrastructure fund by the end of that fiscal year.

c. Moneys in the fund in a fiscal year shall be used as directed by the general assembly for public vertical infrastructure projects. For the purposes of this subsection, “*vertical infrastructure*” includes only land acquisition and construction, major renovation and major repair of buildings, all appurtenant structures, utilities, site development, and recreational trails. “*Vertical infrastructure*” does not include routine, recurring maintenance or operational expenses or leasing of a building, appurtenant structure, or utility without a lease-purchase agreement. However, appropriations may be made for the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1997, and July 1, 1998, for the purpose of funding the completion of Part III of the Iowa communications network.

d. The general assembly may provide that all or part of the moneys deposited in the GAAP deficit reduction account created in this section shall be transferred to the infrastructure fund in lieu of appropriation of the moneys to the Iowa economic emergency fund.

e. Notwithstanding provisions to the contrary in sections 99D.17 and 99F.11, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, and for each fiscal year thereafter, not more than a total of sixty million dollars shall be deposited in the general fund of the state in any fiscal year pursuant to sections 99D.17 and 99F.11. The next fifteen million dollars of the moneys directed to be deposited in the general fund of the state in a fiscal year pursuant to sections 99D.17 and 99F.11 shall be deposited in the vision Iowa fund created in section 12.72 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, and for each fiscal year through the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2019. The next five million dollars of the moneys directed to be deposited in the general fund of the state in a fiscal year pursuant to sections

99D.17 and 99F.11 shall be deposited in the school infrastructure fund created in section 12.82 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, and for each fiscal year thereafter until the principal and interest on all bonds issued by the treasurer of state pursuant to section 12.81 are paid, as determined by the treasurer of state. The total moneys in excess of the moneys deposited in the general fund of the state, the vision Iowa fund, and the school infrastructure fund in a fiscal year shall be deposited in the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund and shall be used as provided in this section, notwithstanding section 8.60.

If the total amount of moneys directed to be deposited in the general fund of the state under sections 99D.17 and 99F.11 in a fiscal year is less than the total amount of moneys directed to be deposited in the vision Iowa fund and the school infrastructure fund in the fiscal year pursuant to this paragraph “*e*”, the difference shall be paid from lottery revenues in the manner provided in section 99G.39, subsection 3.

f. There is appropriated from the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund to the secure an advanced vision for education fund created in section 423E.4, for each fiscal year of the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2004, and ending June 30, 2014, the amount of the moneys in excess of the first forty-seven million dollars credited to the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund during the fiscal year, not to exceed ten million dollars.

g. Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, and prior to the appropriation of moneys from the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund pursuant to paragraph “*c*”, and section 8.57A, subsection 4, moneys shall first be appropriated from the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund to the vertical infrastructure fund as provided in section 8.57B, subsection 4.

For temporary exceptions to appropriations contained in this section, see appropriations and other noncodified enactments in annual Acts of the general assembly

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

8.57B Vertical infrastructure fund.

1. A vertical infrastructure fund is created under the authority of the department of management. The fund shall consist of appropriations made to the fund and transfers of interest, earnings, and moneys from other funds as provided by law. The fund shall be separate from the general fund of the state and the balance in the fund shall not be considered part of the balance of the general fund of the state. However, the fund shall be considered a special account for the purposes of section 8.53, relating to generally accepted accounting principles.

2. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the vertical infrastructure fund shall be credited to the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund.

3. Moneys in the fund in a fiscal year shall be

used as appropriated by the general assembly for public vertical infrastructure projects. For the purposes of this section, “vertical infrastructure” includes only land acquisition and construction, major renovation, and major repair of buildings, all appurtenant structures, utilities, and site development. “Vertical infrastructure” does not include routine, recurring maintenance, debt service, or operational expenses or leasing of a building, appurtenant structure, or utility without a lease-purchase agreement.

4. There is appropriated from the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund to the vertical infrastructure fund, the following:

a. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2006, the sum of fifteen million dollars.

b. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2006, and ending June 30, 2007, the sum of fifteen million dollars.

c. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2007, and ending June 30, 2008, the sum of fifty million dollars.

d. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, and ending June 30, 2009, the sum of fifty million dollars.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §10
Subsection 4 amended

CHAPTER 8A

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

8A.104 Powers and duties of the director.

The director shall do all of the following:

1. Coordinate the internal operations of the department and develop and implement policies and procedures designed to ensure the efficient administration of the department.

2. Appoint all personnel deemed necessary for the administration of the department’s functions as provided in this chapter.

3. Prepare an annual budget for the department.

4. Develop and recommend legislative proposals deemed necessary for the continued efficiency of the department’s functions, and review legislative proposals generated outside the department which are related to matters within the department’s purview.

5. Adopt rules deemed necessary for the administration of this chapter in accordance with chapter 17A.

6. Develop and maintain support systems within the department to provide appropriate administrative support and sufficient data for the effective and efficient operation of state government.

7. Enter into contracts for the receipt and provision of services as deemed necessary. The director and the governor may obtain and accept grants and receipts to or for the state to be used for the administration of the department’s functions as provided in this chapter.

8. Establish the internal organization of the department and allocate and reallocate duties and functions not assigned by law to an officer or any subunit of the department to promote economic and efficient administration and operation of the department.

9. Install a records system for the keeping of records which are necessary for a proper audit and effective operation of the department.

10. Determine which risk exposures shall be self-insured or assumed by the state with respect to loss and loss exposures of state government.

11. Keep in the director’s office a complete record containing an itemized account of all state property, including furniture and equipment, under the director’s care and control, and plans and surveys of the public grounds, buildings, and underground constructions at the seat of government and of the state laboratories facility in Ankeny.

12. Serve as the chief information officer for the state. However, the director may designate a person in the department to serve in this capacity at the discretion of the director. If the director designates a person to serve as chief information officer, the person designated shall be professionally qualified by education and have no less than five years’ experience in the fields of information technology and financial management.

13. Exercise and perform such other powers and duties as may be prescribed by law.

2005 Acts, ch 52, §2
Subsection 12 amended

8A.201 Definitions.

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

1. “*Information technology*” means computing and electronics applications used to process and distribute information in digital and other forms and includes information technology devices, information technology services, and value-added services.

2. “*Information technology device*” means equipment or associated software, including programs, languages, procedures, or associated documentation, used in operating the equipment which is designed for utilizing information stored in an electronic format. “*Information technology*

device” includes but is not limited to computer systems, computer networks, and equipment used for input, output, processing, storage, display, scanning, and printing.

3. “*Information technology services*” means services designed to do any of the following:

a. Provide functions, maintenance, and support of information technology devices.

b. Provide services including, but not limited to, any of the following:

(1) Computer systems application development and maintenance.

(2) Systems integration and interoperability.

(3) Operating systems maintenance and design.

(4) Computer systems programming.

(5) Computer systems software support.

(6) Planning and security relating to information technology devices.

(7) Data management consultation.

(8) Information technology education and consulting.

(9) Information technology planning and standards.

(10) Establishment of local area network and workstation management standards.

4. “*Participating agency*” means any agency other than any of the following:

a. The state board of regents and institutions operated under the authority of the state board of regents.

b. The public broadcasting division of the department of education.

c. The state department of transportation mobile radio network.

d. The department of public safety law enforcement communications systems and capitol complex security systems in use for the legislative branch.

e. The telecommunications and technology commission established in section 8D.3, with respect to information technology that is unique to the Iowa communications network.

f. The Iowa lottery authority.

g. A judicial district department of correctional services established pursuant to section 905.2.

5. “*Technology governance board*” means the board established in section 8A.204.

6. “*Value-added services*” means services that offer or provide unique, special, or enhanced value, benefits, or features to the customer or user including, but not limited to, services in which information technology is specially designed, modified, or adapted to meet the special or requested needs of the user or customer; services involving the delivery, provision, or transmission of information or data that require or involve additional processing, formatting, enhancement, compilation or security; services that provide the customer or user with enhanced accessibility, security or convenience; research and development services; and services

that are provided to support technological or statutory requirements imposed on participating agencies and other governmental entities, businesses, and the public.

2005 Acts, ch 90, §1, 2; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §142

Subsection 2 stricken and former subsections 3 – 5 renumbered as 2 – 4

NEW subsection 5

8A.204 Technology governance board — members — powers and duties.

1. *Definitions.* For purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “*Agency*” means a participating agency as defined in section 8A.201.

In addition, the following definitions shall also apply:

(1) “*Large agency*” means a state agency with more than seven hundred full-time, year-round employees.

(2) “*Medium-sized agency*” means a state agency with at least seventy or more full-time, year-round employees, but not more than seven hundred permanent employees.

(3) “*Small agency*” means a state agency with less than seventy full-time, year-round employees.

b. “*Board*” means the technology governance board.

c. “*Department*” means the department of administrative services, including the information technology enterprise.

2. *Membership.*

a. The technology governance board is composed of ten members as follows:

(1) The director.

(2) The director of the department of management, or the director’s designee.

(3) Eight members appointed by the governor as follows:

(a) Three representatives from large agencies.

(b) Two representatives from medium-sized agencies.

(c) One representative from a small agency.

(d) Two public members who are knowledgeable and have experience in information technology matters.

b. (1) Members appointed pursuant to paragraph “a”, subparagraph (3), shall serve two-year staggered terms. The department shall provide, by rule, for the commencement of the term of membership for the nonpublic members. The terms of the public members shall be staggered at the discretion of the governor.

(2) Sections 69.16, 69.16A, and 69.19 shall apply to the public members of the board.

(3) Public members appointed by the governor are subject to senate confirmation.

(4) Public members appointed by the governor may be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6.

(5) Members shall be reimbursed for actual

and necessary expenses incurred in performance of the members' duties.

(6) A director, deputy director, or chief financial officer of an agency is preferred as an appointed representative for each of the agency categories of membership pursuant to paragraph "a", subparagraph (3).

c. The director shall serve as the permanent chair of the board.

d. The technology governance board annually shall elect a vice chair from among the members of the board, by majority vote, to serve a one-year term.

e. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

f. Meetings of the board shall be held at the call of the chairperson or at the request of three members.

3. *Powers and duties of the board.* The powers and duties of the technology governance board as they relate to information technology services shall include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

a. On an annual basis, prepare a report to the governor, the department of management, and the general assembly regarding the total spending on technology for the previous fiscal year, the total amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, and an estimate of the amount to be requested for the succeeding fiscal year for all agencies. The report shall include a five-year projection of technology cost savings, an accounting of the level of technology cost savings for the current fiscal year, and a comparison of the level of technology cost savings for the current fiscal year with that of the previous fiscal year. This report shall be filed as soon as possible after the close of a fiscal year, and by no later than the second Monday of January of each year.

b. Work with the department of management and the state accounting enterprise of the department, pursuant to section 8A.502, to maintain the relevancy of the central budget and proprietary control accounts of the general fund of the state and special funds to information technology, as those terms are defined in section 8.2, of state government.

c. Develop and approve administrative rules governing the activities of the board. The department shall assist in development of the rules and shall adopt the rules under the department's name.

d. In conjunction with the department, develop and adopt information technology standards pursuant to section 8A.206 applicable to all agencies.

e. Make recommendations to the department regarding all of the following:

(1) Technology utility services to be implemented by the department or other agencies.

(2) Improvements to information technology service levels and modifications to the business

continuity plan for information technology operations developed by the department pursuant to section 8A.202 for agencies, and to maximize the value of information technology investments by the state.

(3) Technology initiatives for the executive branch.

f. Review the recommendations of the IowAccess advisory council regarding rates to be charged for access to and for value-added services performed through IowAccess, pursuant to section 8A.221. The board shall report the establishment of a new rate of change in the level of an existing rate to the department, which shall notify the department of management and the legislative services agency regarding the rate establishment or change.

g. Designate advisory groups as appropriate to assist the board in all of the following:

(1) Development and adoption of an executive branch strategic technology plan.

(2) Annual review of technology operating expenses and capital investment budgets of agencies by October 1 for the following fiscal year, and development of technology costs savings projections, accountings, and comparisons.

(3) Quarterly review of requested modifications to budgets of agencies due to funding changes.

(4) Review and approval of all requests for proposals prior to issuance for all information technology devices, hardware acquisition, information technology services, software development projects, and information technology outsourcing for agencies that exceed the greater of a total cost of fifty thousand dollars or a total involvement of seven hundred fifty agency staff hours.

(5) Development of a plan and process to improve service levels and continuity of business operations, and to maximize the value of information technology investments.

(6) Formation of internal teams to address cost-savings initiatives, including consolidation of information technology and related functions among agencies, as enacted by the technology governance board.

(7) Development of information technology standards.

(8) Development of rules, processes, and procedures for implementation of aggregate purchasing among agencies.

4. *Funding.* Activities of the technology governance board shall be funded by the information technology enterprise of the department, through the IowAccess revolving fund created in section 8A.224, notwithstanding contrary provisions of any other law.

5. *Rules.* The department shall adopt rules as necessary to administer this section, which shall at a minimum, consistent with section 8A.221, establish a process for the submission to the board of proposed fees for value-added services

by participating agencies and other governmental entities, as well as the board's submission of recommendations regarding such fees to the department of management.

2005 Acts, ch 90, §3; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §142

Confirmation, §2.32

Dissolution of former information technology council; appointment and terms of office of new board members; meetings; 2005 Acts, ch 90, §8; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §142

Section stricken and rewritten

8A.205 Digital government.

1. The department is responsible for initiating and supporting the development of electronic commerce, electronic government, and internet applications across participating agencies and in cooperation with other governmental entities.

2. In developing the concept of digital government, the department shall do all of the following:

a. Establish standards, consistent with other state law, for the implementation of electronic commerce, including standards for electronic signatures, electronic currency, and other items associated with electronic commerce.

b. Establish guidelines for the appearance and functioning of applications.

c. Establish standards for the integration of electronic data across state agencies.

d. Foster joint development of electronic commerce and electronic government involving the public and private sectors.

e. Develop customer surveys and citizen outreach and education programs and material, and provide for citizen input regarding the state's electronic commerce and electronic government applications.

f. Provide staff support for the IowAccess advisory council.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §9

Subsection 2, paragraph a amended

8A.206 Information technology standards.

1. The department shall develop, in consultation with the technology governance board, recommended standards for consideration with respect to the procurement of information technology by all participating agencies. It is the intent of the general assembly that information technology standards be established for the purpose of guiding such procurements. Such standards, unless waived by the department, shall apply to all information technology procurements for participating agencies.

2. The office of the governor or the office of an elective constitutional or statutory officer shall consult with the department prior to procuring information technology and consider the standards recommended by the department, and provide a written report to the department relating to the office's decision regarding such acquisitions.

2005 Acts, ch 90, §4; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §142

Subsection 1 amended

8A.221 IowAccess advisory council established — duties — membership.

1. *Advisory council established.* An IowAccess advisory council is established within the department for the purpose of creating and providing a service to the citizens of this state that is the gateway for one-stop electronic access to government information and transactions, whether federal, state, or local. Except as provided in this section, IowAccess shall be a state-funded service providing access to government information and transactions. The department, in establishing the fees for value-added services, shall consider the reasonable cost of creating and organizing such government information through IowAccess.

2. *Duties.*

a. The advisory council shall do all of the following:

(1) Recommend to the technology governance board rates to be charged for access to and for value-added services performed through IowAccess.

(2) Recommend to the director the priority of projects associated with IowAccess.

(3) Recommend to the director expected outcomes and effects of the use of IowAccess and determine the manner in which such outcomes are to be measured and evaluated.

(4) Review and recommend to the director the IowAccess total budget request and ensure that such request reflects the priorities and goals of IowAccess as established by the advisory council.

(5) Review and recommend to the director all rules to be adopted by the department that are related to IowAccess.

(6) Advocate for access to government information and services through IowAccess and for data privacy protection, information ethics, accuracy, and security in IowAccess programs and services.

(7) Receive status and operations reports associated with IowAccess.

(8) Other duties as assigned by the director.

b. The advisory council shall also advise the director with respect to the operation of IowAccess and encourage and implement access to government and its public records by the citizens of this state.

c. The advisory council shall serve as a link between the users of public records, the lawful custodians of such public records, and the citizens of this state who are the owners of such public records.

d. The advisory council shall ensure that IowAccess gives priority to serving the needs of the citizens of this state.

3. *Membership.*

a. The advisory council shall be composed of nineteen members including the following:

(1) Five persons appointed by the governor

representing the primary customers of IowAccess.

(2) Six persons representing lawful custodians as follows:

(a) One person representing the legislative branch, who shall not be a member of the general assembly, to be appointed jointly by the president of the senate, after consultation with the majority and minority leaders of the senate, and by the speaker of the house of representatives, after consultation with the majority and minority leaders of the house of representatives.

(b) One person representing the judicial branch as designated by the chief justice of the supreme court.

(c) One person representing the executive branch as designated by the governor.

(d) One person to be appointed by the governor representing cities who shall be actively engaged in the administration of a city.

(e) One person to be appointed by the governor representing counties who shall be actively engaged in the administration of a county.

(f) One person to be appointed by the governor representing the federal government.

(3) Four members to be appointed by the governor representing a cross section of the citizens of the state.

(4) Four members of the general assembly, two from the senate and two from the house of representatives, with not more than one member from each chamber being from the same political party. The two senators shall be designated by the president of the senate after consultation with the majority and minority leaders of the senate. The two representatives shall be designated by the speaker of the house of representatives after consultation with the majority and minority leaders of the house of representatives. Legislative members shall serve in an ex officio, nonvoting capacity. A legislative member is eligible for per diem and expenses as provided in section 2.10.

b. Members appointed by the governor are subject to confirmation by the senate and shall serve four-year staggered terms as designated by the governor. The advisory council shall annually elect its own chairperson from among the voting members of the council. A majority of the voting members of the council constitutes a quorum. Members appointed by the governor are subject to the requirements of sections 69.16, 69.16A, and 69.19. Members appointed by the governor shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in performance of their duties. Such members may also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6.

4. This section shall not be construed to impair the right of a person to contract to purchase information or data from the Iowa court information system or any other governmental entity. This section shall not be construed to affect a data pur-

chase agreement or contract in existence on April 25, 2000.

2005 Acts, ch 90, §5; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §142

Confirmation, §2.32

Subsection 2, paragraph a, subparagraph (1) amended

8A.224 IowAccess revolving fund.

1. An IowAccess revolving fund is created in the state treasury. The revolving fund shall be administered by the department and shall consist of moneys collected by the department as fees, moneys appropriated by the general assembly, and any other moneys obtained or accepted by the department for deposit in the revolving fund. The proceeds of the revolving fund are appropriated to and shall be used by the department to maintain, develop, operate, and expand IowAccess consistent with this subchapter, and for the support of activities of the technology governance board pursuant to section 8A.204.

2. The department shall submit an annual report not later than January 31 to the members of the general assembly and the legislative services agency of the activities funded by and expenditures made from the revolving fund during the preceding fiscal year. Section 8.33 does not apply to any moneys in the revolving fund and, notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, earnings or interest on moneys deposited in the revolving fund shall be credited to the revolving fund.

2005 Acts, ch 90, §6; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §142

For fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, portion of certain fees for furnishing certified abstracts of certain records to be transferred to fund; IowAccess transaction fees deposited in fund; 2005 Acts, ch 173, §3

Section amended

8A.311 Competitive bidding — preferences — reciprocal application — direct purchasing.

The director shall adopt rules establishing competitive bidding procedures.

1. *a.* All equipment, supplies, or services procured by the department shall be purchased by a competitive bidding procedure as established by rule. However, the director may exempt by rule purchases of noncompetitive items and purchases in lots or quantities too small to be effectively purchased by competitive bidding. Preference shall be given to purchasing Iowa products and purchases from Iowa-based businesses if the Iowa-based business bids submitted are comparable in price to bids submitted by out-of-state businesses and otherwise meet the required specifications. If the laws of another state mandate a percentage preference for businesses or products from that state and the effect of the preference is that bids of Iowa businesses or products that are otherwise low and responsive are not selected in the other state, the same percentage preference shall be applied to Iowa businesses and products when businesses or products from that other state are bid to supply Iowa requirements.

b. The department and each state agency shall provide notice in an electronic format available to the public of every competitive bidding opportunity offered by the department or the state agency as provided in section 73.2, subsection 2. The department may establish by rule requirements relating to such notice. A competitive bidding opportunity that is not preceded by a notice that satisfies the requirements of this paragraph is void and shall be rebid. A request for proposals for architectural or engineering services may be posted electronically by a department or state agency.

2. The director may also exempt the purchase of an item or service from a competitive bidding procedure when the director determines that the best interests of the state will be served by the exemption which shall be based on one of the following:

a. An immediate or emergency need existing for the item or service.

b. A need to protect the health, safety, or welfare of persons occupying or visiting a public improvement or property located adjacent to the public improvement.

3. a. The director may contract for the purchase of items or services by the department. Contracts for the purchase of items or services shall be awarded on the basis of the lowest competent bid. Contracts not based on competitive bidding shall be awarded on the basis of bidder competence and reasonable price.

b. Architectural and engineering services shall be procured in a reasonable manner, as the director by rule may determine, on the basis of competence and qualification for the type of services required and for a fair and reasonable price.

4. The director may enter into a cooperative procurement agreement with another governmental entity relating to the procurement of goods or services, whether the goods or services are for the use of the department or other governmental entities. The cooperative procurement agreement shall clearly specify the purpose of the agreement and the method by which that purpose will be accomplished. Any power exercised under the agreement shall not exceed the power granted to any party to the agreement.

5. The director may refuse all bids on any item or service and request new bids.

6. The director shall establish by rule the amount of security, if any, to accompany a bid or as a condition precedent to the awarding of any contract and the circumstances under which a security will be returned to the bidder or forfeited to the state.

7. The director shall adopt rules providing a method for the various state agencies to file with the department a list of those supplies, equipment, machines, and all items needed to properly perform their governmental duties and functions.

8. The director shall furnish a list of specifications, prices, and discounts of contract items to

any governmental subdivision which shall be responsible for payment to the vendor under the terms and conditions outlined in the state contract.

9. The director shall adopt rules providing that any state agency may, upon request, purchase directly from a vendor if the direct purchasing is as economical or more economical than purchasing through the department, or upon a showing that direct purchasing by the state agency would be in the best interests of the state due to an immediate or emergency need. The rules shall include a provision permitting a state agency to purchase directly from a vendor, on the agency's own authority, if the purchase will not exceed five thousand dollars and the purchase will contribute to the agency complying with or exceeding the targeted small business procurement goals under sections 73.15 through 73.21.

Any member of the executive council may bring before the executive council for review a decision of the director granting a state agency request for direct purchasing. The executive council shall hear and review the director's decision in the same manner as an appeal filed by an aggrieved bidder, except that the three-day period for filing for review shall not apply.

10. a. When the estimated total cost of construction, erection, demolition, alteration, or repair of a public improvement exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars, the department shall solicit bids on the proposed improvement by publishing an advertisement in a print format. The advertisement shall appear in two publications in a newspaper published in the county in which the work is to be done. The first advertisement for bids appearing in a newspaper shall be not less than fifteen days prior to the date set for receiving bids. The department may publish an advertisement in an electronic format as an additional method of soliciting bids under this paragraph.

b. In awarding a contract under this subsection, the department shall let the work to the lowest responsible bidder submitting a sealed proposal. However, if the department considers the bids received not to be acceptable, all bids may be rejected and new bids requested. A bid shall be accompanied by a certified or cashier's check or bid bond in an amount designated in the advertisement for bids as security that the bidder will enter into a contract for the work requested. The department shall establish the bid security in an amount equal to at least five percent, but not more than ten percent of the estimated total cost of the work. The certified or cashier's checks or bid bonds of unsuccessful bidders shall be returned as soon as the successful bidder is determined. The certified or cashier's check or bid bond of the successful bidder shall be returned upon execution of the contract. This subsection does not apply to the construction, erection, demolition, alteration, or repair of a public improvement when the contract-

ing procedure for the work requested is otherwise provided for in law.

11. The state and its political subdivisions shall give preference to purchasing Iowa products and purchasing from Iowa-based businesses if the bids submitted are comparable in price to those submitted by other bidders and meet the required specifications.

12. The director shall adopt rules which require that each bid received for the purchase of items purchased by the department includes a product content statement which provides the percentage of the content of the item which is reclaimed material.

13. The director shall review and, where necessary, revise specifications used by state agencies to procure products in order to ensure all of the following:

a. The procurement of products containing recovered materials, including but not limited to lubricating oils, retread tires, building insulation materials, and recovered materials from waste tires. The specifications shall be revised if they restrict the use of alternative materials, exclude recovered materials, or require performance standards which exclude products containing recovered materials unless the agency seeking the product can document that the use of recovered materials will hamper the intended use of the product.

b. The procurement by state agencies of bio-based hydraulic fluids, greases, and other industrial lubricants manufactured from soybeans in accordance with the requirements of section 8A.316.

14. A bidder awarded a state construction contract shall disclose the names of all subcontractors, who will work on the project being bid, within forty-eight hours after the award of the contract.

If a subcontractor named by a bidder awarded a state construction contract is replaced, or if the cost of work to be done by a subcontractor is reduced, the bidder shall disclose the name of the new subcontractor or the amount of the reduced cost.

15. A state agency shall make every effort to purchase those products produced for sale by sheltered workshops, work activity centers, and other special programs funded in whole or in part by public moneys that employ persons with mental retardation or other developmental disabilities or mental illness if the products meet the required specifications.

16. A state agency shall make every effort to purchase products produced for sale by employers of persons in supported employment.

17. The department shall not award a contract to a bidder for a construction, reconstruction, demolition, or repair project or improvement with an estimated cost that exceeds twenty-five thousand

dollars in which the bid requires the use of inmate labor supplied by the department of corrections, but not employed by private industry pursuant to section 904.809, to perform the project or improvement.

18. Life cycle cost and energy efficiency shall be included in the criteria used by the department, institutions under the control of the state board of regents, the state department of transportation, the department for the blind, and other state agencies in developing standards and specifications for purchasing energy-consuming products. For purposes of this subsection, the life cycle costs of American motor vehicles shall be reduced by five percent in order to determine if the motor vehicle is comparable to foreign-made motor vehicles. "American motor vehicles" includes those vehicles manufactured in this state and those vehicles in which at least seventy percent of the value of the motor vehicle was manufactured in the United States or Canada and at least fifty percent of the motor vehicle sales of the manufacturer are in the United States or Canada. In determining the life cycle costs of a motor vehicle, the costs shall be determined on the basis of the bid price, the resale value, and the operating costs based upon a useable life of five years or seventy-five thousand miles, whichever occurs first.

19. Preference shall be given to purchasing American-made products and purchases from American-based businesses if the life cycle costs are comparable to those products of foreign businesses and which most adequately fulfill the department's need.

2005 Acts, ch 52, §3; 2005 Acts, ch 100, §1

Preferences; see also chapter 73, §73A.21

Subsection 1 amended

NEW subsection 4 and former subsections 4 – 18 renumbered as 5 – 18

8A.316 Lubricants and oils — preferences.

The department shall do all of the following:

1. Develop its procedures and specifications for the purchase of lubricating oil and industrial oil to eliminate exclusion of recycled oils and any requirement that oils be manufactured from virgin materials.

2. Require that purchases of lubricating oil and industrial oil be made from the seller whose oil product contains the greatest percentage of recycled oil, unless one of the following circumstances regarding a specific oil product containing recycled oil exists:

a. The product is not available within a reasonable period of time or in quantities necessary or in container sizes appropriate to meet a state agency's needs.

b. The product does not meet the performance requirements or standards recommended by the equipment or vehicle manufacturer, including any warranty requirements.

c. The product is available only at a cost greater than one hundred five percent of the cost of comparable virgin oil products.

3. Establish and maintain a preference program for procuring oils containing the maximum content of recycled oil. The preference program shall include but is not limited to all of the following:

a. The inclusion of the preferences for recycled oil products in publications used to solicit bids from suppliers.

b. The provision of a description of the recycled oil procurement program at bidders' conferences.

c. Discussion of the preference program in lubricating oil and industrial oil procurement solicitations or invitations to bid.

d. Efforts to inform industry trade associations about the preference program.

4. a. Provide that when purchasing hydraulic fluids, greases, and other industrial lubricants, the department or a state agency authorized by the department to directly purchase hydraulic fluids, greases, and other industrial lubricants shall give preference to purchasing bio-based hydraulic fluids, greases, and other industrial lubricants manufactured from soybeans.

b. Provide for the implementation of requirements necessary in order to carry out this subsection by the department or state agency making the purchase, which shall include all of the following:

(1) Including the preference requirements in publications used to solicit bids for hydraulic fluids, greases, and other industrial lubricants.

(2) Describing the preference requirements at bidders' conferences in which bids for the sale of hydraulic fluids, greases, and other industrial lubricants are sought by the department or authorized state agency.

(3) Discussing the preference requirements in procurement solicitations or invitations to bid for hydraulic fluids, greases, and other industrial lubricants.

(4) Informing industry trade associations about the preference requirements.

c. As used in this subsection, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "*Bio-based hydraulic fluids, greases, and other industrial lubricants*" means the same as defined by the United States department of agriculture, if the department has adopted such a definition. If the United States department of agriculture has not adopted a definition, "*bio-based hydraulic fluids, greases, and other industrial lubricants*" means hydraulic fluids, greases, and other lubricants containing a minimum of fifty-one percent soybean oil.

(2) "*Other industrial lubricants*" means lubricants used or applied to machinery.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §10
Subsection 1 amended

8A.321 Physical resources and facility management — director duties — appropriation.

In managing the physical resources of government, the director shall perform all of the following duties:

1. Provide for supervision over the custodians and other employees of the department in and about the state laboratories facility in Ankeny and in and about the capitol and other state buildings at the seat of government, except the buildings and grounds referred to in section 216B.3, subsection 6.

2. Institute, in the name of the state, and with the advice and consent of the attorney general, civil and criminal proceedings against any person for injury or threatened injury to any public property, including but not limited to intangible and intellectual property, under the person's control.

3. Under the direction of the governor, provide, furnish, and pay for public utilities service, heat, maintenance, minor repairs, and equipment in operating and maintaining the official residence of the governor of Iowa.

4. Contract, with the approval of the executive council, for the repair, remodeling, or, if the condition warrants, demolition of all buildings and grounds of the state at the seat of government, at the state laboratories facility in Ankeny, and the institutions of the department of human services and the department of corrections for which no specific appropriation has been made, if the cost of repair, remodeling, or demolition will not exceed one hundred thousand dollars when completed. The cost of repair projects for which no specific appropriation has been made shall be paid from the fund provided in section 7D.29.

5. Dispose of all personal property of the state under the director's control as provided by section 8A.324 when it becomes unnecessary or unfit for further use by the state. If the director concludes that the personal property is contaminated, contains hazardous waste, or is hazardous waste, the director may charge the state agency responsible for the property for removal and disposal of the personal property. The director shall adopt rules establishing the procedures for inspecting, selecting, and removing personal property from state agencies or from state storage.

6. a. Lease all buildings and office space necessary to carry out the provisions of this subchapter or necessary for the proper functioning of any state agency at the seat of government. For state agencies at the seat of government, the director may lease buildings and office space in Polk county or in a county contiguous to Polk county. If no specific appropriation has been made, the proposed lease shall be submitted to the executive council for approval. The cost of any lease for

which no specific appropriation has been made shall be paid from the fund provided in section 7D.29.

b. When the general assembly is not in session, the director may request moneys from the executive council for moving state agencies located at the seat of government from one location to another. The request may include moving costs, telecommunications costs, repair costs, or any other costs relating to the move. The executive council may approve and shall pay the costs from funds provided in section 7D.29 if it determines the agency or department has no available funds for these expenses.

c. Coordinate the leasing of buildings and office space by state agencies throughout the state and develop cooperative relationships with the state board of regents in order to promote the colocation of state agencies.

7. Unless otherwise provided by law, coordinate the location, design, plans and specifications, construction, and ultimate use of the real or personal property to be purchased by a state agency for whose benefit and use the property is being obtained. If the purchase of real or personal property is to be financed pursuant to section 12.28, the department shall cooperate with the treasurer of state in providing the information necessary to complete the financing of the property.

A contract for acquisition, construction, erection, demolition, alteration, or repair by a private person of real or personal property to be lease-purchased by the treasurer of state pursuant to section 12.28 is exempt from section 8A.311, subsections 1 and 10, unless the lease-purchase contract is funded in advance by a deposit of the lessor's moneys to be administered by the treasurer of state under a lease-purchase contract which requires rent payments to commence upon delivery of the lessor's moneys to the lessee.

8. With the authorization of a constitutional majority of each house of the general assembly and approval by the governor, dispose of real property belonging to the state and its state agencies upon terms, conditions, and consideration as the director may recommend. If real property subject to sale under this subsection has been purchased or acquired from appropriated funds, the proceeds of the sale shall be deposited with the treasurer of state and credited to the general fund of the state or other fund from which appropriated. There is appropriated from that same fund, with the prior approval of the executive council and in cooperation with the director, a sum equal to the proceeds so deposited and credited to the state agency to which the disposed real property belonged or by which it was used, for purposes of the state agency.

9. Subject to the selection procedures of section 12.30, employ financial consultants, banks, insurers, underwriters, accountants, attorneys, and other advisors or consultants necessary to im-

plement the provisions of subsection 7.

10. Prepare annual status reports for all ongoing capital projects of all state agencies, as defined in section 8.3A, and submit the status reports to the legislative capital projects committee.

11. Call upon any state agency, as defined in section 8.3A, for assistance the director may require in performing the director's duties under subsection 10 regarding capital project status reports. All state agencies, upon the request of the director and with the approval of the director of the department of management, shall assist the director and are authorized to make available to the director any existing studies, surveys, plans, data, and other materials in the possession of the state agencies which are relevant to the director's duties.

12. In carrying out the requirements of section 64.6, purchase an individual or a blanket surety bond insuring the fidelity of state officers. The department may self-assume or self-insure fidelity exposures for state officials and employees. A state official is deemed to have furnished surety if the official has been covered by a program of insurance or self-insurance established by the department. To the extent possible, all bonded state employees shall be covered under one or more blanket bonds or position schedule bonds.

13. Review the management of state property loss exposures and state liability risk exposures for the capitol complex. Insurance coverage may include self-insurance or any type of insurance protection sold by insurers, including, but not limited to, full coverage, partial coverage, coinsurance, reinsurance, and deductible insurance coverage.

14. Establish a monument maintenance account in the state treasury under the control of the department. Funds for the maintenance of a state monument, whether received by gift, devise, bequest, or otherwise, shall be deposited in the account. Funds in the account shall be deposited in an interest-bearing account. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest earned on the account shall be deposited in the account and shall be used to maintain the designated monument. Any maintenance funds for a state monument held by the state and interest earned on the funds shall be used to maintain the designated monument. Notwithstanding section 8.33, funds in the monument maintenance account at the end of a fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund of the state.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

8A.323 Parking regulations.

1. The director shall establish, publish, and enforce rules regulating, restricting, or prohibiting the use by state officials, state employees, and the public, of motor vehicle parking facilities at the state capitol complex and at the state laboratories facility in Ankeny. The assignment of legisla-

tive parking spaces shall be under the control of the legislative council. The rules established by the director may establish fines for violations and a procedure for payment of the fines. The director may order payment of a fine and enforce the order in the district court.

2. Motor vehicles parked in violation of the rules may be removed without the owner's or operator's consent and at the owner's or operator's expense. Motor vehicles removed and not claimed within thirty days of their removal or vehicles abandoned within the capitol grounds may be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of sections 321.85 through 321.91.

3. The parking rules established shall be posted in conspicuous places at the capitol complex and at the state laboratories facility in Ankeny, as applicable. Copies of the rules shall be made available to all state officials and employees and any other person who requests a copy of the rules.

4. Except as provided in subsection 5, all fines collected by the department shall be forwarded to the treasurer of state and deposited in the general fund of the state.

5. Any fine that remains unpaid upon becoming delinquent may be collected by the department pursuant to the setoff procedures provided for in section 8A.504. For purposes of this subsection, a fine becomes delinquent if it has not been paid within thirty days of the date of the issuance of the parking citation, unless a written request for a hearing is filed as provided pursuant to the rules of the department. If an appeal is filed and the citation is upheld, the fine becomes delinquent ten days after the issuance of the final decision on the appeal or thirty-one days after the date of the issuance of the parking citation, whichever is later.

2005 Acts, ch 52, §4, 5
 Subsection 4 amended
 NEW subsection 5

8A.324 Disposal of personal property.

The director may dispose of personal property of the state under the director's control by any of the following means:

1. The director may dispose of unfit or unnecessary personal property by sale. Proceeds from the sale of personal property shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

2. If the director concludes that the personal property has little or no value, the director may enter into an agreement with a not-for-profit organization or governmental agency to dispose of the personal property. The not-for-profit organization or governmental agency may charge the state agency in control of the property with the cost of removing and transporting the property. Title to the personal property shall transfer when the personal property is in the possession of the not-for-profit organization or governmental agency. If a governmental agency adds value to the property

transferred to it and sells it, the proceeds from the sale shall be deposited with the governmental agency and not in the general fund of the state.

A not-for-profit organization or governmental agency that enters into an agreement with the director pursuant to this subsection may sell or otherwise transfer the personal property received from the department to any person that the department would be able to sell or otherwise transfer such property to under this chapter, including, but not limited to, the general public. The authority granted to sell or otherwise transfer personal property pursuant to this paragraph supersedes any other restrictions applicable to the not-for-profit organization or governmental entity, but only for purposes of the personal property received from the department.

3. The director may dispose of presses, printing equipment, printing supplies, and other machinery or equipment used in the printing operation.

2005 Acts, ch 52, §6
 Subsection 2, NEW unnumbered paragraph 2

PART 4

PRINTING

8A.341 State printing — duties.

The director shall do all of the following as it relates to printing:

1. Provide general supervision of all matters pertaining to public printing, including the enforcement of contracts for printing, except as otherwise provided by law. The supervision shall include providing guidelines for the letting of contracts for printing, the manner, form, style, and quantity of public printing, and the specifications and advertisements for public printing. In addition, the director shall have charge of office equipment and supplies and of the stock, if any, required in connection with printing contracts.

2. If money is appropriated for this purpose, by November 1 of each year supply a report which contains the name, gender, county, or city of residence when possible, official title, salary received during the previous fiscal year, base salary as computed on July 1 of the current fiscal year, and traveling and subsistence expense of the personnel of each of the departments, boards, and commissions of the state government except personnel who receive an annual salary of less than one thousand dollars. The number of the personnel and the total amount received by them shall be shown for each department in the report. All employees who have drawn salaries, fees, or expense allowances from more than one department or subdivision shall be listed separately under the proper departmental heading. On the request of the director, the head of each department, board, or commission shall furnish the data covering that agency. The report shall be distributed upon request without charge

in an electronic medium to each caucus of the general assembly, the legislative services agency, the chief clerk of the house of representatives, and the secretary of the senate. Copies of the report shall be made available to other persons in an electronic medium upon payment of a fee, which shall not exceed the cost of providing the copy of the report. Sections 22.2 through 22.6 apply to the report. All funds from the sale of the report shall be deposited in the printing revolving fund established in section 8A.345.

3. Deposit receipts from the sale of presses, printing equipment, printing supplies, and other machinery or equipment used in the printing operation in the printing revolving fund established in section 8A.345.

2005 Acts, ch 52, §7
Style, publication, and distribution of Iowa Code and Code Supplement, Iowa Acts, Iowa administrative code, Iowa administrative bulletin, and Iowa court rules; §2.42, 2A.5, 2A.6
Subsection 2 amended

8A.412 Merit system — applicability — exceptions.

The merit system shall apply to all employees of the state and to all positions in state government now existing or hereafter established. In addition, the director shall negotiate an agreement with the director of the department for the blind concerning the applicability of the merit system to the professional employees of the department for the blind. However, the merit system shall not apply to the following:

1. The general assembly, employees of the general assembly, other officers elected by popular vote, and persons appointed to fill vacancies in elective offices.
2. All judicial officers and court employees.
3. The staff of the governor.
4. All board members and commissioners whose appointments are provided for by the Code.
5. All presidents, deans, directors, teachers, professional and scientific personnel, and student employees under the jurisdiction of the state board of regents. The state board of regents shall adopt rules not inconsistent with the objectives of this subchapter for all of its employees not cited specifically in this subsection. The rules are subject to approval by the director. If at any time the director determines that the state board of regents merit system rules do not comply with the intent of this subchapter, the director may direct the board to correct the rules. The rules of the board are not in compliance until the corrections are made.
6. All appointments which are by law made by the governor.
7. All personnel of the armed services under state jurisdiction.
8. Persons who are paid a fee on a contract-for-services basis.

9. Seasonal employees appointed during a state agency's designated six-month seasonal employment period during the same annual twelve-month period, as approved by the director.

10. Residents, patients, or inmates working in state institutions, or persons on parole working in work experience programs.

11. Professional employees under the supervision of the attorney general, the state public defender, the auditor of state, the treasurer of state, and the public employment relations board. However, employees of the consumer advocate division of the department of justice, other than the consumer advocate, are subject to the merit system.

12. Production and engineering personnel under the jurisdiction of the Iowa public broadcasting board.

13. Members of the state patrol and other peace officers employed by the department of public safety. The commissioner of public safety shall adopt rules not inconsistent with the objectives of this subchapter for the persons described in this subsection.

14. Professional employees of the arts division of the department of cultural affairs.

15. The chief deputy administrative officer and each division administrator of each state agency not otherwise specifically provided for in this section, and physicians not otherwise specifically provided for in this section. As used in this subsection, "division administrator" means a principal administrative or policymaking position designated by a chief administrative officer and approved by the director or as specified by law.

16. All confidential employees.

17. Other employees specifically exempted by law.

18. The administrator and the deputy administrator of the credit union division of the department of commerce, all members of the credit union review board, and all employees of the credit union division.

19. The superintendent of the banking division of the department of commerce, all members of the state banking council, and all employees of the banking division.

20. Chief deputy industrial commissioners.

21. The appointee serving as the coordinator of the office of renewable fuels and coproducts, as provided in section 159A.3.

22. All employees of the Iowa state fair authority.

23. Up to six nonprofessional employees designated at the discretion of each statewide elected official.

24. The position classifications of employees of statewide elected officials that were exempt from the merit system as of June 30, 1994, shall remain exempt and any employees subsequently hired to fill any exempt position vacancies shall be classi-

fied as exempt employees.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §31
Equal opportunity and special appointments; §19B.2
Terminology change applied

8A.502 Financial administration duties.

The department shall provide for the efficient management and administration of the financial resources of state government and shall have and assume the following powers and duties:

1. *Centralized accounting system.* To assume the responsibilities related to a centralized accounting system for state government.

2. *Setoff procedures.* To establish and maintain a setoff procedure as provided in section 8A.504.

3. *Cost allocation system.* To establish a cost allocation system as provided in section 8A.505.

4. *Collection and payment of funds — monthly payments.* To control the payment of all moneys into the state treasury, and all payments from the state treasury by the preparation of appropriate warrants, or warrant checks, directing such collections and payment, and to advise the treasurer of state monthly in writing of the amount of public funds not currently needed for operating expenses. Whenever the state treasury includes state funds that require distribution to counties, cities, or other political subdivisions of this state, and the counties, cities, and other political subdivisions certify to the director that warrants will be stamped for lack of funds within the thirty-day period following certification, the director may partially distribute the funds on a monthly basis. Whenever the law requires that any funds be paid by a specific date, the director shall prepare a final accounting and shall make a final distribution of any remaining funds prior to that date.

5. *Preaudit system.* To establish and fix a reasonable imprest cash fund for each state department and institution for disbursement purposes where needed. These revolving funds shall be reimbursed only upon vouchers approved by the director. It is the purpose of this subsection to establish a preaudit system of settling all claims against the state, but the preaudit system is not applicable to any of the following:

a. Institutions under the control of the state board of regents.

b. The state fair board as established in chapter 173.

c. The Iowa dairy industry commission as established in chapter 179, the Iowa beef cattle producers association as established in chapter 181, the Iowa pork producers council as established in chapter 183A, the Iowa egg council as established in chapter 184, the Iowa turkey marketing council as established in chapter 184A, the Iowa soybean association as provided in chapter 185, and the Iowa corn promotion board as established in chapter 185C.

6. *Audit of claims.* To set rules and proce-

dures for the preaudit of claims by individual agencies or organizations. The director reserves the right to refuse to accept incomplete or incorrect claims and to review, preaudit, or audit claims as determined by the director.

7. *Contracts.* To certify, record, and encumber all formal contracts to prevent overcommitment of appropriations and allotments.

8. *Accounts.* To keep the central budget and proprietary control accounts of the general fund of the state and special funds, as defined in section 8.2, of the state government. Upon elimination of the state deficit under generally accepted accounting principles, including the payment of items budgeted in a subsequent fiscal year which under generally accepted accounting principles should be budgeted in the current fiscal year, the recognition of revenues received and expenditures paid and transfers received and paid within the time period required pursuant to section 8.33 shall be in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Budget accounts are those accounts maintained to control the receipt and disposition of all funds, appropriations, and allotments. Proprietary accounts are those accounts relating to assets, liabilities, income, and expense. For each fiscal year, the financial position and results of operations of the state shall be reported in a comprehensive annual financial report prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, as established by the governmental accounting standards board.

9. *Fair board and board of regents.* To control the financial operations of the state fair board and the institutions under the state board of regents:

a. By charging all warrants issued to the respective educational institutions and the state fair board to an advance account to be further accounted for and not as an expense which requires no further accounting.

b. By charging all collections made by the educational institutions and state fair board to the respective advance accounts of the institutions and state fair board, and by crediting all such repayment collections to the respective appropriations and special funds.

c. By charging all disbursements made to the respective allotment accounts of each educational institution or state fair board and by crediting all such disbursements to the respective advance and inventory accounts.

d. By requiring a monthly abstract of all receipts and of all disbursements, both money and stores, and a complete account current each month from each educational institution and the state fair board.

10. *Entities representing agricultural producers.* To control the financial operations of the Iowa dairy industry commission as provided in chapter 179, the Iowa beef cattle producers association as provided in chapter 181, the Iowa pork

producers council as provided in chapter 183A, the Iowa egg council as provided in chapter 184, the Iowa turkey marketing council as provided in chapter 184A, the Iowa soybean association as provided in chapter 185, and the Iowa corn promotion board as provided in chapter 185C.

11. *Custody of records.* To have the custody of all books, papers, records, documents, vouchers, conveyances, leases, mortgages, bonds, and other securities appertaining to the fiscal affairs and property of the state, which are not required to be kept in some other office.

12. *Interest of the permanent school fund.* To transfer the interest of the permanent school fund to the credit of the interest for Iowa schools fund.

13. *Forms.* To prescribe all accounting and business forms and the system of accounts and reports of financial transactions by all departments and agencies of the state government other than those of the legislative branch.

14. *Federal Cash Management and Improvement Act administrator.* To serve as administrator for state actions relating to the federal Cash Management and Improvement Act of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-453, as codified in 31 U.S.C. § 6503. The director shall perform the following duties relating to the federal law:

a. Act as the designated representative of the state in the negotiation and administration of contracts between the state and federal government relating to the federal law.

b. Modify the centralized statewide accounting system and develop, or require to be developed by the appropriate departments of state government, the reports and procedures necessary to complete the managerial and financial reports required to comply with the federal law.

There is annually appropriated from the general fund of the state to the department an amount sufficient to pay interest costs that may be due the federal government as a result of implementation of the federal law. This paragraph does not authorize the payment of interest from the general fund of the state for any departmental revolving, trust, or special fund where monthly interest earnings accrue to the credit of the departmental revolving, trust, or special fund. For any departmental revolving, trust, or special fund where monthly interest is accrued to the credit of the fund, the director may authorize a supplemental expenditure to pay interest costs from the individual fund which are due the federal government as a result of implementation of the federal law.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §104, 105
Subsection 5, paragraph c amended
Subsection 10 amended

8A.504 Setoff procedures.

1. *Definitions.* As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “*Collection entity*” means the department of

administrative services and any other state agency that maintains a separate accounting system and elects to establish a debt collection setoff procedure for collection of debts owed to the state or its agencies.

b. “*Person*” does not include a state agency.

c. “*Qualifying debt*” includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) Any debt, which is assigned to the department of human services, or which the child support recovery unit is otherwise attempting to collect, or which the foster care recovery unit of the department of human services is attempting to collect on behalf of a child receiving foster care provided by the department of human services.

(2) An amount that is due because of a default on a guaranteed student or parental loan under chapter 261.

(3) Any debt which is in the form of a liquidated sum due, owing, and payable to the clerk of the district court.

d. “*State agency*” means a board, commission, department, including the department of administrative services, or other administrative office or unit of the state of Iowa or any other state entity reported in the Iowa comprehensive annual financial report. “*State agency*” does include the clerk of the district court as it relates to the collection of a qualifying debt. “*State agency*” does not include the general assembly, the governor, or any political subdivision of the state, or its offices and units.

2. *Setoff procedure.* The collection entity shall establish and maintain a procedure to set off against any claim owed to a person by a state agency any liability of that person owed to a state agency, a support debt being enforced by the child support recovery unit pursuant to chapter 252B, or such other qualifying debt. The procedure shall only apply when at the discretion of the director it is feasible. The procedure shall meet the following conditions:

a. Before setoff, a person’s liability to a state agency and the person’s claim on a state agency shall be in the form of a liquidated sum due, owing, and payable.

b. Before setoff, the state agency shall obtain and forward to the collection entity the full name and social security number of the person liable to it or to whom a claim is owing who is a natural person. If the person is not a natural person, before setoff, the state agency shall forward to the collection entity the information concerning the person as the collection entity shall, by rule, require. The collection entity shall cooperate with other state agencies in the exchange of information relevant to the identification of persons liable to or claimants of state agencies. However, the collection entity shall provide only relevant information required by a state agency. The information shall be held in confidence and used for the purpose of set-off only. Section 422.72, subsection 1, does not ap-

ply to this paragraph.

c. Before setoff, a state agency shall, at least annually, submit to the collection entity the information required by paragraph “b” along with the amount of each person’s liability to and the amount of each claim on the state agency. The collection entity may, by rule, require more frequent submissions.

d. Before setoff, the amount of a person’s claim on a state agency and the amount of a person’s liability to a state agency shall constitute a minimum amount set by rule of the collection entity.

e. Upon submission of an allegation of liability by a state agency, the collection entity shall notify the state agency whether the person allegedly liable is entitled to payment from a state agency, and, if so entitled, shall notify the state agency of the amount of the person’s entitlement and of the person’s last address known to the collection entity. Section 422.72, subsection 1, does not apply to this paragraph.

f. Upon notice of entitlement to a payment, the state agency shall send written notification to that person of the state agency’s assertion of its rights to all or a portion of the payment and of the state agency’s entitlement to recover the liability through the setoff procedure, the basis of the assertion, the opportunity to request that a jointly or commonly owned right to payment be divided among owners, and the person’s opportunity to give written notice of intent to contest the amount of the allegation. The state agency shall send a copy of the notice to the collection entity. A state agency subject to chapter 17A shall give notice, conduct hearings, and allow appeals in conformity with chapter 17A.

However, upon submission of an allegation of the liability of a person which is owing and payable to the clerk of the district court and upon the determination by the collection entity that the person allegedly liable is entitled to payment from a state agency, the collection entity shall send written notification to the person which states the assertion by the clerk of the district court of rights to all or a portion of the payment, the clerk’s entitlement to recover the liability through the setoff procedure, the basis of the assertions, the person’s opportunity to request within fifteen days of the mailing of the notice that the collection entity divide a jointly or commonly owned right to payment between owners, the opportunity to contest the liability to the clerk by written application to the clerk within fifteen days of the mailing of the notice, and the person’s opportunity to contest the collection entity’s setoff procedure.

g. Upon the timely request of a person liable to a state agency or of the spouse of that person and upon receipt of the full name and social security number of the person’s spouse, a state agency shall notify the collection entity of the request to divide a jointly or commonly owned right to payment. Any jointly or commonly owned right to payment

is rebuttably presumed to be owned in equal portions by its joint or common owners.

h. The collection entity shall, after the state agency has sent notice to the person liable or, if the liability is owing and payable to the clerk of the district court, the collection entity has sent notice to the person liable, set off the amount owed to the agency against any amount which a state agency owes that person. The collection entity shall refund any balance of the amount to the person. The collection entity shall periodically transfer amounts set off to the state agencies entitled to them. If a person liable to a state agency gives written notice of intent to contest an allegation, a state agency shall hold a refund or rebate until final disposition of the allegation. Upon completion of the setoff, a state agency shall notify in writing the person who was liable or, if the liability is owing and payable to the clerk of the district court, shall comply with the procedures as provided in paragraph “j”.

i. The department of revenue’s existing right to credit against tax due or to become due under section 422.73 is not to be impaired by a right granted to or a duty imposed upon the collection entity or other state agency by this section. This section is not intended to impose upon the collection entity or the department of revenue any additional requirement of notice, hearing, or appeal concerning the right to credit against tax due under section 422.73.

j. If the alleged liability is owing and payable to the clerk of the district court and setoff as provided in this section is sought, all of the following shall apply:

(1) The judicial branch shall prescribe procedures to permit a person to contest the amount of the person’s liability to the clerk of the district court.

(2) The collection entity shall, except for the procedures described in subparagraph (1), prescribe any other applicable procedures concerning setoff as provided in this subsection.

(3) Upon completion of the setoff, the collection entity shall file, at least monthly, with the clerk of the district court a notice of satisfaction of each obligation to the full extent of all moneys collected in satisfaction of the obligation. The clerk shall record the notice and enter a satisfaction for the amounts collected and a separate written notice is not required.

3. In the case of multiple claims to payments filed under this section, priority shall be given to claims filed by the child support recovery unit or the foster care recovery unit, next priority shall be given to claims filed by the college student aid commission, next priority shall be given to claims filed by the investigations division of the department of inspections and appeals, next priority shall be given to claims filed by a clerk of the district court, and last priority shall be given to claims filed by other state agencies. In the case of

multiple claims in which the priority is not otherwise provided by this subsection, priority shall be determined in accordance with rules to be established by the director.

4. The director shall have the authority to enter into reciprocal agreements with the departments of revenue of other states that have enacted legislation that is substantially equivalent to the setoff procedure provided in this section for the recovery of an amount due because of a default on a guaranteed student or parental loan under chapter 261. A reciprocal agreement shall also be approved by the college student aid commission. The agreement shall authorize the department to pro-

vide by rule for the setoff of state income tax refunds or rebates of defaulters from states with which Iowa has a reciprocal agreement and to provide for sending lists of names of Iowa defaulters to the states with which Iowa has a reciprocal agreement for setoff of that state's income tax refunds.

5. Under substantive rules established by the director, the department shall seek reimbursement from other state agencies to recover its costs for setting off liabilities.

Agreements with political subdivisions to be eligible to participate in set-off procedures; 2005 Acts, ch 52, §8
Section not amended; footnote added

CHAPTER 8D

IOWA COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

8D.2 Definitions.

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

1. *"Commission"* means the Iowa telecommunications and technology commission established in section 8D.3.

2. *"Director"* means the executive director appointed pursuant to section 8D.4.

3. *"Network"* means the Iowa or state communications network.

4. *"Private agency"* means an accredited non-public school, a nonprofit institution of higher education eligible for tuition grants, or a hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 135B or a physician clinic to the extent provided in section 8D.13, subsection 16.

5. *a. "Public agency"* means a state agency, an institution under the control of the board of regents, the judicial branch as provided in section 8D.13, subsection 17, a school corporation, a city library, a library service area as provided in chapter 256, a county library as provided in chapter 336, or a judicial district department of correctional services established in section 905.2, to the extent provided in section 8D.13, subsection 15, an agency of the federal government, or a United States post office which receives a federal grant for pilot and demonstration projects.

b. For the purposes of this chapter, *"public agency"* also includes any homeland security or defense facility or disaster response agency established by the administrator of the homeland security and emergency management division of the department of public defense or the governor or any facility connected with a security or defense system or disaster response as required by the administrator of the homeland security and emergency management division of the department of public defense or the governor.

6. *"State communications"* refers to the trans-

mission of voice, data, video, the written word or other visual signals by electronic means but does not include radio and television facilities and other educational telecommunications systems and services including narrowcast and broadcast systems under the public broadcasting division of the department of education, department of transportation distributed data processing and mobile radio network, or law enforcement communications systems.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §51
Subsection 5, paragraph b amended

8D.3 Iowa telecommunications and technology commission — members — duties.

1. *Commission established.* A telecommunications and technology commission is established with the sole authority to supervise the management, development, and operation of the network and ensure that all components of the network are technically compatible. The management, development, and operation of the network shall not be subject to the jurisdiction or control of any other state agency. However, the commission is subject to the general operations practices and procedures which are generally applicable to other state agencies.

The commission shall ensure that the network operates in an efficient and responsible manner consistent with the provisions of this chapter for the purpose of providing the best economic service attainable to the network users consistent with the state's financial capacity. The commission shall ensure that educational users and the use, design, and implementation for educational applications be given the highest priority concerning use of the network. The commission shall provide for the centralized, coordinated use and control of the network.

2. *Members.* The commission is composed of

five members appointed by the governor and subject to confirmation by the senate. Members of the commission shall not serve in any manner or be employed by an authorized user of the network or by an entity seeking to do or doing business with the network. The governor shall appoint a member as the chairperson of the commission from the five members appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate. Members of the commission shall serve six-year staggered terms as designated by the governor and appointments to the commission are subject to the requirements of sections 69.16, 69.16A, and 69.19. Vacancies shall be filled by the governor for the duration of the unexpired term. The salary of the members of the commission shall be twelve thousand dollars per year, except that the salary of the chairperson shall be seventeen thousand dollars per year. Members of the commission shall also be reimbursed for all actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of duties as members. Meetings of the commission shall be held at the call of the chairperson of the commission. In addition to the members appointed by the governor, the auditor of state or the auditor's designee shall serve as a nonvoting, ex officio member of the commission.

The benefits and salary paid to the members of the commission shall be adjusted annually equal to the average of the annual pay adjustments, expense reimbursements, and related benefits provided under collective bargaining agreements negotiated pursuant to chapter 20.

3. *Duties.* The commission shall do all of the following:

a. Enter into agreements pursuant to chapter 28E as necessary and appropriate for the purposes of the commission. However, the commission shall not enter into an agreement with an unauthorized user or any other person pursuant to chapter 28E for the purpose of providing such user or person access to the network.

b. Adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A as deemed appropriate and necessary, and directly related to the implementation and administration of the duties of the commission. The commission, in consultation with the department of administrative services, shall also adopt and provide for standard communications procedures and policies relating to the use of the network which recognize, at a minimum, the need for reliable communications services.

c. Establish an appeal process for review by the commission of a scheduling conflict decision, including a scheduling conflict involving an educational user, or the establishment of a fee associated with the network upon the request of a person affected by such decision or fee. A determination made by the commission pursuant to this paragraph shall be final.

d. Review and approve for adoption, rules as proposed and submitted by an authorized user

group necessary for the authorized user group's access and use of the network. The commission may refuse to approve and adopt a proposed rule, and upon such refusal, shall return the proposed rule to the respective authorized user group proposing the rule with a statement indicating the commission's reason for refusing to approve and adopt the rule.

e. (1) Develop and issue for response all requests for proposals for any construction, installation, repair, maintenance, or equipment and parts necessary for the network. In preparing the request for proposals, the commission shall do all of the following:

(a) Review existing requests for proposals related to the network.

(b) Consider and evaluate all competing technologies which could be used in any construction, installation, repair, or maintenance project.

(c) Allow flexibility for proposals to be submitted in response to a request for proposals issued by the commission such that any qualified provider may submit a bid on a site-by-site basis, or on a merged area or defined geographic area basis, or both, and by permitting proposals to be submitted for use of competing or alternative technologies in each defined area.

(d) Ensure that rural communities have access to comparable services to the services provided in urban areas resulting from any plans to construct, install, repair, or maintain any part of the network.

(2) In determining which proposal to recommend to the general assembly to accept, consider what is in the long-term best interests of the citizens of the state and the network, and utilize, if possible, the provision of services with existing service providers consistent with those best interests. In determining what is in the long-term best interests of the citizens of the state and the network, the commission, at a minimum, shall consider the cost to taxpayers of the state.

(3) Deliver a written report and all proposals submitted in response to the request for proposals for Part III to the general assembly no later than January 1, 1995. The commission shall not enter into any agreement related to such proposals without prior authorization by a constitutional majority of each house of the general assembly and approval by the governor.

f. Annually prepare a written five-year financial plan for the network which shall be provided to the general assembly and the governor no later than January 15 of each year. The plan shall include estimates for income and expenses for the network for the five-year period and the actual income and expenses for the preceding fiscal year. The plan shall include the amount of general fund appropriations to be requested for the payment of operating expenses and debt service. The plan shall also include any recommendations of the commission related to changes in the system and

other items as deemed appropriate by the commission. The recommendations of the commission contained in the plan shall include a detailed plan for the connection of all public schools to the network, including a discussion and evaluation of all potential financing options, an estimate of all costs incurred in providing such connections, and a schedule for completing such connections, including the anticipated final completion date for such connections.

g. Review existing maintenance contracts and past contracts to determine vendor capability to perform the obligations under such contracts. The commission shall report to the general assembly prior to January 1 of each year as to the performance of all vendors under each contract and shall make recommendations concerning continued funding for the contracts.

h. Pursue available opportunities to cooperate and coordinate with the federal government for the use and potential expansion of the network and for the financing of any such expansion.

i. Evaluate existing and projected rates for use of the system and ensure that rates are sufficient to pay for the operation of the system excluding the cost of construction and lease costs for Parts I, II, and III. The commission shall establish all hourly rates to be charged to all authorized users for the use of the network and shall consider all costs of the network in establishing the rates. A fee established by the commission to be charged to a hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 135B, a physician clinic, or the federal government shall be at an appropriate rate so that, at a minimum, there is no state subsidy related to the costs of the connection or use of the network related to such user.

j. Make recommendations to the general assembly, as deemed appropriate by the commission, concerning the operation of the network.

k. Provide necessary telecommunications cabling to provide state communications.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §39
Confirmation, see §2.32
Subsection 3, paragraph i amended

8D.9 Certification of use — network use by certain authorized users.

1. A private or public agency, other than a state agency, local school district or nonpublic school, city library, library service area, county library, judicial branch, judicial district department of correctional services, agency of the federal government, a hospital or physician clinic, or a post office authorized to be offered access pursuant to this chapter as of May 18, 1994, shall certify to the commission no later than July 1, 1994, that the agency is a part of or intends to become a part of the network. Upon receiving such certification from an agency not a part of the network on May 18, 1994, the commission shall provide for the connection of such agency as soon as practical. An

agency which does not certify to the commission that the agency is a part of or intends to become a part of the network as required by this subsection shall be prohibited from using the network.

2. *a.* A private or public agency which certifies to the commission pursuant to subsection 1 that the agency is a part of or intends to become a part of the network shall use the network for all video, data, and voice requirements of the agency unless the private or public agency petitions the commission for a waiver and one of the following applies:

(1) The costs to the authorized user for services provided on the network are not competitive with the same services provided by another provider.

(2) The authorized user is under contract with another provider for such services, provided the contract was entered into prior to April 1, 1994. The agency shall use the network for video, data, and voice requirements which are not provided pursuant to such contract.

(3) The authorized user has entered into an agreement with the commission to become part of the network prior to June 1, 1994, which does not provide for use of the network for all video, data, and voice requirements of the agency. The commission may enter into an agreement described in this subparagraph upon a determination that the use of the network for all video, data, and voice requirements of the agency would not be in the best interests of the agency.

b. A private or public agency shall petition the commission for a waiver of the requirement to use the network as provided in paragraph “a”, if the agency determines that paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1) or (2) applies. The commission shall establish by rule a review process for determining, upon application of an authorized user, whether paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1) or (2) applies. An authorized user found by the commission to be under contract for such services as provided in paragraph “a”, subparagraph (2), shall not enter into another contract upon the expiration of such contract, but shall utilize the network for such services as provided in this section unless paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1), applies.

3. A facility that is considered a public agency pursuant to section 8D.2, subsection 5, paragraph “b”, shall be authorized to access the Iowa communications network strictly for homeland security communication purposes and disaster communication purposes. Any utilization of the network that is not related to communications concerning homeland security or a disaster, as defined in section 29C.2, is expressly prohibited. Access under this subsection shall be available only if a state of disaster emergency is proclaimed by the governor pursuant to section 29C.6 or a homeland security or disaster event occurs requiring connection of disparate communications systems between public agencies to provide for a multiagency or multi-

jurisdictional response. Access shall continue only for the period of time the homeland security or disaster event exists. For purposes of this subsection, disaster communication purposes includes training and exercising for a disaster if public notice of the training and exercising session is posted on the website of the homeland security and emergency management division of the department of public defense. A scheduled and noticed training and exercising session shall not exceed five days. Interpretation and application of the provisions of this subsection shall be strictly construed.

4. A community college receiving federal funding to conduct first responder training and testing regarding homeland security first responder communication and technology-related research and development projects shall be authorized to utilize the network for testing purposes.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §52
Subsection 3 amended

8D.13 Iowa communications network.

1. Moneys in the Iowa communications network fund are appropriated to the Iowa telecommunications and technology commission for purposes of providing financing for the procurement, operation, and maintenance of the Iowa communications network with sufficient capacity to serve the video, data, and voice requirements of the educational telecommunications system consisting of Part I, Part II, and Part III, and other public and private agencies.

2. For purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “*Part I*” means the communications connections between central switching and institutions under the control of the board of regents, nonprofit institutions of higher education eligible for tuition grants, and the regional switching centers for the remainder of the network.

b. “*Part II*” means the communications connections between the regional switching centers and the secondary switching centers.

c. “*Part III*” means the communications connection between the secondary switching centers and the agencies defined in section 8D.2, subsections 4 and 5, excluding state agencies, institutions under the control of the board of regents, nonprofit institutions of higher education eligible for tuition grants, and the judicial branch, judicial district departments of correctional services, hospitals and physician clinics, agencies of the federal government, and post offices.

3. The financing for the procurement costs for the entirety of Part I except for the communications connections between central switching and institutions under the control of the board of regents, and nonprofit institutions of higher education eligible for tuition grants, and for the video, data, and voice capacity for state agencies and for Part II and Part III, shall be provided by the state.

The financing for the procurement and maintenance costs for Part III shall be provided by the state. A local school board, governing authority of a nonpublic school, or an area education agency board may elect to provide one hundred percent of the financing for the procurement and maintenance costs for Part III to become part of the network. The basis for the amount of state financing is one hundred percent of a single interactive audio and interactive video connection for Part III, and such data and voice capacity as is necessary. If a school board, governing authority of a nonpublic school, or area education agency board elects to provide one hundred percent of the financing for the leasing costs for Part III, the school district or area education agency may become part of the network as soon as the network can reasonably connect the district or agency. A local school board, governing authority of a nonpublic school, or an area education agency board may also elect not to become part of the network. Construction of Part III, related to a school board, governing authority of a nonpublic school, or area education agency board which provides one hundred percent of the financing for the leasing costs for Part III, may proceed as determined by the commission and consistent with the purpose of this chapter.

4. The commission shall develop the requests for proposals that are needed for the Iowa communications network with sufficient capacity to serve the video, data, and voice requirements of state agencies and for educational telecommunications applications. The commission shall develop a request for proposals for each of the systems that will make up the network. The commission may develop a request for proposals for each definitive component of the network or the commission may provide in the request for proposals for each such system that separate contracts may be entered into for each definitive component covered by the request for proposals. The requests for proposals may be for the purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of the component parts of the network consistent with the provisions of this chapter, may require maintenance costs to be identified, and the resulting contract may provide for maintenance for parts of the network. The master contract may provide for electronic classrooms, satellite equipment, receiving equipment, studio and production equipment, and other associated equipment as required.

5. The state shall lease all fiberoptic cable facilities or facilities with DS-3 capacity for Part III connections for which state funding is provided. The state shall lease all fiberoptic cable facilities or facilities with DS-3 or DS-1 capacity for the judicial branch, judicial district department of correctional services, and state agency connections for which state funding is provided. Such facilities shall be leased from qualified providers. The state shall not own such facilities, except for

those facilities owned by the state as of January 1, 1994.

The lease provisions of this subsection do not apply to a school district which elects to provide one hundred percent of the financing for the district's connection.

6. It is the intent of the general assembly that during the implementation of Parts I and II of the system, the department of administrative services shall employ a consultant to report to it on the impact of changing technology on the potential cost and capabilities of the system. It is also the intent of the general assembly that the department of education shall study new techniques in distant teaching. These reports shall be made available to the general assembly.

7. The commission shall be responsible for the network design and shall be responsible for the implementation of each component of the network as it is incorporated into the network. The final design selected shall optimize the routing for all users in order to assure maximum utilization by all agencies of the state. Efficiencies achieved in the implementation of the network shall be used to fund further implementation and enhancement of the network, and shall be considered part of the operational cost of the network. The commission shall be responsible for all management, operations, control switching, diagnostics, and maintenance functions of network operations as provided in this chapter. The performance of these duties is intended to provide optimal utilization of the facilities, and the assurance that future growth requirements will be provided for, and that sufficient network capacity will be available to meet the needs of all users.

8. The education telecommunications council shall review all requests for grants for educational telecommunications applications, if they are a part of the Iowa communications network, to ensure that the educational telecommunications application is consistent with the telecommunications plan. All other grant requests shall be reviewed as determined by the commission. If the education telecommunications council finds that a grant request is inconsistent with the telecommunications plan, the grant request shall not be allowed.

9. The procurement and maintenance of electronic equipment including, but not limited to, master receiver antenna systems, studio and production equipment, and broadcast system components shall be provided for under the commission's contracts. The Iowa public broadcasting board and other educational entities within the state have the option to use their existing or replacement resources and agreements in the operation and maintenance of these systems.

10. In addition to the other evaluation criteria specified in the request for proposals issued pursuant to this section, the commission, in evaluating proposals, shall base up to two percent of the

total possible points on the public benefit that can be derived from a given proposal due to the increased private telecommunications capacity available to Iowa citizens located in rural Iowa. For purposes of this subsection, an area of the state is considered rural if it is not part of a federally designated standard metropolitan statistical area.

11. The fees charged for use of the network and state communications shall be based on the ongoing expenses of the network and of providing state communications. For the services rendered to state agencies by the commission, the commission shall prepare a statement of services rendered and the agencies shall pay in a manner consistent with procedures established by the department of administrative services.

12. The commission, on its own or as recommended by an advisory committee of the commission and approved by the commission, shall permit a fee to be charged by a receiving site to the originator of the communication provided on the network. The fee charged shall be for the purpose of recovering the operating costs of a receiving site. The fee charged shall be reduced by an amount received by the receiving site pursuant to a state appropriation for such costs, or federal assistance received for such costs. Fees established under this subsection shall be paid by the originator of the communication directly to the receiving site. In the event that an entity requests a receiving site location in a video classroom facility which is authorized by, but not funded by, the originator of the communication, the requesting entity shall be directly billed by the video classroom facility for operating costs relating to the communication. For purposes of this section, "operating costs" include the costs associated with the management or coordination, operations, utilities, classroom, equipment, maintenance, and other costs directly related to providing the receiving site.

13. The auditor of state shall, no less than annually, examine the financial condition and transactions of the commission as provided in chapter 11. A copy of the auditor's report concerning such examination shall be provided to the general assembly.

14. Access to the network shall be offered on an equal basis to public and private agencies under subsection 8 if the private agency contributes an amount toward the match requirement comparable to its share of use for the part of the system in which it participates.

15. Access to the network shall be offered to the judicial district departments of correctional services established in section 905.2, provided that such departments contribute an amount consistent with their share of use for the part of the system in which the departments participate, as determined by the commission.

16. Access shall be offered to hospitals licensed pursuant to chapter 135B and physician

clinics for diagnostic, clinical, consultative, data, and educational services for the purpose of developing a comprehensive, statewide telemedicine network, to an agency of the federal government, and to a post office defined as a public agency pursuant to section 8D.2, subsection 5. A hospital, physician clinic, an agency of the federal government, or a post office defined as a public agency pursuant to section 8D.2, subsection 5, shall be responsible for all costs associated with becoming a part of the network.

17. Access shall be offered to the judicial branch provided that the judicial branch contributes an amount consistent with the judicial branch's share of use for the part of the network in which the judicial branch participates, as determined by the commission.

18. Notwithstanding chapter 476, the provisions of chapter 476 shall not apply to a public util-

ity in furnishing a telecommunications service or facility to the commission for the Iowa communications network or to any authorized user of the Iowa communications network for such authorized user's connection to the network.

19. Access to the network shall be offered to the department of public safety and the department of public defense for the purpose of establishing and operating a shared data-only network providing law enforcement, emergency management, disaster service, emergency warning, and other emergency information dissemination services to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies as provided in section 80.9, and local emergency management offices established under the authority of sections 29C.9 and 29C.10.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §40

See Iowa Acts for provisions relating to appropriations for network costs in a given year

Subsection 11 amended

CHAPTER 9E

NOTARIAL ACTS

9E.12 Notarial acts under federal authority.

1. A notarial act has the same effect under the law of this state as if performed by a notarial officer of this state, if the notarial act is performed anywhere by any of the following persons under authority granted by the law of the United States:

- a. A judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court.
- b. A commissioned officer on active duty in the military service of the United States.
- c. An officer of the foreign service or consular officer of the United States.
- d. Any other person authorized by federal law to perform notarial acts.

2. The signature and title of a person performing a notarial act are prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and that the person holds the designated title.

3. The signature and indicated title of an officer listed in subsection 1, paragraph "a", "b", or "c", conclusively establish the authority of a holder of that title to perform a notarial act.

4. A certificate of a notarial act on an instrument to be recorded must also comply with the requirements of section 331.606B.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §11

Subsection 4 amended

CHAPTER 9H

CORPORATE OR PARTNERSHIP FARMING

9H.1 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter:

1. "Actively engaged in farming" means that a natural person who is a shareholder and an officer, director or employee of the corporation or who is a member or manager of the limited liability company either:

- a. Inspects the production activities periodically and furnishes at least half of the value of the tools and pays at least half the direct cost of production; or
- b. Regularly and frequently makes or takes an important part in making management decisions substantially contributing to or affecting the suc-

cess of the farm operation; or

c. Performs physical work which significantly contributes to crop or livestock production.

2. "Agricultural land" means land suitable for use in farming.

3. "Authorized farm corporation" means a corporation other than a family farm corporation founded for the purpose of farming and the ownership of agricultural land in which:

- a. The stockholders do not exceed twenty-five in number; and
- b. The stockholders are all natural persons or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of natural persons or nonprofit corporations.

4. “*Authorized limited liability company*” means a limited liability company other than a family farm limited liability company founded for the purpose of farming and the ownership of agricultural land in which all of the following apply:

a. The members do not exceed twenty-five in number.

b. The members are all natural persons or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of natural persons or nonprofit corporations.

5. “*Authorized trust*” means a trust other than a family trust in which:

a. The beneficiaries do not exceed twenty-five in number; and

b. The beneficiaries are all natural persons, who are not acting as a trustee or in a similar capacity for a trust as defined in subsection 22 of this section, or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity, or nonprofit corporations; and

c. Its income is not exempt from taxation under the laws of either the United States or the state of Iowa.

6. “*Beneficial ownership*” includes interests held by a nonresident alien individual directly or indirectly holding or acquiring a ten percent or greater share in the partnership, limited partnership, corporation, limited liability company, or trust, or directly or indirectly through two or more such entities. In addition, the term beneficial ownership shall include interests held by all nonresident alien individuals if the nonresident alien individuals in the aggregate directly or indirectly hold or acquire twenty-five percent or more of the partnership, limited partnership, corporation, limited liability company, or trust.

7. “*Corporation*” means a domestic or foreign corporation subject to chapter 490, a nonprofit corporation, or a cooperative.

8. “*Family farm corporation*” means a corporation:

a. Founded for the purpose of farming and the ownership of agricultural land in which the majority of the voting stock is held by and the majority of the stockholders are persons related to each other as spouse, parent, grandparent, lineal ascendants of grandparents or their spouses and other lineal descendants of the grandparents or their spouses, or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity for persons so related;

b. All of its stockholders are natural persons or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of natural persons or family trusts as defined in subsection 11 of this section; and

c. Sixty percent of the gross revenues of the corporation over the last consecutive three-year period comes from farming.

9. “*Family farm limited liability company*” means a limited liability company which meets all of the following conditions:

a. The limited liability company is founded for

the purpose of farming and the ownership of agricultural land in which the majority of the members are persons related to each other as spouse, parent, grandparent, lineal ascendants of grandparents or their spouses and other lineal descendants of the grandparents or their spouses, or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity for persons so related.

b. All of the members of the limited liability company are natural persons or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of natural persons or family trusts.

c. Sixty percent of the gross revenues of the limited liability company over the last consecutive three-year period comes from farming.

10. “*Family farm limited partnership*” means a limited partnership which meets all of the following conditions:

a. The limited partnership is formed for the purpose of farming and the ownership of agricultural land in which the general partner and a majority of the partnership interest is held by and the majority of limited partners are persons related to each other as spouse, parent, grandparent, lineal ascendants of grandparents or their spouses and other lineal descendants of the grandparents or their spouses, or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity for persons so related.

b. The general partner manages and supervises the day-to-day farming operations on the agricultural land.

c. All of the limited partners are natural persons or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of natural persons or family trusts.

d. Sixty percent of the gross revenues of the partnership over the last consecutive three-year period comes from farming.

11. “*Family trust*” means a trust:

a. In which a majority interest in the trust is held by and the majority of the beneficiaries are persons related to each other as spouse, parent, grandparent, lineal ascendants of grandparents or their spouses and other lineal descendants of the grandparents or their spouses, or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity for persons so related; and

b. In which all the beneficiaries are natural persons, who are not acting as a trustee or in a similar capacity for a trust, as defined in subsection 22 of this section, or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity, or nonprofit corporations; and

c. If the trust is established on or after July 1, 1988, the trust must be established for the purpose of farming and sixty percent of the gross revenues of the trust over the last consecutive three-year period must come from farming.

12. “*Farming*” means the cultivation of land for the production of agricultural crops, the raising of poultry, the production of eggs, the production of milk, the production of fruit or other horti-

cultural crops, grazing or the production of live-stock. Farming shall not include the production of timber, forest products, nursery products, or sod and farming shall not include a contract where a processor or distributor of farm products or supplies provides spraying, harvesting or other farm services.

13. “*Fiduciary capacity*” means an undertaking to act as executor, administrator, personal representative, guardian, conservator or receiver.

14. “*Grantor*” means a natural person, other than a nonresident alien as defined under this section, who is the creator of a revocable trust or a trust.

15. “*Indirect*” means to act or attempt to accomplish an act through an interest in a business association, through one or more affiliates or intermediaries, or by any method other than a direct approach, including by any circuitous or oblique method.

16. “*Limited liability company*” means a limited liability company as defined in section 490A.102.

17. “*Limited partnership*” means a limited partnership as defined in section 488.102, or a limited liability limited partnership under chapter 488, which owns or leases agricultural land or is engaged in farming.

18. “*Nonprofit corporation*” means:

a. Corporations organized under the provisions of chapter 504, Code 1989, or current chapter 504; or

b. Corporations which qualify under Title 26, section 501(c)(3) of the United States Code.

19. “*Nonresident alien*” means:

a. An individual who is not a citizen of the United States and who is not domiciled in the United States.

b. A corporation incorporated under the law of any foreign country.

c. A corporation organized in the United States, beneficial ownership of which is held, directly or indirectly, by nonresident alien individuals.

d. A trust organized in the United States or elsewhere if beneficial ownership is held, directly or indirectly, by nonresident alien individuals.

e. A partnership or limited partnership organized in the United States or elsewhere if beneficial ownership is held, directly or indirectly, by nonresident alien individuals.

f. A limited liability company organized in the United States or elsewhere, beneficial ownership of which is held, directly or indirectly, by nonresident alien individuals.

20. “*Revocable trust*” means a trust which provides that the grantor retains the power to amend, modify, or revoke the trust at any time prior to the death of the grantor, regardless of whether, subsequent to the execution of the revocable trust and

at any time prior to death, the grantor is legally competent to exercise the power to amend, modify, or revoke the trust and regardless of when the trust is created.

21. “*Testamentary trust*” means a trust created by devising or bequeathing property in trust in a will as such terms are used in the Iowa probate code as provided in chapter 633A. Testamentary trust includes a revocable trust that has not been revoked prior to the grantor’s death.

22. “*Trust*” means a fiduciary relationship with respect to property, subjecting the person by whom the property is held to equitable duties to deal with the property for the benefit of another person, which arises as a result of a manifestation of an intention to create it. Trust does not include a person acting in a fiduciary capacity, as defined in subsection 13, or a revocable trust. A trust includes a legal entity holding property as trustee, agent, escrow agent, attorney in fact, and in any similar capacity.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §351, 400; 2005 Acts, ch 38, §55

Former subsections 6, 8 – 13, 22, 27 – 29, 31, and 32 transferred to §202B.102 in Code Supplement 2003 pursuant to directive in 2003 Acts, ch 115, §16, 19

New subsection 26A, enacted in 2003 Acts, ch 115, §1, transferred to §202B.102 in Code Supplement 2003 pursuant to directive in 2003 Acts, ch 115, §16, 19

2004 amendment to subsection 17 takes effect January 1, 2006; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §351, 400

Internal reference change applied

Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191

Code editor directive applied

Subsection 17 amended

9H.4 Restriction on increase of holdings — exceptions — penalty.

A corporation, limited liability company, or trust, other than a family farm corporation, authorized farm corporation, family farm limited liability company, authorized limited liability company, family trust, authorized trust, revocable trust, or testamentary trust shall not, either directly or indirectly, acquire or otherwise obtain or lease any agricultural land in this state. However, the restrictions provided in this section shall not apply to the following:

1. A bona fide encumbrance taken for purposes of security.

2. Agricultural land acquired for research or experimental purposes. Agricultural land is used for research or experimental purposes if any of the following apply:

a. Research and experimental activities are undertaken on the agricultural land and commercial sales of products produced from farming the agricultural land do not occur or are incidental to the research or experimental purposes of the corporation or limited liability company. Commercial sales are incidental to the research or experimental purposes of the corporation or limited liability company when such sales are less than twenty-

five percent of the gross sales of the primary product of the research.

b. The agricultural land is used for the primary purpose of testing, developing, or producing seeds or plants for sale or resale to farmers as seed stock. Grain which is not sold as seed stock is an incidental sale and must be less than twenty-five percent of the gross sales of the primary product of the research and experimental activities.

c. The agricultural land is used by a corporation or limited liability company, including any trade or business which is under common control, as provided in 26 U.S.C. § 414 for the primary purpose of testing, developing, or producing animals for sale or resale to farmers as breeding stock. However, after July 1, 1989, to qualify under this paragraph, the following conditions must be satisfied:

(1) The corporation or limited liability company must not hold the agricultural land other than as a lessee. The term of the lease must be for not more than twelve years. The corporation or limited liability company shall not renew a lease. The corporation or limited liability company shall not enter into a lease under this paragraph, if the corporation or limited liability company has ever entered into another lease under this paragraph "c", whether or not the lease is in effect. However, this subparagraph does not apply to a domestic corporation organized under chapter 504, Code 1989, or current chapter 504.

(2) A term or condition of sale, including resale, of breeding stock must not relate to the direct or indirect control by the corporation or limited liability company of the breeding stock or breeding stock progeny subsequent to the sale.

(3) The number of acres of agricultural land held by the corporation or limited liability company must not exceed six hundred forty acres.

(4) The corporation or limited liability company must deliver a copy of the lease to the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall notify the lessee of receipt of the copy of the lease. However, this subparagraph does not apply to a domestic corporation organized under chapter 504, Code 1989, or current chapter 504.

Culls and test animals may be sold under this paragraph "c". For a three-year period beginning on the date that the corporation or limited liability company acquires an interest in the agricultural land, the gross sales for any year shall not be greater than five hundred thousand dollars. After the three-year period ends, the gross sales for any year shall not be greater than twenty-five percent of the gross sales for that year of the breeding stock, or five hundred thousand dollars, whichever is less.

3. Agricultural land, including leasehold interests, acquired by a nonprofit corporation orga-

nized under the provisions of chapter 504, Code 1989, and current chapter 504 including land acquired and operated by or for a state university for research, experimental, demonstration, foundation seed increase or test purposes and land acquired and operated by or for nonprofit corporations organized specifically for research, experimental, demonstration, foundation seed increase or test purposes in support of or in conjunction with a state university.

4. Agricultural land acquired by a corporation or limited liability company for immediate or potential use in nonfarming purposes.

5. Agricultural land acquired by a corporation or limited liability company by process of law in the collection of debts, or pursuant to a contract for deed executed prior to August 15, 1975, or by any procedure for the enforcement of a lien or claim thereon, whether created by mortgage or otherwise.

6. A municipal corporation.

7. Agricultural land which is acquired by a trust company or bank in a fiduciary capacity or as trustee for a family trust, authorized trust or testamentary trust or for nonprofit corporations.

8. A corporation or its subsidiary organized under chapter 490 or a limited liability company organized under chapter 490A and to which section 312.8 is applicable.

9. Agricultural land held or leased by a corporation on July 1, 1975, as long as the corporation holding or leasing the land on this date continues to hold or lease such agricultural land.

10. Agricultural land held or leased by a trust on July 1, 1977, as long as the trust holding or leasing such land on this date continues to hold or lease such agricultural land.

11. Agricultural land acquired by a trust for immediate use in nonfarming purposes.

A corporation, limited liability company, or trust, other than a family farm corporation, authorized farm corporation, family farm limited liability company, authorized limited liability company, family trust, authorized trust, revocable trust, or testamentary trust, violating this section shall be assessed a civil penalty of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars and shall divest itself of any land held in violation of this section within one year after judgment. The courts of this state may prevent and restrain violations of this section through the issuance of an injunction. The attorney general or a county attorney shall institute suits on behalf of the state to prevent and restrain violations of this section.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191

Exception to restrictions for cooperative corporations organized under chapter 501; requirements; see §501.103

Chapter 504A references stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191

Code editor directive applied

CHAPTER 10

AGRICULTURAL LANDHOLDING RESTRICTIONS

10.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter and in chapter 10B, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Actively engaged in farming*” means that a natural person, including a shareholder or an officer, director, or employee of a corporation, or a member or manager of a limited liability company, does any of the following:

a. Inspects the production activities periodically and furnishes at least half of the value of the tools used for crop or livestock production and pays at least half the direct cost of crop or livestock production.

b. Regularly and frequently makes or takes an important part in making management decisions substantially contributing to or affecting the success of the farm operation.

c. Performs physical work which significantly contributes to crop or livestock production.

2. “*Agricultural land*” means the same as defined in section 9H.1.

3. “*Authorized entity*” means an authorized farm corporation; authorized limited liability company; limited partnership, other than a family farm limited partnership; or an authorized trust as defined in section 9H.1.

4. “*Commodity share landlord*” means a natural person or a general partnership as provided in chapter 486A in which all partners are natural persons, who owns at least one hundred fifty acres of agricultural land, if the owner receives rent on a commodity share basis, which may be either a share of the crops or livestock produced on the land.

5. “*Cooperative association*” means an entity which is structured and operated on a cooperative basis pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 1381(a) and which meets the definitional requirements of an association as provided in 12 U.S.C. § 1141(j)(a) or 7 U.S.C. § 291.

6. “*Family farm entity*” means a family farm corporation, family farm limited liability company, family farm limited partnership, or family trust, as defined in section 9H.1.

7. “*Farm estate*” means the real and personal property of a decedent, a ward, or a trust as provided in chapters 633 and 633A, if at least sixty percent of the gross receipts from the estate comes from farming.

8. “*Farmers cooperative association*” means a cooperative association organized under chapter 490 or 499, if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

a. All of the following apply:

(1) Qualified farmers must hold at least a fifty-one percent equity interest in the cooperative as-

sociation, including fifty-one percent of each class of members’ equity.

(2) The following persons must hold at least a seventy percent equity interest in the cooperative association, including seventy percent of each class of members’ equity:

(a) A qualified farmer.

(b) A family farm entity.

(c) A commodity share landlord.

b. As used in this subsection, “*members’ equity*” includes but is not limited to issued shares, including common stock or preferred stock, regardless of a right to receive dividends or earning distributions. However, “*members’ equity*” does not include nonvoting common stock or nonvoting membership interests. A security such as a warrant or option that may be converted to voting stock shall be considered as issued shares.

c. For purposes of this subsection, a person who was a qualified person within the last ten years shall be treated as a qualified person.

9. “*Farmers cooperative limited liability company*” means a limited liability company organized under chapter 490A, if cooperative associations hold one hundred percent of all membership interests in the limited liability company. Farmers cooperative associations must hold at least seventy percent of all membership interests in the limited liability company. If more than one type of membership interest is established, including any series as provided in section 490A.305 or any class or group as provided in section 490A.307, farmers cooperative associations must hold at least seventy percent of all membership interests of that type.

10. “*Farmers entity*” means a networking farmers entity, farmers cooperative limited liability company, or farmers cooperative association.

11. “*Farming*” means the same as defined in section 9H.1.

12. “*Grain*” means the same as defined in section 203.1.

13. “*Intra-company loan agreement*” means an agreement involving a loan, if the parties to the agreement are members of the same farmers cooperative limited liability company, and according to the terms of the loan a member which is a regional cooperative association directly or indirectly loans money to a member which is a farmers cooperative association, on condition that the money, including any interest, must be repaid by the member which is a farmers cooperative association to the regional cooperative association or another person. A loan agreement does not include an operating loan agreement, in which all of the following apply:

a. The money is required to be repaid within

ninety days from the date that the farmers cooperative association receives the money, and the money is actually repaid by that date.

b. The money is used to pay for reasonable and ordinary expenses of the farmers cooperative association in conducting its affairs.

14. “*Livestock*” means an animal belonging to the bovine, caprine, equine, ovine, or porcine species, ostriches, rheas, emus, farm deer as defined in section 170.1, or poultry.

15. “*Networking farmers corporation*” means a corporation, other than a family farm corporation as defined in section 9H.1, organized under chapter 490 if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

a. All of the following apply:

(1) Qualified farmers must hold at least fifty-one percent of all issued shares of the corporation. If more than one class of shares is authorized, qualified farmers must hold at least fifty-one percent of all issued shares in each class.

(2) Qualified persons must hold at least seventy percent of all issued shares of the corporation. If more than one class of shares is authorized, qualified persons must hold at least seventy percent of all issued shares in each class.

b. As used in paragraph “a”, “*issued shares*” includes but is not limited to common stock or preferred stock, or each class of common stock or preferred stock, regardless of voting rights or a right to receive dividends or earning distributions. A security such as a warrant or option that may be converted to stock shall be considered as issued shares.

16. “*Networking farmers entity*” means a networking farmers corporation or networking farmers limited liability company.

17. “*Networking farmers limited liability company*” means a limited liability company, other than a family farm limited liability company as defined in section 9H.1, organized under chapter 490A if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

a. Qualified farmers must hold at least fifty-one percent of all membership interests in the limited liability company. If more than one type of membership interest is established, including any series as provided in section 490A.305 or any class

or group as provided in section 490A.307, qualified farmers must hold at least fifty-one percent of all membership interests of that type.

b. Qualified persons must hold at least seventy percent of all membership interests in the limited liability company. If more than one type of membership interest is established, including any series as provided in section 490A.305 or any class or group as provided in section 490A.307, qualified persons must hold at least seventy percent of all membership interests of that type.

18. “*Operation of law*” means a transfer by inheritance, devise, or bequest, court order, dissolution decree, order in bankruptcy, insolvency, replevin, foreclosure, execution sale, the execution of a judgment, the foreclosure of a real estate mortgage, the forfeiture of a real estate contract, or a transfer resulting from a decree for specific performance.

19. “*Qualified farmer*” means any of the following:

a. A natural person actively engaged in farming.

b. A general partnership as provided in chapter 486A in which all partners are natural persons actively engaged in farming.

c. A farm estate.

20. “*Qualified commodity share landlord*” means a commodity share landlord, if the owner of the agricultural land was actively engaged in farming the land or a family member of the owner is or was actively engaged in farming the land, if the family member is related to the owner as a spouse, parent, grandparent, lineal ascendant of a grandparent or spouse, or other lineal descendant of a grandparent or spouse.

21. “*Qualified person*” means a person who is any of the following:

a. A qualified farmer.

b. A family farm entity.

c. A qualified commodity share landlord.

22. “*Regional cooperative association*” means a cooperative association other than a farmers cooperative association.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §55

Internal reference change applied

CHAPTER 10B

AGRICULTURAL LANDHOLDING REPORTING

10B.1 Definitions.

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

1. “*Agricultural land*” means the same as defined in section 9H.1.

2. “*Cooperative association*” means any entity organized on a cooperative basis, including an as-

sociation of persons organized under chapter 497, 498, or 499; an entity composed of entities organized under those chapters; or a cooperative organized under chapter 501 or 501A.

3. “*Corporation*” means a domestic or foreign corporation, including an entity organized pursuant to chapter 490, or a nonprofit corporation.

4. *"Farming"* means the same as defined in section 9H.1.

5. *"Foreign business"* means the same as defined in section 9I.1.

6. *"Foreign government"* means the same as defined in section 9I.1.

7. *"Limited liability company"* means a foreign or domestic limited liability company, including a limited liability company as defined in section 490A.102.

8. *"Limited partnership"* means a foreign or domestic limited partnership, including a limited partnership as defined in section 488.102, and a domestic or foreign limited liability limited partnership under chapter 488.

9. *"Nonprofit corporation"* means any of the following:

a. A corporation organized under the provisions of chapter 504, Code 1989, or current chapter 504.

b. A corporation which qualifies under Title 26, section 501, of the United States Code.

10. *"Nonresident alien"* means the same as defined in section 9I.1.

11. *"Reporting entity"* means any of the following:

a. A corporation, other than a family farm corporation as defined in section 9H.1, including an authorized farm corporation as defined in section 9H.1 or networking farmers corporation as defined in section 10.1, holding an interest in agricultural land in this state.

b. A cooperative association holding an interest in agricultural land in this state.

c. A limited partnership, other than a family farm limited partnership as defined in section 9H.1, holding an interest in agricultural land in this state.

d. A person acting in a fiduciary capacity or as a trustee on behalf of a person, including a corporation, cooperative association, limited liability company, or limited partnership, which holds in a trust, other than through a family trust as defined in section 9H.1, including through an authorized trust, an interest in agricultural land in this state.

e. A limited liability company, other than a family farm limited liability company as defined in section 9H.1, including an authorized limited liability company as defined in section 9H.1, or a networking farmers limited liability company or farmers cooperative limited liability company as defined in section 10.1, holding an interest in agricultural land in this state.

f. A foreign business holding an interest in agricultural land in this state as provided in chapter 9I.

g. A foreign government holding an interest in agricultural land in this state as provided in chapter 9I.

h. A nonresident alien holding an interest in

agricultural land in this state as provided in chapter 9I.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §353, 400; 2005 Acts, ch 135, §101

2004 amendments to subsection 8 and subsection 9, paragraph a, take effect January 1, 2005; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §352, 394, 400

2004 amendment to subsection 8 eliminating internal references to sections within former chapter 487 takes effect January 1, 2006; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §400

2004 Code editor directive to this section eliminating an internal reference in subsection 9 to former chapter 504A takes effect July 1, 2005; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191

Code editor directive applied
Subsections 2 and 8 amended

10B.4 Reporting requirements.

1. A biennial report shall be filed by a reporting entity with the secretary of state on or before March 31 of each odd-numbered year as required by rules adopted by the secretary of state pursuant to chapter 17A. However, a reporting entity required to file a biennial report pursuant to chapter 490, 490A, 496C, 497, 498, 499, 501, 501A, or 504 shall file the report required by this section in the same year as required by that chapter. The reporting entity may file the report required by this section together with the biennial report required to be filed by one of the other chapters referred to in this subsection. The reports shall be filed on forms prepared and supplied by the secretary of state. The secretary of state may provide for combining its reporting forms with other biennial reporting forms required to be used by the reporting entities.

2. A report required pursuant to this section shall contain information for the reporting period regarding the reporting entity as required by the secretary of state which shall at least include all of the following:

a. The name and address of the reporting entity.

b. The name and address of the person supervising the daily operations on the agricultural land in which the reporting entity holds an interest.

c. The following information regarding each person who holds an interest in the reporting entity:

(1) The name and address of the person.

(2) The person's citizenship, if other than the United States.

(3) The percentage interest held by the person in the reporting entity, unless the person is a natural person who holds less than a ten percent interest in a reporting entity.

d. The percentage interest that a reporting entity holds in another reporting entity, and the number of acres of agricultural land that is attributable to the reporting entity which holds an interest in another reporting entity as provided in chapter 10.

e. A certification that the reporting entity meets all of the requirements to lawfully hold agricultural land in this state.

f. The number of acres of agricultural land held by the reporting entity, including the following:

- (1) The total number of acres in the state.
- (2) The number of acres in each county identified by county name.
- (3) The number of acres owned.
- (4) The number of acres leased.
- (5) The number of acres held other than by ownership or lease.
- (6) The number of acres used for the production of row crops.

g. If the reporting entity is a life science enterprise, as provided in chapter 10C, as that chapter exists on or before June 30, 2005, the total amount of commercial sale of life science products and products other than life science products which are produced from the agricultural land held by the life science enterprise.

3. A reporting entity other than a foreign business, foreign government, or nonresident alien shall be excused from filing a report with the secretary of state during any reporting period in which the reporting entity holds an interest in less than twenty acres of agricultural land in this state and the gross revenue produced from all farming on the land equals less than ten thousand dollars.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §2; 2005 Acts, ch 16, §1, 7; 2005 Acts, ch 135, §102; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §135

See Code editor's note

Chapter 504A reference in subsection 1 stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to 2004 Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191

Code editor directive applied

Subsection 1 amended

Subsection 2, paragraph g amended

10B.7 Lessees conducting research or experiments — reports.

Lessees of agricultural land under section 9H.4, subsection 2, paragraph “c”, for research or experimental purposes, shall file a biennial report with the secretary of state on or before March 31 of each odd-numbered year on forms adopted pursuant to chapter 17A and supplied by the secretary of state. However, a lessee required to file a biennial report pursuant to chapter 490, 496C, 497, 498, 499, 501, or 504 shall file the report required by this section in the same year as required by that chapter. The lessee may file the report required by this section together with the biennial report required to be filed by one of the other chapters referred to in this paragraph. The report shall contain the following information for the reporting period:

1. The name and principal place of business of the lessee.
2. The location of the agricultural land used for research or experimental purposes.
3. The date that the lease became effective.
4. The name and address of each person purchasing breeding stock produced on the agricultural land.
5. The number or volume of breeding stock purchased by each person purchasing breeding stock produced on the agricultural land.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §3

Chapter 504A reference in unnumbered paragraph 1 deleted effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to 2004 Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191

Code editor directive applied

Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 10C

LIFE SCIENCE PRODUCTS

10C.6 Existing life science enterprises.

This section applies on and after July 1, 2004.

1. *a.* A life science enterprise may acquire or hold agricultural land, notwithstanding section 10C.5, if all of the following apply:

- (1) The life science enterprise acquires the agricultural land on or before June 30, 2008.
- (2) The enterprise acquires or holds the agricultural land pursuant to chapter 10C.
- (3) The economic development board has approved a life science enterprise plan filed on or before June 30, 2005, with the board. The enterprise must acquire or hold the agricultural land pursuant to the plan which may be amended at any time and approved by the board pursuant to section 15.104.

b. The life science enterprise must file a report with the secretary of state as provided in section 10B.4.

2. A person who is a successor in interest to a life science enterprise may acquire or hold agricultural land, notwithstanding section 10C.5, if all of

the following apply:

a. The person meets the qualifications of a life science enterprise and acquires or holds the agricultural land as provided in chapter 10C.

b. The person acquires or holds the agricultural land according to the life science enterprise plan filed by the person's predecessor in interest and approved by the economic development board. The plan may be amended at any time and approved by the board pursuant to section 15.104.

c. The person has filed a notice with the economic development board as required by the board. The notice shall state that the person is a successor in interest. The notice must be filed with the board within thirty days following the person's acquisition of the interest.

d. The person must file a report as a life science enterprise with the secretary of state as provided in section 10B.4.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §4 – 7; 2005 Acts, ch 16, §2 – 4, 7

See Code editor's note

Subsection 1, paragraph a amended

Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 1 and paragraph a amended

CHAPTER 10D

AGRICULTURAL LAND INTERESTS OF QUALIFIED ENTERPRISES

10D.1 Definitions.

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

1. “*Agricultural land*” means land suitable for use in farming as defined in section 9H.1.
2. “*Baby chicks*” means the same as defined in section 168.1.
3. “*Qualified enterprise*” or “*enterprise*” means a domestic or foreign corporation subject to chap-

ter 490, a nonprofit corporation organized under chapter 504, a limited liability company as defined in section 490A.102, a cooperative association as defined in section 10.1, or a foreign business as defined in section 9I.1.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

CHAPTER 11

AUDITOR OF STATE

11.6 Examination of governmental subdivisions — consultative services — association of counties.

1. *a.* The financial condition and transactions of all cities and city offices, counties, county hospitals organized under chapters 347 and 347A, memorial hospitals organized under chapter 37, entities organized under chapter 28E having gross receipts in excess of one hundred thousand dollars in a fiscal year, merged areas, area education agencies, and all school offices in school districts, shall be examined at least once each year, except that cities having a population of seven hundred or more but less than two thousand shall be examined at least once every four years, and cities having a population of less than seven hundred may be examined as otherwise provided in this section. The examination shall cover the fiscal year next preceding the year in which the audit is conducted. The examination of school offices shall include an audit of all school funds, the certified annual financial report, the certified enrollment as provided in section 257.6, and the revenues and expenditures of any nonprofit school organization established pursuant to section 279.62. Differences in certified enrollment shall be reported to the department of management. The examination of a city that owns or operates a municipal utility providing local exchange services pursuant to chapter 476 shall include an audit of the city’s compliance with section 388.10. The examination of a city that owns or operates a municipal utility providing telecommunications services pursuant to section 388.10 shall include an audit of the city’s compliance with section 388.10.

Subject to the exceptions and requirements of subsection 2 and subsection 4, paragraph “c”, examinations shall be made as determined by the governmental subdivision either by the auditor of

state or by certified public accountants, certified in the state of Iowa, and they shall be paid from the proper public funds of the governmental subdivision.

b. (1) In conjunction with the audit of the governmental subdivision required under this section, the person performing the audit shall also perform tests for compliance with the investment policy of a reasonable number of investment transactions in relation to the total investments and quantity of transactions in the period audited. The results of the compliance testing shall be reported in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. The person performing the audit may also make recommendations for changes to investment policy or practices. The governmental subdivision is responsible for the remedy of reported noncompliance with its policy or practices.

(2) As part of its audit, the governmental subdivision is responsible for obtaining and providing to the person performing the audit the audited financial statements and related report on internal control structure of outside persons, performing any of the following during the period under audit for the governmental subdivision:

- (a) Investing public funds.
- (b) Advising on the investment of public funds.
- (c) Directing the deposit or investment of public funds.
- (d) Acting in a fiduciary capacity for the governmental subdivision.

The audit under this section shall not be certified until all material information required by this subparagraph is reviewed by the person performing the audit.

(3) The review by the person performing the audit of the most recent annual report to shareholders of an open-end management investment company or an unincorporated investment compa-

ny or investment trust registered with the federal securities and exchange commission under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80(a), pursuant to 17 C.F.R. § 270.30d-1 or the review, by the person performing the audit, of the most recent annual report to shareholders, call reports, or the findings pursuant to a regular examination under state or federal law, to the extent the findings are not confidential, of a bank, savings and loan association, or credit union shall satisfy the review requirements of this paragraph.

(4) All contracts or agreements with outside persons performing any of the functions listed in subparagraph (2) shall require the outside person to notify in writing the governmental subdivision within thirty days of receipt of all communication from the person performing the audit or any regulatory authority of the existence of a material weakness in internal control structure, or regulatory orders or sanctions against the outside person, with regard to the type of services being performed under the contracts or agreements. This provision shall not be limited or avoided by another contractual provision.

(5) As used in this subsection, “*outside person*” excludes a bank, savings and loan association, or credit union when acting as an approved depository pursuant to chapter 12C.

(6) A joint investment trust organized pursuant to chapter 28E shall file the audit reports required by this chapter with the administrator of the securities bureau of the insurance division of the department of commerce within ten days of receipt from the auditor. The auditor of a joint investment trust shall provide written notice to the administrator of the time of delivery of the reports to the joint investment trust.

(7) If during the course of an audit of a joint investment trust organized pursuant to chapter 28E, the auditor determines the existence of a material weakness in the internal control structure or a material violation of the internal control structure, the auditor shall report the determination to the joint investment trust which shall notify the administrator in writing within twenty-four hours, and provide a copy of the notification to the auditor. The auditor shall provide, within twenty-four hours of the receipt of the copy of the notice, written acknowledgment of the receipt to the administrator. If the joint investment trust does not make the notification within twenty-four hours, or the auditor does not receive a copy of the notification within twenty-four hours, the auditor shall immediately notify the administrator in writing of the material weakness in the internal control structure or the material violation of the internal control structure.

2. *a.* A city, community college, school district, area education agency, entity organized under chapter 28E, county, county hospital, or memorial

hospital desiring to contract with or employ certified public accountants shall utilize procedures which include a request for proposals.

b. The governing body of a city, community college, school district, area education agency, entity organized under chapter 28E, county, county hospital, or memorial hospital utilizing the auditor of state instead of a certified public accountant to perform an audit shall notify the auditor of state by June 1 of the year to be audited. If the governing body fails to notify the auditor of state of the decision to use the auditor of state, the auditor of state may perform the audit required in subsection 1 only if provisions are not made by the governing body to contract for the audit.

3. A township or city for which examinations are not required under subsection 1 may contract with or employ the auditor of state or certified public accountants for an examination of its financial transactions and condition of its funds. A financial examination is mandatory on application by one hundred or more taxpayers, or if there are fewer than five hundred taxpayers in the township or city, then by fifteen percent of the taxpayers. Payment for the examination shall be made from the proper public funds of the township or city.

4. In addition to the powers and duties under other provisions of the Code, the auditor of state may at any time cause to be made a complete or partial reaudit of the financial condition and transactions of any city, county, county hospital, memorial hospital, entity organized under chapter 28E, merged area, area education agency, school corporation, township, or other governmental subdivision, or an office of any of these, if one of the following conditions exists:

a. The auditor of state has probable cause to believe such action is necessary in the public interest because of a material deficiency in an audit of the governmental subdivision filed with the auditor of state or because of a substantial failure of the audit to comply with the standards and procedures established and published by the auditor of state.

b. The auditor of state receives from an elected official or employee of the governmental subdivision a written request for a complete or partial reaudit of the governmental subdivision.

c. The auditor of state receives a petition signed by at least fifty eligible electors of the governmental subdivision requesting a complete or partial reaudit of the governmental subdivision. If the governmental subdivision has not contracted with or employed a certified public accountant to perform an audit of the fiscal year in which the petition is received by the auditor of state, the auditor of state may perform an audit required by subsection 1 or 3.

The state audit shall be paid from the proper public funds available in the office of the auditor

of state. In the event the audited governmental subdivision recovers damages from a person performing a previous audit due to negligent performance of that audit or breach of the audit contract, the auditor of state shall be entitled to reimbursement on an equitable basis for funds expended from any recovery made by the governmental subdivision.

An examination under this subsection shall include a determination of whether investments by the governmental subdivision are authorized by state law.

5. The auditor of state may, within three years of filing, during normal business hours upon reasonable notice of at least twenty-four hours, review the audit work papers prepared in the performance of an audit or examination conducted pursuant to this section.

6. An audit required by this section shall be completed within nine months following the end of the fiscal year that is subject to the audit. At the request of the governmental subdivision, the auditor of state may extend the nine-month time limitation upon a finding that the extension is necessary and not contrary to the public interest and that the failure to meet the deadline was not intentional.

7. The auditor of state shall make guidelines available to the public setting forth accounting and auditing standards and procedures and audit and legal compliance programs to be applied in the examination of the governmental subdivisions of the state, which shall require a review of the internal control structure and specify testing of transactions for compliance. The guidelines shall include a requirement that the certified public accountant immediately notify the auditor of state regarding any suspected embezzlement or theft. The auditor shall also provide standard reporting formats for use in reporting the results of an examination of a governmental subdivision.

8. The auditor of state shall provide advice and counsel to public entities and certified public accountants concerning audit and examination matters. The auditor of state shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A to establish a fee schedule based upon the prevailing rate for the service rendered. The auditor of state shall obtain payment from a public entity or certified public accountant for advisory and consultation services rendered pursuant to this subsection. The auditor of state may waive any charge provided in this subsection and may determine to provide certain services without cost.

9. The Iowa state association of counties shall keep accounts as required by the auditor of state. These accounts shall be audited annually by either the auditor of state or a certified public ac-

countant certified in the state of Iowa. The audit shall state all moneys expended for expenses incurred by and salaries paid to legislative representatives and lobbyists of the association.

10. The auditor of state shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A to establish and collect a filing fee for the filing of each report of examination conducted pursuant to subsections 1 through 3. The funds collected shall be maintained in a segregated account for use by the office of the auditor of state in performing audits conducted pursuant to subsection 4 and for work paper reviews conducted pursuant to subsection 5. Any funds collected by the auditor pursuant to subsection 4 shall be deposited in this account. Notwithstanding section 8.33, the funds in this account shall not revert at the end of any fiscal year.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §90

Subsection 1, paragraph a, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

11.28 Individual audit reports — copies.

1. The individual audit reports shall include exhibits and schedules to report data similar to that required by section 11.4. The reports shall as nearly as possible correspond and be prepared similar in form to the audit reports rendered by certified public accountants. The reports shall include information as to the assets and liabilities of the various departments and institutions audited as of the beginning and close of the fiscal year audited, the receipts and expenditures of cash, the disposition of materials and other properties, and the net income and net operating cost. The reports shall also set forth the average cost per year for the inmates, members, clients, patients, and students served in the various classifications of expenses. The reports shall make comparisons of the average costs and classifications, and shall give such other information, suggestions, and recommendations as may be deemed of advantage and to the best interests of the taxpayers of the state.

2. The daily audit report of the state treasury shall be submitted to the director of the department of administrative services and the director of the department of management. Copies of all individual audit reports of all state departments and establishments shall be transmitted to the directors' offices after the completion of each audit, and copies of all local government audits shall, until otherwise provided, be also supplied to the directors' offices. Copies of the local government audit reports shall also be supplied to the officers of the counties, schools, and cities, as provided by law. Summaries of the findings, recommendations, and comparisons, together with any other information deemed essential, shall be printed and distributed to members of the general assembly.

2005 Acts, ch 121, §1

Section amended

CHAPTER 12

TREASURER OF STATE

12.30 Coordination of bonding activities.

1. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “*Authority*” means a department, or public or quasi-public instrumentality of the state including, but not limited to, the authority created under chapter 12E, 16, 16A, 175, 257C, 261A, 327I, or 463C, which has the power to issue obligations, except that “*authority*” does not include the state board of regents or the Iowa finance authority to the extent it acts pursuant to chapter 260C. “*Authority*” also includes a port authority created under chapter 28J.

b. “*Obligations*” means notes, bonds, including refunding bonds, and other evidences of indebtedness of an authority.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Code the treasurer shall coordinate the issuance of obligations by authorities. The treasurer, or the treasurer’s designee, shall serve as ex officio non-voting member of each authority. Prior to the issuance of obligations, an authority shall notify the treasurer of its intention to do so. The treasurer shall:

a. Select and fix the compensation for, in consultation with the respective authority, through a competitive selection procedure, attorneys, accountants, financial advisors, banks, underwriters, insurers, and other employees and agents which in the treasurer’s judgment are necessary to carry out the authority’s intention. Prior to the initial selection, the treasurer shall, after consultation with the authorities, establish a procedure which provides for a fair and open selection process including, but not limited to, the opportunity to present written proposals and personal interviews. The treasurer shall maintain a list of firms which have requested to be notified of requests for proposal. The selection criteria shall take into consideration, but are not limited to, compensation, expenses, experience with similar issues, scheduling, ability to provide the services of individuals with specific knowledge in the relevant subject matter and length of the engagement. The treasurer may waive the requirements for a competitive selection procedure for any specific employment upon written notice to the executive council stating why the waiver is in the public interest. Upon selection by the treasurer, the authority shall promptly employ the individual or firm and be responsible for payment of costs.

b. Submit an account to the respective authority for all costs incurred in each transaction. The treasurer will charge an authority for costs of administration. The authority shall disburse to the treasurer the amounts set forth in the account.

c. Direct the investment or deposit of the proceeds of the sale of the obligations, in accordance with the language of the documents drafted to effectuate issuance of the obligations, except for the proceeds necessary to fund the ongoing operations of the authority. This paragraph does not apply to proceeds of obligations issued before July 1, 1986.

d. Collect from an authority and other sources, any statistical and financial information necessary to draft an offering document or prepare a presentation necessary for the issuance or marketing of the obligations.

3. Each respective authority shall consult with the treasurer on the following:

a. Amount, terms, and conditions of the obligations to be issued by the authority including other provisions deemed necessary by the treasurer or the authority.

b. The documents or instruments necessary to effectuate issuance of the obligation.

c. Presentations to rating agencies and marketing activities. The treasurer may choose to participate in these presentations.

d. Professional services, including but not limited to attorneys, accountants, financial advisors, banks, underwriters, insurers, and other employees employed by a project sponsor may be selected by the project sponsor, if the obligation is issued in behalf of the project sponsor and the purchaser of the obligation does not have recourse to the authority or state.

5. The treasurer may delay implementation of this section for up to six months following July 1, 1986, for an authority to facilitate an orderly transition.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §88; 2005 Acts, ch 178, §42, 64
See Code editor’s note to §10B.4
Subsection 1, paragraph a amended

12.71 General and specific bonding powers — vision Iowa program.

1. The treasurer of state may issue bonds upon the request of the vision Iowa board created in section 15F.102 and do all things necessary with respect to the purposes of the vision Iowa fund. The treasurer of state shall have all of the powers which are necessary to issue and secure bonds and carry out the purposes of the fund. The treasurer of state may issue bonds in principal amounts which, in the opinion of the board, are necessary to provide sufficient funds for the vision Iowa fund created in section 12.72, the payment of interest on the bonds, the establishment of reserves to secure the bonds, the costs of issuance of the bonds, other expenditures of the treasurer of state incident to and necessary or convenient to carry out the bond issue for the fund, and all other expendi-

tures of the board necessary or convenient to administer the fund; provided, however, excluding the issuance of refunding bonds, bonds issued pursuant to this section shall not be issued in an aggregate principal amount which exceeds three hundred million dollars. The bonds are investment securities and negotiable instruments within the meaning of and for purposes of the uniform commercial code, chapter 554.

2. Bonds issued under this section are payable solely and only out of the moneys, assets, or revenues of the vision Iowa fund and any bond reserve funds established pursuant to section 12.72, all of which may be deposited with trustees or depositories in accordance with bond or security documents and pledged by the board to the payment thereof. Bonds issued under this section shall contain on their face a statement that the bonds do not constitute an indebtedness of the state. The treasurer of state shall not pledge the credit or taxing power of this state or any political subdivision of this state or make bonds issued pursuant to this section payable out of any moneys except those in the vision Iowa fund.

3. The proceeds of bonds issued by the treasurer of state and not required for immediate disbursement may be deposited with a trustee or depository as provided in the bond documents and invested or reinvested in any investment as directed by the board and specified in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument pursuant to which the bonds are issued without regard to any limitation otherwise provided by law.

4. The bonds shall be:

a. In a form, issued in denominations, executed in a manner, and payable over terms and with rights of redemption, and be subject to such other terms and conditions as prescribed in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance.

b. Negotiable instruments under the laws of the state and may be sold at prices, at public or private sale, and in a manner, as prescribed by the treasurer of state. Chapters 73A, 74, 74A, and 75 do not apply to the sale or issuance of the bonds.

c. Subject to the terms, conditions, and covenants providing for the payment of the principal, redemption premiums, if any, interest, and other terms, conditions, covenants, and protective provisions safeguarding payment, not inconsistent with this section and as determined by the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance.

5. The bonds are securities in which public officers and bodies of this state; political subdivisions of this state; insurance companies and associations and other persons carrying on an insurance business; banks, trust companies, savings associations, savings and loan associations, and investment companies; administrators, guardians, executors, trustees, and other fiduciaries; and oth-

er persons authorized to invest in bonds or other obligations of the state, may properly and legally invest funds, including capital, in their control or belonging to them.

6. Bonds must be authorized by a trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument of the treasurer of state approved by the board. However, a trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing the issuance of bonds may delegate to an officer of the board the power to negotiate and fix the details of an issue of bonds.

7. Neither the resolution, trust agreement, nor any other instrument by which a pledge is created needs to be recorded or filed under the Iowa uniform commercial code, chapter 554, to be valid, binding, or effective.

8. Bonds issued under the provisions of this section are declared to be issued for a general public and governmental purpose and all bonds issued under this section shall be exempt from taxation by the state of Iowa and the interest on the bonds shall be exempt from the state income tax and the state inheritance and estate tax.

9. Subject to the terms of any bond documents, moneys in the vision Iowa fund may be expended for administration expenses.

10. The treasurer of state may issue bonds for the purpose of refunding any bonds or notes issued pursuant to this section then outstanding, including the payment of any redemption premiums thereon and any interest accrued or to accrue to the date of redemption of the outstanding bonds or notes. Until the proceeds of bonds issued for the purpose of refunding outstanding bonds or notes are applied to the purchase or retirement of outstanding bonds or notes or the redemption of outstanding bonds or notes, the proceeds may be placed in escrow and be invested and reinvested in accordance with the provisions of this section. The interest, income, and profits earned or realized on an investment may also be applied to the payment of the outstanding bonds or notes to be refunded by purchase, retirement, or redemption. After the terms of the escrow have been fully satisfied and carried out, any balance of proceeds and interest earned or realized on the investments may be returned to the board for deposit in the vision Iowa fund established in section 12.72. All refunding bonds shall be issued and secured and subject to the provisions of this chapter in the same manner and to the same extent as other bonds issued pursuant to this section.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §§
Subsections 1 and 7 amended

12.72 Vision Iowa fund and reserve funds.

1. A vision Iowa fund is created and established as a separate and distinct fund in the state treasury. The moneys in the fund are appropriated to the vision Iowa board for purposes of the

vision Iowa program established in section 15F.302. Moneys in the fund shall not be subject to appropriation for any other purpose by the general assembly, but shall be used only for the purposes of the vision Iowa fund. The treasurer of state shall act as custodian of the fund and disburse moneys contained in the fund as directed by the vision Iowa board, including automatic disbursements of funds received pursuant to the terms of bond indentures and documents and security provisions to trustees. The fund shall be administered by the vision Iowa board which shall make expenditures from the fund consistent with the purposes of the vision Iowa program without further appropriation. An applicant under the vision Iowa program shall not receive more than seventy-five million dollars in financial assistance from the fund.

2. Revenue for the vision Iowa fund shall include, but is not limited to, the following, which shall be deposited with the treasurer of state or the treasurer's designee as provided by any bond or security documents and credited to the fund:

a. The proceeds of bonds issued to capitalize and pay the costs of the fund and investment earnings on the proceeds.

b. Interest attributable to investment of money in the fund or an account of the fund.

c. Moneys in the form of a devise, gift, bequest, donation, federal or other grant, reimbursement, repayment, judgment, transfer, payment, or appropriation from any source intended to be used for the purposes of the fund.

3. Moneys in the vision Iowa fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

4. *a.* The treasurer of state may create and establish one or more special funds, to be known as "*bond reserve funds*", to secure one or more issues of bonds or notes issued pursuant to section 12.71. The treasurer of state shall pay into each bond reserve fund any moneys appropriated and made available by the state or the treasurer for the purpose of the fund, any proceeds of sale of notes or bonds to the extent provided in the resolutions authorizing their issuance, and any other moneys which may be available to the treasurer for the purpose of the fund from any other sources. All moneys held in a bond reserve fund, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, shall be used as required solely for the payment of the principal of bonds secured in whole or in part by the fund or of the sinking fund payments with respect to the bonds, the purchase or redemption of the bonds, the payment of interest on the bonds, or the payments of any redemption premium required to be paid when the bonds are redeemed prior to maturity.

b. Moneys in a bond reserve fund shall not be

withdrawn from it at any time in an amount that will reduce the amount of the fund to less than the bond reserve fund requirement established for the fund, as provided in this subsection, except for the purpose of making, with respect to bonds secured in whole or in part by the fund, payment when due of principal, interest, redemption premiums, and the sinking fund payments with respect to the bonds for the payment of which other moneys of the treasurer are not available. Any income or interest earned by, or incremental to, a bond reserve fund due to the investment of it may be transferred by the treasurer to other funds or accounts to the extent the transfer does not reduce the amount of that bond reserve fund below the bond reserve fund requirement for it.

c. The treasurer of state shall not at any time issue bonds, secured in whole or in part by a bond reserve fund if, upon the issuance of the bonds, the amount in the bond reserve fund will be less than the bond reserve fund requirement for the fund, unless the treasurer at the time of issuance of the bonds deposits in the fund from the proceeds of the bonds issued or from other sources an amount which, together with the amount then in the fund, will not be less than the bond reserve fund requirement for the fund. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "*bond reserve fund requirement*" means, as of any particular date of computation, an amount of money, as provided in the resolutions authorizing the bonds with respect to which the fund is established.

d. To assure the continued solvency of any bonds secured by the bond reserve fund, provision is made in paragraph "*a*"* for the accumulation in each bond reserve fund of an amount equal to the bond reserve fund requirement for the fund. In order further to assure maintenance of the bond reserve funds, the treasurer shall, on or before January 1 of each calendar year, make and deliver to the governor the treasurer's certificate stating the sum, if any, required to restore each bond reserve fund to the bond reserve fund requirement for that fund. Within thirty days after the beginning of the session of the general assembly next following the delivery of the certificate, the governor shall submit to both houses printed copies of a budget including the sum, if any, required to restore each bond reserve fund to the bond reserve fund requirement for that fund. Any sums appropriated by the general assembly and paid to the treasurer pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited by the treasurer in the applicable bond reserve fund.

*Paragraph "c" probably intended; corrective legislation is pending
Section not amended; footnote added

12.81 General and specific bonding powers — school infrastructure program.

1. The treasurer of state may issue bonds for purposes of the school infrastructure program es-

established in section 292.2. Excluding the issuance of refunding bonds, the treasurer of state shall not issue bonds which result in the deposit of bond proceeds of more than fifty million dollars into the school infrastructure fund. The treasurer of state shall have all of the powers which are necessary to issue and secure bonds and carry out the purposes of the fund. The treasurer of state may issue bonds in principal amounts which are necessary to provide funds for the fund as provided by this section, the payment of interest on the bonds, the establishment of reserves to secure the bonds, the costs of issuance of the bonds, other expenditures of the treasurer of state incident to and necessary or convenient to carry out the bond issue for the fund, and all other expenditures of the treasurer of state necessary or convenient to administer the fund. The bonds are investment securities and negotiable instruments within the meaning of and for purposes of the uniform commercial code, chapter 554.

2. Bonds issued under this section are payable solely and only out of the moneys, assets, or revenues of the school infrastructure fund and any bond reserve funds, all of which may be deposited with trustees or depositories in accordance with bond or security documents and pledged by the treasurer of state to the payment thereof. Bonds issued under this section shall contain on their face a statement that the bonds do not constitute an indebtedness of the state. The treasurer of state shall not pledge the credit or taxing power of this state or any political subdivision of this state or make bonds issued pursuant to this section payable out of any moneys except those in the school infrastructure fund.

3. The proceeds of bonds issued by the treasurer of state and not required for immediate disbursement may be deposited with a trustee or depository as provided in the bond documents and invested or reinvested in any investment approved by the treasurer of state and specified in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument pursuant to which the bonds are issued without regard to any limitation otherwise provided by law.

4. The bonds shall be:

a. In a form, issued in denominations, executed in a manner, and payable over terms and with rights of redemption, and be subject to such other terms and conditions as prescribed in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance.

b. Negotiable instruments under the laws of the state and may be sold at prices, at public or private sale, and in a manner, as prescribed by the treasurer of state. Chapters 73A, 74, 74A, and 75 do not apply to the sale or issuance of the bonds.

c. Subject to the terms, conditions, and covenants providing for the payment of the principal, redemption premiums, if any, interest, and other

terms, conditions, covenants, and protective provisions safeguarding payment, not inconsistent with this section and as determined by the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance.

5. The bonds are securities in which public officers and bodies of this state; political subdivisions of this state; insurance companies and associations and other persons carrying on an insurance business; banks, trust companies, savings associations, savings and loan associations, and investment companies; administrators, guardians, executors, trustees, and other fiduciaries; and other persons authorized to invest in bonds or other obligations of the state, may properly and legally invest funds, including capital, in their control or belonging to them.

6. Bonds must be authorized by a trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument of the treasurer of state. However, a trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing the issuance of bonds may delegate to an officer of the issuer the power to negotiate and fix the details of an issue of bonds.

7. Neither the resolution, trust agreement, nor any other instrument by which a pledge is created needs to be recorded or filed under the Iowa uniform commercial code, chapter 554, to be valid, binding, or effective.

8. Bonds issued under the provisions of this section are declared to be issued for a general public and governmental purpose and all bonds issued under this section shall be exempt from taxation by the state of Iowa and the interest on the bonds shall be exempt from the state income tax and the state inheritance and estate tax.

9. Subject to the terms of any bond documents, moneys in the school infrastructure fund may be expended for administration expenses.

10. The treasurer of state may issue bonds for the purpose of refunding any bonds or notes issued pursuant to this section then outstanding, including the payment of any redemption premiums thereon and any interest accrued or to accrue to the date of redemption of the outstanding bonds or notes. Until the proceeds of bonds issued for the purpose of refunding outstanding bonds or notes are applied to the purchase or retirement of outstanding bonds or notes or the redemption of outstanding bonds or notes, the proceeds may be placed in escrow and be invested and reinvested in accordance with the provisions of this section. The interest, income, and profits earned or realized on an investment may also be applied to the payment of the outstanding bonds or notes to be refunded by purchase, retirement, or redemption. After the terms of the escrow have been fully satisfied and carried out, any balance of proceeds and interest earned or realized on the investments may be returned and deposited in the school infrastructure fund. All refunding bonds shall be issued and se-

cured and subject to the provisions of this chapter in the same manner and to the same extent as other bonds issued pursuant to this section.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §9
Subsections 1 and 7 amended

12.82 School infrastructure fund and reserve funds.

1. A school infrastructure fund is created and established as a separate and distinct fund in the state treasury under the control of the department of education. The fund shall be used for purposes of the school infrastructure program established in section 292.2.

2. Revenue for the school infrastructure fund shall include, but is not limited to, the following, which shall be deposited with the treasurer of state or its designee as provided by any bond or security documents and credited to the fund:

a. The proceeds of bonds issued to capitalize and pay the costs of the fund and investment earnings on the proceeds.

b. Interest attributable to investment of money in the fund or an account of the fund.

c. Moneys in the form of a devise, gift, bequest, donation, federal or other grant, reimbursement, repayment, judgment, transfer, payment, or appropriation from any source intended to be used for the purposes of the fund.

3. Moneys in the school infrastructure fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

4. *a.* The treasurer of state may create and establish one or more special funds, to be known as “*bond reserve funds*”, to secure one or more issues of bonds or notes issued pursuant to section 12.81. The treasurer of state shall pay into each bond reserve fund any moneys appropriated and made available by the state or the treasurer for the purpose of the fund, any proceeds of sale of notes or bonds to the extent provided in the resolutions authorizing their issuance, and any other moneys which may be available to the treasurer for the purpose of the fund from any other sources. All moneys held in a bond reserve fund, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, shall be used as required solely for the payment of the principal of bonds secured in whole or in part by the fund or of the sinking fund payments with respect to the bonds, the purchase or redemption of the bonds, the payment of interest on the bonds, or the payments of any redemption premium required to be paid when the bonds are redeemed prior to maturity.

b. Moneys in a bond reserve fund shall not be withdrawn from it at any time in an amount that will reduce the amount of the fund to less than the bond reserve fund requirement established for the fund, as provided in this subsection, except for the purpose of making, with respect to bonds secured in whole or in part by the fund, payment when due of principal, interest, redemption premiums, and the sinking fund payments with respect to the bonds for the payment of which other moneys of the treasurer are not available. Any income or interest earned by, or incremental to, a bond reserve fund due to the investment of it may be transferred by the treasurer to other funds or accounts to the extent the transfer does not reduce the amount of that bond reserve fund below the bond reserve fund requirement for it.

c. The treasurer of state shall not at any time issue bonds, secured in whole or in part by a bond reserve fund if, upon the issuance of the bonds, the amount in the bond reserve fund will be less than the bond reserve fund requirement for the fund, unless the treasurer at the time of issuance of the bonds deposits in the fund from the proceeds of the bonds issued or from other sources an amount which, together with the amount then in the fund, will not be less than the bond reserve fund requirement for the fund. For the purposes of this subsection, the term “*bond reserve fund requirement*” means, as of any particular date of computation, an amount of money, as provided in the resolutions authorizing the bonds with respect to which the fund is established.

d. To assure the continued solvency of any bonds secured by the bond reserve fund, provision is made in paragraph “*c*” for the accumulation in each bond reserve fund of an amount equal to the bond reserve fund requirement for the fund. In order further to assure maintenance of the bond reserve funds, the treasurer shall, on or before January 1 of each calendar year, make and deliver to the governor the treasurer’s certificate stating the sum, if any, required to restore each bond reserve fund to the bond reserve fund requirement for that fund. Within thirty days after the beginning of the session of the general assembly next following the delivery of the certificate, the governor shall submit to both houses printed copies of a budget including the sum, if any, required to restore each bond reserve fund to the bond reserve fund requirement for that fund. Any sums appropriated by the general assembly and paid to the treasurer pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited by the treasurer in the applicable bond reserve fund.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §12
Subsection 4, paragraph d amended

CHAPTER 12B

SECURITY OF THE REVENUE

12B.6 Certain public funds of political subdivisions.

All funds received, expended, or held by an association of elected county officers before, on, or after June 16, 2005, to implement a state-authorized program, are subject to audit by the auditor of state at the request of the government oversight committees or the legislative council. All such funds received or held on and after July 1, 2005, shall be deposited in a fund in the office of the treasurer of state.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §98, 103
NEW section

12B.10C Regulation of public funds custodial agreements.

The treasurer of state, in consultation with the attorney general, shall adopt rules under chapter 17A requiring the inclusion in public funds custodial agreements of any provisions necessary to prevent loss of public funds.

As used in this section, “*public funds custodial agreement*” means any contractual arrangement pursuant to which one or more persons, including but not limited to, investment advisors, investment companies, trustees, agents and custodians, are authorized to act as a custodian of or to designate another person to act as a custodian of public funds or any security or document of ownership or title evidencing public funds investments other than custodial agreements between an open-end management investment company registered with the federal securities and exchange commission under the federal Investment Company Act of

1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80(a) and a custodian bank.

As used in this section “*public funds*” means public funds as defined in section 12C.1. However, this section does not apply to public funds that are invested under the provisions of a resolution or indenture for the issuance of bonds, notes, certificates, warrants, or other evidences of indebtedness. To the extent that a provision of this section conflicts with federal law, it shall be construed to avoid the conflict.

The following entities are not subject to this section:

1. The public safety peace officers’ retirement system governed by chapter 97A.
2. The Iowa public employees’ retirement system governed by chapter 97B.
3. Investments by the Iowa finance authority governed by chapter 16.
4. A pension and annuity retirement system governed by chapter 294.
5. The statewide fire and police retirement system governed by chapter 411.
6. The judicial retirement system governed by chapter 602, article 9.
7. The deferred compensation plan established by the executive council pursuant to section 509A.12.
8. The tobacco settlement authority governed by chapter 12E.
9. Municipal utility retirement systems governed under chapter 412.
10. The state board of regents governed by chapter 262.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §147
NEW subsection 10

CHAPTER 12D

IOWA EDUCATIONAL SAVINGS PLAN TRUST

12D.9 Tax considerations.

1. For federal income tax purposes, the Iowa educational savings plan trust shall be considered a qualified state tuition program exempt from taxation pursuant to section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code. The Iowa educational savings plan trust meets the requirements of section 529(b), of the Internal Revenue Code, as follows:

a. Pursuant to section 12D.3, subsection 1, paragraph “*a*”, a participant may make contributions to an account which is established for the purpose of meeting the qualified higher education expenses of the designated beneficiary of the ac-

count.

b. Pursuant to section 12D.3, subsection 1, a maximum contribution level is established.

c. Pursuant to section 12D.4, subsection 1, paragraph “*b*”, a separate account is established for each beneficiary.

d. Pursuant to section 12D.4, subsection 1, paragraph “*c*”, contributions may only be made in the form of cash.

e. Pursuant to section 12D.4, subsection 1, paragraph “*d*”, a participant or beneficiary shall not provide investment direction regarding program contributions or earnings held by the trust.

f. Pursuant to section 12D.6, subsection 6, a participant shall not pledge any interest in the trust as security for a loan.

2. State income tax treatment of the Iowa edu-

cational savings plan trust shall be as provided in section 422.7, subsections 32 and 33.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §107
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 12E

TOBACCO SETTLEMENT AUTHORITY

12E.11 Authority — bonds.

1. The authority may issue bonds and, if bonds are issued, shall make the proceeds from the bonds available to the state pursuant to the sales agreement to fund capital projects, certain debt service on outstanding obligations that funded capital projects, and attorney fees related to the master settlement agreement, and to provide a secure and stable source of funding to the state, consistent with the purposes of this chapter and section 12.65. In connection with the issuance of bonds and subject to the terms of the sales agreement, the authority shall determine the terms and other details of the financing and the method of implementation of the program plan. Bonds issued pursuant to this section may be secured by a pledge of all or a portion of the state's share and any moneys derived from the state's share, and any other sources available to the authority with the exception of moneys in the tobacco settlement trust fund. The authority may also issue refunding bonds, including advance refunding bonds, for the purpose of refunding previously issued bonds, and may issue other types of bonds, debt obligations, and financing arrangements necessary to fulfill its purposes or the purposes of this chapter.

2. The authority may issue its bonds in principal amounts which, in the opinion of the authority, are necessary to provide sufficient funds for achievement of its purposes, the payment of interest on its bonds, the establishment of reserves to secure the bonds, the costs of issuance of its bonds, and all other expenditures of the authority incident to and necessary to carry out its purposes or powers. The bonds are investment securities and negotiable instruments within the meaning of and for the purposes of the uniform commercial code, chapter 554.

3. Bonds issued by the authority are payable solely and only out of the moneys, assets, or revenues pledged by the authority and are not a general obligation or indebtedness of the authority or an obligation or indebtedness of the state or any subdivision of the state. The authority shall not pledge the credit or taxing power of the state or any political subdivision of the state, or create a debt or obligation of the state, or make its debts payable out of any moneys except those of the authority, excluding those moneys deposited in the tobacco settlement trust fund.

4. Bonds shall state on their face that they are payable both as to principal and interest solely out of the assets of the authority pledged for their purpose and do not constitute an indebtedness of the state or any political subdivision of the state; are secured solely by and payable solely from assets of the authority pledged for such purpose; constitute neither a general, legal, or moral obligation of the state or any of its political subdivisions; and that the state has no obligation or intention to satisfy any deficiency or default of any payment of the bonds.

5. Any amount pledged by the authority to be received under the master settlement agreement shall be valid and binding at the time the pledge is made. Amounts so pledged and then or thereafter received by the authority shall immediately be subject to the lien of such pledge without any physical delivery thereof or further act. The lien of any such pledge shall be valid and binding as against all parties having claims of any kind against the authority, whether such parties have notice of the lien. Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, the resolution of the authority or any other instrument by which a pledge is created need not be recorded or filed to perfect such pledge.

6. The proceeds of bonds issued by the authority and not required for deposit in the tobacco settlement trust fund may be invested in any manner approved by the board and specified in the trust indenture or resolution pursuant to which the bonds must be issued, notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary.

7. The bonds shall comply with all of the following:

a. The bonds shall be in a form, issued in denominations, executed in a manner, and payable over terms and with rights of redemption, as the board prescribes in the resolution authorizing their issuance.

b. The bonds shall be fully negotiable instruments under the laws of this state and may be sold at prices, at public or private sale, and in a manner as prescribed by the board. Chapters 73A, 74, 74A, and 75 shall not apply to the sale or issuance of bonds under this chapter.

c. The bonds shall be subject to the terms, conditions, and covenants providing for the payment of the principal, redemption premiums, if any, in-

terest which may be fixed or variable during any period the bonds are outstanding, and other terms, conditions, covenants, and protective provisions safeguarding payment, not inconsistent with this chapter and as determined by resolution of the board authorizing their issuance.

8. The bonds issued under this chapter are securities in which insurance companies and associations and other persons engaged in the business of insurance; banks, trust companies, savings associations, savings and loan associations, and investment companies; administrators, guardians, executors, trustees, and other fiduciaries; and other persons authorized to invest in bonds or other obligations of the state may properly and legally invest funds, including capital, in their control or belonging to them.

9. Bonds must be authorized by a resolution of the board. However, a resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds may delegate to an officer of the authority the power to negotiate and fix the details of an issue of bonds by an appropriate certificate of the authorized officer.

10. To comply with federal law with respect to the issuance of bonds, the interest of which is tax-exempt pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code, the authority may issue a certain series of bonds, or periodically issue several series of bonds, so that interest on the bonds remains exempt from federal taxation or to comply with the purposes specified in this chapter.

11. The state reserves the right at any time to alter, amend, repeal, or otherwise change the

structure, organization, programs, or activities of the authority, including the power to terminate the authority, except that a law shall not be enacted that impairs any obligation made pursuant to a sales agreement or any contract entered into by the authority with or on behalf of the holders of the bonds to the extent that any such law would contravene Article I, section 21, of the Constitution of the State of Iowa or Article I, section 10, of the Constitution of the United States.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §10
Subsection 2 amended

12E.16 Bankruptcy.

Prior to the date which is three hundred sixty-six days after which the authority no longer has any bonds outstanding, the authority is prohibited from filing a voluntary petition under chapter nine of the federal bankruptcy code, 11 U.S.C. § 901 et seq., or such corresponding chapter or section as may, from time to time, be in effect, and a public official or organization, entity, or other person shall not authorize the authority to be or become a debtor under chapter nine or any successor or corresponding chapter or sections during such periods. The provisions of this section shall be part of any contractual obligation owed to the holders of bonds issued under this chapter. Any such contractual obligation shall not subsequently be modified by state law, during the period of the contractual obligation.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §11
Section amended

CHAPTER 13

ATTORNEY GENERAL

13.7 Special counsel.

Compensation shall not be allowed to any person for services as an attorney or counselor to an executive department of the state government, or the head thereof, or to a state board or commission. However, the executive council may employ legal assistance, at a reasonable compensation, in a pending action or proceeding to protect the interests of the state, but only upon a sufficient showing, in writing, made by the attorney general, that the department of justice cannot for reasons stated by the attorney general perform the service, which reasons and action of the council shall be entered upon its records. When the attorney general determines that the department of justice cannot perform legal service in an action or proceeding, the executive council shall request the department involved in the action or proceeding to recommend legal counsel to represent the depart-

ment. If the attorney general concurs with the department that the person recommended is qualified and suitable to represent the department, the person recommended shall be employed. If the attorney general does not concur in the recommendation, the department shall submit a new recommendation. This section does not affect the general counsel for the utilities board of the department of commerce, the legal counsel of the department of workforce development, or the general counsel for the property assessment appeal board.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §120
For future repeal, effective July 1, 2013, of 2005 amendments to this section, see 2005 Acts, ch 150, §134
Section amended

13.10 Physical criminal evidence — DNA profiling. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 158, § 17, 19. See chapter 81.

13.14 Farm mediation service — confidentiality.

1. Meetings of the farm mediation service are closed meetings and are not subject to chapter 21.

2. Confidentiality is also protected as provided in section 679C.108.

2005 Acts, ch 68, §1
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 13B

PUBLIC DEFENDERS

13B.4 Duties and powers of state public defender.

1. The state public defender shall coordinate the provision of legal representation of all indigents under arrest or charged with a crime, seeking postconviction relief, against whom a contempt action is pending, in proceedings under section 811.1A or chapter 229A or 812, in juvenile proceedings, on appeal in criminal cases, and on appeal in proceedings to obtain postconviction relief when ordered to do so by the district court in which the judgment or order was issued, and may provide for the representation of indigents in proceedings instituted pursuant to chapter 908. The state public defender shall not engage in the private practice of law.

2. The state public defender shall file a notice with the clerk of the district court in each county served by a public defender designating which public defender office shall receive notice of appointment of cases. The state public defender may also designate a nonprofit organization which has a contract with the state public defender to provide legal services to eligible indigent persons prior to July 1, 2004. Except as otherwise provided, in each county in which the state public defender files a designation, the state public defender's designee shall be appointed by the court to represent all eligible indigents in all of the cases and proceedings specified in the designation. The appointment shall not be made if the state public defender notifies the court that the public defender designee will not provide legal representation in certain cases as identified in the designation by the state public defender.

3. The state public defender may contract with persons admitted to practice law in this state and nonprofit organizations employing persons admitted to practice law in this state for the provision of legal services to indigent persons.

4. *a.* The state public defender shall establish fee limitations for particular categories of cases. The fee limitations shall be reviewed at least every three years. In establishing and reviewing the fee limitations, the state public defender shall consider public input during the establishment and review process, and any available information regarding ordinary and customary charges for like services; the number of cases in which legal services to indigents are anticipated; the seriousness

of the charge; an appropriate allocation of resources among the types of cases; experience with existing hourly rates, claims, and fee limitations; and any other factors determined to be relevant.

b. The state public defender shall establish a procedure for the submission of all claims for payment of indigent defense costs, including the submission of interim claims in appropriate cases.

c. The state public defender may review any claim for payment of indigent defense costs and may take any of the following actions:

(1) If the charges are appropriate and reasonable, approve the claim for payment.

(2) Deny the claim under any of the following circumstances:

(a) If it is not timely.

(b) If it is not payable as an indigent defense claim under chapter 815.

(c) If it is not payable under the contract between the claimant and the state public defender.

(d) If the claimant was appointed contrary to section 814.11, or the claimant failed to comply with section 815.10, subsection 5.

(3) Request additional information or return the claim to the attorney, if the claim is incomplete.

(4) If any portion of the claim is excessive, notify the attorney that the claim is excessive and will be reduced to an amount which is not excessive, and reduce and approve the balance of the claim.

(5) If any portion of the claim is not payable within the scope of appointment of the attorney, notify the attorney that a portion of the claim is not within the scope of appointment and is not payable, deny those portions of the claim that are not payable, and approve the balance of the claim.

d. Notwithstanding chapter 17A, the attorney may seek review of any action or intended action denying or reducing any claim by filing a motion with the court with jurisdiction over the original appointment for review.

(1) The motion must be filed within twenty days of any action taken by the state public defender.

(2) The motion shall be set for hearing by the court and the state public defender shall be provided with at least ten days' notice of the hearing. The state public defender shall not be required to file a resistance to the motion filed under this

paragraph “d”.

(3) The state public defender or the attorney may participate by telephone. If the state public defender participates by telephone, the state public defender shall be responsible for initiating and paying for all telephone charges.

(4) The filing of a motion shall not delay the payment of the amount approved by the state public defender.

(5) If a claim or portion of the claim is denied, the action of the state public defender shall be affirmed unless the action conflicts with an administrative rule or the law.

(6) If the claim is reduced for being excessive, the attorney shall have the burden to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the amount of compensation and expenses is reasonable and necessary to competently represent the client.

(7) Any court order entered after the state public defender has taken action on a claim, which affects that claim, without first notifying the state public defender and permitting the state public defender an opportunity to be heard, is void.

5. In reviewing a claim for compensation submitted by an attorney who had been retained or agreed to represent an indigent person prior to appointment, the state public defender may consider any moneys earned or paid to the attorney prior to the appointment in determining whether the claim is reasonable and necessary or excessive. The attorney shall provide the state public defender with a copy of any representation agreement, and information on any moneys earned or paid to the attorney prior to the appointment.

6. The state public defender is authorized to contract with county attorneys to provide collection services related to court-ordered indigent defense restitution of court-appointed attorney fees or the expense of a public defender.

7. The state public defender shall not revise the allocations to the office of the state public defender and the allocations for fees of court-appointed attorneys for indigent adults and juveniles, unless notice of the revisions is given prior to their effective date to the legislative services agency, the cochairpersons and ranking members of the joint appropriations subcommittee on the justice system, and the cochairpersons and ranking members of the house and senate committees on appropriations.

8. The state public defender shall adopt rules, as necessary, pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this chapter and chapter 815.

9. Executing the duties of this section shall not be deemed a violation of section 68B.6.

2005 Acts, ch 107, §1, 14

Intent that state public defender provide for defense of major felony case defendants by public defenders on regional basis; 91 Acts, ch 268, §440

Authority of state public defender in termination of parental rights proceedings under chapter 600A, see §600A.6B

2005 amendment to subsection 1 is effective May 4, 2005, and applies retroactively to November 10, 2004; 2005 Acts, ch 107, §14

Subsection 1 amended

13B.9 Powers and duties of local public defenders — referrals to outside counsel.

1. The local public defender shall do all of the following:

a. Represent without fee an indigent person who is under arrest or charged with a crime if the indigent person requests representation or the court orders representation. The local public defender shall counsel and defend an indigent defendant at every stage of the criminal proceedings and prosecute before or after conviction any appeals or other remedies which the local public defender considers to be in the interest of justice unless other counsel is appointed to the case.

b. Represent an indigent party, without fee and upon an order of the court, in child in need of assistance, family in need of assistance, delinquency, and termination of parental rights proceedings pursuant to chapter 232 in a county served by a public defender. The local public defender shall counsel and represent an indigent party in all proceedings pursuant to chapter 232 in a county served by a public defender and prosecute before or after judgment any appeals or other remedies which the local public defender considers to be in the interest of justice unless other counsel is appointed to the case.

c. Make an annual report to the state public defender. The report shall include all cases handled by the local public defender during the preceding calendar year.

2. An attorney appointed under this section is not liable to a person represented by the attorney for damages as a result of a conviction in a criminal case unless the court determines in a postconviction proceeding or on direct appeal that the person's conviction resulted from ineffective assistance of counsel, and the ineffective assistance of counsel is the proximate cause of the damage. In juvenile or civil proceedings, an attorney appointed under this section is not liable to a person represented by the attorney for damages unless it has been determined that the attorney has provided ineffective assistance of counsel and the ineffective assistance of counsel is the proximate cause of the damage.

3. The local public defender shall handle every case to which the local public defender is appointed if the local public defender can reasonably handle the case. The local public defender shall be responsible for assigning cases to individual attorneys within the local public defender office and for making decisions concerning cases in which the local public defender has been appointed.

4. If a conflict of interest arises or if the local public defender is unable to handle a case because of a temporary overload of cases, the local public defender shall return the case to the court. If the case is returned and the state public defender has filed a successor designation, the court shall ap-

point the successor designee. If there is no successor designee on file, the court shall make the appointment pursuant to section 815.10. As used in this subsection, “*successor designee*” may include another local public defender office or a nonprofit

organization that has contracted with the state public defender under section 13B.4, subsection 3.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §13
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 15

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

15.103 Economic development board.

1. *a.* The Iowa economic development board is created, consisting of fifteen voting members appointed by the governor and seven ex officio nonvoting members. The ex officio nonvoting members are four legislative members; one president, or the president’s designee, of the university of northern Iowa, the university of Iowa, or Iowa state university of science and technology designated by the state board of regents on a rotating basis; and one president, or the president’s designee, of a private college or university appointed by the Iowa association of independent colleges and universities; and one superintendent, or the superintendent’s designee, of a community college, appointed by the Iowa association of community college presidents. The legislative members are two state senators, one appointed by the president of the senate, after consultation with the majority leader of the senate, and one appointed by the minority leader of the senate, after consultation with the president of the senate, from their respective parties; and two state representatives, one appointed by the speaker and one appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives from their respective parties. Not more than eight of the voting members shall be from the same political party. Beginning with the first appointment to the board made after July 1, 2005, at least one voting member shall have been less than thirty years of age at the time of appointment. The governor shall appoint the voting members of the board for a term of four years beginning and ending as provided by section 69.19, subject to confirmation by the senate, and the governor’s appointments shall include persons knowledgeable of the various elements of the department’s responsibilities.

b. Each of the following areas of expertise shall be represented by at least one member of the board who has professional experience in that area of expertise:

- (1) Finance, insurance, or investment banking.
- (2) Advanced manufacturing.
- (3) Statewide agriculture.
- (4) Life sciences.
- (5) Small business development.
- (6) Information technology.

- (7) Economics.
- (8) Labor.
- (9) Marketing.
- (10) Entrepreneurship.

c. At least nine members of the board shall be actively employed in the private, for-profit sector of the economy.

2. A vacancy on the board shall be filled in the same manner as regular appointments are made for the unexpired portion of the regular term.

3. The board shall meet in May of each year for the purpose of electing one of its voting members as chairperson and one of its voting members as vice chairperson. However, the chairperson and the vice chairperson shall not be from the same political party. The board shall meet at the call of the chairperson or when any eight members of the board file a written request with the chairperson for a meeting. Written notice of the time and place of each meeting shall be given to each member of the board. A majority of the voting members constitutes a quorum.

4. Members of the board, the director, and other employees of the department shall be allowed their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. All expenses shall be paid from appropriations for those purposes and the department is subject to the budget requirements of chapter 8. Each member of the board may also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6.

5. If a member of the board has an interest, either direct or indirect, in a contract to which the department is or is to be a party, the interest shall be disclosed to the board in writing and shall be set forth in the minutes of a meeting of the board. The member having the interest shall not participate in action by the board with respect to the contract.

6. As part of the organizational structure of the department, the board shall establish a due diligence committee and a loan and credit guarantee committee composed of members of the board. The committees shall serve in an advisory capacity to the board and shall carry out any duties assigned by the board in relation to programs administered by the department.

7. For the transitional period beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2006, the composition of the voting members of the board shall be deter-

mined by the governor and shall be composed of members of the Iowa economic development board in existence on June 30, 2005, and members of the grow Iowa values board as it existed on June 15, 2004. During the transitional period stated in this subsection, the requirements of subsection 1, paragraphs “a” and “b”, shall not apply. This subsection is repealed June 30, 2006.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §4
Confirmation, see §2.32
Appointments during bipartisan control; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §6
Section amended

15.104 Duties of the board.

The board shall:

1. Prepare a three-year comprehensive strategic plan of specific goals, objectives, policies, performance measures, and benchmarks for state economic growth. All other state agencies shall include economic growth in their mission statements and shall annually submit to the board for its review and potential inclusion in the strategic plan their specific strategic plans and programs for economic growth. The three-year strategic plan for state economic growth shall be updated annually.

2. Develop a method of evaluation of the attainment of goals and objectives from pursuing the policies of the three-year plan which shall include performance measures and benchmarks. The method of evaluation shall provide for a review of the organizational structure of the state’s economic growth efforts.

3. Implement the requirements of chapter 73.

4. Review and approve or disapprove a life science enterprise plan or amendments to that plan as provided in chapter 10C and according to rules adopted by the board. A life science plan shall make a reasonable effort to provide for participation by persons who are individuals or family farm entities actively engaged in farming as defined in section 10.1. The persons may participate in the life science enterprise by holding an equity position in the life science enterprise or providing goods or service to the enterprise under contract. The plan must be filed with the board not later than June 30, 2005. The life science enterprise may file an amendment to a plan at any time. A life science enterprise is not eligible to file a plan, unless the life science enterprise files a notice with the board. The notice shall be a simple statement indicating that the life science enterprise may file a plan as provided in this section. The notice must be filed with the board not later than June 1, 2005. The notice, plan, or amendments shall be submitted by a life science enterprise as provided by the board. The board shall consult with the department of agriculture and land stewardship during its review of a life science plan or amendments to that plan. The plan shall include information regarding the life science enterprise as required by rules adopted by the board, including

but not limited to all of the following:

a. A description of life science products to be developed by the enterprise.

b. The time frame required by the enterprise to develop the life science products.

c. The amount of capital investment required by the enterprise to develop the life science products.

d. The number of acres of land required to produce the life science products.

e. The type and extent of participation in the life science enterprise by persons who are individuals or family farm entities. If the plan does not provide for participation or minimal participation, the plan shall include a detailed explanation of the reasonable effort made by the life science enterprise to provide for participation.

5. Approve the budget of the department as prepared by the director.

6. Establish guidelines, procedures, and policies for the awarding of grants or contracts administered by the department.

7. Review grants or contracts awarded by the department, with respect to the department’s adherence to the guidelines and procedures and the impact on the three-year strategic plan for economic growth.

8. Adopt all necessary rules recommended by the director or administrators of divisions prior to their adoption pursuant to chapter 17A.

9. By January 15 of each year, submit a report to the general assembly and the governor that delineates expenditures made under each component of the grow Iowa values fund. In addition, the department shall provide in the report the following information regarding each business finance project and in the aggregate for projects funded during the previous fiscal year:

a. The number of net new jobs created as of the time of reporting. For purposes of this paragraph, “net new jobs” means the number of jobs that have been created pursuant to the new or retained positions identified in the contract.

b. The average wage of the jobs created as of the time of reporting.

c. The amount of capital investment invested as of the time of reporting.

d. The location.

e. The amount, if any, of private and local government moneys expended as of the time of reporting.

f. The amount of moneys expended on research and development activities that were not included in the jobs created and wages paid criteria.

g. The number of jobs retained as of the time of reporting.

10. By January 15 of each year, submit a report to the general assembly and the governor identifying the number of minority-owned businesses that received financial assistance from

moneys appropriated from the grow Iowa values fund during the previous calendar year. The report shall provide an analysis as to the reasons why more minority-owned businesses have not applied for assistance and include recommendations regarding how to encourage the creation of more minority-owned businesses. This subsection is repealed June 30, 2007.

11. By January 15 of each year, submit a report to the general assembly and the governor identifying the number of woman-owned businesses that received financial assistance from moneys appropriated from the grow Iowa values fund during the previous calendar year. The report shall provide an analysis as to the reasons why more woman-owned businesses have not applied for assistance and include recommendations regarding how to encourage the creation of more woman-owned businesses. This subsection is repealed June 30, 2007.

2005 Acts, ch 16, §5, 7; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §5; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §108
Subsection 4, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
NEW subsections 9 – 11

15.113 Economic development assistance — report.

In order for the general assembly to have accurate and complete information regarding expenditures for economic development and job training incentives and to respond to the job training needs of Iowa workers, the department shall provide to the legislative services agency by January 15 of each year data on all assistance or benefits provided under the community economic betterment program, the high quality job creation program, and the Iowa industrial new jobs training Act during the previous calendar year. The department shall meet with the legislative services agency prior to submitting the data to assure that its form and specificity are sufficient to provide accurate and complete information to the general assembly. The department shall also contact other state agencies providing financial assistance to Iowa businesses and, to the extent practical, coordinate the submission of the data to the legislative services agency.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §41, 68, 69
2005 amendments to this section apply to tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005; continuation of contracts under new jobs and income program; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §68, 69
Section amended

15.114 Microbusiness enterprise assistance.

1. As used in this section:

a. “*Department*” means the department of economic development.

b. “*Microbusiness*” or “*microbusiness enterprise*” means a business producing services with five or fewer full-time equivalent employee positions and with assistance requirements of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars.

c. “*Microenterprise organization*” means a

nonprofit corporation organized under chapter 504 which is exempt from taxation pursuant to section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code and which has a principal mission of actively engaging in microbusiness development, training, technical assistance, and capital access for the start-up or expansion of microbusinesses.

2. The department shall contract with a microenterprise organization actively engaged in microbusiness enterprise to assist in the establishment of this program. In order to qualify for the contract, the microenterprise organization shall do all of the following:

a. Demonstrate a past performance of and a capacity to successfully engage in microbusiness development.

b. Have a statewide commitment to and focus on microbusiness development.

c. Provide training and technical assistance.

d. Demonstrate an ability to provide access to capital for start-up or expansion of a microbusiness.

e. Have established linkages with financial institutions.

f. Demonstrate an ability to provide follow-up technical assistance after a microbusiness start-up or expansion.

3. Moneys allocated pursuant to this section which remain unexpended or unobligated at the end of a fiscal year shall remain available to the department to support the assistance program or may be credited to the value-added agricultural products and processes financial assistance fund created in section 15E.112 and shall not revert notwithstanding section 8.33.

4. The department shall submit a report in accordance with section 7A.11 not later than November 1 of each year detailing the activities of the microenterprise organization and describing the success of the project.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

15.115 Technology commercialization specialist.

The department shall ensure that businesses in the state are well informed about the technology patents, licenses, and options available to them from colleges and universities in the state and to ensure the department’s business development and marketing efforts are conducted in a way that maximizes the advantage to the state of research and technology commercialization efforts at colleges and universities in the state. The department shall establish a technology commercialization specialist position which shall be responsible for the obligations imposed by this section and for performance of all of the following activities:

1. Establishing and maintaining communication with personnel in charge of intellectual prop-

erty management and technology at colleges and universities in the state.

2. Meeting at least quarterly with personnel in charge of intellectual property management and technology commercialization regarding new technology disclosures and technology patents, licenses, or options available to Iowa businesses at colleges and universities in the state.

3. Being knowledgeable regarding intellectual property, patent, license, and option policies of colleges and universities in the state as well as applicable federal law.

4. Establishing and maintaining an internet website to link other internet websites which provide electronic access to information regarding available patents, licenses, or options for technology at colleges and universities in the state.

5. Establishing and maintaining communications with business and development organizations in the state regarding available technology patents, licenses, and options.

6. Cooperating with colleges and universities in the state in establishing technology fairs or other public events designed to make businesses in the state aware of available technology patents, licenses, or options available to businesses in the state.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §27
NEW section

15.116 Technology commercialization committee.

To evaluate and approve funding for projects and programs under section 15G.111, subsection 2, the economic development board shall create a technology commercialization committee composed of members with expertise in the areas of biosciences, engineering, manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, materials, information solutions, software, and energy. At least one member of the technology commercialization committee shall be a member of the economic development board. An organization designated by the department, composed of members from both the public and private sectors and composed of subunits or subcommittees in the areas of already identified bioscience platforms, education and workforce development, commercialization, communication, policy and governance, and finance, shall provide funding recommendations to the technology commercialization committee.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §28
NEW section

15.117 Chief technology officer.

The governor shall appoint a chief technology officer for the state. The chief technology officer shall serve a four-year term and shall have national or international stature. The chief technology officer shall coordinate the activities of the technology commercialization specialist employed pursuant to section 15.115. The chief technology

officer shall serve as a spokesperson for the department for purposes of promoting to private sector businesses the technology commercialization efforts of the department and the research and technology capabilities of institutions of higher learning in the state.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §29
NEW section

15.118 through 15.200 Reserved.

15.221 Iowa Lewis and Clark bicentennial commission.

1. The Iowa Lewis and Clark bicentennial commission is established in the department of economic development for purposes of coordinating and promoting the observance of this state's bicentennial commemoration of the Lewis and Clark expedition. The commission shall be organized and shall operate as a nonprofit corporation within this state in accordance with chapter 504.

2. The commission shall be composed of seven members consisting of all of the following:

a. The director of the department of cultural affairs, or the director's designee.

b. The administrator of the division of tourism within the department of economic development, or the administrator's designee.

c. The director of the department of natural resources or the director's designee.

d. The administrator of the historical division within the department of cultural affairs, or the administrator's designee.

e. The remaining three members shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate. The members appointed by the governor shall have an interest or expertise in the history of the Lewis and Clark expedition. At least one of the members appointed by the governor shall be a member of an Indian tribe encountered by the Lewis and Clark expedition.

3. The members appointed by the governor shall be appointed in compliance with sections 69.16 and 69.16A and shall serve three-year terms beginning and ending as provided by section 69.19. Members appointed by the governor may be reappointed.

4. The commission shall annually elect a chairperson and vice chairperson from the members of the commission.

5. Commission members shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Confirmation, see §2.32
Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

15.274 Promotional program for national historic landmarks and cultural and entertainment districts.

The department of economic development, in co-

operation with the state department of transportation and the department of cultural affairs, shall establish and administer a program designed to promote knowledge of and access to buildings, sites, districts, structures, and objects located in this state that have been designated by the secretary of the interior of the United States as a national historic landmark, unless the national historic landmark is protected under section 22.7, subsection 20, and certified cultural and entertainment districts, as established in 2005 Iowa Acts, if enacted.* The program shall be designed to maximize the visibility and visitation of national historic landmarks in this state and buildings, sites, structures, and objects located in certified cultural and entertainment districts, as established in 2005 Iowa Acts, if enacted.* Methods used to maximize the visibility and visitation of such locations may include the use of tourism literature, signage on highways, maps of the state and cities, and internet websites. For purposes of this section, “highway” means the same as defined in section 325A.1.

2005 Acts, ch 109, §1
 *2005 Acts, ch 150, §19, 20 or §303.3B and §303.3C may be intended; corrective legislation is pending
 NEW section

15.275 through 15.280 Reserved.

PART 13

15.326 Short title.

This part shall be known and may be cited as the “*High Quality Job Creation Act*”.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §42, 68, 69
 2005 amendments to this section apply to tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005; continuation of contracts under new jobs and income program; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §68, 69
 Section amended

15.327 Definitions.

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

1. “*Community*” means a city, county, or entity established pursuant to chapter 28E.
2. “*Contractor or subcontractor*” means a person who contracts with the eligible business or subcontracts with a contractor for the provision of property, materials, or services for the construction or equipping of a facility of the eligible business.
3. “*Department*” means the Iowa department of economic development.
4. “*Eligible business*” means a business meeting the conditions of section 15.329.
5. “*Program*” means the high quality job creation program.
6. “*Project completion*” means the first date upon which the average annualized production of finished product for the preceding ninety-day period at the manufacturing facility operated by the eligible business is at least fifty percent of the ini-

tial design capacity of the facility. The eligible business shall inform the department of revenue in writing within two weeks of project completion.

7. “*Qualifying investment*” means a capital investment in real property including the purchase price of land and existing buildings and structures, site preparation, improvements to the real property, building construction, and long-term lease costs. “*Qualifying investment*” also means a capital investment in depreciable assets.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §43, 68, 69
 2005 amendments to this section apply to tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005; continuation of contracts under new jobs and income program; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §68, 69
 Section amended

15.329 Eligible business.

1. To be eligible to receive incentives under this part, a business shall meet all of the following requirements:

a. If the qualifying investment is ten million dollars or more, the community has approved by ordinance or resolution the start-up, location, or expansion of the business for the purpose of receiving the benefits of this part.

b. The business has not closed or substantially reduced its operation in one area of the state and relocated substantially the same operation in the community. This subsection does not prohibit a business from expanding its operation in the community if existing operations of a similar nature in the state are not closed or substantially reduced.

c. The business is not a retail or service business.

2. In addition to the requirements of subsection 1, a business shall do at least four of the following in order to be eligible for incentives under the program:

a. Offer a pension or profit sharing plan to full-time employees.

b. Produce or manufacture high value-added goods or services or be engaged in one of the following industries:

- (1) Value-added agricultural products.
- (2) Insurance and financial services.
- (3) Plastics.
- (4) Metals.
- (5) Printing paper or packaging products.
- (6) Drugs and pharmaceuticals.
- (7) Software development.
- (8) Instruments and measuring devices and medical instruments.
- (9) Recycling and waste management.
- (10) Telecommunications.
- (11) Trucking and warehousing.

Retail and service businesses shall not be eligible for benefits under this part.

c. Provide and pay at least eighty percent of the cost of a standard medical and dental insurance plan for all full-time employees working at the facility in which the new investment occurred.

d. Make child care services available to its employees.

e. Invest annually no less than one percent of pretax profits, from the facility located to Iowa or expanded under the program, in research and development in Iowa.

f. Invest annually no less than one percent of pretax profits, from the facility located to Iowa or expanded under the program, in worker training and skills enhancement.

g. Have an active productivity and safety improvement program involving management and worker participation and cooperation with benchmarks for gauging compliance.

h. Occupy an existing facility, at least one of the buildings of which shall be vacant and shall contain at least twenty thousand square feet.

3. Any business located in a quality jobs enterprise zone is ineligible to receive the economic development incentives under the program.

4. If the department finds that a business has a record of violations of the law, including but not limited to environmental and worker safety statutes, rules, and regulations, over a period of time that tends to show a consistent pattern, the business shall not qualify for economic development assistance under this part, unless the department finds that the violations did not seriously affect public health or safety, or the environment, or if it did, that there were mitigating circumstances. In making the findings and determinations regarding violations, mitigating circumstances, and whether the business is disqualified for economic development assistance under this part, the department shall be exempt from chapter 17A.

5. The department shall also consider a variety of factors, including but not limited to the following in determining the eligibility of a business to participate in the program:

a. The quality of the jobs to be created. In rating the quality of the jobs, the department shall place greater emphasis on those jobs that have a higher wage scale, have a lower turnover rate, are full-time or career-type positions, provide comprehensive health benefits, or have other related factors which could be considered to be higher in quality, than to other jobs. Businesses that have wage scales substantially below that of existing Iowa businesses in that area should be rated as providing the lowest quality of jobs and should therefore be given the lowest ranking for providing such assistance.

b. The impact of the proposed project on other businesses in competition with the business being considered for assistance. The department shall make a good faith effort to identify existing Iowa businesses within an industry in competition with the business being considered for assistance. The department shall make a good faith effort to determine the probability that the proposed financial assistance will displace employees of the existing businesses. In determining the impact on businesses in competition with the business being considered for assistance, jobs created as a result of

other jobs being displaced elsewhere in the state shall not be considered direct jobs created.

c. The impact to the state of the proposed project. In measuring the economic impact, the department shall place greater emphasis on projects which have greater consistency with the state strategic plan than other projects. Greater consistency may include any or all of the following:

(1) A business with a greater percentage of sales out-of-state or of import substitution.

(2) A business with a higher proportion of in-state suppliers.

(3) A project which would provide greater diversification of the state economy.

(4) A business with fewer in-state competitors.

(5) A potential for future job growth.

(6) A project which is not a retail operation.

d. If a business has, within three years of application for assistance, acquired or merged with an Iowa corporation or company and the business has made a good faith effort to hire the workers of the acquired or merged company.

e. Whether a business provides for a preference for hiring residents of the state, except for out-of-state employees offered a transfer to Iowa.

f. Whether all known required environmental permits have been issued and regulations met before moneys are released.

6. The department may waive any of the requirements of this section for good cause shown.

7. An application to receive incentives under this part may be submitted to the department at any time within one year from the time the job for which benefits are sought commences.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §44, 68, 69

2005 amendments to this section apply to tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005; continuation of contracts under new jobs and income program; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §68, 69

Section stricken and rewritten

15.330 Agreement.

A business shall enter into an agreement with the department specifying the requirements that must be met to confirm eligibility pursuant to this part. The department shall consult with the community during negotiations relating to the agreement. The agreement shall contain, at a minimum, the following provisions:

1. A business that is approved to receive incentives shall, for the length of the agreement, certify annually to the department the compliance of the business with the requirements of the agreement. If the business receives a local property tax exemption, the business shall also certify annually to the community the compliance of the business with the requirements of the agreement.

2. The repayment of incentives by the business if the business does not meet any of the requirements of this part or the resulting agreement.

3. If a business that is approved to receive incentives under this part experiences a layoff within the state or closes any of its facilities within the

state, the department shall have the discretion to reduce or eliminate some or all of the incentives. If a business has received incentives under this part and experiences a layoff within the state or closes any of its facilities within the state, the business may be subject to repayment of all or a portion of the incentives that it has received.

4. A business creating fifteen or fewer new high quality jobs shall have up to three years to complete a project and shall be required to maintain the jobs for an additional two years. A business creating sixteen or more new high quality jobs shall have up to five years to complete a project and shall be required to maintain the jobs for an additional two years.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §45, 68, 69
2005 amendments to this section apply to tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005; continuation of contracts under new jobs and income program; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §68, 69

Section stricken and rewritten

15.331 New jobs credit from withholding.
Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 150, § 67 – 69. See § 15E.197.

Section repeal applies to tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005; continuation of contracts under new jobs and income program; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §68, 69

15.331A Sales and use tax refund.

The eligible business shall be entitled to a refund of the sales and use taxes paid under chapter 423 for gas, electricity, water, or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered, furnished, or performed to or for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility of the eligible business. Taxes attributable to intangible property and furniture and furnishings shall not be refunded. However, an eligible business shall be entitled to a refund for taxes attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center subject to section 15.331C.

To receive the refund a claim shall be filed by the eligible business with the department of revenue as follows:

1. The contractor or subcontractor shall state under oath, on forms provided by the department, the amount of the sales of goods, wares, or merchandise or services rendered, furnished, or performed including water, sewer, gas, and electric utility services upon which sales or use tax has been paid prior to the project completion, and shall file the forms with the eligible business before final settlement is made.

2. The eligible business shall, not more than one year after project completion, make application to the department for any refund of the amount of the sales and use taxes paid pursuant to chapter 423 upon any goods, wares, or merchandise, or services rendered, furnished, or performed, including water, sewer, gas, and electric

utility services. The application shall be made in the manner and upon forms to be provided by the department, and the department shall audit the claim and, if approved, issue a warrant to the eligible business in the amount of the sales or use tax which has been paid to the state of Iowa under a contract. A claim filed by the eligible business in accordance with this section shall not be denied by reason of a limitation provision set forth in chapter 421 or 423.

3. A contractor or subcontractor who willfully makes a false report of tax paid under the provisions of this section is guilty of a simple misdemeanor and in addition is liable for the payment of the tax and any applicable penalty and interest.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §46, 68, 69
2005 amendments to this section apply to tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005; continuation of contracts under new jobs and income program; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §68, 69

Section amended

15.331B Exemption from land ownership restrictions for nonresident aliens. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 150, § 67 – 69.

Section repeal applies to tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005; continuation of contracts under the new jobs and income program; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §68, 69

15.331C Corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by third-party developer.

1. An eligible business may claim a corporate tax credit in an amount equal to the sales and use taxes paid by a third-party developer under chapter 423 for gas, electricity, water, or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered, furnished, or performed to or for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility of the eligible business. Taxes attributable to intangible property and furniture and furnishings shall not be included, but taxes attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center shall be included. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until depleted, whichever occurs earlier. An eligible business may elect to receive a refund of all or a portion of an unused tax credit.

2. A third-party developer shall state under oath, on forms provided by the department of economic development, the amount of taxes paid as described in subsection 1 and shall submit such forms to the department. The taxes paid shall be itemized to allow identification of the taxes attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center. After receiving the form from the third-party developer, the department shall issue a tax credit certificate to the eligible business equal to the sales and use taxes paid by a third-party developer under chapter 423 for gas, electricity, water, or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered, furnished, or per-

formed to or for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility. The department shall also issue a tax credit certificate to the eligible business equal to the taxes paid and attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center. The aggregate combined total amount of tax refunds under section 15.331A for taxes attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center and of tax credit certificates issued by the department for the taxes paid and attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars in a fiscal year. If an applicant for a tax credit certificate does not receive a certificate for the taxes paid and attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center, the application shall be considered in succeeding fiscal years. The eligible business shall not claim a tax credit under this section unless a tax credit certificate issued by the department of economic development is attached to the taxpayer's tax return for the tax year for which the tax credit is claimed. A tax credit certificate shall contain the eligible business's name, address, tax identification number, the amount of the tax credit, and other information required by the department of revenue.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §14; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §47, 68, 69

2005 amendments to this section relating to types and eligibility of businesses for tax credits apply to tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005; continuation of contracts under new jobs and income program; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §68, 69

See Code editor's note to §10B.4

Section amended

15.333 Investment tax credit.

1. An eligible business may claim a tax credit equal to a percentage of the new investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business under the program. The tax credit shall be amortized equally over five calendar years. The tax credit shall be allowed against taxes imposed under chapter 422, division II, III, or V, and against the moneys and credits tax imposed in section 533.24. If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative organized under chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the tax credit allowed. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative organized under chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust. The percentage shall be determined as provided in section 15.335A. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax

year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until depleted, whichever occurs first.

Subject to prior approval by the department of economic development, in consultation with the department of revenue, an eligible business whose project primarily involves the production of value-added agricultural products or uses biotechnology-related processes may elect to receive a refund of all or a portion of an unused tax credit. For purposes of this subsection, such an eligible business includes a cooperative described in section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is not required to file an Iowa corporate income tax return, and whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol. The refund may be applied against a tax liability imposed under chapter 422, division II, III, or V, and against the moneys and credits tax imposed in section 533.24. If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative organized under chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the tax credit allowed. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative organized under chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust.

2. For purposes of this subsection, "*new investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business under the program*" means the cost of machinery and equipment, as defined in section 427A.1, subsection 1, paragraphs "e" and "j", purchased for use in the operation of the eligible business, the purchase price of which has been depreciated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the purchase price of real property and any buildings and structures located on the real property, and the cost of improvements made to real property which is used in the operation of the eligible business. "*New investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business under the program*" also means the annual base rent paid to a third-party developer by an eligible business for a period not to exceed ten years, provided the cumulative cost of the base rent payments for that period does not exceed the cost of the land and the third-party developer's costs to build or renovate the building for the eligible business. The eligible business shall enter into a lease agreement with the third-party developer for a minimum of five years. If, however, within five years of purchase, the eligible business sells, disposes of, razes, or otherwise renders unusable all or a part of the land, buildings, or other existing structures for which tax credit was claimed under this section, the tax liability of the eligible busi-

ness for the year in which all or part of the property is sold, disposed of, razed, or otherwise rendered unusable shall be increased by one of the following amounts:

a. One hundred percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within one full year after being placed in service.

b. Eighty percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within two full years after being placed in service.

c. Sixty percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within three full years after being placed in service.

d. Forty percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within four full years after being placed in service.

e. Twenty percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within five full years after being placed in service.

3. *a.* An eligible business whose project primarily involves the production of value-added agricultural products or uses biotechnology-related processes, which elects to receive a refund of all or a portion of an unused tax credit, shall apply to the department of economic development for tax credit certificates. Such an eligible business shall not claim a tax credit refund under this subsection unless a tax credit certificate issued by the department of economic development is attached to the taxpayer's tax return for the tax year for which the tax credit refund is claimed. For purposes of this subsection, an eligible business includes a cooperative described in section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is not required to file an Iowa corporate income tax return, and whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol. For purposes of this subsection, an eligible business also includes a cooperative described in section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is required to file an Iowa corporate income tax return and whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol. Such cooperative may elect to transfer all or a portion of its tax credit to its members. The amount of tax credit transferred and claimed by a member shall be based upon the pro rata share of the member's earnings of the cooperative.

b. A tax credit certificate issued under this subsection shall not be valid until the tax year following the date of the capital investment project completion. A tax credit certificate shall contain the taxpayer's name, address, tax identification number, the date of project completion, the amount of the tax credit, and other information required by the department of revenue. The department of economic development shall not issue tax

credit certificates under this subsection which total more than four million dollars during a fiscal year. If the department receives and approves applications for tax credit certificates under this subsection in excess of four million dollars, the applicants shall receive certificates for a prorated amount. The tax credit certificates shall not be transferred except as provided in this subsection for a cooperative described in section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is required to file an Iowa corporate income tax return and whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol. For a cooperative described in section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code, the department of economic development shall require that the cooperative submit a list of its members and the share of each member's interest in the cooperative. The department shall issue a tax credit certificate to each member contained on the submitted list.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §103; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §48, 68, 69

2005 amendments to this section apply to tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005; continuation of contracts under new jobs and income program; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §68, 69

With respect to amendment adding a reference to chapter 501A to former text of subsection 1, see Code editor's note

Section stricken and rewritten

15.333A Insurance premium tax credits.

1. An eligible business may claim an insurance premium tax credit equal to a percentage of the new investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business under the program. The tax credit shall be amortized equally over a five-year period. The tax credit shall be allowed against taxes imposed in chapter 432. A tax credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until depleted, whichever occurs first. The percentage shall be determined as provided in section 15.335A.

2. For purposes of this section, "*new investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business under the program*" means the cost of machinery and equipment, as defined in section 427A.1, subsection 1, paragraphs "e" and "j", purchased for use in the operation of the eligible business, the purchase price of which has been depreciated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the purchase price of real property and any buildings and structures located on the real property, and the cost of improvements made to real property which is used in the operation of the eligible business. "*New investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business under the program*" also means the annual base rent paid to a third-party developer by an eligible business for a period not to exceed ten years, provided the cumulative cost of the base rent payments for that period does not exceed the cost of the land and the third-party developer's costs to build or renovate the building for the eligi-

ble business. The eligible business shall enter into a lease agreement with the third-party developer for a minimum of five years. If, however, within five years of purchase, the eligible business sells, disposes of, razes, or otherwise renders unusable all or a part of the land, buildings, or other existing structures for which tax credit was claimed under this section, the tax liability of the eligible business for the year in which all or part of the property is sold, disposed of, razed, or otherwise rendered unusable shall be increased by one of the following amounts:

a. One hundred percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within one full year after being placed in service.

b. Eighty percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within two full years after being placed in service.

c. Sixty percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within three full years after being placed in service.

d. Forty percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within four full years after being placed in service.

e. Twenty percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within five full years after being placed in service.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §49, 68, 69
2005 amendments to this section apply to tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005; continuation of contracts under new jobs and income program; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §68, 69
Section stricken and rewritten

15.334 Exemption from taxation for machinery, equipment, and computers. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 150, § 67 – 69.

Section repeal applies to tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005; continuation of contracts under the new jobs and income program; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §68, 69

15.334A Sales and use tax exemption. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 150, § 67 – 69.

Section repeal applies to tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005; continuation of contracts under the new jobs and income program; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §68, 69

15.335 Research activities credit.

1. An eligible business may claim a corporate tax credit for increasing research activities in this state during the period the eligible business is participating in the program. For purposes of this section, “*research activities*” includes the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components manufactured or assembled in this state. For purposes of this section, “*innovative renewable energy generation components*” does not include a component with more than two hundred megawatts of installed effective nameplate capacity. The tax credits for innovative

renewable energy generation components shall not exceed one million dollars.

a. The credit equals the sum of the following:

(1) Six and one-half percent of the excess of qualified research expenses during the tax year over the base amount for the tax year based upon the state’s apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

(2) Six and one-half percent of the basic research payments determined under section 41(e)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code during the tax year based upon the state’s apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

The state’s apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities is a percent equal to the ratio of qualified research expenditures in this state to total qualified research expenditures.

b. In lieu of the credit amount computed in paragraph “*a*”, subparagraph (1), an eligible business may elect to compute the credit amount for qualified research expenses incurred in this state in a manner consistent with the alternative incremental credit described in section 41(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code. The taxpayer may make this election regardless of the method used for the taxpayer’s federal income tax. The election made under this paragraph is for the tax year and the taxpayer may use another or the same method for any subsequent year.

c. For purposes of the alternate credit computation method in paragraph “*b*”, the credit percentages applicable to qualified research expenses described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of section 41(c)(4)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code are one and sixty-five hundredths percent, two and twenty hundredths percent, and two and seventy-five hundredths percent, respectively.

2. The credit allowed in this section is in addition to the credit authorized in section 422.10 and section 422.33, subsection 5. However, if the alternative credit computation method is used in section 422.10 or section 422.33, subsection 5, the credit allowed in this section shall also be computed using that method.

3. If the eligible business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the tax credit allowed. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual’s earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

4. For purposes of this section, “*base amount*”, “*basic research payment*”, and “*qualified research expense*” mean the same as defined for the federal credit for increasing research activities under section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that for the alternative incremental credit such

amounts are for research conducted within this state.

For purposes of this section, “*Internal Revenue Code*” means the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 31, 2005.

5. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the taxable year shall be refunded with interest computed under section 422.25. In lieu of claiming a refund, a taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment shown on its final, completed return credited to the tax liability for the following year.

2005 Acts, ch 24, §1, 10, 11; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §70

Internal Revenue Code definition is updated regularly; for applicable definition in a prior tax year, refer to Iowa Acts and Code for that year

2005 amendment to subsection 4 takes effect April 13, 2005, and applies retroactively to January 1, 2003, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2005 Acts, ch 24, §10, 11

Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsection 4, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

15.335A Tax incentives.

1. Tax incentives are available to eligible businesses as provided in this section. The incentives are based upon the number of new high quality jobs created and the amount of the qualifying investment made according to the following schedule:

a. The number of new high quality jobs created with an annual wage, including benefits, equal to or greater than one hundred thirty percent of the average county wage is one of the following:

(1) The number of jobs is zero and economic activity is furthered by the qualifying investment and the amount of the qualifying investment is one of the following:

(a) Less than one hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentive is the investment tax credit of up to one percent.

(b) At least one hundred thousand dollars but less than five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to one percent and the sales tax refund.

(c) At least five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to one percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

(2) The number of jobs is one but not more than five and the amount of the qualifying investment is one of the following:

(a) Less than one hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentive is the investment tax credit of up to two percent.

(b) At least one hundred thousand dollars but less than five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to two percent and the sales tax refund.

(c) At least five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to two percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

(3) The number of jobs is six but not more than ten and the amount of the qualifying investment

is one of the following:

(a) Less than one hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentive is the investment tax credit of up to three percent.

(b) At least one hundred thousand dollars but less than five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to three percent and the sales tax refund.

(c) At least five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to three percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

(4) The number of jobs is eleven but not more than fifteen and the amount of the qualifying investment is one of the following:

(a) Less than one hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentive is the investment tax credit of up to four percent.

(b) At least one hundred thousand dollars but less than five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to four percent and the sales tax refund.

(c) At least five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to four percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

(5) The number of jobs is sixteen or more and the amount of the qualifying investment is one of the following:

(a) Less than one hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentive is the investment tax credit of up to five percent.

(b) At least one hundred thousand dollars but less than five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to five percent and the sales tax refund.

(c) At least five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to five percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

b. In lieu of paragraph “*a*”, the number of new high quality jobs created with an annual wage, including benefits, equal to or greater than one hundred sixty percent of the average county wage is one of the following:

(1) The number of jobs is twenty-one but not more than thirty and the amount of the qualifying investment is at least ten million dollars, then the tax incentives are the local property tax exemption, the investment tax credit of up to six percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

(2) The number of jobs is thirty-one but not more than forty and the amount of the qualifying investment is at least ten million dollars, then the tax incentives are the local property tax exemption, the investment tax credit of up to seven percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

(3) The number of jobs is forty-one but not more than fifty and the amount of the qualifying investment is at least ten million dollars, then the tax incentives are the local property tax exemption, the investment tax credit of up to eight percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

(4) The number of jobs is fifty-one but not more than sixty and the amount of the qualifying investment is at least ten million dollars, then the tax incentives are the local property tax exemption, the investment tax credit of up to nine percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

(5) The number of jobs is at least sixty-one and the amount of the qualifying investment is at least ten million dollars, then the tax incentives are the local property tax exemption, the investment tax credit of up to ten percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

2. For purposes of this section:

a. “Additional research and development tax credit” means the research activities credit as provided under section 15.335.

b. “Average county wage” means the same as defined in section 15I.1.

c. “Benefits” means the same as defined in section 15I.1.

d. “Investment tax credit” means the investment tax credit or the insurance premium tax credit as provided under section 15.333 or 15.333A, respectively.

e. “Local property tax exemption” means the property tax exemption as provided under section 15.332.

f. “Sales tax refund” means the sales and use tax refund as provided under section 15.331A or the corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by third-party developers as provided under section 15.331C.

3. A community may apply to the Iowa economic development board for a project-specific waiver from the average county wage calculations provided in subsection 1 in order for an eligible business to receive tax incentives. The board may grant a project-specific waiver from the average county wage calculations in subsection 1 for the remainder of the calendar year, based on average county or regional wage calculations brought forth by the applicant county including, but not limited to, any of the following:

a. The average county wage calculated without wage data from the business in the county employing the greatest number of full-time employees.

b. The average regional wage calculated without wage data from up to two adjacent counties.

c. The average county wage calculated without wage data from the largest city in the county.

d. A qualifying wage guideline for a specific project based upon unusual economic circum-

stances present in the city or county.

e. The annualized, average hourly wage paid by all businesses in the county located outside the largest city of the county.

f. The annualized, average hourly wage paid by all businesses other than the largest employer in the entire county.

4. Average wage calculations made under this section shall be calculated quarterly using wage data submitted to the department of workforce development during the previous four quarters.

5. Each calendar year, the department shall not approve more than three million six hundred thousand dollars worth of investment tax credits for projects with qualifying investments of less than one million dollars.

6. The department shall negotiate the amount of tax incentives provided to an applicant under the program in accordance with this section.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §50, 69
Section applies to tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §69
NEW section

15.336 Other incentives.

An eligible business may receive other applicable federal, state, and local incentives and credits in addition to those provided in this part. However, a business which participates in the program under this part shall not receive any wage-benefits tax credits under chapter 15I.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §51, 68, 69
2005 amendments to this section apply to tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005; continuation of contracts under new jobs and income program; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §68, 69
Section amended

15.337 Waiver of program qualification requirements. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 150, § 67 – 69.

Section repeal applies to tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005; continuation of contracts under the new jobs and income program; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §68, 69

15.381 through 15.387 Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 150, § 67 – 69. See § 15.326 through 15.336.

Repeal of new capital investment program applies to tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005; continuation of contracts entered into under new capital investment program notwithstanding repeal; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §68, 69

With respect to proposed amendments to former §15.385, see Code editor’s note to §10B.4

15.388 through 15.400 Reserved.

PART 21

15.401 E-85 blended gasoline.

The department shall provide a cost-share program for financial incentives for the installation or conversion of infrastructure used by service stations to sell and dispense E-85 blended gasoline and for the installation or conversion of infrastructure required to establish on-site and off-site terminal facilities that store biodiesel for distribution

to service stations. The department shall provide for an addition of at least thirty new or converted E-85 retail outlets and four new or converted on-site or off-site terminal facilities with a maximum expenditure of three hundred twenty-five thousand dollars per year for the fiscal period begin-

ning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2008. The department may provide for the marketing of these products in conjunction with this infrastructure program.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §82
NEW section

CHAPTER 15A

USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS TO AID ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

15A.9 Quality jobs enterprise zone — state assistance.

1. *Findings — zone designation.*

a. The general assembly finds and declares that the designation of a quality jobs enterprise zone or zones and the provision of economic development assistance within the zone or zones are necessary to diversify the Iowa economy, enhance opportunities for Iowans to obtain quality industrial jobs, and provide significant economic benefits to the state through the expansion of Iowa's economy. Establishment of the quality jobs enterprise zone or zones and the economic development assistance provided by the state or a local community will be for the well-being and benefit of the residents of the state and will be for a public purpose.

b. In order to assist a community or communities located within the state to secure new industrial manufacturing jobs, the state of Iowa makes economic development assistance available within the zone or zones, and the department of economic development shall designate a site or sites, which shall not be larger than two thousand five hundred acres, within thirty days of March 4, 1994, as a quality jobs enterprise zone or zones for the purpose of attracting a primary business and supporting businesses to locate facilities within the state.

The primary business or a supporting business shall not be prohibited from participating in or receiving other economic development programs or services or electing to utilize other tax provisions to the extent authorized elsewhere by law.

2. *Definitions.* As used in this section:

a. *"Contractor or subcontractor"* means a person who contracts with the primary business or a supporting business or subcontracts with a contractor for the provision of property, materials, or services for the construction or equipping of a facility, located within the zone, of the primary business or a supporting business.

b. *"Primary business"* means a business which pays its full-time production employees at the facility average cash compensation, which shall not include the cost of the business's contribution to retirement or health benefit plans, equating to fif-

teen dollars per hour worked by the end of the second full year of operation following project completion, and which provides the department of economic development within thirty days of March 4, 1994, with notice of its intent to develop and operate a new manufacturing facility on a specific location within the state, including the legal description of the site which shall not contain more than two thousand five hundred acres, to invest at least two hundred fifty million dollars in the facility, and to commence construction of the facility by December 31, 1994, providing all necessary permits have been issued and zoning changes made in time for construction to begin by that date. The business shall also guarantee that it will create at least three hundred full-time jobs at the facility. The headquarters of the primary business need not be within the zone.

c. *"Project completion"* means the first date upon which the average annualized production of finished product for the preceding ninety-day period at the manufacturing facility operated by the primary business within the zone is at least fifty percent of the initial design capacity of the facility. The primary business shall inform the department of revenue in writing within two weeks of project completion.

d. *"Supporting business"* means a business under contract with the primary business to provide property, materials, or services which are a necessary component of the operation of the manufacturing facility. To qualify as a supporting business, the business shall have a permanent facility or operations located within the zone and the revenue from fulfilling the contract with the primary business shall constitute at least seventy-five percent of the revenue generated by the business from all activities undertaken from the facility within the zone.

e. *"Zone or zones"* means a quality jobs enterprise zone or zones.

3. *New jobs credit.* At the request of the primary business or a supporting business, an agreement authorizing a supplemental new jobs credit from withholding from jobs within the zone may be entered into between the department of revenue, a community college, and the primary business or

a supporting business. The agreement shall be for program services for an additional job training project, as defined in chapter 260E. The agreement shall provide for the following:

a. That the project shall be administered in the same manner as a project under chapter 260E and that a supplemental new jobs credit from withholding shall be collected, accounted for, and one-half percent of the gross wages paid by the primary business or a supporting business pursuant to section 422.16 is authorized to fund the program services for the additional project.

b. That the supplemental new jobs credit from withholding shall be collected, accounted for, and may be pledged by the community college in the same manner as described in section 260E.5.

c. That the community college shall not be allowed any expenses for administering the additional project except those expenses which are directly attributable to the additional project and which are in excess of the expenses allowed for the project under chapter 260E.

To provide funds for the payment of the costs of the additional project, a community college may borrow money, issue and sell certificates, and secure the payment of the certificates in the same manner as described in section 260E.6, including, but not limited to, providing the assessment of an annual levy as described in section 260E.6, subsection 4. The program and credit authorized by this subsection is in addition to, and not in lieu of, the program and credit authorized in chapter 260E.

4. *Investment tax credit.* The primary business and a supporting business shall be entitled to a corporate tax credit equal to ten percent of the new investment made within the zone by the primary business or a supporting business prior to project completion. A credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following twenty years or until depleted, whichever comes first.

For purposes of this section, “*new investment made within the zone*” means the capitalized cost of all real and personal property, including buildings and other improvements to real estate, purchased or otherwise acquired or relocated to the zone for use in the operation of the primary business or a supporting business within the zone. New investment in the zone does not include land, intangible property, or furniture and furnishings. The capitalized cost of property shall for the purposes of this section be determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

5. *Property tax exemption.*

a. All property, as defined in section 427A.1, subsection 1, paragraphs “e” and “j”, Code 1993, used by the primary business or a supporting business and located within the zone, shall be exempt from property taxation for a period of twenty years

beginning with the year it is first assessed for taxation. In order to be eligible for this exemption, the property shall be acquired or leased by the primary business or a supporting business or relocated by the primary business or a supporting business to the zone from outside the state prior to project completion.

b. Property which is exempt for property tax purposes under this subsection is eligible for the sales and use tax exemption under section 423.3, subsection 47, notwithstanding that subsection or any other provision of the Code to the contrary.

6. *Sales, services, and use tax refund.* Taxes paid pursuant to chapter 423 on the sales price or rental price of property purchased or rented by the primary business or a supporting business for use by the primary business or a supporting business within the zone or on gas, electricity, water, and sewer utility services prior to project completion shall be refunded to the primary business or supporting business if the item was purchased or the service was performed or received prior to project completion. Claims under this section shall be submitted on forms provided by the department of revenue not later than six months after project completion. The refund in this subsection shall not apply to furniture or furnishings, or intangible property.

7. *Sales, services, and use tax refund — contractor or subcontractor.* The primary business or a supporting business shall be entitled to a refund of the sales and use taxes paid under chapter 423 for gas, electricity, water, or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered, furnished, or performed to or for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility within the zone of the primary business or a supporting business. Taxes attributable to intangible property and furniture and furnishings shall not be refunded.

To receive the refund, a claim shall be filed by the primary business or a supporting business with the department of revenue as follows:

a. The contractor or subcontractor shall state under oath, on forms provided by the department, the amount of the sales of goods, wares, or merchandise or services rendered, furnished, or performed including water, sewer, gas, and electric utility services for use in the zone upon which sales or use tax has been paid prior to the project completion, and shall file the forms with the primary business or supporting business before final settlement is made.

b. The primary business or a supporting business shall, not more than six months after project completion, make application to the department for any refund of the amount of the sales and use taxes paid pursuant to chapter 423 upon any goods, wares, or merchandise, or services ren-

dered, furnished, or performed, including water, sewer, gas, and electric utility services. The application shall be made in the manner and upon forms to be provided by the department, and the department shall audit the claim and, if approved, issue a warrant to the primary business or supporting business in the amount of the sales or use tax which has been paid to the state of Iowa under a contract. A claim filed by the primary business or a supporting business in accordance with this subsection shall not be denied by reason of a limitation provision set forth in chapter 421, 422, or 423.

c. A contractor or subcontractor who willfully makes a false report of tax paid under the provisions of this subsection is guilty of a simple misdemeanor and in addition is liable for the payment of the tax and any applicable penalty and interest.

8. *Corporate tax research credit.* A corporate tax credit shall be available to the primary business or a supporting business for increasing research activities in this state within the zone.

a. The credit equals the sum of the following:

(1) Thirteen percent of the excess of qualified research expenses during the tax year over the base amount for the tax year based upon the state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

(2) Thirteen percent of the basic research payments determined under section 41(e)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code during the tax year based upon the state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

The state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities is a percent equal to the ratio of qualified research expenditures in this state within the zone to total qualified research expenditures.

b. In lieu of the credit amount computed in paragraph "a", subparagraph (1), a business may elect to compute the credit amount for qualified research expenses incurred in this state within the zone in a manner consistent with the alternative incremental credit described in section 41(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code. The taxpayer may make this election regardless of the method used for the taxpayer's federal income tax. The election made under this paragraph is for the tax year and the taxpayer may use another or the same method for any subsequent year.

c. For purposes of the alternate credit computation method in paragraph "b", the credit percentages applicable to qualified research expenses described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of section 41(c)(4)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code are three and thirty hundredths percent, four and forty hundredths percent, and five and fifty hundredths percent, respectively.

d. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for

the tax year shall be refunded with interest computed under section 422.25. In lieu of claiming a refund, the primary business or a supporting business may elect to have the overpayment shown on its final return credited to its tax liability for the following tax year.

e. For the purposes of this subsection, "base amount", "basic research payment", and "qualified research expense" mean the same as defined for the federal credit for increasing research activities under section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that for the alternative incremental credit such amounts are for research conducted within this state within the zone.

For purposes of this subsection, "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 31, 2005.

f. The credit authorized in this subsection is in lieu of the credit authorized in section 422.10 and section 422.33, subsection 5.

9. *Exemption from land ownership restrictions for nonresident aliens.*

a. The primary business and a supporting business, to the extent the primary business or the supporting business is not actively engaged in farming within the zone, may acquire, own, and lease land in the zone, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 9H.4, 9H.5, and 9I.3, and shall be exempt from the requirements of section 9I.4. The primary business and supporting business shall comply with the remaining provisions of chapters 9H and 9I to the extent they do not conflict with this subsection.

b. "Actively engaged in farming" means any of the following:

(1) Inspecting agricultural production activities within the zone periodically and furnishing at least half of the value of the tools and paying at least half the direct cost of production.

(2) Regularly and frequently making or taking an important part in making management decisions substantially contributing to or affecting the success of the farm operations within the zone.

(3) Performing physical work which significantly contributes to crop or livestock production.

10. *Limitation on assistance.* Economic development assistance under subsections 3 through 9 shall only be available to the primary business or a supporting business. However, if the department of economic development finds that a primary business or a supporting business has a record of violations of the law, including but not limited to environmental and worker safety statutes, rules, and regulations, over a period of time that tends to show a consistent pattern, the primary business or supporting business shall not qualify for economic development assistance under subsections 3 through 9, unless the department of economic development finds that the violations did not seriously affect public health or safety or

the environment, or if it did that there were mitigating circumstances. In making the findings and determinations regarding violations, mitigating circumstances, and whether a primary business or a supporting business is eligible for economic development assistance under subsections 3 through 9, the department of economic develop-

ment shall be exempt from chapter 17A.

2005 Acts, ch 24, §2, 10, 11

Internal Revenue Code definition is updated regularly; for applicable definition in a prior tax year, refer to Iowa Acts and Code for that year

2005 amendment to subsection 8, paragraph e, is effective April 13, 2005, and applies retroactively to January 1, 2003, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2005 Acts, ch 24, §10, 11

Subsection 8, paragraph e, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

CHAPTER 15E

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

15E.19 Regulatory assistance.

1. The department of economic development shall coordinate all regulatory assistance for the state of Iowa. Each state agency administering regulatory programs for business shall maintain a coordinator within the office of the director or the administrative division of the state agency. Each coordinator shall do all of the following:

a. Serve as the state agency's primary contact for regulatory affairs with the department of economic development.

b. Provide information regarding regulatory requirements to businesses and represent the state agency to the private sector.

c. Monitor permit applications and provide timely permit status information to the department of economic development.

d. Require regulatory staff participation in negotiations and discussions with businesses.

e. Notify the department of economic development regarding proposed rulemaking activities that impact a regulatory program and any subsequent changes to a regulatory program.

2. The department of economic development shall, in consultation with the coordinators described in this section, examine, and to the extent permissible, assist in the implementation of methods, including the possible establishment of an electronic database, to streamline the process for issuing permits to business.

3. By January 15 of each year, the department of economic development shall submit a written report to the general assembly regarding the provision of regulatory assistance by state agencies, including the department's efforts, and its recommendations and proposed solutions, to streamline the process of issuing permits to business.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §7

NEW section

15E.20 Reserved.

2003 amendment made in 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1, and establishing section 15E.20 stricken pursuant to *Rants v. Vilsack*, 684 N.W.2d 193

15E.21 Iowa business resource centers.

The department shall establish an Iowa business resource center program for purposes of locating Iowa business resource centers in the state.

The department shall partner with another entity wanting to assist with economic growth and establish an Iowa business resource center. Operational duties of a center shall focus on providing information and referrals to entrepreneurs and businesses. Operational duties of a center shall be determined pursuant to a memorandum of agreement between the department and the other entity.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §8

NEW section

15E.22 through 15E.24 Reserved.

15E.43 Investment tax credits.

1. *a.* For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, a tax credit shall be allowed against the taxes imposed in chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and in chapter 432, and against the moneys and credits tax imposed in section 533.24, for a portion of a taxpayer's equity investment, as provided in subsection 2, in a qualifying business or a community-based seed capital fund. An individual may claim a tax credit under this paragraph of a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have income taxed directly to the individual. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings from the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust.

b. A tax credit shall be allowed only for an investment made in the form of cash to purchase equity in a qualifying business or in a community-based seed capital fund. A taxpayer shall not claim the tax credit prior to the third tax year following the tax year in which the investment is made. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until depleted, whichever is earlier. A tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer redeems the tax credit.

c. In the case of a tax credit allowed against the taxes imposed in chapter 422, division II, where the taxpayer died prior to redeeming the entire tax credit, the remaining credit can be redeemed on the decedent's final income tax return.

2. A tax credit shall equal twenty percent of the taxpayer's equity investment. The maximum amount of a tax credit for an investment by an investor in any one qualifying business shall be fifty thousand dollars. Each year, an investor and all affiliates of the investor shall not claim tax credits under this section for more than five different investments in five different qualifying businesses.

3. An investment shall be deemed to have been made on the same date as the date of acquisition of the equity interest as determined by the Internal Revenue Code. An investment made prior to January 1, 2002, shall not qualify for a tax credit under this division.

4. The aggregate amount of tax credits issued pursuant to this division shall not exceed a total of ten million dollars. The total amount of tax credits issued during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2002, shall not exceed three million dollars. The total amount of tax credits issued during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2003, shall not exceed three million dollars. The total amount of tax credits issued during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2004, shall not exceed four million dollars. Any amount of the maximum aggregate limit of tax credits that have not been issued by June 30, 2005, may be issued in any subsequent fiscal year. Not more than three million dollars of tax credits may be issued in any one subsequent fiscal year.

5. A tax credit shall not be redeemed during any tax year beginning prior to January 1, 2005. A tax credit shall not be transferable to any other taxpayer.

6. The board shall develop a system for registration and authorization of tax credits authorized pursuant to this division and shall control distribution of all tax credits distributed to investors pursuant to this division. The board shall develop rules for the qualification and administration of qualifying businesses and community-based seed capital funds. The department of revenue shall adopt these criteria as administrative rules and any other rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary for the administration of this division.

7. The board may cooperate with the small business development centers in an effort to disseminate information regarding the availability of tax credits for investments in qualifying businesses under this division. The board may also cooperate with the small business development centers to develop a standard seed capital application form that the small business development centers may submit to the board on behalf of clients seeking seed capital. The board shall distribute copies of the application forms to all community-based seed capital funds and potential individual investors.

2005 Acts, ch 157, §1
Subsection 4 amended

15E.44 Qualifying businesses.

1. In order for an equity investment to qualify

for a tax credit, the business in which the equity investment is made shall, within one hundred twenty days of the date of the first investment, notify the board of the names, addresses, taxpayer identification numbers, shares issued, consideration paid for the shares, and the amount of any tax credits, of all shareholders who may initially qualify for the tax credits, and the earliest year in which the tax credits may be redeemed. The list of shareholders who may qualify for the tax credits shall be amended as new equity investments are sold or as any information on the list shall change.

2. In order to be a qualifying business, a business must meet all of the following criteria:

a. The principal business operations of the business are located in this state.

b. The business has been in operation for six years or less.

c. The business has an owner who has successfully completed one of the following:

(1) An entrepreneurial venture development curriculum.

(2) Three years of relevant business experience.

(3) A four-year college degree in business management, business administration, or a related field.

(4) Other training or experience as the board may specify by rule or order as sufficient to increase the probability of success of the qualifying business.

d. The business is not a business engaged primarily in retail sales, real estate, or the provision of health care or other professional services.

e. The business shall not have a net worth that exceeds ten million dollars.

f. The business shall have secured, within twenty-four months following the first date on which the equity investments qualifying for tax credits have been made, total equity or near equity financing equal to at least two hundred fifty thousand dollars.

3. A qualifying business shall have the burden of proof to demonstrate to the board its qualifications under this section, and shall have the obligation to notify the board in a timely manner of any changes in the qualifications of the business or in the eligibility of investors to redeem the investment tax credits in any tax year.

4. After verifying the eligibility of a qualifying business, the board shall issue a tax credit certificate to be attached to the equity investor's tax return. The tax credit certificate shall contain the taxpayer's name, address, tax identification number, the amount of credit, the name of the qualifying business, and other information required by the department of revenue. The tax credit certificate, unless rescinded by the board, shall be accepted by the department of revenue as payment for taxes imposed pursuant to chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and in chapter 432, and for the moneys and credits tax imposed in section 533.24,

subject to any conditions or restrictions placed by the board upon the face of the tax credit certificate and subject to the limitations of section 15E.43.

2005 Acts, ch 157, §2
Subsection 2, paragraphs b and e amended

15E.45 Community-based seed capital funds.

1. An investment in a community-based seed capital fund shall qualify for a tax credit under section 15E.43 provided that all requirements of sections 15E.43, 15E.44, and this section are met.

2. In order to be a community-based seed capital fund qualifying under this section, a community-based seed capital fund must meet all of the following criteria:

a. The fund is a limited partnership or limited liability company.

b. The fund has, on or after January 1, 2002, a total of both capital commitments from investors and investments in qualifying businesses of at least one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars, but not more than three million dollars. However, if a fund is either a rural business investment company under the rural business investment program of the federal Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-171, or an Iowa-based seed capital fund with at least forty percent of its committed capital subscribed by community-based seed capital funds, the fund may qualify notwithstanding having capital in excess of the limits set forth in this paragraph as long as the fund otherwise meets the requirements of this subsection.

c. The fund has no fewer than five investors who are not affiliates, with no single investor and affiliates of that investor together owning a total of more than twenty-five percent of the ownership interests outstanding in the fund.

3. a. In order for an investment in a community-based seed capital fund to qualify for a tax credit, the community-based seed capital fund in which the investment is made shall, within one hundred twenty days of the date of the first investment, notify the board of all of the following:

(1) The names, addresses, taxpayer identification numbers, equity interests issued, consideration paid for the interests, and the amount of any tax credits.

(2) All limited partners or members who may initially qualify for the tax credits.

(3) The earliest year in which the tax credits may be redeemed.

b. The list of limited partners or members who may qualify for the tax credits shall be amended as new equity interests are sold or as any information on the list shall change.

4. After verifying the eligibility of the community-based seed capital fund, the board shall issue a tax credit certificate to be attached to the taxpayer's tax return. The tax credit certificate shall contain the taxpayer's name, address, tax identifica-

tion number, the amount of the tax credit, the name of the community-based seed capital fund, and other information required by the department of revenue. The tax credit certificate, unless rescinded by the board, shall be accepted by the department of revenue or a local taxing district, as applicable, as payment for taxes imposed pursuant to chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and chapter 432, and as payment for the moneys and credits tax imposed pursuant to section 533.24, subject to any conditions or restrictions placed by the board on the face of the tax credit certificate and subject to the limitations of section 15E.43.

5. The manager of the community-based seed capital fund shall have the burden of proof to demonstrate to the board the community-based seed capital fund's qualifications under this section, and shall have the obligation to notify the board in a timely manner of any changes in the qualifications of the community-based seed capital fund, in the qualifications of any qualifying business in which the fund has invested, or in the eligibility of limited partners or members to redeem the investment tax credits in any year.

6. In the event that a community-based seed capital fund fails to meet or maintain any requirement set forth in this section, or in the event that at least thirty-three percent of the invested capital of the community-based seed capital fund has not been invested in one or more separate qualifying businesses, measured at the end of the forty-eighth month after commencing the fund's investing activities, the board shall rescind any tax credit certificates issued to limited partners or members and shall notify the department of revenue that it has done so, and the tax credit certificates shall be null and void. However, a community-based seed capital fund may apply to the board for a one-year waiver of the requirements of this subsection.

7. An investor in a community-based seed capital fund shall receive a tax credit pursuant to this division only for the investor's investment in the community-based seed capital fund and shall not receive any additional tax credit for the investor's share of investments made by the community-based seed capital fund in a qualifying business or in an Iowa-based seed capital fund with at least forty percent of its committed capital subscribed by community-based seed capital funds. However, an investor in a community-based seed capital fund may receive a tax credit under this division with respect to a separate direct investment made by the investor in the same qualifying business in which the community-based seed capital fund invests.

8. A community-based seed capital fund shall not invest in the Iowa fund of funds, if organized pursuant to section 15E.65, but may invest up to sixty percent of its committed capital in an Iowa-based seed capital fund with at least forty percent of its committed capital subscribed by community-

based seed capital funds.

2005 Acts, ch 157, §3, 4
 Subsection 2, paragraph b amended
 Subsections 6 – 8 amended

15E.63 Iowa capital investment board.

1. The Iowa capital investment board is created as a state governmental board and the exercise by the board of powers conferred by this division shall be deemed and held to be the performance of essential public purposes. The purpose of the board shall be to mobilize venture equity capital for investment in such a manner that will result in a significant potential to create jobs and to diversify and stabilize the economy of the state.

2. The board shall consist of five voting members and two nonvoting advisory members. The five voting members shall be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate pursuant to section 2.32. The five voting members shall be appointed to five-year staggered terms that shall be structured to allow the term of one member to expire each year. One nonvoting member shall be appointed by the majority leader of the senate after consultation with the president of the senate and the minority leader of the senate. One nonvoting member shall be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives after consultation with the majority and minority leaders of the house of representatives. The nonvoting members shall be appointed for two-year terms which shall expire upon the convening of a new general assembly. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as the appointment of the original members. Members shall be compensated by the board for direct expenses and mileage but members shall not receive a director's fee, per diem, or salary for service on the board. Members shall be selected based upon demonstrated expertise and competence in the supervision of investment managers, in the fiduciary management of investment funds, or in the management and administration of tax credit allocation programs. Members shall not have an interest in any person to whom a tax credit is allocated and issued by the board.

3. The board shall have the power to engage consultants, expend funds, invest funds, contract, bond or insure against loss, or perform any other act necessary to carry out its purpose, provided, however, that the board shall not hire employees.

4. Members of the board shall be indemnified against loss to the broadest extent permissible under chapter 669.

5. Meetings of the board shall, except to the extent necessary to protect confidential information with respect to investments in the Iowa fund of funds, be subject to chapter 21.

6. The board shall, in cooperation with the department of revenue, establish criteria and procedures for the allocation and issuance of tax credits to designated investors by means of certificates issued by the board. The criteria shall include the

contingencies that must be met for a certificate to be redeemable by a designated investor or transferee in order to receive a tax credit. The contingencies to redemption shall be tied to the scheduled rates of return of equity interests purchased by designated investors in the Iowa fund of funds. The procedures established by the board, in cooperation with the department of revenue, shall relate to the procedures for the issuance of the certificates and the related tax credits, for the transfer of a certificate and related tax credit by a designated investor, and for the redemption of a certificate and related tax credit by a designated investor or transferee. The board shall also establish criteria and procedures for assessing the likelihood of future certificate redemptions by designated investors and transferees, including, without limitation, criteria and procedures for evaluating the value of investments made by the Iowa fund of funds and the returns from the Iowa fund of funds.

7. Pursuant to section 15E.66, the board shall issue certificates which may be redeemable for tax credits to provide incentives to designated investors to make equity investments in the Iowa fund of funds. The board shall issue the certificates so that not more than twenty million dollars of tax credits may be initially redeemable in any fiscal year. The board shall indicate on the tax certificate the principal amount of the tax credit and the date or dates on which the credit may be first claimed.

8. The board may charge a placement fee to the Iowa fund of funds with respect to the issuance of a certificate and related tax credit to a designated investor, but the fee shall be charged only to pay for reasonable and necessary costs of the board and shall not exceed one-half of one percent of the equity investment of the designated investor.

9. The board shall, in consultation with the Iowa capital investment corporation, publish an annual report of the activities conducted by the Iowa fund of funds, and present the report to the governor and the general assembly. The annual report shall include a copy of the audit of the Iowa fund of funds and a valuation of the assets of the Iowa fund of funds, review the progress of the investment fund allocation manager in implementing its investment plan, and describe any redemption or transfer of a certificate issued pursuant to this division, provided, however, that the annual report shall not identify any specific designated investor who has redeemed or transferred a certificate. Every five years, the board shall publish a progress report which shall evaluate the progress of the state of Iowa in accomplishing the purposes stated in section 15E.61.

10. The board shall redeem a certificate submitted to the board by a designated investor and shall calculate the amount of the allowable tax credit based upon the investment returns received

by the designated investor and its predecessors in interest and the provisions of the certificate. Upon submission of a certificate for redemption, the board shall issue a verification to the department of revenue setting forth the maximum tax credit which may be claimed by the designated investor with respect to the redemption of the certificate.

11. The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary to administer the duties of the board.

2005 Acts, ch 7, §1, 4
Additional board duties; §15E.41 – 15E.46, 15E.51
Subsections 6 and 7 amended

15E.64 Iowa capital investment corporation.

1. An Iowa capital investment corporation may be organized as a private, not-for-profit corporation under chapter 504. The Iowa capital investment corporation is not a public corporation or instrumentality of the state and shall not enjoy any of the privileges and shall not be required to comply with the requirements of a state agency. Except as otherwise provided in this division, this division does not exempt the corporation from the requirements under state law which apply to other corporations organized under chapter 504. The purposes of an Iowa capital investment corporation shall be to organize the Iowa fund of funds, to select a venture capital investment fund allocation manager to select venture capital fund investments by the Iowa fund of funds, to negotiate the terms of a contract with the venture capital investment fund allocation manager, to execute the contract with the selected venture capital investment fund allocation manager on behalf of the Iowa fund of funds, to receive investment returns from the Iowa fund of funds, and to reinvest the investment returns in additional venture capital investments designed to result in a significant potential to create jobs and to diversify and stabilize the economy of the state. The corporation shall not exercise governmental functions and shall not have members. The obligations of the corporation are not obligations of this state or any political subdivision of this state within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitations, but are obligations of the corporation payable solely and only from the corporation's funds. The corporation shall not and cannot pledge the credit or taxing power of this state or any political subdivision of this state or make its debts payable out of any moneys except those of the corporation.

2. To facilitate the organization of an Iowa capital investment corporation, both of the following persons shall serve as incorporators as provided in section 504.201:

- a. The chairperson of the Iowa economic development board or a designee of the chairperson.
- b. The director of the department of economic development or a designee of the director.

3. After incorporation, the initial board of di-

rectors shall be elected by the members of an appointment committee. The members of the appointment committee shall be appointed by the Iowa economic development board. The initial board of directors shall consist of five members. The persons elected to the initial board of directors by the appointment committee shall include persons who have an expertise in the areas of the selection and supervision of investment managers or in the fiduciary management of investment funds, and other areas of expertise as deemed appropriate by the appointment committee. After the election of the initial board of directors, vacancies in the board of directors of the corporation shall be elected by the remaining directors of the corporation. Members of the board of directors shall be subject to any restrictions on conflicts of interest specified in the organizational documents and shall have no interest in any venture capital investment fund allocation manager selected by the corporation pursuant to the provisions of this division or in any investments made by the Iowa fund of funds.

4. The members of the appointment committee shall exercise due care to assure that persons elected to the initial board of directors have the requisite financial experience necessary in order to carry out the duties of the corporation as established in this division, including in areas related to venture capital investment, investment management, and supervision of investment managers and investment funds.

5. Upon the election of the initial board of directors, the terms of the members of the appointment committee shall expire.

6. The department of economic development shall assist the incorporators and the appointment committee in any manner determined necessary and appropriate by the incorporators and appointment committee in order to administer this section.

7. After incorporation, the Iowa capital investment corporation shall conduct a national solicitation for investment plan proposals from qualified venture capital investment fund allocation managers for the raising and investing of capital by the Iowa fund of funds in accordance with the requirements of this division. Any proposed investment plan shall address the applicant's level of experience, quality of management, investment philosophy and process, probability of success in fund-raising, prior investment fund results, and plan for achieving the purposes of this division. The selected venture capital investment fund allocation manager shall be a person with substantial, successful experience in the design, implementation, and management of seed and venture capital investment programs and in capital formation. The corporation shall only select a venture capital investment fund allocation manager with demonstrated expertise in the management and fund al-

location of investments in venture capital funds. The corporation shall select the venture capital investment fund allocation manager deemed best qualified to generate the amount of capital required by this division and to invest the capital of the Iowa fund of funds.

8. The Iowa capital investment corporation may charge a management fee on assets under management in the Iowa fund of funds. The fee shall be in addition to any fee charged to the Iowa fund of funds by the venture capital investment fund allocation manager selected by the corporation, but the fee shall be charged only to pay for reasonable and necessary costs of the Iowa capital investment corporation and shall not exceed one-half of one percent per year of the value of assets under management.

9. Directors of the Iowa capital investment corporation shall be compensated for direct expenses and mileage but shall not receive a director's fee or salary for service as directors.

10. The Iowa capital investment corporation shall have the power to engage consultants, expend funds, invest funds, contract, bond or insure against loss, or perform any other act necessary to carry out its purpose. However, the corporation shall not hire staff as employees except to administer the rural and small business loan guarantee program of the Iowa fund of funds.

11. Upon the dissolution of the Iowa fund of funds, the Iowa capital investment corporation shall be liquidated and dissolved, and any assets owned by the corporation shall be distributed to the state of Iowa and deposited in the general fund.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A references stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

15E.65 Iowa fund of funds.

1. The Iowa capital investment corporation shall organize the Iowa fund of funds. The Iowa fund of funds shall be authorized to make investments in private seed and venture capital partnerships or entities in a manner which will encourage the availability of a wide variety of venture capital in the state, strengthen the economy of the state, help business in Iowa gain access to sources of capital, help build a significant, permanent source of capital available to serve the needs of Iowa businesses, and accomplish all these benefits in a way that minimizes the use of tax credits.

2. The Iowa capital investment corporation shall organize the Iowa fund of funds in the following manner:

a. The Iowa fund of funds shall be organized as a private, for-profit, limited partnership or limited liability company under Iowa law pursuant to which the Iowa capital investment corporation shall be the general partner or manager. The entity shall be organized so as to provide for equity in-

terests for designated investors which provide for a designated scheduled rate of return. The interest of the Iowa capital investment corporation in the Iowa fund of funds shall be to serve as general partner or manager and to be paid a management fee for the service as provided in section 15E.64, subsection 8, and to receive investment returns of the Iowa fund of funds in excess of those payable to designated investors. Any returns in excess of those payable to designated investors shall be reinvested by the Iowa capital investment corporation by being held in the Iowa fund of funds as a revolving fund for reinvestment in venture capital funds or investments until the termination of the Iowa fund of funds. Any returns received from these reinvestments shall be deposited in the revolving fund.

b. The Iowa fund of funds shall principally make investments in high-quality venture capital funds managed by investment managers who have made a commitment to consider equity investments in businesses located within the state of Iowa and which have committed to maintain a physical presence within the state of Iowa. The investments by the Iowa fund of funds shall be focused principally on partnership interests in private venture capital funds and not in direct investments in individual businesses. The Iowa fund of funds shall invest in venture capital funds with experienced managers or management teams with demonstrated expertise and a successful history in the investment of venture capital funds. The Iowa fund of funds may invest in newly created venture capital funds as long as the managers or management teams of the funds have the experience, expertise, and a successful history in the investment of venture capital funds described in this paragraph.

c. The Iowa fund of funds shall establish and administer a program to provide loan guarantees and other related credit enhancements on loans to rural and small business borrowers within the state of Iowa. The Iowa fund of funds shall invest five percent of its assets in investments for this program.

d. The Iowa fund of funds shall have the power to engage consultants, expend funds, invest funds, contract, bond or insure against loss, or perform any other act necessary to carry out its purpose, including, without limitation, engaging and agreeing to compensate a venture capital investment fund allocation manager. Such compensation shall be in addition to the management fee paid to the Iowa capital investment corporation. However, the Iowa fund of funds shall not hire employees except to administer its rural and small business loan guarantee and credit enhancement program.

e. The Iowa fund of funds may issue debt and borrow such funds as may be needed to accomplish its goals. However, such debt shall not be secured

by tax credits issued by the board. The Iowa fund of funds may open and manage bank and short-term investment accounts as deemed necessary by the venture capital investment fund allocation manager.

f. The Iowa fund of funds may expend moneys to secure investment ratings for investments by designated investors in the Iowa fund of funds.

g. Each calendar year, the auditor of state shall conduct an annual audit of the activities of the Iowa fund of funds or shall engage an independent auditor to conduct the audit, provided that the independent auditor has no business, contractual, or other connection to the Iowa capital investment corporation or the Iowa fund of funds. The corporation shall reimburse the auditor of state for costs associated with the annual audit. The audit shall be delivered to the Iowa capital investment corporation and the board each year and shall include a valuation of the assets owned by the Iowa fund of funds as of the end of each year.

h. Fifty years after the organization of the Iowa fund of funds, the Iowa capital investment corporation shall cause the Iowa fund of funds to be liquidated with all of its assets distributed to its owners in accordance with the provisions of its organizational documents.

i. Upon the liquidation of the Iowa fund of funds, the Iowa capital investment corporation shall file a report with the general assembly stating how many jobs in this state were created through investments made by the Iowa fund of funds.

2005 Acts, ch 7, §2, 4
Subsection 2, paragraph a amended

15E.66 Certificates and tax credits.

1. The board may issue certificates and related tax credits to designated investors which, if redeemed for the maximum possible amount, shall not exceed a total aggregate of one hundred million dollars of tax credits. The certificates shall be issued contemporaneously with a commitment to invest in the Iowa fund of funds by a designated investor. A certificate issued by the board shall have a specific maturity date or dates designated by the board and shall be redeemable only in accordance with the contingencies reflected on the certificate or incorporated therein by reference. A certificate and the related tax credit shall be transferable by the designated investor. A tax credit shall not be claimed or redeemed except by a designated investor or transferee in accordance with the terms of a certificate from the board. A tax credit shall not be claimed for a tax year that begins earlier than the maturity date or dates stated on the certificate. An individual may claim the credit of a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings from the part-

nership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years, or until depleted, whichever is earlier.

2. The board shall certify the maximum amount of a tax credit which could be issued to a designated investor and identify the specific earliest date or dates the certificate may be redeemed pursuant to this division. The amount of the tax credit shall be limited to an amount equivalent to any difference between the scheduled aggregate return to the designated investor at rates of return authorized by the board and aggregate actual return received by the designated investor and any predecessor in interest of capital and interest on the capital. The rates, whether fixed rates or variable rates, shall be determined pursuant to a formula stipulated in the certificate or incorporated therein by reference. The board shall clearly indicate on the certificate, or incorporate therein by reference, the schedule, the amount of equity investment, the calculation formula for determining the scheduled aggregate return on invested capital, and the calculation formula for determining the amount of the tax credit that may be claimed. Once issued to a designated investor, a certificate shall be binding on the board and the department of revenue and shall not be modified, terminated, or rescinded.

3. If a designated investor or transferee elects to redeem a certificate, the certificate shall not be redeemed prior to the maturity date or dates stated on the certificate. At the time of redemption, the board shall determine the amount of the tax credit that may be claimed by the designated investor based upon the returns received by the designated investor and its predecessors in interest and the provisions of the certificate. The board shall issue a verification to the department of revenue setting forth the maximum tax credit which can be claimed by the designated investor with respect to the redemption of the certificate.

4. The board shall, in conjunction with the department of revenue, develop a system for registration of any certificate and related tax credit issued or transferred pursuant to this section and a system that permits verification that any tax credit claimed upon a tax return is valid and that any transfers of the certificate and related tax credit are made in accordance with the requirements of this division.

5. The board shall issue the tax credits in such a manner that not more than twenty million dollars of tax credits may be initially redeemable in any fiscal year. The board shall indicate on the tax certificate the principal amount of the tax credit and the maturity date or dates on which the credit may be first claimed.

6. A certificate or tax credit issued or transferred pursuant to this division shall not be considered a security pursuant to chapter 502.

7. In determining the one hundred million dollar maximum limit in subsection 1 and the twenty million dollar limitation in subsection 5, the board shall use the cumulative amount of scheduled aggregate returns on certificates issued by the board to designated investors. However, certificates and related tax credits which have expired shall not be included and certificates and related tax credits which have been redeemed shall be included only to the extent of tax credits actually allowed.

2005 Acts, ch 7, §3, 4
Subsections 1 – 3 and 5 amended

15E.149 Multiple corporations.

The public directors, by a majority vote, may create more than one corporation. Each additional corporation shall be governed by this division. An additional corporation may act as a general partner in a limited partnership under chapter 488.

2004 Acts, ch 1021, §117, 118
2004 amendment striking chapter 487 reference is effective January 1, 2006; 2004 Acts, ch 1021, §118
Section amended

15E.192 Enterprise zones.

1. A county may create an economic development enterprise zone as authorized in this division, subject to certification by the department of economic development, by designating up to one percent of the county area for that purpose. An eligible county containing a city whose boundaries extend into an adjacent county may establish an enterprise zone in an area of the city located in the adjacent county if the adjacent county's board of supervisors adopts a resolution approving the establishment of the enterprise zone in the city and the two counties enter into an agreement pursuant to chapter 28E regarding the establishment of the enterprise zone. A county may establish more than one enterprise zone.

2. A city with a population of twenty-four thousand or more, as shown by the 2000 certified federal census, may create an economic development enterprise zone as authorized in this division, subject to certification by the department of economic development, by designating one or more contiguous census tracts, as determined in the most recent federal census, or designating other geographic units approved by the department of economic development for that purpose. If there is an area in the city which meets the requirements for eligibility for an urban or rural enterprise community under Title XIII of the federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, such area shall be designated by the state as an economic development enterprise zone. The area meeting the requirements for eligibility for an urban or rural enterprise community shall not be included for the purpose of determining the area limitation pursuant to subsection 3. In creating an enterprise zone, a city with a population of twenty-four thou-

sand or more, as shown by the 2000 certified federal census, may designate as part of the area tracts or approved geographic units located in a contiguous city if such tracts or approved geographic units meet the criteria and the city agrees to being included. The city may establish more than one enterprise zone. Reference in this division to "city" means a city with a population of twenty-four thousand or more, as shown by the 2000 certified federal census.

3. *a.* An enterprise zone certified by the department pursuant to subsection 2 shall only be amended if the amendment consists of an area being added to the enterprise zone and the added area meets the criteria of section 15E.194, subsection 2. An enterprise zone certified by the department pursuant to subsection 1 or 2 may be decertified; however, if a subsequent enterprise zone is designated, the expiration date of the subsequent enterprise zone shall be the same as the expiration date of the decertified enterprise zone. A portion of a certified enterprise zone may be decertified, provided that the remaining portion of the certified enterprise zone meets the distress criteria provided in section 15E.194.

b. A county or city may apply to the department for an area to be certified as an enterprise zone at any time prior to March 1, 2006. However, the total amount of land designated as enterprise zones under subsections 1 and 2, and any other enterprise zones certified by the department, excluding those approved pursuant to section 15E.194, subsection 4, shall not exceed in the aggregate one percent of the total county area.

4. An enterprise zone designation shall remain in effect for ten years following the date of certification. Any state or local incentives or assistance that may be conferred must be conferred before the designation expires. However, the benefits of the incentive or assistance may continue beyond the expiration.

2005 Acts, ch 57, §1
Subsection 3, paragraph b amended

15E.193B Eligible housing business.

1. A housing business qualifying under this section is eligible to receive incentives and assistance only as provided in this section. An eligible housing business shall not receive incentives or assistance for a home or multiple dwelling unit built or rehabilitated in an enterprise zone designated pursuant to section 15E.194, subsection 4. Sections 15E.193 and 15E.196 do not apply to an eligible housing business qualifying under this section.

2. An eligible housing business under this section includes a housing developer, housing contractor, or nonprofit organization that builds or rehabilitates a minimum of four single-family homes located in that part of a city or county in which there is a designated enterprise zone or one multiple dwelling unit building containing three

or more individual dwelling units located in that part of a city or county in which there is a designated enterprise zone.

3. The single-family homes and dwelling units which are rehabilitated or constructed by the eligible housing business shall include the necessary amenities. When completed and made available for occupancy, the single-family homes and dwelling units shall meet the United States department of housing and urban development's housing quality standards and local safety standards.

4. The eligible housing business shall complete its building or rehabilitation within two years from the time the business begins construction on the single-family homes and dwelling units. The failure to complete construction or rehabilitation within two years shall result in the eligible housing business becoming ineligible and subject to the repayment requirements and penalties enumerated in subsection 7. The department may extend the prescribed two-year completion period for any current or future project which has not been completed if the department determines that completion within the two-year period is impossible or impractical as a result of a substantial loss caused by flood, fire, earthquake, storm, or other catastrophe. For purposes of this subsection, "substantial loss" means damage or destruction in an amount in excess of thirty percent of the project's expected eligible basis as set forth in the eligible housing business's application.

5. An eligible housing business shall provide the enterprise zone commission with all of the following information:

a. The long-term strategic plan for the housing business which shall include labor and infrastructure needs.

b. Information dealing with the benefits the housing business will bring to the area.

c. Examples of why the housing business should be considered or would be considered a good business enterprise.

d. An affidavit that it has not, within the last five years, violated state or federal environmental and worker safety statutes, rules, and regulations or if such violation has occurred that there were mitigating circumstances or such violations did not seriously affect public health or safety or the environment.

e. Information showing the total costs and sources of project financing that will be utilized for the new investment directly related to housing for which the business is seeking approval for a tax credit provided in subsection 6, paragraph "a".

f. If the eligible housing business is a partnership, S corporation, or limited liability company using low-income housing tax credits authorized under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code to assist in the financing of the housing development, the name of any partner if the business is a partnership, a shareholder if the business is an S corporation, or a member if the business is a limit-

ed liability company and the amount designated as allowed under subsection 8.

6. An eligible housing business which has been approved to receive incentives and assistance by the department of economic development pursuant to application as provided in section 15E.195 shall receive all of the following incentives and assistance for a period not to exceed ten years:

a. An eligible housing business may claim a tax credit up to a maximum of ten percent of the new investment which is directly related to the building or rehabilitating of a minimum of four single-family homes located in that part of a city or county in which there is a designated enterprise zone or one multiple dwelling unit building containing three or more individual dwelling units located in that part of a city or county in which there is a designated enterprise zone. The new investment that may be used to compute the tax credit shall not exceed the new investment used for the first one hundred forty thousand dollars of value for each single-family home or for each unit of a multiple dwelling unit building containing three or more units. The tax credit may be used to reduce the tax liability imposed under chapter 422, division II, III, or V, or chapter 432. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until depleted, whichever occurs earlier. If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the tax credit allowed. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust except as allowed for under subsection 8 when low-income housing tax credits authorized under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code are used to assist in the financing of the housing development.

b. Sales, services, and use tax refund for taxes paid by an eligible business including an eligible business acting as a contractor or subcontractor, as provided in section 15.331A.

7. If a business has received incentives or assistance under this section and fails to maintain the requirements of this section to be an eligible housing business, the business is subject to repayment of all or a portion of the incentives and assistance that it has received. The department of revenue shall have the authority to recover the value of state taxes or incentives provided under this section. The value of state incentives provided under this section includes applicable interest and penalties. The department of economic development and the city and county, as applicable, shall enter into agreement with the business specifying the method for determining the amount of incentives or assistance paid which will be repaid in the event of failure to maintain the requirements of

this section. In addition, a business that fails to maintain the requirements of this section shall not receive incentives or assistance for each year during which the business is not in compliance.

8. The amount of the tax credits determined pursuant to subsection 6, paragraph “a”, for each project shall be approved by the department of economic development. The department shall utilize the financial information required to be provided under subsection 5, paragraph “e”, to determine the tax credits allowed for each project. In determining the amount of tax credits to be allowed for a project, the department shall not include the portion of the project cost financed through federal, state, and local government tax credits, grants, and forgivable loans. Upon approving the amount of the tax credit, the department of economic development shall issue a tax credit certificate to the eligible housing business except when low-income housing tax credits authorized under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code are used to assist in the financing of the housing development in which case the tax credit certificate may be issued to a partner if the business is a partnership, a shareholder if the business is an S corporation, or a member if the business is a limited liability company in the amounts designated by the eligible partnership, S corporation, or limited liability company. An eligible housing business or the designated partner if the business is a partnership, designated shareholder if the business is an S corporation, or designated member if the business is a limited liability company, or transferee shall not claim the tax credit unless a tax credit certificate issued by the department of economic development is attached to the taxpayer’s return for the tax year for which the tax credit is claimed. The tax credit certificate shall contain the taxpayer’s name, address, tax identification number, the amount of the tax credit, and other information required by the department of revenue. The tax credit certificate shall be transferable if the housing development is located in a brownfield site as defined in section 15.291, if the housing development is located in a blighted area as defined in section 403.17, or if low-income housing tax credits authorized under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code are used to assist in the financing of the housing development. Not more than three million dollars worth of tax credits for housing developments that are located in a brownfield site as defined in section 15.291 or housing developments located in a blighted area as defined in section 403.17 shall be transferred in one calendar year. The three million dollar annual limit does not apply to tax credits awarded to an eligible housing business having low-income housing tax credits authorized under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code to assist in the financing of the housing development. The department may approve an application for tax credit certificates for transfer from an eligible housing business located in a

brownfield site as defined in section 15.291 or in a blighted area as defined in section 403.17 that would result in the issuance of more than three million dollars of tax credit certificates for transfer provided the department, through negotiation with the eligible business, allocates those tax credit certificates for transfer over more than one calendar year. The department shall not issue more than one million five hundred thousand dollars in tax credit certificates for transfer to any one eligible housing business located in a brownfield site as defined in section 15.291 or in a blighted area as defined in section 403.17 in a calendar year. If three million dollars in tax credit certificates for transfer have not been issued at the end of a calendar year, the remaining tax credit certificates for transfer may be issued in advance to an eligible housing business scheduled to receive a tax credit certificate for transfer in a later calendar year. Any time the department issues a tax credit certificate for transfer which has not been allocated at the end of a calendar year, the department may prorate the remaining certificates to more than one eligible applicant. If the entire three million dollars of tax credit certificates for transfer is not issued in a given calendar year, the remaining amount may be carried over to a succeeding calendar year. Tax credit certificates issued under this chapter may be transferred to any person or entity. Within ninety days of transfer, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of economic development along with a statement containing the transferee’s name, tax identification number, and address, and the denomination that each replacement tax credit certificate is to carry and any other information required by the department of revenue. Within thirty days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the transferee’s statement, the department of economic development shall issue one or more replacement tax credit certificates to the transferee. Each replacement certificate must contain the information required to receive the original certificate and must have the same expiration date that appeared in the transferred tax credit certificate. Tax credit certificate amounts of less than the minimum amount established by rule of the department of economic development shall not be transferable. A tax credit shall not be claimed by a transferee under subsection 6, paragraph “a”, until a replacement tax credit certificate identifying the transferee as the proper holder has been issued.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit transferred against the taxes imposed under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and chapter 432 for any tax year the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be included as income under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be deducted

from income under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V.

9. The department of economic development and the department of revenue shall each adopt rules to jointly administer this section.

2005 Acts, ch 130, §1, 2; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §53 – 55
 2005 amendments pertaining to the transfer of tax credit certificates for projects in brownfield sites or blighted areas apply to projects beginning on or after July 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 130, §2
 See Code editor's note to §10B.4
 Subsection 5, NEW paragraph f
 Subsection 6, paragraph a amended
 Subsection 8, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

15E.196 Incentives — assistance.

For purposes of determining the incentives or assistance provided in this section, “eligible business” means a business which has been approved to receive incentives and assistance by the department of economic development pursuant to application as provided in section 15E.195. The incentives and assistance provided under this division for businesses located in enterprise zones shall be for a period not to exceed ten years and shall include all of the following:

1. a. New jobs credit from withholding, as provided in section 15E.197.

b. (1) As an alternative to paragraph “a”, a business may provide a housing assistance program in the form of down payment assistance or rental assistance for employees in new jobs, as defined in section 260E.2, who buy or rent housing located within any certified enterprise zone. A business establishing a housing assistance program shall fund this program through a credit from withholding based on the wages paid to the employees participating in the housing assistance program. An amount equal to one and one-half percent of the gross wages paid by the employer to each employee participating in the housing assistance program shall be credited from the payment made by an employer pursuant to section 422.16. If the amount of the withholding by the employer is less than one and one-half percent of the gross wages paid to the employees, then the employer shall receive a credit against other withholding taxes due by the employer. The employer shall deposit the amount of the credit quarterly into a housing assistance fund created by the business out of which the business shall provide employees enrolled in the housing assistance program with down payment assistance or rental assistance.

(2) A business may enter into an agreement with the county or city designating the enterprise zone pursuant to section 15E.194 to borrow initial moneys to fund a housing assistance program. The county or city may appropriate from the general fund of the county or city for the assistance program an amount not to exceed an amount estimated by the department of revenue to be equal to the total amount of credit from withholding for employees determined by the business to be enrolled in the program during the first two years.

The business shall pay the principal and interest on the loan out of moneys received from the credit from withholding provided for in subparagraph (1). The terms of the loan agreement shall include the principal amount, the interest rate, the terms of repayment, and the term of the loan. The terms of the loan agreement shall not extend beyond the period during which the enterprise zone is certified.

(3) The employer shall certify to the department of revenue that the credit from withholding is in accordance with an agreement and shall provide other information the department may require.

(4) An employee participating in the housing assistance program will receive full credit for the amount withheld as provided in section 422.16.

2. Sales, services, and use tax refund, as provided in section 15.331A.

3. Investment tax credit of up to ten percent, as provided in section 15.333.

4. Research activities credit, as provided in section 15.335.

5. The county or city for which an eligible enterprise zone is certified may exempt from all property taxation all or a portion of the value added to the property upon which an eligible business locates or expands in an enterprise zone and which is used in the operation of the eligible business. The amount of value added for purposes of this subsection shall be the amount of the increase in assessed valuation of the property following the location or expansion of the business in the enterprise zone. If an exemption provided pursuant to this subsection is made applicable to only a portion of the property within an enterprise zone, the definition of that subset of eligible property must be by uniform criteria which further some planning objective established by the city or county enterprise zone commission and approved by the eligible city or county. The exemption may be allowed for a period not to exceed ten years beginning the year the eligible business enters into an agreement with the county or city to locate or expand operations in an enterprise zone.

6. Insurance premium tax credit of up to ten percent, as provided in section 15.333A.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §52, 53, 68, 69
 2005 amendments to this section apply to tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005; continuation of contracts under new jobs and income program; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §68, 69
 Subsection 1, paragraph a amended
 Subsections 3 and 6 amended

15E.197 New jobs credit from withholding.

An eligible business may enter into an agreement with the department of revenue and a community college for a supplemental new jobs credit from withholding from jobs created under the program. The agreement shall be for program services for an additional job training project, as defined in chapter 260E. The agreement shall pro-

vide for the following:

1. That the project shall be administered in the same manner as a project under chapter 260E and that a supplemental new jobs credit from withholding in an amount equal to one and one-half percent of the gross wages paid by the eligible business pursuant to section 422.16 is authorized to fund the program services for the additional project.

2. That the supplemental new jobs credit from withholding shall be collected, accounted for, and may be pledged by the community college in the same manner as described in section 260E.5.

3. That the auditor of state shall perform an annual audit regarding how the training funds are being used.

To provide funds for the payment of the costs of the additional project, a community college may borrow money, issue and sell certificates, and secure the payment of the certificates in the same manner as described in section 260E.6, including but not limited to providing the assessment of an annual levy as described in section 260E.6, subsection 4. The program and credit authorized by this section is in addition to, and not in lieu of, the program and credit authorized in chapter 260E.

4. For purposes of this section, “*eligible business*” means a business which has been approved to receive incentives and assistance by the department of economic development pursuant to application as provided in section 15E.195.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §54, 69
Section applies to tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §69
NEW section

15E.198 through 15E.200 Reserved.

15E.202 Definitions.

Except as otherwise provided in this division, or unless the context otherwise requires, the words and phrases used in this division shall have the same meaning as the words and phrases used in chapter 490, including but not limited to the words and phrases used in section 490.140. In addition, all of the following shall apply:

1. “*Actively engaged in agriculture*” means to do any of the following:

a. Inspect agricultural operations periodically and furnish at least half the direct cost of the operations.

b. Regularly and frequently make or take an important part in making management decisions substantially contributing to or affecting the success of the agricultural operation.

c. Perform physical work which significantly contributes to agricultural operation.

2. “*Agricultural commodity*” means any unprocessed agricultural product, including live-stock as defined in section 717.1, agricultural crops, and forestry products grown, raised, pro-

duced, or fed in this state for sale in commercial channels.

3. “*Agricultural operation*” means an operation concerned with the production of agricultural commodities for processing into agricultural processed products.

4. “*Agricultural processed product*” means an agricultural commodity that has been processed for sale in commercial markets.

5. “*Agricultural producer*” means a person who is any of the following:

a. An individual actively engaged in agricultural production.

b. A person other than an individual, if the person is any of the following:

(1) A general partnership in which all the partners are natural persons, and one of the partners is actively engaged in agricultural production.

(2) A family farm entity if any of the following individuals is actively engaged in agricultural production:

(a) A shareholder and an officer, director, or employee of a family farm corporation.

(b) A member or manager of a family farm limited liability company.

(c) A general partner of a family farm limited partnership.

(d) A beneficiary of a family trust.

(3) A networking farmers entity.

6. “*Agricultural product*” means an agricultural commodity or an agricultural processed product.

7. “*Biotechnology enterprise*” means an enterprise organized under the laws of this state using biological techniques for the development of specialized plant or animal characteristics for beneficial nutritional, commercial, or industrial purposes.

8. “*Certified facility*” means a facility used to process agricultural products as certified by a corporation pursuant to section 15E.209.

9. “*Department*” means the department of economic development as created in section 15.101.

10. “*Economic development board*” means the economic development board created pursuant to section 15.103.

11. “*Family farm entity*” means a family farm corporation, family farm limited liability company, family farm limited partnership, or family trust as defined in section 9H.1.

12. “*Iowa agricultural industry finance corporation*” or “*corporation*” means a corporation formed under this division.

13. “*Iowa agricultural industry finance loan*” means a loan made to a qualified Iowa agricultural industry finance corporation pursuant to section 15E.208.

14. “*Iowa agricultural industry venture*” means an enterprise involving any of the following:

a. Agricultural producers investing in a new facility or acquiring or expanding an existing facility in this state which is used to process agricultural commodities produced in this state, if the purpose of the enterprise is to accomplish all of the following:

(1) The creation and retention of wealth in this state derived from processing and marketing agricultural commodities produced in this state.

(2) Increasing production, processing, and marketing of value-added agricultural products in this state.

(3) Providing for a substantial equitable ownership interest in the enterprise by Iowa agricultural producers.

(4) Providing an alternative in this state to corporate vertical integration in the production, processing, and marketing of agricultural products.

b. An agricultural biotechnology enterprise located in this state, if the purpose of research and application of biological techniques conducted by the enterprise is to accomplish all of the following:

(1) The creation and retention of wealth in this state.

(2) Increasing the value of agricultural commodities.

15. “*Loan*” means providing financing to a person under an agreement requiring that the amount in financing be repaid at a maturity date, with an interest rate, and other conditions as specified in the agreement.

16. “*Networking farmers entity*” means the same as defined in section 10.1.

17. “*Qualified investor*” means any of the following:

a. An agricultural producer.

b. A cooperative organized under chapter 501 or 501A.

c. A networking farmers entity.

18. “*Qualified Iowa agricultural industry finance corporation*” or “*qualified corporation*” means an Iowa agricultural industry financing corporation which meets the eligibility requirements of and is approved by the department pursuant to section 15E.208.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §105

Subsection 17, paragraph b amended

15E.224 Loan and credit guarantee program.

1. The department shall establish and administer a loan and credit guarantee program. The department, pursuant to agreements with financial institutions, shall provide loan and credit guarantees, or other forms of credit guarantees for qualified businesses and targeted industry businesses for eligible project costs. The department may invest up to ten percent of the assets of the loan and credit guarantee fund, or five hundred thousand dollars, whichever is greater, to provide loan and credit guarantees or other forms of credit guaran-

tees for eligible project costs to microenterprises located in a municipality with a population under fifty thousand that is not contiguous to a municipality with a population of fifty thousand or more. For purposes of this division, “*microenterprise*” means a business providing services with five or fewer full-time equivalent employee positions. A loan or credit guarantee provided under the program may stand alone or may be used in conjunction with or to enhance other loans or credit guarantees offered by private, state, or federal entities. The department may purchase insurance to cover defaulted loans meeting the requirements of the program. However, the department shall not in any manner directly or indirectly pledge the credit of the state. Eligible project costs include expenditures for productive equipment and machinery, working capital for operations and export transactions, research and development, marketing, and such other costs as the department may so designate.

2. A loan or credit guarantee or other form of credit guarantee provided under the program to a participating financial institution for a single qualified business or targeted industry business shall not exceed one million dollars in value. Loan or credit guarantees or other forms of credit guarantees provided under the program to more than one participating financial institution for a single qualified business or targeted industry business shall not exceed ten million dollars in value.

3. In administering the program, the department shall consult and cooperate with financial institutions in this state. Administrative procedures and application procedures, as practicable, shall be responsive to the needs of qualified businesses, targeted industry businesses, and financial institutions, and shall be consistent with prudent investment and lending practices and criteria.

4. Each participating financial institution shall identify and underwrite potential lending opportunities with qualified businesses and targeted industry businesses. Upon a determination by a participating financial institution that a qualified business or targeted industry business meets the underwriting standards of the financial institution, subject to the approval of a loan or credit guarantee, the financial institution shall submit the underwriting information and a loan or credit guarantee application to the department.

5. The department shall adopt a loan or credit guarantee application procedure for a financial institution on behalf of a qualified business, microenterprise, or targeted industry business.

6. Upon approval of a loan or credit guarantee, the department shall enter into a loan or credit guarantee agreement with the participating financial institution. The agreement shall specify all of the following:

a. The fee to be charged to the financial institution.

b. The evidence of debt assurance of, and security for, the loan or credit guarantee.

c. A loan or credit guarantee that does not exceed fifteen years.

d. Any other terms and conditions considered necessary or desirable by the department.

7. The department may adopt loan and credit guarantee application procedures that allow a qualified business, microenterprise, or targeted industry business to apply directly to the department for a preliminary guarantee commitment. A preliminary guarantee commitment may be issued by the department subject to the qualified business, microenterprise, or targeted industry business securing a commitment for financing from a financial institution. The application procedures shall specify the process by which a financial institution may obtain a final loan and credit guarantee.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §39
Subsections 1, 5, and 7 amended

15E.225 Terms — fees.

1. When entering into a loan or credit guarantee agreement, the department shall establish fees and other terms for participation in the program by qualified businesses and targeted industry businesses.

2. The department, with due regard for the possibility of losses and administrative costs, shall set fees and other terms at levels sufficient to assure that the program is self-financing.

3. For a preliminary guarantee commitment, the department may charge a qualified business, microenterprise, or targeted industry business a preliminary guarantee commitment fee. The application fee shall be in addition to any other fees charged by the department under this section and shall not exceed one thousand dollars for an application.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §40
Subsection 3 amended

15E.228 through 15E.230 Reserved.

DIVISION XXI

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGIONS AND ENTERPRISE AREAS

15E.231 Economic development regions.

1. In order for an economic development region to receive moneys from the grow Iowa values fund created in section 15G.108, an economic development region's regional development plan must be approved by the department. An economic development region shall consist of not less than three counties, unless two contiguous counties have a combined population of at least three hundred thousand based on the most recent federal decennial census. An economic development region shall establish a focused economic develop-

ment effort that shall include a regional development plan relating to one or more of the following areas:

a. Regional marketing strategies.

b. Development of the information solutions sector.

c. Development of the advanced manufacturing sector.

d. Development of the life sciences and biotechnology sector.

e. Development of the insurance or financial services sector.

f. Physical infrastructure including, but not limited to, horizontal infrastructure, water and sewer infrastructure, and telecommunications infrastructure.

g. Entrepreneurship.

2. An economic development region may create an economic development region revolving fund as provided in section 15E.232.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §9
NEW section

15E.232 Economic development region revolving funds — tax credits.

1. An economic development region may create an economic development region revolving fund.

2. a. A nongovernmental entity making a contribution to an economic development region revolving fund, except those described in paragraph "b", may claim a tax credit equal to twenty percent of the amount contributed to the revolving fund. The tax credit shall be allowed against taxes imposed in chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and in chapter 432, and against the moneys and credits tax imposed in section 533.24. An individual may claim under this subsection the tax credit of a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have income taxed directly to the individual. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings from the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following ten years or until depleted, whichever occurs first. A tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer redeems the tax credit. A tax credit under this section is not transferable.

b. Subject to the provisions of paragraph "c", an organization exempt from federal income tax pursuant to section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code making a contribution to an economic development region revolving fund, shall be paid from the general fund of the state an amount equal to twenty percent of such contributed amount within thirty days after the end of the fiscal year during which the contribution was made.

c. The total amount of tax credits and pay-

ments to contributors, referred to as the credit amount, authorized during a fiscal year shall not exceed two million dollars plus any unused credit amount carried over from previous years. Any credit amount which remains unused for a fiscal year may be carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year. The maximum credit amount that may be authorized in a fiscal year for contributions made to a specific economic development region revolving fund is equal to two million dollars plus any unused credit amount carried over from previous years divided by the number of economic development region revolving funds existing in the state.

d. The department of economic development shall administer the authorization of tax credits under this section and payments to contributors described in paragraph “*b*” and shall, in cooperation with the department of revenue, adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary for the administration of this section.

3. An economic development region may apply for financial assistance from the grow Iowa values fund to assist with the installation of physical infrastructure needs including, but not limited to, horizontal infrastructure, water and sewer infrastructure, and telecommunications infrastructure, related to the development of fully served business and industrial sites by one or more of the region’s economic development partners or for the installation of infrastructure related to a new business location or expansion. In order to receive financial assistance pursuant to this subsection, the economic development region must demonstrate all of the following:

a. The ability to provide matching moneys on a basis of a one dollar contribution of local matching moneys for every two dollars received from the grow Iowa values fund.

b. The commitment of the specific business partner including, but not limited to, a letter of intent defining a capital commitment or a percentage of equity.

c. That all other funding alternatives have been exhausted.

4. The department may establish and administer a regional economic development revenue sharing pilot project for one or more regions. The department shall take into consideration the geographical dispersion of the pilot projects. The department shall provide technical assistance to the regions participating in a pilot project.

5. An economic development region may apply for financial assistance from the grow Iowa values fund to assist an existing business threatened with closure due to a potential consolidation to an out-of-state location. The economic development region may apply for financial assistance from the grow Iowa values fund for the purchase, rehabilitation, or marketing of a building that has become available due to the closing of an existing business due to a consolidation to an out-of-state location.

In order to receive financial assistance under this subsection, an economic development region must demonstrate the ability to provide local matching moneys on a basis of a one dollar contribution of local moneys for every three dollars received from the grow Iowa values fund.

6. An economic development region may apply for financial assistance from the grow Iowa values fund to establish and operate an entrepreneurial initiative. In order to receive financial assistance under this subsection, an economic development region must demonstrate the ability to provide local matching moneys on a basis of a one dollar contribution of local moneys for every two dollars received from the grow Iowa values fund.

7. *a.* An economic development region may apply for financial assistance from the grow Iowa values fund to establish and operate a business succession assistance program for the region.

b. In order to receive financial assistance under this subsection, an economic development region must demonstrate the ability to provide local matching moneys on a basis of a one dollar contribution of local moneys for every two dollars received from the grow Iowa values fund.

8. An economic development region may apply for financial assistance from the grow Iowa values fund to implement economic development initiatives that are either unique to the region or innovative in design and implementation. In order to receive financial assistance under this subsection, an economic development region must demonstrate the ability to provide local matching moneys on a one-to-one basis.

9. Financial assistance under subsections 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, and section 15E.233 shall be limited to a total of one million dollars each fiscal year for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2015, and shall not be provided to assist in the establishment, operation, or installation of a project, initiative, or activity that may result in the provision, lease, or sale of goods or services by a government body that competes with private enterprise.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §10
NEW section

15E.233 Economic enterprise areas.

1. An economic development region may apply to the department for approval to be designated as an economic enterprise area based on criteria provided in subsection 3. The department shall approve no more than ten regions as economic enterprise areas.

2. *a.* An approved economic enterprise area may apply to the department for financial assistance from the grow Iowa values fund for up to seventy-five thousand dollars each fiscal year during the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2015, for any of the following purposes:

(1) Economic development-related strategic

planning and marketing for the region as a whole.

(2) Economic development of fully-served business sites.

(3) The construction of speculative buildings on a fully served lot.

(4) The rehabilitation of an existing building to marketable standards.

b. In order to receive financial assistance under this subsection, an economic enterprise area must demonstrate the ability to provide local matching moneys on a basis of a one dollar contribution of local moneys for every three dollars received from the grow Iowa values fund.

3. An economic enterprise area shall consist of at least one county containing no city with a population of more than twenty-three thousand five hundred and shall meet at least three of the following criteria:

a. A per capita income of eighty percent or less than the national average.

b. A household median income of eighty percent or less than the national average.

c. Twenty-five percent or more of the population of the economic enterprise area with an income level of one hundred fifty percent or less of the United States poverty level as defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services.

d. A population density in the economic enterprise area of less than ten people per square mile.

e. A loss of population as shown by the 2000 certified federal census when compared with the 1990 certified federal census.

f. An unemployment rate greater than the national rate of unemployment.

g. More than twenty percent of the population of the economic enterprise area consisting of people over the age of sixty-five.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §11
NEW section

15E.234 through 15E.300 Reserved.

DIVISION XXII

ENDOW IOWA PROGRAM

15E.303 Definitions.

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

1. *"Board"* means the governing board of the lead philanthropic entity identified by the department pursuant to section 15E.304.

2. *"Business"* means a business operating within the state and includes individuals operating a sole proprietorship or having rental, royalty, or farm income in this state and includes a consortium of businesses.

3. *"Community affiliate organization"* means a group of five or more community leaders or advo-

cates organized for the purpose of increasing philanthropic activity in an identified community or geographic area in this state with the intention of establishing a community affiliate endowment fund.

4. *"Endow Iowa qualified community foundation"* means a community foundation organized or operating in this state that substantially complies with the national standards established by the national council on foundations as determined by the department in collaboration with the Iowa council of foundations.

5. *"Endowment gift"* means an irrevocable contribution to a permanent endowment held by an endow Iowa qualified community foundation.

6. *"Lead philanthropic entity"* means the entity identified by the department pursuant to section 15E.304.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §71, 81
2005 amendments to this section take effect June 9, 2005, and apply retroactively to January 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §81
Subsection 4 amended and renumbered as 5
Former subsection 5 renumbered as 6
Former subsection 6 amended and renumbered as 4

15E.304 Endow Iowa grants.

1. The department shall identify a lead philanthropic entity for purposes of encouraging the development of qualified community foundations in this state. A lead philanthropic entity shall meet all of the following qualifications:

a. The entity shall be a nonprofit entity which is exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

b. The entity shall be a statewide organization with membership consisting of organizations, such as community, corporate, and private foundations, whose principal function is the making of grants within the state of Iowa.

c. The entity shall have a minimum of forty members and that membership shall include qualified community foundations.

2. A lead philanthropic entity may receive a grant from the department. The board shall use the grant moneys to award endow Iowa grants to new and existing qualified community foundations and to community affiliate organizations that do all of the following:

a. Provide the board with all information required by the board.

b. Demonstrate a dollar-for-dollar funding match in a form approved by the board.

c. Identify an endow Iowa qualified community foundation to hold all funds. An endow Iowa qualified community foundation shall not be required to meet this requirement.

d. Provide a plan to the board demonstrating the method for distributing grant moneys received from the board to organizations within the community or geographic area as defined by the endow Iowa qualified community foundation or the community affiliate organization.

3. Endow Iowa grants awarded to new and ex-

isting endow Iowa qualified community foundations and to community affiliate organizations shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars per foundation or organization unless a foundation or organization demonstrates a multiple county or regional approach. Endow Iowa grants may be awarded on an annual basis with not more than three grants going to one county in a fiscal year.

4. In ranking applications for grants, the board shall consider a variety of factors including the following:

- a. The demonstrated need for financial assistance.
- b. The potential for future philanthropic activity in the area represented by or being considered for assistance.
- c. The proportion of the funding match being provided.
- d. For community affiliate organizations, the demonstrated need for the creation of a community affiliate endowment fund in the applicant's geographic area.
- e. The identification of community needs and the manner in which additional funding will address those needs.
- f. The geographic diversity of awards.

5. Of any moneys received by a lead philanthropic entity from the state, not more than five percent of such moneys shall be used by the entity for administrative purposes.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §72, 73, 81
2005 amendments to this section take effect June 9, 2005, and apply retroactively to January 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §81
Subsection 2, paragraphs c and d amended
Subsection 3 amended

15E.305 Endow Iowa tax credit.

1. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003, a tax credit shall be allowed against the taxes imposed in chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and in chapter 432, and against the moneys and credits tax imposed in section 533.24 equal to twenty percent of a taxpayer's endowment gift to an endow Iowa qualified community foundation. An individual may claim a tax credit under this section of a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have income taxed directly to the individual. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings from the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust. A tax credit shall be allowed only for an endowment gift made to an endow Iowa qualified community foundation for a permanent endowment fund established to benefit a charitable cause in this state. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until depleted, whichever occurs first. A tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer claims the tax credit.

2. The aggregate amount of tax credits autho-

rized pursuant to this section shall not exceed a total of two million dollars annually. The maximum amount of tax credits granted to a taxpayer shall not exceed five percent of the aggregate amount of tax credits authorized.

Ten percent of the aggregate amount of tax credits authorized in a calendar year shall be reserved for those endowment gifts in amounts of thirty thousand dollars or less. If by September 1 of a calendar year the entire ten percent of the reserved tax credits is not distributed, the remaining tax credits shall be available to any other eligible applicants.

3. A tax credit shall not be transferable to any other taxpayer.

4. A tax credit shall not be authorized pursuant to this section after December 31, 2008.

5. The department shall develop a system for registration and authorization of tax credits under this section and shall control the distribution of all tax credits to taxpayers providing an endowment gift subject to this section. The department shall adopt administrative rules pursuant to chapter 17A for the qualification and administration of endowment gifts.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §74 – 77, 81
2005 amendments to this section take effect June 9, 2005, and apply retroactively to January 1, 2005; intent regarding issuance of tax credits; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §80, 81
Subsections 1, 2, and 4 amended

DIVISION XXIII

COUNTY ENDOWMENT FUND

15E.311 County endowment fund.

1. The purpose of this section is to enhance the quality of life for citizens of Iowa by providing moneys to new or existing citizen groups of this state organized to establish county affiliate funds or community foundations that will address countywide needs.

2. A county endowment fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department of revenue. The fund consists of all moneys appropriated to the fund. Moneys in the fund shall be distributed by the department as provided in this section.

3. a. At the end of each fiscal year, moneys in the fund shall be transferred into separate accounts within the fund and designated for use by each county in which no licensee authorized to conduct gambling games under chapter 99F was located during that fiscal year. Moneys transferred to county accounts shall be divided equally among the counties. Moneys transferred into an account for a county shall be transferred by the department to an eligible county recipient for that county. Of the moneys transferred, an eligible county recipient shall distribute seventy-five percent of the moneys as grants to charitable organizations for charitable purposes in that county and shall retain twenty-five percent of the moneys for

use in establishing a permanent endowment fund for the benefit of charitable organizations for charitable purposes.

b. If a county does not have an eligible county recipient, moneys in the account for that county shall remain in that account until an eligible county recipient for that county is established.

4. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “*Charitable organization*” means an organization that is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code that is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code or an organization that is established for a charitable purpose.

b. “*Charitable purpose*” means a purpose described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, or a benevolent, educational, philanthropic, humane, scientific, patriotic, social welfare or advocacy, public health, environmental conservation, civic, or other eleemosynary objective.

c. “*Eligible county recipient*” means an endowment qualified community foundation or community affiliate organization, as defined in section 15E.303, that is selected, in accordance with the procedures described in section 15E.304, to receive moneys from an account created in this section for a particular county. To be selected as an eligible county recipient, a community affiliate organization shall establish a county affiliate fund to receive moneys as provided by this section.

5. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the county endowment fund shall be credited to the county endowment fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys credited to the county endowment fund shall not revert at the close of a fiscal year.

6. Three percent of the moneys deposited in the county endowment fund shall be used by the lead philanthropic organization identified by the department pursuant to section 15E.304 for purposes of administering and marketing the county endowment fund.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §78, 79, 81

2005 amendments to this section take effect June 9, 2005, and apply retroactively to January 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §81

Subsection 3, paragraph a amended

Subsection 3, paragraph c amended and redesignated as subsection 4

Former subsection 4 renumbered as 5

NEW subsection 6

15E.312 through 15E.350 Reserved.

DIVISION XXIV

BUSINESS ACCELERATORS

15E.351 Business accelerators.

1. The department shall establish and admin-

ister a business accelerator program to provide financial assistance for the establishment and operation of a business accelerator for technology-based, value-added agricultural, information solutions, or advanced manufacturing start-up businesses or for a satellite of an existing business accelerator. The program shall be designed to foster the accelerated growth of new and existing businesses through the provision of technical assistance. The department shall use moneys appropriated to the department from the grow Iowa values fund pursuant to section 15G.111, subsection 1, subject to the approval of the economic development board, to provide financial assistance under this section.

2. In determining whether a business accelerator qualifies for financial assistance, the department must find that a business accelerator meets all of the following criteria:

a. The business accelerator must be a not-for-profit organization affiliated with an area chamber of commerce, a community or county organization, or economic development region.

b. The geographic area served by a business accelerator must include more than one county.

c. The business accelerator must possess the ability to provide service to a specific type of business as well as to meet the broad-based needs of other types of start-up entrepreneurs.

d. The business accelerator must possess the ability to market business accelerator services in the region and the state.

e. The business accelerator must possess the ability to communicate with and cooperate with other business accelerators and similar service providers in the state.

f. The business accelerator must possess the ability to engage various funding sources for start-up entrepreneurs.

g. The business accelerator must possess the ability to communicate with and cooperate with various entities for purposes of locating suitable facilities for clients of the business accelerator.

h. The business accelerator must possess the willingness to accept referrals from the department of economic development.

3. In determining whether a business accelerator qualifies for financial assistance, the department may consider any of the following:

a. The business experience of the business accelerator’s professional staff.

b. The business plan review capacity of the business accelerator’s professional staff.

c. The business accelerator’s professional staff with demonstrated disciplines in all aspects of business experience.

d. The business accelerator’s professional staff with access to external service providers including legal, accounting, marketing, and financial services.

4. In order to receive financial assistance under this section, the financial assistance recipient must demonstrate the ability to provide matching moneys on a basis of a two dollar contribution of

recipient moneys for every one dollar received in financial assistance.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §12
NEW section

CHAPTER 15G

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND EXPANSION ACTIVITIES

15G.101 through 15G.107 Reserved.

2003 amendments made in 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1, and establishing sections 15G.101 through 15G.107 stricken pursuant to *Rants v. Vilsack*, 684 N.W.2d 193

Validation of establishment of grow Iowa values board and board membership for fiscal year beginning July 1, 2004, and ending June 30, 2005; board to serve only in advisory capacity to department of economic development; 2004 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §43, 44

Validation of contracts or approved projects or activities originally funded or intended to be funded through grow Iowa values fund, if entered into or approved after June 30, 2003, but before June 16, 2004; appropriation of funds and affirmation of claims payments; 2004 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §1, 2; 2004 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1002, §1 – 3, 5

15G.108 Grow Iowa values fund.

1. A grow Iowa values fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department of economic development consisting of moneys appropriated to the department. Moneys in the fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund. The fund shall be administered by the department, which shall make expenditures from the fund consistent with this chapter and pertinent Acts of the general assembly. Any financial assistance provided using moneys from the fund may be provided over a period of time of more than one year. Payments of interest, repayments of moneys loaned pursuant to this chapter, and recaptures of grants or loans shall be deposited in the fund.

2. In awarding financial assistance in a fiscal year from moneys appropriated to the grow Iowa values fund, the department shall commit, obligate, or promise not more than fifty percent of the moneys appropriated from the grow Iowa values fund pursuant to section 15G.111, subsection 1, for use during the first fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the financial assistance is awarded and not more than twenty-five percent of the moneys appropriated from the grow Iowa values fund pursuant to section 15G.111, subsection 1, for use during the second fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the financial assistance is awarded.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §1
NEW section

15G.110 Appropriation.

For the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2015, there is appropriated to the department of economic development each fiscal

year fifty million dollars from the general fund of the state for deposit in the grow Iowa values fund.

2005 Acts, ch 170, §18
NEW section

15G.111 Appropriations.

1. *a.* For the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2015, there is appropriated each fiscal year from the grow Iowa values fund created in section 15G.108, to the department of economic development thirty-five million dollars for programs administered by the department of economic development.

b. Each year that moneys are appropriated under this subsection, the department shall allocate a percentage of the moneys for each of the following types of activities:

- (1) Business start-ups.
- (2) Business expansion.
- (3) Business modernization.
- (4) Business attraction.
- (5) Business retention.
- (6) Marketing.
- (7) Research and development.

c. The department shall require an applicant for moneys appropriated under this subsection to include in the application a statement regarding the intended return on investment. A recipient of moneys appropriated under this subsection shall annually submit a statement to the department regarding the progress achieved on the intended return on investment stated in the application. The department, in cooperation with the department of revenue, shall develop a method of identifying and tracking each new job created and the leveraging of moneys through financial assistance from moneys appropriated under this subsection. The department of economic development shall identify research and development activities funded through financial assistance from not more than ten percent of the moneys appropriated under this subsection, and, instead of determining return on investment and job creation for the identified funding, determine the potential impact on the state's economy.

d. The department may use moneys appropriated under this subsection to procure technical assistance from either the public or private sector,

for information technology purposes, for a state-wide labor shed study, and for rail, air, or river port transportation-related purposes. The use of moneys appropriated for rail, air, or river port transportation-related purposes must be directly related to an economic development project and the moneys must be used to leverage other financial assistance moneys.

e. Of the moneys appropriated under this subsection, the department may use up to one and one-half percent for administrative purposes.

f. The Iowa economic development board shall approve or deny applications for financial assistance provided with moneys appropriated under this subsection. In providing such financial assistance, the board shall, whenever possible, coordinate the assistance with other programs administered by the department of economic development, including the community economic betterment program established in section 15.317 and the value-added agricultural products and processes financial assistance program established in section 15E.111.

g. It is the policy of this state to expand and stimulate the state economy by advancing, promoting, and expanding biotechnology industries in this state. To implement this policy, the Iowa economic development board shall consider providing assistance to projects that increase value-added income to individuals or organizations involved in agricultural business or biotechnology projects. Such a project need not create jobs specific to the project site; however, such a project must foster the knowledge and creativity necessary to promote the state's agricultural economy and to increase employment in urban and rural areas as a result.

2. For the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2015, there is appropriated each fiscal year from the grow Iowa values fund created in section 15G.108 to the department of economic development five million dollars for financial assistance to institutions of higher learning under the control of the state board of regents for capacity building infrastructure in areas related to technology commercialization, for marketing and business development efforts in areas related to technology commercialization, entrepreneurship, and business growth, and for infrastructure projects and programs needed to assist in the implementation of activities under chapter 262B, if so amended. In allocating moneys to institutions under the control of the state board of regents, the board shall require the institutions to provide a one-to-one match of additional moneys for the activities funded with moneys appropriated under this subsection. The state board of regents shall annually prepare a report for submission to the governor, the general assembly, and the legislative services agency regarding the activities, projects, and programs funded with moneys

appropriated under this subsection.

The state board of regents may allocate any moneys appropriated under this subsection and received from the department for financial assistance to a single biosciences development organization determined by the department to possess expertise in promoting the area of bioscience entrepreneurship. The organization must be composed of representatives of both the public and the private sector and shall be composed of subunits or subcommittees in the areas of existing identified biosciences platforms, education and workforce development, commercialization, communication, policy and governance, and finance. Such financial assistance shall be used for purposes of activities related to biosciences and bioeconomy development under chapter 262B, if so amended, and to accredited private universities in this state.

The department may expend additional moneys that may become available for purposes of financial assistance to a single bioscience development organization determined by the department to possess expertise in the promotion and commercialization of biotechnology entrepreneurship as described in and for the purposes set forth in unnumbered paragraph 2.

3. For the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2015, there is appropriated each fiscal year from the grow Iowa values fund created in section 15G.108 to the department of economic development one million dollars for purposes of providing financial assistance for projects in targeted state parks, state banner parks, and destination parks. The department of natural resources shall submit a plan to the department of economic development for the expenditure of moneys appropriated under this subsection. The plan shall focus on improving state parks, state banner parks, and destination parks for economic development purposes. Based on the report submitted, the department of economic development shall provide financial assistance to the department of natural resources for support of state parks, state banner parks, and destination parks. For purposes of this subsection, "state banner park" means a park with multiple uses and which focuses on the economic development benefits of a community or area of the state.

4. For the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2015, there is appropriated each fiscal year from the grow Iowa values fund created in section 15G.108 to the office of the treasurer of state one million dollars for deposit in the Iowa cultural trust fund created in section 303A.4.

5. For the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2015, there is appropriated each fiscal year from the grow Iowa values fund created in section 15G.108 to the department of economic development seven million dollars for deposit into the workforce training and economic

development funds of the community colleges created pursuant to section 260C.18A.

6. *a.* For the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2015, there is appropriated each fiscal year from the grow Iowa values fund created in section 15G.108 to the department of economic development one million dollars for providing economic development region financial assistance under section 15E.232, subsections 3, 4, 5, and 6,* and under section 15E.233.

b. Of the moneys appropriated in this subsection, the department shall transfer three hundred fifty thousand dollars each fiscal year for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2015, to Iowa state university of science and technology, for purposes of providing financial assistance to establish small business development centers in areas of the state previously served by a small business development center and to maintain existing small business development centers. Financial assistance for a small business development center shall not be awarded unless the city or county where the center is located or scheduled to be located demonstrates the ability to obtain local matching moneys on a dollar-for-dollar basis. An award of financial assistance to a small business development center under this paragraph shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars.

c. Of the moneys appropriated under this subsection, the department may use up to fifty thousand dollars each fiscal year during the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30,

2015, for purposes of providing training, materials, and assistance to Iowa business resource centers.

7. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys that remain unexpended at the end of a fiscal year shall not revert to any fund but shall remain available for expenditure for the designated purposes during the succeeding fiscal year.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §2; 2005 Acts, ch 170, §19
*Section 15E.232, subsections 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8 probably intended; corrective legislation is pending
NEW section

15G.112 Financial assistance.

1. In order to receive financial assistance from the department from moneys appropriated from the grow Iowa values fund, the average annual wage, including benefits, of new jobs created must be equal to or greater than one hundred thirty percent of the average county wage. For purposes of this section, “*average county wage*” and “*benefits*” mean the same as defined in section 15I.1.

2. An applicant may apply to the Iowa economic development board for a waiver of the wage requirements in subsection 1.

3. In awarding moneys appropriated from the grow Iowa values fund, the department shall give special consideration to projects that include significant physical infrastructure components designed to increase property tax revenues to local governments.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §3
NEW section

CHAPTER 15H

IOWA COMMISSION ON VOLUNTEER SERVICE

15H.1 Findings.

The general assembly finds:

1. There is a compelling need for more civic participation to solve community and state problems, and to address many of the country’s unmet social, environmental, educational, and public safety needs.

2. Promoting the capability of Iowa’s people, communities, and enterprises to work collaboratively is vital to the long-term prosperity of this state.

3. Building and encouraging community services and volunteerism is an integral part of the state’s future well-being, and requires cooperative efforts by the public and private sectors.

4. The development of a volunteer service program in Iowa requires an administrative vehicle which conforms with federal guidelines detailed in the federal National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993.

2005 Acts, ch 42, §1
NEW section

15H.2 Iowa commission on volunteer service established.

1. The governor shall establish the Iowa commission on volunteer service which shall be part of the governor’s office. The governor shall appoint the commission’s members.

2. The mission of the commission is to advise and assist in the development and implementation of a comprehensive, statewide plan for promoting volunteer involvement and citizen participation in Iowa, as well as to serve as the state’s liaison to national and state organizations which support the commission’s mission.

3. The commission shall do all of the following:
a. Prepare a three-year national service plan as called for under the federal National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993.

b. Fulfill federal program administration requirements, including provision of health care and child care for program participants.

c. Submit annual state applications for federal

funding of commission-selected AmeriCorps programs.

d. Integrate AmeriCorps programs, the corporation for national and community service program, and the older American volunteer program into the state strategic service plan.

e. Conduct local outreach to develop a comprehensive and inclusive state service plan and coordinate with existing programs in order to prevent unnecessary competition for private sources of funding.

f. Provide technical assistance to service programs, including the development of training methods and curriculum materials.

g. Develop a statewide recruitment and placement system for individuals interested in community service opportunities.

h. Prepare quarterly reports on progress for submission to the governor and the general assembly.

i. Administer the retired and senior volunteer program.

2005 Acts, ch 42, §2
NEW section

15H.3 Volunteer service commission membership.

1. The Iowa commission on volunteer service shall consist of the following members:

a. An individual with expertise in the educational training and developmental needs of youth.

b. An individual with experience in promoting the involvement of older adults in service and volunteerism.

c. A representative of community-based agencies within the state.

d. The director of the department of education, or the director's designee.

e. The executive secretary of the state board of regents, or the executive secretary's designee.

f. A representative of local government.

g. A representative of a local labor organization.

h. A representative of a for-profit business.

i. An individual between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five who is or has been a participant or

supervisor in a volunteer or service program.

j. A representative of the corporation for national and community service who shall serve as a nonvoting, ex officio member.

2. No more than twenty-five percent of the commission members shall be employees of the state, though additional state agency representatives may sit on the commission as nonvoting, ex officio members.

3. A commission member shall not vote on issues affecting organizations for which the member has served as a staff person or as a volunteer at any time during the preceding twelve-month period.

4. The membership of the commission shall comply with sections 69.16 and 69.16A. The membership of the commission shall also reflect the diversity of the state's population.

5. Members shall serve staggered terms of three years beginning July 1. Members of the commission shall serve no more than two three-year terms. Any vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

6. The chairperson of the commission shall be selected by the governor and serve at the governor's discretion.

2005 Acts, ch 42, §3; 2005 Acts, ch 175, §54, 129
NEW section

15H.4 Administration — funding.

1. The governor's office shall serve as the lead agency for administration of the commission. The department of education, the state board of regents, the department of workforce development, and the department of economic development shall provide additional administrative support as necessary to fulfill the duties of the commission. All other state agencies shall provide assistance to the commission to ensure a fully coordinated state effort for promoting national and community service.

2. The commission may accept funds and in-kind services from other state, federal, and private entities.

2005 Acts, ch 42, §4
NEW section

CHAPTER 15I

WAGE-BENEFITS TAX CREDIT

15I.1 Definitions.

For purposes of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Average county wage" means the annualized, average hourly wage based on wage information compiled by the department of workforce development.

2. "Benefits" means all of the following:

a. Medical and dental insurance plans.

b. Pension and profit sharing plans.

c. Child care services.

d. Life insurance coverage.

e. Other benefits identified by rule of the department.

3. "Department" means the department of revenue.

4. *a.* "Qualified new job" means a job that meets all of the following:

(1) Is a new full-time job that has not existed in the business within the previous twelve months in the state.

(2) Is filled by a new employee for at least twelve months.

(3) Is filled by a resident of the state.

(4) Is not created as a result of a change in ownership.

b. “*Qualified new job*” does not include any of the following:

(1) A job previously filled by the same employee in the state.

(2) A job that was relocated from another location in the state.

(3) A job that is created as a result of a consolidation, merger, or restructuring of a business entity if the job does not represent a new job in the state.

5. “*Retained qualified new job*” means the continued employment for another twelve months of the same employee in a qualified new job.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §55, 69

Section is effective June 9, 2005, and applies to qualified new jobs created and tax years ending on or after the effective date of division X of 2005 Acts, ch 150; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §69

NEW section

15I.2 Wage-benefits tax credit.

1. a. Any nonretail, nonservice business may claim a tax credit equal to a percentage of the annual wages and benefits paid for a qualified new job created by the location or expansion of the business in the state. The tax credit shall be allowed against taxes imposed under chapter 422, division II, III, or V, and chapter 432 and against the monies and credits tax imposed in section 533.24. The percentage shall be equal to the amount provided in subsection 2.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability shall be refunded. In lieu of claiming a refund, a taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment shown on the taxpayer’s final, completed return credited to the tax liability for the following taxable year.

b. If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the tax credit allowed. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual’s earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

2. The percentage of the annual wages and benefits paid for a qualified new job is determined as follows:

a. If the annual wage and benefits for the qualified new job equals less than one hundred thirty percent of the average county wage, zero percent.

b. If the annual wage and benefits for the qualified new job equals at least one hundred thirty percent but less than one hundred sixty percent of the average county wage, five percent.

c. If the annual wage and benefits for the qualified new job equals at least one hundred sixty per-

cent of the average county wage, ten percent.

3. A qualified new job is entitled to the tax credit upon the end of the twelfth month of the job having been filled. Once a qualified new job is approved for a tax credit, tax credits for the next four subsequent tax years may be approved if the job continues to be filled and application is made as provided in section 15I.3. The percentage determined under subsection 2 for the first tax year shall continue to apply to subsequent tax credits as the credits relate to that qualified new job.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §56, 69

Section is effective June 9, 2005, and applies to qualified new jobs created and tax years ending on or after the effective date of division X of 2005 Acts, ch 150; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §69

NEW section

15I.3 Tax credit certification — credit limitation.

1. In order for a wage-benefit tax credit to be claimed, the business shall submit an application to the department along with information on the qualified new job or retained qualified new job and any other information required. Applications for approval of the tax credit shall be on forms approved by the department. Within forty-five days of receipt of the application, the department shall either approve or disapprove the application. After the forty-five-day limit, the application is deemed approved.

2. Upon approval of the tax credit and subject to subsection 4, a tax credit certificate shall be issued by the department. A tax credit certificate shall identify the business claiming the tax credit under this chapter and the wage and benefit costs incurred during the previous twelve months.

3. The tax credit certificate shall contain the taxpayer’s name, address, tax identification number, the date of the qualified new job, the amount of credit, and other information required by the department.

4. The total amount of tax credit certificates that may be issued for a fiscal year under this chapter shall not exceed ten million dollars. The department shall establish by rule the procedures for the application, review, selection, awarding of certificates, and the method to be used to determine for which fiscal year the tax credits are available. If the approved tax credits exceed the maximum amount for a fiscal year, tax credit certificates shall be issued on an earliest date applied basis.

5. a. A nonretail, nonservice business that has created a qualified new job for which a tax credit certificate under this chapter is issued is eligible to receive a tax credit certificate for each of the four subsequent tax years if the business retains the qualified new job during each of the twelve months ending in each of the tax years by applying for the credit under this section. Preference in issuing these tax credit certificates shall be given to businesses applying for the credit for re-

tained qualified new jobs.

b. A nonretail, nonservice business that created a qualified new job but failed to receive all or part of the tax credit because of the limitation in subsection 4 is eligible to reapply for the tax credit for the retained qualified new job.

6. a. A business whose application has been disapproved by the department may appeal the decision to the Iowa economic development board within thirty days of notice of disapproval. If the board subsequently approves the application, the business shall receive the tax credit certificates subject to the availability of the amount of credits that may be issued as provided in subsection 4.

b. A nonretail, nonservice business may apply to the Iowa economic development board for a waiver of any provision of this chapter as it relates to the requirements for qualifying for the wage-benefits tax credit. The Iowa economic development board shall establish by rule the conditions under which a waiver of such requirements will be granted. A waiver from average county wage calculations shall be applied for and considered by the board according to the procedures provided in section 15.335A.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §57, 69

Section is effective June 9, 2005, and applies to qualified new jobs created and tax years ending on or after the effective date of division X of 2005 Acts, ch 150; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §69

NEW section

15I.4 Monitoring of job creation.

The department shall develop definitions for the terms “job creation” and “job retention” to measure and identify the number of permanent, full-time positions which businesses actually create and retain and which can be documented by comparison of the payroll reports during the twenty-four-month period before and after tax credits are earned.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §58, 69

Section is effective June 9, 2005, and applies to qualified new jobs created and tax years ending on or after the effective date of division X of 2005 Acts, ch 150; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §69

NEW section

15I.5 Other incentives.

A nonretail, nonservice business may receive other applicable federal, state, and local incentives and tax credits in addition to those provided in this chapter. However, a business which has received a tax credit under this chapter shall not receive tax incentives under the high quality job creation program in chapter 15, subchapter II, part 13* or moneys from the grow Iowa values fund.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §59, 69

*Part 13 of chapter 15, subchapter II commences with §15.326

Grow Iowa values fund and related appropriations, see §15G.108 and 15G.111

Section is effective June 9, 2005, and applies to qualified new jobs created and tax years ending on or after the effective date of division X of 2005 Acts, ch 150; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §69

NEW section

CHAPTER 16

IOWA FINANCE AUTHORITY

Duties with respect to Iowa advance funding authority; see §257C.7

This chapter not enacted as a part of this title; transferred from chapter 220 in Code 1993

See §218.95 for provisions pertaining to construction of synonymous terms

Employees of the department of elder affairs performing functions related to affordable assisted living as of June 30, 2003, shall become employees of the Iowa finance authority without loss of classification, pay, or benefits, effective July 1, 2003; 2003 Acts, ch 166, §29

Administration of entrepreneurs with disabilities program; transition provisions; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §161

16.26 Bonds and notes.

1. The authority may issue its negotiable bonds and notes in principal amounts as, in the opinion of the authority, are necessary to provide sufficient funds for achievement of its corporate purposes, the payment of interest on its bonds and notes, the establishment of reserves to secure its bonds and notes, and all other expenditures of the authority incident to and necessary or convenient to carry out its purposes and powers. The bonds and notes shall be deemed to be investment securities and negotiable instruments within the meaning of and for all purposes of the uniform commercial code, chapter 554.

2. Bonds and notes issued by the authority are payable solely and only out of the moneys, assets, or revenues of the authority, and as provided in the

agreement with bondholders or noteholders pledging any particular moneys, assets, or revenues. Bonds or notes are not an obligation of this state or any political subdivision of this state other than the authority within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitations, but are special obligations of the authority payable solely and only from the sources provided in this chapter, and the authority may not pledge the credit or taxing power of this state or any political subdivision of this state other than the authority, or make its debts payable out of any moneys except those of the authority.

3. Bonds and notes must be authorized by a resolution of the authority. However, a resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds or notes may delegate to an officer of the authority the power to

negotiate and fix the details of an issue of bonds or notes by an appropriate certificate of the authorized officer.

4. Bonds shall:

a. State the date and series of the issue, be consecutively numbered, and state on their face that they are payable both as to principal and interest solely out of the assets of the authority and do not constitute an indebtedness of this state or any political subdivision of this state other than the authority within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limit.

b. Be either registered, registered as to principal only, or in coupon form, issued in denominations as the authority prescribes, fully negotiable instruments under the laws of this state, signed on behalf of the authority with the manual or facsimile signature of the chairperson or vice chairperson, attested by the manual or facsimile signature of the secretary, have impressed or imprinted thereon the seal of the authority or a facsimile of it, and the coupons attached shall be signed with the facsimile signature of the chairperson or vice chairperson, be payable as to interest at rates and at times as the authority determines, be payable as to principal at times over a period not to exceed fifty years from the date of issuance, at places, and with reserved rights of prior redemption, as the authority prescribes, be sold at prices, at public or private sale, and in a manner as the authority prescribes, and the authority may pay all expenses, premiums, and commissions which it deems necessary or advantageous in connection with the issuance and sale, and be issued under and subject to the terms, conditions, and covenants providing for the payment of the principal, redemption premiums, if any, interest, and other terms, conditions, covenants, and protective provisions safeguarding payment, not inconsistent with this chapter, as are found to be necessary by the authority for the most advantageous sale, which may include, but are not limited to, covenants with the holders of the bonds as to:

(1) Pledging or creating a lien, to the extent provided by the resolution, on moneys or property of the authority or moneys held in trust or otherwise by others to secure the payment of the bonds.

(2) Providing for the custody, collection, securing, investment, and payment of any moneys or due to the authority.

(3) The setting aside of reserves or sinking funds and the regulation or disposition of them.

(4) Limitations on the purpose to which the proceeds of sale of an issue of bonds then or thereafter to be issued may be applied.

(5) Limitations on the issuance of additional bonds and on the refunding of outstanding or other bonds.

(6) The procedure by which the terms of a contract with the holders of bonds may be amended or abrogated, the amount of bonds the holders of which must consent thereto, and the manner in

which consent may be given.

(7) The creation of special funds into which moneys of the authority may be deposited.

(8) Vesting in a trustee properties, rights, powers, and duties in trust as the authority determines, which may include the rights, powers, and duties of the trustee appointed for the holders of any issue of bonds pursuant to section 16.28, in which event the provisions of that section authorizing appointment of a trustee by the holders of bonds shall not apply, or limiting or abrogating the right of the holders of bonds to appoint a trustee under that section, or limiting the rights, duties, and powers of the trustee.

(9) Defining the acts or omissions which constitute a default in the obligations and duties of the authority and providing for the rights and remedies of the holders of bonds in the event of a default. However, rights and remedies shall be consistent with the laws of this state and other provisions of this chapter.

(10) Any other matters which affect the security and protection of the bonds and the rights of the holders.

5. The authority may issue its bonds for the purpose of refunding any bonds or notes of the authority then outstanding, including the payment of any redemption premiums thereon and any interest accrued or to accrue to the date of redemption of the outstanding bonds or notes. Until the proceeds of bonds issued for the purpose of refunding outstanding bonds or notes are applied to the purchase or retirement of outstanding bonds or notes or the redemption of outstanding bonds or notes, the proceeds may be placed in escrow and be invested and reinvested in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. The interest, income, and profits earned or realized on an investment may also be applied to the payment of the outstanding bonds or notes to be refunded by purchase, retirement, or redemption. After the terms of the escrow have been fully satisfied and carried out, any balance of proceeds and interest earned or realized on the investments may be returned to the authority for use by it in any lawful manner. All refunding bonds shall be issued and secured and subject to the provisions of this chapter in the same manner and to the same extent as other bonds issued pursuant to this chapter.

6. The authority may issue negotiable bond anticipation notes and may renew them from time to time but the maximum maturity of the notes, including renewals, shall not exceed ten years from the date of issue of the original notes. Notes are payable from any available moneys of the authority not otherwise pledged, or from the proceeds of the sale of bonds of the authority in anticipation of which the notes were issued. Notes may be issued for any corporate purpose of the authority. Notes shall be issued in the same manner as bonds, and notes and the resolution authorizing them may contain any provisions, conditions, or limitations,

not inconsistent with the provisions of this subsection, which the bonds or a bond resolution of the authority may contain. Notes may be sold at public or private sale. In case of default on its notes or violation of any obligations of the authority to the noteholders, the noteholders shall have all the remedies provided in this chapter for bondholders. Notes shall be as fully negotiable as bonds of the authority.

7. A copy of each pledge agreement by or to the authority, including without limitation each bond resolution, indenture of trust or similar agreement, or any revisions or supplements to it shall be filed with the secretary of state and no further filing or other action under chapter 554, article 9 of the uniform commercial code, or any other law of the state shall be required to perfect the security interest in the collateral or any additions to it or substitutions for it, and the lien and trust so created shall be binding from and after the time made against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise against the pledgor.

8. Neither the members of the authority nor any person executing its bonds, notes, or other obligations shall be liable personally on the bonds, notes, or other obligations or be subject to any personal liability or accountability by reason of the issuance of the authority's bonds or notes.

9. The authority may make or participate in the making of loans to housing sponsors to provide interim construction financing for the construction or rehabilitation of adequate housing for low or moderate income persons or families, elderly persons or families, and persons or families which include one or more persons with disabilities, and of noninstitutional residential care facilities. An interim construction loan may be made under this section only if the loan is the subject of a commitment from an agency or instrumentality of the United States government or from the authority, to provide long-term financing for the mortgage loan, and interim construction advances made under the interim construction loan will be insured or guaranteed by an agency or instrumentality of the United States government.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §12
Subsection 1 amended

16.92 Real estate transfer — mortgage release certificate.

1. *Definitions.* As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. "*Division*" means the title guaranty division in the Iowa finance authority.

b. "*Mortgage*" means a mortgage or mortgage lien on an interest in real property in this state given to secure a loan in an original principal amount of five hundred thousand dollars or less.

c. "*Mortgagee*" means the grantee of a mortgage. If a mortgage has been assigned of record, the mortgagee is the last person to whom the mort-

gage is assigned of record.

d. "*Mortgage servicer*" means the mortgagee or a person other than the mortgagee to whom a mortgagor or the mortgagor's successor in interest is instructed by the mortgagee to send payments on a loan secured by the mortgage. A person transmitting a payoff statement for a mortgage is the mortgage servicer for purposes of such mortgage.

e. "*Mortgagor*" means the grantor of a mortgage.

f. "*Participating abstractor*" means an abstractor participating in the title guaranty program.

g. "*Payoff statement*" means a written statement furnished by the mortgage servicer which sets forth all of the following:

(1) The unpaid balance of the loan secured by a mortgage, including principal, interest, and any other charges properly due under or secured by the mortgage, or the amount required to be paid in order to release or partially release the mortgage.

(2) Interest on a per-day basis for an amount set forth pursuant to subparagraph (1).

(3) The address where payment is to be sent or other specific instructions for making a payment.

(4) If after payment of the unpaid balance of the loan secured by the mortgage, the mortgage continues to secure any unpaid obligation due the mortgagee or any unfunded commitment by the mortgagor to the mortgagee, the legal description of the property that will be released from the mortgage.

h. "*Real estate lender or closer*" means a person licensed to regularly lend moneys to be secured by a mortgage on real property in this state, a licensed real estate broker, a licensed attorney, or a participating abstractor.

2. *Execution of certificate of release.* A duly authorized officer or employee of the division may execute and record a certificate of release in the real property records of each county in which a mortgage is recorded as provided in this section if all of the following are satisfied:

a. The real estate lender or closer has certified in writing to the division all of the following:

(1) That the payoff statement satisfies one of the following:

(a) The statement does not indicate that the mortgage continues to secure an unpaid obligation due the mortgagee or an unfunded commitment by the mortgagor to the mortgagee.

(b) The statement contains the legal description of the property to be released from the mortgage.

(2) That payment was made in accordance with the payoff statement, including a statement as to the date the payment was received by the mortgagee or mortgage servicer, as evidenced by one or more of the following in the records of the real estate lender or closer or its agent:

(a) A bank check, certified check, escrow ac-

count check, real estate broker trust account check, or attorney trust account check that was negotiated by the mortgagee or mortgage servicer.

(b) Other documentary evidence of payment to the mortgagee or mortgage servicer.

(3) That more than thirty days have elapsed since the date the payment was sent.

b. The division determines that an effective satisfaction or release of the mortgage has not been executed and recorded within thirty days after the date payment was sent or otherwise made in accordance with a payoff statement.

c. The division, at least thirty days prior to executing the certificate of release, sends by certified mail, to the last known address of the mortgage servicer, written notice of its intention to execute and record a certificate of release pursuant to this section after expiration of the thirty-day period following the sending of such notice, including instructions to notify the division of any reason why the certificate of release should not be executed and recorded. If, prior to executing and recording the certificate of release, the division receives written notification setting forth a reason satisfactory to the division why the certificate of release should not be executed and recorded by the division, the division shall not execute and record the certificate of release.

3. *Contents.* A certificate of release executed under this section must contain substantially the information set forth as follows:

a. The name of the mortgagor; the name of the original mortgagee, and, if applicable, the mortgage servicer; the date of the mortgage; the date of recording, including the volume and page or other applicable recording information in the real property records where the mortgage is recorded, and the same information for the last recorded assignment of the mortgage.

b. A statement that the original mortgage principal was in an amount of five hundred thousand dollars or less.

c. A statement that the person executing the certificate of release is a duly authorized officer or employee of the division.

d. A statement indicating one of the following:

(1) That the mortgage servicer provided a payoff statement that was used to make payment, and that does not indicate that the mortgage continues to secure any unpaid obligation due the mortgagee or any unfunded commitment by the mortgagor to the mortgagee.

(2) A statement that the certificate is a partial release of the mortgage and the legal description of the property that will be released from the mortgage.

e. A statement that payment was made in accordance with the payoff statement, and the date the payment was received by the mortgagee or mortgage servicer, as evidenced by one or more of

the following in the records of the real estate lender or closer or its agent:

(1) A bank check, certified check, escrow account check, real estate broker trust account check, or attorney trust account check that was negotiated by the mortgagee or mortgage servicer.

(2) Other documentary evidence of payment to the mortgagee or mortgage servicer.

f. A statement that more than thirty days have elapsed since the date payment in accordance with the payoff statement was sent.

g. A statement that the division has sent the thirty-day notice required under subsection 2, paragraph "c", and that thirty days have elapsed since the date the notice was sent.

h. A statement that the division has not received written notification of any reason satisfactory to the division why the certificate of release should not be executed and recorded after the expiration of the thirty-day notice period under subsection 2, paragraph "c".

4. *Execution.* A certificate of release under this section shall be executed and acknowledged in the same manner as required by law for the execution of a deed.

5. *Effect.*

a. For purposes of a release or partial release of the mortgage, a certificate of release executed under this section that contains the information and statements required under subsection 3 is prima facie evidence of the facts contained in such release or partial release, is entitled to be recorded with the county recorder where the mortgage is recorded, operates as a release or partial release of the mortgage described in the certificate of release, and may be relied upon by any person who owns or subsequently acquires an interest in the property released from the mortgage. The county recorder shall rely upon the certificate of release to release the mortgage.

b. Recording of a wrongful or erroneous certificate of release by the division shall not relieve the mortgagor, or the mortgagor's successors or assigns on the debt, from personal liability on the loan or on other obligations secured by the mortgage.

c. In addition to any other remedy provided by law, if the division wrongfully or erroneously records a certificate of release under this section, the division is liable to the mortgagee and mortgage servicer for actual damages sustained due to the recording of the certificate of release.

d. Upon payment of a claim relating to the recording of a certificate of release, the division is subrogated to the rights of the claimant against all persons relating to the claim.

6. *Recording.* If a mortgage is recorded in more than one county and a certificate of release or partial release is recorded in one of them, a certified copy of the certificate of release may be re-

corded in another county with the same effect as the original. In all cases, the certificate of release or partial release shall be entered and indexed in the manner that a satisfaction of mortgage is entered and indexed.

7. *Prior mortgages.*

a. If the real estate lender or closer has notified the division that a mortgage has been paid in full by someone other than the real estate lender or closer, or was paid by the real estate lender or closer under a previous transaction, and an effective release has not been filed of record, the division may execute and record a certificate of release without certification by the real estate lender or closer that payment was made pursuant to a pay-off statement and the date payment was received by the mortgagee. A certificate of release filed pursuant to this subsection is subject to the requirements of subsection 2, paragraph “c”.

b. For purposes of this subsection, an effective release has not been filed of record if it appears that a mortgagee in the record chain of title to the mortgage has not, either on the mortgagee’s own behalf or by the mortgagee’s duly appointed servicer or attorney in fact as established of record by a filed servicing agreement or power of attorney, filed of record either an assignment of the mortgage to another mortgagee in the record chain of title to the mortgage or a release of the mortgagee’s interest in the mortgage. For the purposes of this subsection and subsection 2, paragraph “c”, “mortgage servicer” includes a mortgagee for which an effective release has not been filed of record as provided in this paragraph.

8. *Application.* This section applies only to a mortgage in an original principal amount of five hundred thousand dollars or less.

2005 Acts, ch 26, §1, 2

Subsection 1, NEW paragraph f and former paragraph f redesignated as

g

Subsection 1, former paragraph g amended and redesignated as h

16.105 Security for bonds — reserve funds — validity of pledge — nonliability — irrevocable contracts.

1. The authority may provide in the resolution authorizing the issuance of its bonds or notes for the Iowa economic development bond bank program that the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the bonds or notes are payable exclusively from any of the following:

a. The income and receipts or other money derived from the projects financed with the proceeds of the bonds or notes.

b. The income and receipts or other money derived from designated projects whether or not the projects are financed in whole or in part with the proceeds of the bonds or notes.

c. The authority’s income and receipts of other assets generally, or a designated part or parts of them.

2. For the purpose of securing one or more is-

ues of its bonds or notes, the authority may establish one or more special funds, called “*capital reserve funds*”. The authority may pay into the capital reserve funds the proceeds of the sale of its bonds or notes and other money which may be made available to the authority from other sources for the purposes of the capital reserve funds. Except as provided in this section, money in a capital reserve fund shall be used only as required for any of the following:

a. The payment of the principal of and interest on bonds or notes or of the sinking fund payments with respect to those bonds or notes.

b. The purchase or redemption of the bonds or notes.

c. The payment of a redemption premium required to be paid when the bonds or notes are redeemed before maturity.

However, money in a capital reserve fund shall not be withdrawn if the withdrawal would reduce the amount in the capital reserve fund to less than the capital reserve fund requirement, except for the purpose of making payment, when due, of principal, interest, redemption premiums on the bonds or notes, and making sinking fund payments when other money pledged to the payment of the bonds or notes is not available for the payments. Income or interest earned by, or increment to, a capital reserve fund from the investment of all or part of the fund may be transferred by the authority to other funds or accounts of the authority if the transfer does not reduce the amount of the capital reserve fund below the capital reserve fund requirement.

3. If the authority decides to issue bonds or notes secured by a capital reserve fund, the bonds or notes shall not be issued if the amount in the capital reserve fund is less than the capital reserve fund requirement, unless at the time of issuance of the bonds or notes the authority deposits in the capital reserve fund from the proceeds of the bonds or notes to be issued or from other sources, an amount which, together with the amount then in the fund, is not less than the capital reserve fund requirement.

4. In computing the amount of a capital reserve fund for the purpose of this section, securities in which all or a portion of the fund is invested shall be valued by a reasonable method established by the authority by resolution. Valuation shall include the amount of interest earned or accrued as of the date of valuation.

5. In this section, “*capital reserve fund requirement*” means the amount required to be on deposit in the capital reserve fund as of the date of computation as determined by resolution of the authority.

6. To assure maintenance of the capital reserve funds, the chairperson of the authority shall, on or before July 1 of each calendar year, make and deliver to the governor the chairperson’s certifi-

cate stating the sum, if any, required to restore each capital reserve fund to the capital reserve fund requirement for that fund. Within thirty days after the beginning of the session of the general assembly next following the delivery of the certificate, the governor may submit to both houses printed copies of a budget including the sum, if any, required to restore each capital reserve fund to the capital reserve fund requirement for that fund. Any sums appropriated by the general assembly and paid to the authority pursuant to this section shall be deposited by the authority in the applicable capital reserve fund.

7. All amounts paid to the authority by the state pursuant to this section shall be considered advances by the state to the authority and, subject to the rights of the holders of any bonds or notes of the authority that have previously been issued or will be issued, shall be repaid to the state without interest from all available operating revenues of the authority in excess of amounts required for the payment of bonds, notes, or obligations of the authority, the capital reserve fund, and operating expenses.

8. If any amount deposited in a capital reserve fund is withdrawn for payment of principal, premium, or interest on the bonds or notes or sinking fund payments with respect to bonds or notes thus reducing the amount of that fund to less than the capital reserve fund requirement, the authority shall immediately notify the general assembly of this event and shall take steps to restore the capital reserve fund to the capital reserve fund requirement for that fund from any amounts designated as being available for such purpose.

9. The authority may establish reserve funds, other than capital reserve funds, to secure one or more issues of its bonds or notes. The authority may deposit in a reserve fund established under this subsection the proceeds of the sale of its bonds or notes and other money which is made available from any other source. The authority may allow a reserve fund established under this subsection to be depleted without complying with subsection 6 or subsection 8.

10. It is the intention of the general assembly that a pledge made in respect of bonds or notes shall be valid and binding from the time the pledge is made, that the money or property so pledged and received after the pledge by the authority shall immediately be subject to the lien of the pledge without physical delivery or further act, and that the lien of the pledge shall be valid and binding as against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise against the authority whether or not the parties have notice of the lien. Neither the resolution, trust agreement, nor any other instrument by which a pledge is created needs to be recorded or filed under the Iowa uniform commercial code, chapter 554, to be valid, binding, or effective against the parties.

11. Neither the members of the authority nor

a person executing the bonds or notes are liable personally on the bonds or notes or are subject to personal liability or accountability by reason of the issuance of the bonds or notes.

12. The bonds or notes issued by the authority are not an indebtedness or other liability of the state or of a political subdivision of the state, except the authority, and are payable solely from the income and receipts or other funds or property of the authority which are designated in the resolution of the authority authorizing the issuance of the bonds or notes as being available as security for bonds or notes. The authority shall not pledge the faith or credit of the state or of a political subdivision of the state, except the authority, to the payment of a bond or note. The issuance of a bond or note by the authority does not directly, indirectly, or contingently obligate the state or a political subdivision of the state to apply money from, or levy or pledge any form of taxation whatever to the payment of the bond or note.

13. The state pledges to and agrees with the holders of bonds or notes issued under the Iowa economic development bond bank program, that the state will not limit or alter the rights and powers vested in the authority to fulfill the terms of a contract made by the authority with respect to the bonds or notes, or in any way impair the rights and remedies of the holders until the bonds and notes, together with the interest on them including interest on unpaid installments of interest, and all costs and expenses in connection with an action or proceeding by or on behalf of the holders, are fully met and discharged. The authority is authorized to include this pledge and agreement of the state, as it refers to holders of bonds or notes of the authority, in a contract with the holders.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §13
Subsection 10 amended

16.177 Prison infrastructure revenue bonds.

1. The authority is authorized to issue its bonds to provide prison infrastructure financing as provided in this section. The bonds may only be issued to finance projects which have been approved for financing by the general assembly. Bonds may be issued in order to fund the construction and equipping of a project or projects, the payment of interest on the bonds, the establishment of reserves to secure the bonds, the costs of issuance of the bonds and other expenditures incident to or necessary or convenient to carry out the bond issue. The bonds are investment securities and negotiable instruments within the meaning of and for the purposes of the uniform commercial code, chapter 554.

2. The department of corrections is authorized to pledge amounts in the Iowa prison infrastructure fund established under section 602.8108A as security for the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the bonds. Bonds is-

sued under this section are payable solely and only out of the moneys, assets, or revenues of the fund, all of which may be deposited with trustees or depositories in accordance with bond or security documents, and are not an indebtedness of this state or the authority, or a charge against the general credit or general fund of the state or the authority, and the state shall not be liable for the bonds except from amounts on deposit in the fund. Bonds issued under this section shall contain a statement that the bonds do not constitute an indebtedness of the state or the authority.

3. The proceeds of bonds issued by the authority and not required for immediate disbursement may be deposited with a trustee or depository as provided in the bond documents and invested in any investment approved by the authority and specified in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument pursuant to which the bonds are issued without regard to any limitation otherwise provided by law.

4. The bonds shall be:

a. In a form, issued in denominations, executed in a manner, and payable over terms and with rights of redemption, and be subject to such other terms and conditions as prescribed in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance.

b. Negotiable instruments under the laws of the state and may be sold at prices, at public or private sale, and in a manner, as prescribed by the authority. Chapters 73A, 74, 74A, and 75 do not apply to the sale or issuance of the bonds.

c. Subject to the terms, conditions, and covenants providing for the payment of the principal, redemption premiums, if any, interest, and other terms, conditions, covenants, and protective provisions safeguarding payment, not inconsistent with this chapter and as determined by the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance.

5. The bonds are securities in which public officers and bodies of this state, political subdivisions of this state, insurance companies and associations and other persons carrying on an insurance business, banks, trust companies, savings associations, savings and loan associations, and investment companies, administrators, guardians, executors, trustees, and other fiduciaries, and other persons authorized to invest in bonds or other obligations of the state, may properly and legally invest funds, including capital, in their control or belonging to them.

6. Bonds must be authorized by a trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument of the authority. However, a trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing the issuance of bonds may delegate to an officer of the issuer the power to negotiate and fix the details of an issue of bonds.

7. Neither the resolution or trust agreement,

nor any other instrument by which a pledge is created is required to be recorded or filed under the uniform commercial code, chapter 554, to be valid, binding, or effective.

8. Bonds issued under this section are declared to be issued for an essential public and governmental purpose and all bonds issued under this section shall be exempt from taxation by the state of Iowa and the interest on the bonds shall be exempt from the state income tax and the state inheritance and estate tax.

9. The authority shall cooperate with the department of corrections in the implementation of this section.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §14
Subsections 1 and 7 amended

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING REVOLVING LOAN PROGRAM FUND

16.184 Transitional housing revolving loan program fund.

1. A transitional housing revolving loan program fund is created within the authority to further the availability of affordable housing for parents that are reuniting with their children while completing or participating in substance abuse treatment. The moneys in the fund are annually appropriated to the authority to be used for the development and operation of a revolving loan program to provide financing to construct affordable transitional housing, including through new construction or acquisition and rehabilitation of existing housing. The housing provided shall be geographically located in close proximity to licensed substance abuse treatment programs. Preference in funding shall be given to projects that reunite mothers with the mothers' children.

2. Moneys transferred by the authority for deposit in the transitional housing revolving loan program fund, moneys appropriated to the transitional housing revolving loan program, and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the authority for placement in the fund shall be deposited in the fund. Additionally, payment of interest, recaptures of awards, and other repayments to the transitional housing revolving loan program fund shall be credited to the fund. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the transitional housing revolving loan program fund shall be credited to the fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys that remain unencumbered or unobligated at the close of the fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain available for the same purpose in the succeeding fiscal year.

3. The authority shall annually allocate moneys available in the transitional housing revolving loan program fund for the development of affordable transitional housing for parents that are reuniting with the parents' children while complet-

ing or participating in substance abuse treatment. The authority shall develop a joint application process for the allocation of federal low-income housing tax credits and the funds available under this section. Moneys allocated to such projects may be in the form of loans, grants, or a combination of loans and grants.

4. The authority shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this section.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §55
NEW section

16.185 and 16.186 Repealed by 94 Acts, ch 1155, § 7.

CHAPTER 17A

IOWA ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT

17A.1 Citation and statement of purpose.

1. This chapter may be cited as the “*Iowa Administrative Procedure Act*”.

2. This chapter is intended to provide a minimum procedural code for the operation of all state agencies when they take action affecting the rights and duties of the public. Nothing in this chapter is meant to discourage agencies from adopting procedures providing greater protections to the public or conferring additional rights upon the public; and save for express provisions of this chapter to the contrary, nothing in this chapter is meant to abrogate in whole or in part any statute prescribing procedural duties for an agency which are greater than or in addition to those provided here. This chapter is meant to apply to all rulemaking and contested case proceedings and all suits for the judicial review of agency action that are not specifically excluded from this chapter or some portion thereof by its express terms or by the express terms of another chapter.

The purposes of this chapter are: To provide legislative oversight of powers and duties delegated to administrative agencies; to increase public accountability of administrative agencies; to simplify government by assuring a uniform minimum procedure to which all agencies will be held in the conduct of their most important functions; to increase public access to governmental information; to increase public participation in the formulation of administrative rules; to increase the fairness of agencies in their conduct of contested case proceedings; and to simplify the process of judicial review of agency action as well as increase its ease and availability. In accomplishing its objectives, the intention of this chapter is to strike a fair balance between these purposes and the need for efficient, economical and effective government administration. The chapter is not meant to alter the substantive rights of any person or agency. Its

impact is limited to procedural rights with the expectation that better substantive results will be achieved in the everyday conduct of state government by improving the process by which those results are attained.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §15
Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

17A.23 Construction.

Except as expressly provided otherwise by this chapter or by another statute referring to this chapter by name, the rights created and the requirements imposed by this chapter shall be in addition to those created or imposed by every other statute in existence on July 1, 1975, or enacted after that date. If any other statute in existence on July 1, 1975, or enacted after that date diminishes a right conferred upon a person by this chapter or diminishes a requirement imposed upon an agency by this chapter, this chapter shall take precedence unless the other statute expressly provides that it shall take precedence over all or some specified portion of this named chapter.

This chapter shall be construed broadly to effectuate its purposes. This chapter shall also be construed to apply to all agencies not expressly exempted by this chapter or by another statute specifically referring to this chapter by name; and except as to proceedings in process on July 1, 1975, this chapter shall be construed to apply to all covered agency proceedings and all agency action not expressly exempted by this chapter or by another statute specifically referring to this chapter by name.

An agency shall have only that authority or discretion delegated to or conferred upon the agency by law and shall not expand or enlarge its authority or discretion beyond the powers delegated to or conferred upon the agency.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §16
Unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

CHAPTER 18A

CAPITOL PLANNING

18A.11 Friends of capitol hill — authorized corporation.

1. The friends of capitol hill corporation shall be incorporated under chapter 504. The corporation shall be organized and operated for the preservation, restoration, and public use of the Iowa state capitol building, and for related charitable, cultural, and educational purposes.

The corporation shall not be regarded as a state agency and a state official or employee, acting in the official's or employee's official capacity, shall not be an incorporator of the corporation.

2. The membership of the board of directors of the corporation shall be determined in accordance with the articles of incorporation of the corpora-

tion and shall include at least one member from each of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government, in addition to public members. Members of the board shall not be entitled in the performance of their duties to either a per diem or expenses.

3. In addition to the powers conferred on the board under chapter 504, the board may accept contributions, including but not limited to appropriations, gifts, grants, loans, services, or other aid or assistance from public or private entities.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191

Chapter 504A references stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191

Code editor directive applied

CHAPTER 21

OFFICIAL MEETINGS OPEN TO PUBLIC (OPEN MEETINGS)

21.6 Enforcement.

1. The remedies provided by this section against state governmental bodies shall be in addition to those provided by section 17A.19. Any aggrieved person, taxpayer to, or citizen of, the state of Iowa, or the attorney general or county attorney, may seek judicial enforcement of the requirements of this chapter. Suits to enforce this chapter shall be brought in the district court for the county in which the governmental body has its principal place of business.

2. Once a party seeking judicial enforcement of this chapter demonstrates to the court that the body in question is subject to the requirements of this chapter and has held a closed session, the burden of going forward shall be on the body and its members to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

3. Upon a finding by a preponderance of the evidence that a governmental body has violated any provision of this chapter, a court:

a. Shall assess each member of the governmental body who participated in its violation damages in the amount of not more than five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars. These damages shall be paid by the court imposing it to the state of Iowa, if the body in question is a state governmental body, or to the local government involved if the body in question is a local governmental body. A member of a governmental body found to have violated this chapter shall not be assessed such damages if that member proves that the member did any of the following:

(1) Voted against the closed session.

(2) Had good reason to believe and in good faith believed facts which, if true, would have indicated compliance with all the requirements of this chapter.

(3) Reasonably relied upon a decision of a court or a formal opinion of the attorney general or the attorney for the governmental body.

b. Shall order the payment of all costs and reasonable attorney fees in the trial and appellate courts to any party successfully establishing a violation of this chapter. The costs and fees shall be paid by those members of the governmental body who are assessed damages under paragraph "a". If no such members exist because they have a lawful defense under that paragraph to the imposition of such damages, the costs and fees shall be paid to the successful party from the budget of the offending governmental body or its parent.

c. Shall void any action taken in violation of this chapter, if the suit for enforcement of this chapter is brought within six months of the violation and the court finds under the facts of the particular case that the public interest in the enforcement of the policy of this chapter outweighs the public interest in sustaining the validity of the action taken in the closed session. This paragraph shall not apply to an action taken regarding the issuance of bonds or other evidence of indebtedness of a governmental body if a public hearing, election or public sale has been held regarding the bonds or evidence of indebtedness.

d. Shall issue an order removing a member of

a governmental body from office if that member has engaged in a prior violation of this chapter for which damages were assessed against the member during the member's term.

e. May issue a mandatory injunction punishable by civil contempt ordering the members of the offending governmental body to refrain for one year from any future violations of this chapter.

4. Ignorance of the legal requirements of this chapter shall be no defense to an enforcement proceeding brought under this section. A governmen-

tal body which is in doubt about the legality of closing a particular meeting is authorized to bring suit at the expense of that governmental body in the district court of the county of the governmental body's principal place of business to ascertain the propriety of any such action, or seek a formal opinion of the attorney general or an attorney for the governmental body.

2005 Acts, ch 99, §1
Subsection 3, paragraph d amended

CHAPTER 22

EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC RECORDS (OPEN RECORDS)

22.1 Definitions.

1. The term "*government body*" means this state, or any county, city, township, school corporation, political subdivision, tax-supported district, nonprofit corporation other than a fair conducting a fair event as provided in chapter 174, whose facilities or indebtedness are supported in whole or in part with property tax revenue and which is licensed to conduct pari-mutuel wagering pursuant to chapter 99D, or other entity of this state, or any branch, department, board, bureau, commission, council, committee, official, or officer of any of the foregoing or any employee delegated the responsibility for implementing the requirements of this chapter.

2. The term "*lawful custodian*" means the government body currently in physical possession of the public record. The custodian of a public record in the physical possession of persons outside a government body is the government body owning that record. The records relating to the investment of public funds are the property of the public body responsible for the public funds. Each government body shall delegate to particular officials or employees of that government body the responsibility for implementing the requirements of this chapter and shall publicly announce the particular officials or employees to whom responsibility for implementing the requirements of this chapter has been delegated. "*Lawful custodian*" does not mean an automated data processing unit of a public body if the data processing unit holds the records solely as the agent of another public body, nor does it mean a unit which holds the records of other public bodies solely for storage.

3. As used in this chapter, "*public records*" includes all records, documents, tape, or other information, stored or preserved in any medium, of or belonging to this state or any county, city, township, school corporation, political subdivision, nonprofit corporation other than a fair conducting a fair event as provided in chapter 174, whose fa-

ilities or indebtedness are supported in whole or in part with property tax revenue and which is licensed to conduct pari-mutuel wagering pursuant to chapter 99D, or tax-supported district in this state, or any branch, department, board, bureau, commission, council, or committee of any of the foregoing.

"*Public records*" also includes all records relating to the investment of public funds including but not limited to investment policies, instructions, trading orders, or contracts, whether in the custody of the public body responsible for the public funds or a fiduciary or other third party.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §15, 126
2005 amendment to subsection 3 applies retroactively on and after July 1, 2004; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §126
Subsection 3, NEW unnumbered paragraph 2

22.3 Supervision — fees.

1. The examination and copying of public records shall be done under the supervision of the lawful custodian of the records or the custodian's authorized designee. The lawful custodian shall not require the physical presence of a person requesting or receiving a copy of a public record and shall fulfill requests for a copy of a public record received in writing, by telephone, or by electronic means. Fulfillment of a request for a copy of a public record may be contingent upon receipt of payment of expenses to be incurred in fulfilling the request and such estimated expenses shall be communicated to the requester upon receipt of the request. The lawful custodian may adopt and enforce reasonable rules regarding the examination and copying of the records and the protection of the records against damage or disorganization. The lawful custodian shall provide a suitable place for the examination and copying of the records, but if it is impracticable to do the examination and copying of the records in the office of the lawful custodian, the person desiring to examine or copy shall pay any necessary expenses of providing a place for the work.

2. All expenses of the work shall be paid by the person desiring to examine or copy. The lawful custodian may charge a reasonable fee for the services of the lawful custodian or the custodian's authorized designee in supervising the examination and copying of the records during the work. If copy equipment is available at the office of the lawful custodian of any public records, the lawful custodian shall provide any person a reasonable number of copies of any public record in the custody of the office upon the payment of a fee. The fee for the copying service as determined by the lawful custodian shall not exceed the actual cost of providing the service. Actual costs shall include only those expenses directly attributable to supervising the examination of and making and providing copies of public records. Actual costs shall not include charges for ordinary expenses or costs such as employment benefits, depreciation, maintenance, electricity, or insurance associated with the administration of the office of the lawful custodian.

2005 Acts, ch 103, §1
Section amended

22.7 Confidential records.

The following public records shall be kept confidential, unless otherwise ordered by a court, by the lawful custodian of the records, or by another person duly authorized to release such information:

1. Personal information in records regarding a student, prospective student, or former student maintained, created, collected or assembled by or for a school corporation or educational institution maintaining such records. This subsection shall not be construed to prohibit a postsecondary education institution from disclosing to a parent or guardian information regarding a violation of a federal, state, or local law, or institutional rule or policy governing the use or possession of alcohol or a controlled substance if the child is under the age of twenty-one years and the institution determines that the student committed a disciplinary violation with respect to the use or possession of alcohol or a controlled substance regardless of whether that information is contained in the student's education records.

2. Hospital records, medical records, and professional counselor records of the condition, diagnosis, care, or treatment of a patient or former patient or a counselee or former counselee, including outpatient. However, confidential communications between a crime victim and the victim's counselor are not subject to disclosure except as provided in section 915.20A. However, the Iowa department of public health shall adopt rules which provide for the sharing of information among agencies and providers concerning the maternal and child health program including but not limited to the statewide child immunization information system, while maintaining an individual's confidentiality.

3. Trade secrets which are recognized and protected as such by law.

4. Records which represent and constitute the work product of an attorney, which are related to litigation or claim made by or against a public body.

5. Peace officers' investigative reports, except where disclosure is authorized elsewhere in this Code. However, the date, time, specific location, and immediate facts and circumstances surrounding a crime or incident shall not be kept confidential under this section, except in those unusual circumstances where disclosure would plainly and seriously jeopardize an investigation or pose a clear and present danger to the safety of an individual.

6. Reports to governmental agencies which, if released, would give advantage to competitors and serve no public purpose.

7. Appraisals or appraisal information concerning the purchase of real or personal property for public purposes, prior to public announcement of a project.

8. Iowa department of economic development information on an industrial prospect with which the department is currently negotiating.

9. Criminal identification files of law enforcement agencies. However, records of current and prior arrests and criminal history data shall be public records.

10. Personal information in confidential personnel records of the military division of the department of public defense of the state.

11. Personal information in confidential personnel records of public bodies including but not limited to cities, boards of supervisors and school districts.

12. Financial statements submitted to the department of agriculture and land stewardship pursuant to chapter 203 or chapter 203C, by or on behalf of a licensed grain dealer or warehouse operator or by an applicant for a grain dealer license or warehouse license.

13. The records of a library which, by themselves or when examined with other public records, would reveal the identity of the library patron checking out or requesting an item or information from the library. The records shall be released to a criminal or juvenile justice agency only pursuant to an investigation of a particular person or organization suspected of committing a known crime. The records shall be released only upon a judicial determination that a rational connection exists between the requested release of information and a legitimate end and that the need for the information is cogent and compelling.

14. The material of a library, museum or archive which has been contributed by a private person to the extent of any limitation that is a condition of the contribution.

15. Information concerning the procedures to

be used to control disturbances at adult correctional institutions. Such information shall also be exempt from public inspection under section 17A.3. As used in this subsection disturbance means a riot or a condition that can reasonably be expected to cause a riot.

16. Information in a report to the Iowa department of public health, to a local board of health, or to a local health department, which identifies a person infected with a reportable disease.

17. Records of identity of owners of public bonds or obligations maintained as provided in section 76.10 or by the issuer of the public bonds or obligations. However, the issuer of the public bonds or obligations and a state or federal agency shall have the right of access to the records.

18. Communications not required by law, rule, procedure, or contract that are made to a government body or to any of its employees by identified persons outside of government, to the extent that the government body receiving those communications from such persons outside of government could reasonably believe that those persons would be discouraged from making them to that government body if they were available for general public examination. As used in this subsection, "*persons outside of government*" does not include persons or employees of persons who are communicating with respect to a consulting or contractual relationship with a government body or who are communicating with a government body with whom an arrangement for compensation exists. Notwithstanding this provision:

a. The communication is a public record to the extent that the person outside of government making that communication consents to its treatment as a public record.

b. Information contained in the communication is a public record to the extent that it can be disclosed without directly or indirectly indicating the identity of the person outside of government making it or enabling others to ascertain the identity of that person.

c. Information contained in the communication is a public record to the extent that it indicates the date, time, specific location, and immediate facts and circumstances surrounding the occurrence of a crime or other illegal act, except to the extent that its disclosure would plainly and seriously jeopardize a continuing investigation or pose a clear and present danger to the safety of any person. In any action challenging the failure of the lawful custodian to disclose any particular information of the kind enumerated in this paragraph, the burden of proof is on the lawful custodian to demonstrate that the disclosure of that information would jeopardize such an investigation or would pose such a clear and present danger.

19. Examinations, including but not limited to cognitive and psychological examinations for law enforcement officer candidates administered by or on behalf of a governmental body, to the extent

that their disclosure could reasonably be believed by the custodian to interfere with the accomplishment of the objectives for which they are administered.

20. Information concerning the nature and location of any archaeological resource or site if, in the opinion of the state archaeologist, disclosure of the information will result in unreasonable risk of damage to or loss of the resource or site where the resource is located. This subsection shall not be construed to interfere with the responsibilities of the federal government or the state historic preservation officer pertaining to access, disclosure, and use of archaeological site records.

21. Information concerning the nature and location of any ecologically sensitive resource or site if, in the opinion of the director of the department of natural resources after consultation with the state ecologist, disclosure of the information will result in unreasonable risk of damage to or loss of the resource or site where the resource is located. This subsection shall not be construed to interfere with the responsibilities of the federal government or the director of the department of natural resources and the state ecologist pertaining to access, disclosure, and use of the ecologically sensitive site records.

22. Reports or recommendations of the Iowa insurance guaranty association filed or made pursuant to section 515B.10, subsection 1, paragraph "a", subparagraph (2).

23. Information or reports collected or submitted pursuant to section 508C.12, subsections 3 and 5, and section 508C.13, subsection 2, except to the extent that release is permitted under those sections.

24. Records of purchases of alcoholic liquor from the alcoholic beverages division of the department of commerce which would reveal purchases made by an individual class "E" liquor control licensee. However, the records may be revealed for law enforcement purposes or for the collection of payments due the division pursuant to section 123.24.

25. Financial information, which if released would give advantage to competitors and serve no public purpose, relating to commercial operations conducted or intended to be conducted by a person submitting records containing the information to the department of agriculture and land stewardship for the purpose of obtaining assistance in business planning.

26. Applications, investigation reports, and case records of persons applying for county general assistance pursuant to section 252.25.

27. Marketing and advertising budget and strategy of a nonprofit corporation which is subject to this chapter. However, this exemption does not apply to salaries or benefits of employees who are employed by the nonprofit corporation to handle the marketing and advertising responsibilities.

28. The information contained in records of the centralized employee registry created in chapter 252G, except to the extent that disclosure is authorized pursuant to chapter 252G.

29. Records and information obtained or held by independent special counsel during the course of an investigation conducted pursuant to section 68B.31A. Information that is disclosed to a legislative ethics committee subsequent to a determination of probable cause by independent special counsel and made pursuant to section 68B.31 is not a confidential record unless otherwise provided by law.

30. Information contained in a declaration of paternity completed and filed with the state registrar of vital statistics pursuant to section 144.12A, except to the extent that the information may be provided to persons in accordance with section 144.12A.

31. Memoranda, work products, and case files of a mediator and all other confidential communications in the possession of a mediator, as provided in chapters 86 and 216. Information in these confidential communications is subject to disclosure only as provided in sections 86.44 and 216.15B, notwithstanding any other contrary provision of this chapter.

32. Social security numbers of the owners of unclaimed property reported to the treasurer of state pursuant to section 556.11, subsection 2, included on claim forms filed with the treasurer of state pursuant to section 556.19, included in outdated warrant reports received by the treasurer of state pursuant to section 25.2, or stored in record systems maintained by the treasurer of state for purposes of administering chapter 556, or social security numbers of payees included on state warrants included in records systems maintained by the department of administrative services for the purpose of documenting and tracking outdated warrants pursuant to section 25.2.

33. Data processing software, as defined in section 22.3A, which is developed by a government body.

34. A record required under the Iowa financial transaction reporting Act listed in section 529.2, subsection 9.

35. Records of the Iowa department of public health pertaining to participants in the gambling treatment program except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

36. Records of a law enforcement agency or the state department of transportation regarding the issuance of a driver's license under section 321.189A.

37. Mediation communications as defined in section 679C.102, except written mediation agreements that resulted from a mediation which are signed on behalf of a governing body. However, confidentiality of mediation communications re-

sulting from mediation conducted pursuant to chapter 216 shall be governed by chapter 216.

38. *a.* Records containing information that would disclose, or might lead to the disclosure of, private keys used in an electronic signature or other similar technologies as provided in chapter 554D.

b. Records which if disclosed might jeopardize the security of an electronic transaction pursuant to chapter 554D.

39. Information revealing the identity of a packer or a person who sells livestock to a packer as reported to the department of agriculture and land stewardship pursuant to section 202A.2.

40. The portion of a record request that contains an internet protocol number which identifies the computer from which a person requests a record, whether the person using such computer makes the request through the lowAccess network or directly to a lawful custodian. However, such record may be released with the express written consent of the person requesting the record.

41. Medical examiner records and reports, including preliminary reports, investigative reports, and autopsy reports. However, medical examiner records and reports shall be released to a law enforcement agency that is investigating the death, upon the request of the law enforcement agency, and autopsy reports shall be released to the decedent's immediate next of kin upon the request of the decedent's immediate next of kin unless disclosure to the decedent's immediate next of kin would jeopardize an investigation or pose a clear and present danger to the public safety or the safety of an individual. Information regarding the cause and manner of death shall not be kept confidential under this subsection unless disclosure would jeopardize an investigation or pose a clear and present danger to the public safety or the safety of an individual.

42. Information obtained by the commissioner of insurance in the course of an investigation as provided in section 523C.23.

43. Information obtained by the commissioner of insurance pursuant to section 502.607.

44. Information concerning security procedures or emergency preparedness information regarding a school corporation if disclosure could reasonably be expected to jeopardize student, staff, or visitor safety. This subsection is repealed effective June 30, 2007.

45. Information provided to the court and state public defender pursuant to section 13B.4, subsection 5; section 814.11, subsection 6; or section 815.10, subsection 5.

46. Records of a public airport, municipal corporation, municipal utility, jointly owned municipal utility, or rural water district organized under chapter 357A, where disclosure could reasonably be expected to jeopardize the security or the public

health and safety of the citizens served by a public airport, municipal corporation, municipal utility, jointly owned municipal utility, or rural water district organized under chapter 357A. Such records include but are not limited to vulnerability assessments and information included within such vulnerability assessments; architectural, engineering, or construction diagrams; drawings, plans, or records pertaining to security measures such as security and response plans, security codes and combinations, passwords, passes, keys, or security or response procedures; emergency response protocols; and records disclosing the configuration of critical systems or infrastructures of a public airport, municipal corporation, municipal utility, jointly owned municipal utility, or rural water district organized under chapter 357A. This subsection is repealed effective June 30, 2007.

47. The critical asset protection plan or any part of the plan prepared pursuant to section 29C.8 and any information held by the homeland security and emergency management division that was supplied to the division by a public or private agency or organization and used in the development of the critical asset protection plan to include, but not be limited to, surveys, lists, maps, or photographs. However, the administrator shall make the list of assets available for examination by any person. A person wishing to examine the list of assets shall make a written request to the administrator on a form approved by the administrator. The list of assets may be viewed at the division's offices during normal working hours. The list of assets shall not be copied in any manner. Communications and asset information not required by law, rule, or procedure that are provided to the administrator by persons outside of government and for which the administrator has signed a nondisclosure agreement are exempt from public disclosures. The homeland security and emergency management division may provide all or part of the critical asset plan to federal, state, or local governmental agencies which have emergency planning or response functions if the administrator is satisfied that the need to know and intended use are reasonable. An agency receiving critical asset protection plan information from the division shall not disseminate the information without prior approval of the administrator.

48. Military personnel records recorded by the county recorder pursuant to section 331.608.

49. A report regarding interest held in agricultural land required to be filed pursuant to chapter 10B.

50. Sex offender registry records under chapter 692A, except as provided in section 692A.13.

51. Confidential information, as defined in section 86.45, subsection 1, filed with the workers' compensation commissioner.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §16; 2005 Acts, ch 68, §2; 2005 Acts, ch 168, §§ 23
Future repeal of subsection 39 if substantially similar federal legislation or regulation is implemented; finding and order by secretary of agriculture;

99 Acts, ch 88, §11
Subsection 37 amended
Subsection 38, paragraph a amended
NEW subsection 51

22.10 Civil enforcement.

1. The rights and remedies provided by this section are in addition to any rights and remedies provided by section 17A.19. Any aggrieved person, any taxpayer to or citizen of the state of Iowa, or the attorney general or any county attorney, may seek judicial enforcement of the requirements of this chapter in an action brought against the lawful custodian and any other persons who would be appropriate defendants under the circumstances. Suits to enforce this chapter shall be brought in the district court for the county in which the lawful custodian has its principal place of business.

2. Once a party seeking judicial enforcement of this chapter demonstrates to the court that the defendant is subject to the requirements of this chapter, that the records in question are government records, and that the defendant refused to make those government records available for examination and copying by the plaintiff, the burden of going forward shall be on the defendant to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

3. Upon a finding by a preponderance of the evidence that a lawful custodian has violated any provision of this chapter, a court:

a. Shall issue an injunction punishable by civil contempt ordering the offending lawful custodian and other appropriate persons to comply with the requirements of this chapter in the case before it and, if appropriate, may order the lawful custodian and other appropriate persons to refrain for one year from any future violations of this chapter.

b. Shall assess the persons who participated in its violation damages in the amount of not more than five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars. These damages shall be paid by the court imposing them to the state of Iowa if the body in question is a state government body, or to the local government involved if the body in question is a local government body. A person found to have violated this chapter shall not be assessed such damages if that person proves that the person either voted against the action violating this chapter, refused to participate in the action violating this chapter, or engaged in reasonable efforts under the circumstances to resist or prevent the action in violation of this chapter; had good reason to believe and in good faith believed facts which, if true, would have indicated compliance with the requirements of this chapter; or reasonably relied upon a decision of a court or an opinion of the attorney general or the attorney for the government body.

c. Shall order the payment of all costs and reasonable attorney fees, including appellate attor-

ney fees, to any plaintiff successfully establishing a violation of this chapter in the action brought under this section. The costs and fees shall be paid by the particular persons who were assessed damages under paragraph “b” of this subsection. If no such persons exist because they have a lawful defense under that paragraph to the imposition of such damages, the costs and fees shall be paid to the successful plaintiff from the budget of the offending government body or its parent.

d. Shall issue an order removing a person from office if that person has engaged in a prior violation of this chapter for which damages were assessed against the person during the person’s term.

4. Ignorance of the legal requirements of this chapter is not a defense to an enforcement pro-

ceeding brought under this section. A lawful custodian or its designee in doubt about the legality of allowing the examination or copying or refusing to allow the examination or copying of a government record is authorized to bring suit at the expense of that government body in the district court of the county of the lawful custodian’s principal place of business, or to seek an opinion of the attorney general or the attorney for the lawful custodian, to ascertain the legality of any such action.

5. Judicial enforcement under this section does not preclude a criminal prosecution under section 22.6 or any other applicable criminal provision.

2005 Acts, ch 99, §2
Subsection 3, paragraph d amended

CHAPTER 28

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT ACT

28.1 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Community empowerment area*” means a geographic area designated in accordance with this chapter.

2. “*Community empowerment area board*” or “*community board*” means the board for a community empowerment area created in accordance with this chapter.

3. “*Decategorization project*” means a decategorization of child welfare and juvenile justice funding project operated under section 232.188.

4. “*Early care*”, “*early care services*”, or “*early care system*” means the programs, services, support, or other assistance made available to a parent or other person who is involved with addressing the health and education needs of a child from birth through age five. “*Early care*”, “*early care services*”, or “*early care system*” includes but is not limited to public and private efforts and formal and informal settings.

5. “*Innovation zone*” means a local jurisdiction implementing an innovation zone plan in accordance with section 8A.2, Code 1997.

6. “*Iowa empowerment board*” or “*Iowa board*” means the Iowa empowerment board created in section 28.3.

2005 Acts, ch 148, §1
NEW subsection 4 and former subsections 4 and 5 renumbered as 5 and 6

28.2 Purpose and scope.

1. The purpose of creating the community empowerment initiative is to empower individuals and their communities to achieve desired results for improving the quality of life in the communities in this state. It is expected that the empower-

ment of individuals will strengthen the individuals’ sense of responsibility for their neighbors and promote partnerships in order for all to succeed. It is believed that the desired results identified by individuals and their communities, with the support of the state, will be achieved as individuals, governments, and agencies work collaboratively within communities. It is believed that local individuals in local communities working together will identify and implement the best means for attaining the desired results for themselves and their neighbors. The role of the Iowa empowerment board, the state, and local governments is to support and facilitate growth of individual and community responsibility in place of the directive role that the public has come to expect of government.

2. It is intended that through the community empowerment initiative, by June 30, 2005, every community in Iowa will have developed the capacity and commitment for using local decision making to achieve the following initial set of desired results:

- a. Healthy children.
- b. Children ready to succeed in school.
- c. Safe and supportive communities.
- d. Secure and nurturing families.
- e. Secure and nurturing child care environments.

3. To achieve the initial set of desired results, the initiative’s primary focus shall first be on the efforts of the state and communities to work together to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of early care, education, health, and human services provided to families with children from birth through age five years.

4. It is anticipated that the scope of the initia-

tive will expand as additional desired results are identified and agreed upon by communities and the state. It is the intent of the general assembly to identify from time to time the additional desired results in statute.

2005 Acts, ch 148, §2
Subsection 3 amended

28.3 Iowa empowerment board created.

1. An Iowa empowerment board is created to facilitate state and community efforts involving community empowerment areas, including strategic planning, funding identification, and guidance, and to promote collaboration among state and local early care, education, health, and human services programs.

2. The Iowa board shall consist of eighteen voting members with thirteen citizen members and five state agency members. The five state agency members shall be the directors of the following departments: economic development, education, human rights, human services, and public health. The thirteen citizen members shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate. The governor's appointments of citizen members shall be made in a manner so that each of the state's congressional districts is represented by two citizen members and so that all the appointments as a whole reflect the ethnic, cultural, social, and economic diversity of the state. The governor's appointees shall be selected from individuals nominated by community empowerment area boards. The nominations shall reflect the range of interests represented on the community boards so that the governor is able to appoint one or more members each for early care, education, health, human services, business, faith, and public interests. At least one of the citizen members shall be a service consumer or the parent of a service consumer. Terms of office of all citizen members are three years. A vacancy on the board shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment for the balance of the unexpired term.

3. Citizen members shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in performance of their duties. Members shall be paid a per diem as specified in section 7E.6.

4. In addition to the voting members, the Iowa board shall include six members of the general assembly with not more than two members from each chamber being from the same political party. The three senators shall be appointed by the majority leader of the senate after consultation with the president of the senate and the minority leader of the senate. The three representatives shall be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives after consultation with the majority and minority leaders of the house of representatives. Legislative members shall serve in an ex officio, nonvoting capacity. A legislative member is eligible for per diem and expenses as provided in section 2.10.

5. A community empowerment assistance team or teams of state agency representatives shall be designated to provide technical assistance and other support to community empowerment areas and for the board's efforts to address early care, education, health, and human services. A technical assistance system shall be developed using local representatives of the state agencies represented on the Iowa board and other state agencies and individuals involved with local early care, education, health, and human services.

6. *a.* Staffing services to the Iowa board shall be provided by the state agencies which are represented on the Iowa board and by other state agencies making staffing available to the Iowa board.

b. In addition, a community empowerment office is established as a division of the department of management to provide a center for facilitation, communication, and coordination for community empowerment activities and funding and for improvement of the early care, education, health, and human services systems. Staffing for the community empowerment office shall be provided by a facilitator or coordinator appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate, and who serves at the pleasure of the governor. A deputy and support staff may be designated, subject to appropriation made for this purpose. The facilitator or coordinator shall submit reports to the governor, the Iowa board, and the general assembly. The facilitator or coordinator shall provide primary staffing to the board, coordinate state technical assistance activities and implementation of the technical assistance system, and other communication and coordination functions to move authority and decision-making responsibility from the state to communities and individuals.

7. The director of the department of management shall designate early care staff, as part of the community empowerment initiative, to provide coordination and other support to the state's early care system. The early care staff shall work with the state and local components of the community empowerment initiative, shared visions programs funded under chapter 256A, and other public and private efforts to improve the early care system. The early care staff duties shall include but are not limited to the following:

a. Providing support to the public and private stakeholders who are involved with the early care system, acting to strengthen the early care system, and developing accountability measures for early care efforts.

b. Developing and disseminating accountability measures for assessing the outcomes produced by the department of education, the community empowerment initiative, and other publicly funded efforts to improve early care of young children, including but not limited to shared visions and other programs provided under the auspices of the child development coordinating council, high-quality preschool programs, head start pro-

grams, and school ready children grant programs. The initial measures utilized shall be the individual growth and development indicators developed by the early childhood research institute on measuring growth and development or other measures of high quality to be authorized by law.

c. Collecting, interpreting, and disseminating data collected from the measures for assessing outcomes under paragraph “b”. Factors subject to interpretation may include area demographics, relative expenditures, collaboration between programs in an area, and other factors impacting the outcomes produced by an individual program.

d. Annually providing information to the governor and general assembly regarding the outcomes produced by individual programs. The information shall be included in the Iowa empowerment board’s annual report.

8. The Iowa board may designate an advisory council consisting of representatives from community empowerment area boards.

9. The Iowa board shall elect a chairperson from among the citizen board members and may select other officers from among the citizen board members as determined to be necessary by the board. The board shall meet regularly as determined by the board, upon the call of the board’s chairperson, or upon the call of a majority of voting members.

2005 Acts, ch 148, §3 – 6; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §109
Confirmation; §2.32

Early care and child care provider incentives study; early care integration plan; participation in federal head start pilot program to promote coordination of head start, preschool, and child care programs into comprehensive early childhood system; 2005 Acts, ch 148, §17, 18, 22

Subsections 1, 2, and 5 amended

Subsection 6, paragraph b amended

NEW subsection 7 and former subsections 7 and 8 renumbered as 8 and

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28.4 Iowa empowerment board duties.

The Iowa board shall perform the following duties:

1. Perform duties relating to community empowerment areas.

2. Manage and coordinate the provision of grant funding and other moneys made available to community empowerment areas by combining all or portions of appropriations or other revenues as authorized by law.

3. Develop advanced community empowerment area arrangements for those community empowerment areas which were formed in transition from an innovation zone or from a decategorization governance board or which otherwise provide evidence of extensive successful experience in managing services and funding with high levels of community support and input.

4. Identify boards, commissions, committees, and other bodies in state government with overlapping and similar purposes which contribute to redundancy and fragmentation in early care, education, health, and human services programs provided to the public. The board shall also make rec-

ommendations and provide an annually updated strategic plan to the governor and general assembly as appropriate for increasing coordination between these bodies, for eliminating bureaucratic duplication, for consolidation where appropriate, for improving the efficiency of working with federally mandated bodies, for integration of services and service quality functions to achieve improved results, and for integration of state-administered funding streams directed to community empowerment areas and other community-based efforts for providing early care, education, health, and human services.

5. Assist with the linkage of child welfare and juvenile justice decategorization projects with community empowerment areas.

6. Integrate the duties relating to innovation zones in the place of the innovation zone board created in section 8A.2, Code 1997, until the Iowa board determines the innovation zones have been replaced with community empowerment areas.

7. Coordinate and respond to any requests from a community board relating to any of the following:

a. Waiver of existing rules, federal regulation, or amendment of state law, or removal of other barriers.

b. Pooling and redirecting of existing federal, state, or other public or private funds.

c. Seeking of federal waivers.

d. Consolidating community-level committees, planning groups, and other bodies with common memberships formed in response to state requirements.

In coordinating and responding to the requests, the Iowa board shall work with state agencies and submit proposals to the governor and general assembly as necessary to fulfill requests deemed appropriate by the Iowa board.

8. Provide for maximum flexibility and creativity in the designation and administration of the responsibilities and authority of community empowerment areas.

9. Adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A as necessary for the designation, governance, and oversight of community empowerment areas and the administration of this chapter. The Iowa board shall provide for community board input in the rules adoption process. The rules shall include but are not limited to the following:

a. Performance indicators for community empowerment areas, community boards, and the services provided under the auspices of the community boards. The performance indicators shall be developed with input from community boards and shall build upon the core indicators of performance for the school ready grant program, as described in section 28.8.

b. Minimum standards to further the provision of equal access to services subject to the authority of community boards.

c. Core functions for home visitation, parent support, and preschool services provided under a school ready children grant.

10. Implement a process for community empowerment areas to identify desired results for improving the quality of life in this state. The process shall allow for consideration of updates, additions, and deletions on a regular basis. The identified desired results shall be submitted to the governor and general assembly.

11. Develop guidelines for recommended coverage and take other actions to assist community empowerment area boards in acquiring necessary insurance or other liability coverage at a reasonable cost. Moneys expended by a community empowerment area board to acquire necessary insurance or other liability coverage shall be considered an administrative cost and implementation expense.

12. a. With extensive community involvement, develop and annually update a five-year plan for consolidating, blending, and redistributing state-administered funding streams for children from birth through age five made available to community empowerment area boards.

b. With extensive community involvement, develop and annually update a ten-year plan for consolidating, blending, and redistributing state-administered funding streams for other age groups made available to community empowerment area boards. The focus for the early years of the initial ten-year plan shall be on the efforts of the Iowa board and affected state agencies to facilitate implementation of individual community empowerment area board requests for pooling, consolidating, blending, and redistributing state-administered funding streams for other age groups.

c. Submit plans and plan updates developed under paragraphs "a" and "b" to the community empowerment areas, the governor, and the general assembly annually in December.

d. The Iowa empowerment board shall regularly make information available identifying community empowerment funding and funding distributed for purposes of the early care system. It is the intent of the general assembly that the community empowerment area boards and the administrators of the early care programs located within the community empowerment areas that are supported by public funding shall fully cooperate with one another in order to avoid duplication, enhance efforts, combine planning, and take other steps to best utilize the funding to meet the needs of the families in the areas. The community empowerment area boards and the program administrators shall annually submit a report concerning such efforts to the community empowerment office. If a community empowerment area is receiving a school ready children grant, this report shall be an addendum to the annual report required under

section 28.8. The state community empowerment facilitator or coordinator shall compile and summarize the reports which shall be submitted to the governor, general assembly, and Iowa board.

13. Integrate statewide quality standards and results indicators adopted by other boards and commissions into the Iowa empowerment board's funding requirements for investments in early care, education, health, and human services.

14. With the assistance of the state departments represented on the Iowa empowerment board and the community empowerment office, develop and implement requirements for community empowerment areas and the state administrators of programs providing early care or early care services to annually report to the public and the early care staff designated pursuant to section 28.3 regarding the results produced by the community empowerment initiative and by the programs. Source data shall also be made available to the early care*.

2005 Acts, ch 148, §7 - 9; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §110

*The word "staff" probably intended; corrective legislation is pending

Early care and child care provider incentives study; early care integration plan; participation in federal head start pilot program to promote coordination of head start, preschool, and child care programs into comprehensive early childhood system; 2005 Acts, ch 148, §17, 18, 22

Subsection 4 amended

Subsection 12, paragraph d amended

NEW subsections 13 and 14

28.5 Community empowerment areas.

1. The purpose of a community empowerment area is to enable local citizens to lead collaborative efforts involving early care, education, health, and human services programs on behalf of the children, families, and other citizens residing in the area. Leadership functions may include but are not limited to strategic planning for and oversight and managing of such programs and the funding made available to the community empowerment area for such programs from federal, state, local, and private sources. The initial focus of the purpose is to improve results for families with young children.

2. Each county and school district in the state shall have the option of participating in a community empowerment area. A community empowerment area shall be designated by using existing school district and county boundaries to the extent possible.

3. The designation of a community empowerment area and the creation of a community empowerment area board are subject to the approval of the Iowa empowerment board. Criteria used by the Iowa empowerment board in approving the designation of a community empowerment area shall include but are not limited to the existence of a large enough geographic area and population to efficiently and effectively administer the responsibilities and authority of the community empowerment area. The Iowa empowerment board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A provid-

ing procedures for the initial designation of community empowerment areas and for later changing the initially designated areas.

2005 Acts, ch 148, §10
Subsection 1 amended

28.6 Community empowerment area boards created.

1. *a.* Community empowerment area functions shall be performed under the authority of a community empowerment area board. A majority of the members of a community board shall be elected officials and members of the public who are not employed by a provider of services to or for the community board. At least one member shall be a service consumer or the parent of a service consumer. Terms of office of community board members shall be not more than three years and the terms shall be staggered. The membership of a community empowerment area board shall include members with early care, education, health, human services, business, faith, and public interests.

b. If a disagreement arises within a community empowerment area regarding the interests represented on the community board, board decisions, or other disputes that cannot be locally resolved, upon request, state or regional technical assistance may be provided to assist the area in resolving the disagreement.

2. A community board may designate representatives of service providers or public agency staff to provide technical assistance to the community board.

3. A community board may designate a professional advisory council consisting of persons employed by or otherwise paid to represent an entity listed in subsection 1 or other provider of service.

4. The community board shall elect a chairperson from among the members who are citizens, elected officials, or volunteers.

5. A community empowerment area board is a unit of local government for purposes of chapter 670, relating to tort liability of governmental subdivisions. For purposes of implementing a formal organizational structure, a community empowerment board may utilize recommended guidelines and bylaws established for this purpose by the Iowa board. All meetings of a community empowerment area board or any committee or other body established by a community board at which public business is discussed or formal action taken shall comply with the requirements of chapter 21. A community board shall maintain its records in accordance with chapter 22.

2005 Acts, ch 148, §11
Subsection 1, paragraph a amended

28.8 School ready children grant program — establishment and administration.

1. The departments of education, human services, and public health shall jointly develop and

promote a school ready children grant program which shall provide for all of the following components:

a. Identify the core indicators of performance that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the school ready children grants, including encouraging early intellectual stimulation of very young children, increasing the basic skill levels of students entering school, increasing the health status of children, reducing the incidence of child abuse and neglect, increasing the access of children to an adult mentor, increasing parental involvement with their children, and increasing the quality and accessibility of child care.

b. Identify guidelines and a process to be used for determining the readiness of a community empowerment area for administering school ready children grants.

c. Provide for technical assistance concerning funding sources, program design, and other pertinent areas.

2. The program developed and components identified under subsection 1 are subject to approval by the Iowa empowerment board. The Iowa empowerment board shall provide maximum flexibility to grantees for the use of the grant moneys included in a school ready children grant.

3. A school ready children grant shall, at a minimum, be used to provide the following:

a. Preschool services provided on a voluntary basis to children deemed at risk of not succeeding in elementary school as determined by the community board and specified in the grant plan developed in accordance with this section.

b. Parent support and education programs promoted to parents of children from birth through five years of age. Parent support and education programs shall be offered in a flexible manner to accommodate the varying schedules, meeting place requirements, and other needs of working parents.

c. A comprehensive school ready children grant plan developed by a community board for providing services for children from birth through five years of age including but not limited to child development services, child care services, training child care providers to encourage early intellectual stimulation of very young children, children's health and safety services, assessment services to identify chemically exposed infants and children, and parent support and education services. At a minimum, the plan shall do all of the following:

(1) Describe community needs for children from birth through five years of age as identified through ongoing assessments.

(2) Describe the current and desired levels of community coordination of services for children from birth through five years of age, including the involvement and specific responsibilities of all related organizations and entities.

(3) Identify all federal, state, local, and private

funding sources available in the community empowerment area that will be used to provide services to children from birth through five years of age.

(4) Describe how funding sources will be used collaboratively and the degree to which the moneys can be combined to provide necessary services to children.

(5) Identify the results the community board expects to achieve through implementation of the school ready children grant program, and identify community-specific quantifiable performance indicators to be reported in the annual report.

4. The community board shall submit an annual report on the effectiveness of the grant program in addressing school readiness and children's health and safety needs to the Iowa empowerment board and to the local governing bodies. The annual report shall indicate the effectiveness of the community board in achieving state and locally determined goals.

5. *a.* A school ready children grant shall be awarded to a community board for a three-year period, with annual payments made to the community board. The Iowa empowerment board may grant an extension from the award date and any application deadlines based upon the award date, to allow for a later implementation date in the initial year in which a community board submits a comprehensive school ready grant plan to the Iowa empowerment board. However, receipt of continued funding is subject to submission of the required annual report and the Iowa board's determination that the community board is measuring, through the use of performance and results indicators developed by the Iowa board with input from community boards, progress toward and is achieving the desired results identified in the grant plan. If progress is not measured through the use of performance and results indicators toward achieving the identified results, the Iowa board may request a plan of corrective action, withhold any increase in funding, or withdraw grant funding.

b. The Iowa board shall distribute school ready children grant moneys to community boards with approved comprehensive school ready children grant plans based upon a determination of readiness of the community empowerment area to effectively utilize the moneys, with the grant moneys being adjusted for other federal and state grant moneys to be received by the area for services to children from birth through five years of age.

c. A community board's readiness shall be ascertained by evidence of successful collaboration among public or private early care, education, health, or human services interests or a documented program design evincing a strong likelihood of leading to a successful collaboration between these interests. Other criteria which may

be used by the Iowa board to ascertain readiness and to determine funding amounts include one or more of the following:

(1) Experience or other evidence of capacity to successfully implement the services in the plan.

(2) Local public and private funding and other resources committed to implementation of the plan.

(3) Adequacy of plans for commitment of local funding and other resources for implementation of the plan.

d. The Iowa board's provisions for distribution of school ready grant moneys shall take into account contingencies for possible increases and decreases in the provision of state and local funding in future fiscal years which may be used for purposes of school ready children grants and for early childhood programs grants and for differences in local capacity for program implementation and provision of local funding. In developing these provisions, the Iowa board shall consider equity concerns; options for making capacity adjustments by restricting grant amounts based on service population size groupings to accommodate small, medium, and large population groupings; and options for making adjustments to accommodate varying amounts of time and assistance needed for implementation, such as extending the grant period to more than one year.

e. The Iowa empowerment board shall identify and apply limitations on the carryforward of school ready children grant funding. The limitations shall address an unusually high percentage of a grant being carried forward, the number of years a grant has been carried forward which shall not exceed three years, and other objective criteria. The limitations shall make allowances for special circumstances such as the carryforward of funding that is designated for a particular purpose and is scheduled in the grant plan. The board may provide for redistribution or other redirection of the funding that meets the criteria.

6. The priorities for school ready children grant funds shall include providing preschool services on a voluntary basis to children deemed at risk of not succeeding in elementary school, training child care providers and others to encourage early intellectual stimulation of very young children, and offering parent support and education programs on a voluntary basis to parents of children from birth through five years of age. The grant funds also may be used to provide other services to children from birth through five years of age as specified in the comprehensive school ready children grant plan.

2005 Acts, ch 148, §12 – 14

Subsection 5, paragraph a amended

Subsection 5, paragraph c, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsection 5, NEW paragraph e

28.9 Iowa empowerment fund.

1. An Iowa empowerment fund is created in

the state treasury. The moneys in the Iowa empowerment fund are not subject to section 8.33 and shall not be transferred, used, obligated, appropriated, or otherwise encumbered except as provided by law. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the Iowa empowerment fund shall be credited to the fund.

2. A school ready children grants account is created in the Iowa empowerment fund under the authority of the director of the department of education. Moneys credited to the account shall be distributed by the department of education in the form of grants to community empowerment areas pursuant to criteria established by the Iowa board in accordance with law.

3. *a.* An early childhood programs grant account is created in the Iowa empowerment fund under the authority of the director of human services. Moneys credited to the account are appropriated to and shall be distributed by the department of human services in the form of grants to community empowerment areas pursuant to criteria established by the Iowa board in accordance with law. The criteria shall include but are not limited to a requirement that a community empowerment area must be designated by the Iowa board in accordance with section 28.5, in order to be eligible to receive an early childhood programs grant.

b. The maximum funding amount a community empowerment area is eligible to receive from the early childhood programs grant account for a fiscal year shall be determined by applying the area's percentage of the state's average monthly family investment program population in the preceding fiscal year to the total amount credited to the account for the fiscal year.

c. A community empowerment area receiving funding from the early childhood programs grant account shall comply with any federal reporting requirements associated with the use of that funding and other results and reporting requirements established by the Iowa empowerment board. The department of human services shall provide technical assistance in identifying and meeting the federal requirements. The availability of funding provided from the account is subject to changes in federal requirements and amendments to Iowa law.

d. The moneys distributed from the early childhood programs grant account shall be used by community empowerment areas for the purposes of enhancing quality child care capacity in support of parent capability to obtain or retain employment. The moneys shall be used with a primary emphasis on low-income families and children from birth to five years of age. Moneys shall be provided in a flexible manner and shall be used to implement strategies identified by the community empowerment area to achieve such purposes. The

department of human services may use a portion of the funding appropriated to the department under this subsection for provision of technical assistance and other support to community empowerment areas developing and implementing strategies with grant moneys distributed from the account.

e. Moneys from a federal block grant that are credited to the early childhood programs grant account but are not distributed to a community empowerment area or otherwise remain unobligated or unexpended at the end of the fiscal year shall revert to the fund created in section 8.41 to be available for appropriation by the general assembly in a subsequent fiscal year.

4. Beginning July 1, 1999, unless a different amount is authorized by law, up to three percent, not to exceed sixty thousand dollars, of the school ready children grant moneys distributed under the auspices of the Iowa board to a community empowerment area board may be used by the community board for administrative costs and other implementation expenses.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §56
Subsection 3 amended

28.10 Early care — internet webpage.

1. The Iowa empowerment board shall provide for the operation of an internet webpage for purposes of widely distributing early care information provided by the departments represented on the board and the public and private agencies addressing the early care system.

2. Information provided on the internet webpage shall include but is not limited to all of the following:

a. The early learning standards for children ages three to five proposed by the early learning standards group created pursuant to federal child care and development block grant requirements and with assistance from the Iowa child care and early education network, department of education, department of human services, Iowa head start association, and Iowa state university of science and technology, as prepared with consideration of the standards and recommendations issued by the United States department of education regarding early childhood cognitive development and learning and preschool and research-based standards for high-quality early care, including but not limited to the practices identified by the institute of education sciences of the United States department of education. As early learning standards are identified in law, the proposed standards posted on the webpage shall be replaced with the standards identified in law.

b. A link to a special webpage directed to parents, including parent-specific information on early care, information regarding the early childhood development credits under section 422.12C, and links to other resources available on the internet and from other sources.

- c. Program standards for early care that have been approved by state agencies.
- d. A single point of contact for use by a parent in accessing the community empowerment area programs and early care programs that are available in the parent's area.
- 3. The Iowa empowerment board shall include

information regarding the extent and frequency of usage of the webpage or webpages in the board's annual report to the governor and general assembly.

2005 Acts, ch 148, §15
 Internet webpage required to be implemented by March 1, 2006; 2005 Acts, ch 148, §19
 NEW section

CHAPTER 28J

PORT AUTHORITIES

28J.1 Definitions.

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

- 1. "Authorized purposes" means an activity that enhances, fosters, aids, provides, or promotes transportation, economic development, housing, recreation, education, governmental operations, culture, or research within the jurisdiction of a port authority.
- 2. "Board" means the board of directors of a port authority established pursuant to section 28J.2.
- 3. "City" means the same as defined in section 362.2.
- 4. "Construction" means alteration, creation, development, enlargement, erection, improvement, installation, reconstruction, remodeling, and renovation.
- 5. "Contracting governmental agency" means any governmental agency or taxing district of the state that, by action of its legislative authority, enters into an agreement with a port authority pursuant to section 28J.17.
- 6. "Cost" as applied to a port authority facility means any of the following:
 - a. The cost of construction contracts, land, rights-of-way, property rights, easements, franchise rights, and interests required for acquisition or construction.
 - b. The cost of demolishing or removing any buildings or structures on land, including the cost of acquiring any lands to which those buildings or structures may be moved.
 - c. The cost of diverting a highway, interchange of a highway, and access roads to private property, including the cost of land or easements, and relocation of a facility of a utility company or common carrier.
 - d. The cost of machinery, furnishings, equipment, financing charges, interest prior to and during construction and for no more than twelve months after completion of construction, engineering, and expenses of research and development with respect to a facility.
 - e. Legal and administrative expenses, plans, specifications, surveys, studies, estimates of cost

and revenues, engineering services, and other expenses necessary or incident to determining the feasibility or practicability of acquiring or constructing a facility.

f. The interest upon the revenue bonds and pledge orders during the period or estimated period of construction and for twelve months thereafter, or for twelve months after the acquisition date, reserve funds as the port authority deems advisable in connection with a facility and the issuance of port authority revenue bonds and pledge orders.

g. The costs of issuance of port authority revenue bonds and pledge orders.

h. The cost of diverting a rail line, rail spur track, or rail spur track switch, including the cost of land or easements, and relocation of a facility of a utility company or common carrier.

i. The cost of relocating an airport's runways, terminals, and related facilities including the cost of land or easements, and relocation of a facility of a utility company or common carrier.

7. "Facility" or "port authority facility" means real or personal property owned, leased, or otherwise controlled or financed by a port authority and related to or in furtherance of one or more authorized purposes.

8. "Governmental agency" means a department, division, or other unit of state government of this state or any other state, city, county, township, or other governmental subdivision, or any other public corporation or agency created under the laws of this state, any other state, the United States, or any department or agency thereof, or any agency, commission, or authority established pursuant to an interstate compact or agreement or combination thereof.

9. "Person" means the same as defined in section 4.1.

10. "Pledge order" means a promise to pay out of the net revenues of a port authority, which is delivered to a contractor or other person in payment of all or part of the cost of a facility.

11. "Political subdivision" means a city, county, city-county consolidation, or multicounty consolidation, or combination thereof.

12. “Political subdivisions comprising the port authority” means the political subdivisions which created or participated in the creation of the port authority under section 28J.2, or which joined an existing port authority under section 28J.4.

13. “Port authority” means an entity created pursuant to section 28J.2.

14. “Port authority revenue bonds” means revenue bonds and revenue refunding bonds issued pursuant to section 28J.21.

15. “Public roads” means all public highways, roads, and streets in this state, whether maintained by the state or by a county or city.

16. “Revenues” means rental fees and other charges received by a port authority for the use or services of a facility, a gift or grant received with respect to a facility, moneys received with respect to the lease, sublease, sale, including installment sale or conditional sale, or other disposition of a facility, moneys received in repayment of and for interest on any loans made by the port authority to a person or governmental agency, proceeds of port authority revenue bonds for payment of principal, premium, or interest on the bonds authorized by the port authority, proceeds from any insurance, condemnation, or guarantee pertaining to the financing of the facility, and income and profit from the investment of the proceeds of port authority revenue bonds or of any revenues.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §89
NEW section

28J.2 Creation and powers of port authority.

1. Two or more political subdivisions may create a port authority under this chapter by resolution. If a proposal to create a port authority receives a favorable majority of the members of the elected legislative body of the political subdivision, the port authority is created at the time provided in the resolution. The jurisdiction of a port authority includes the territory described in section 28J.8.

2. A port authority created pursuant to this section may sue and be sued, complain, and defend in its name and has the powers and jurisdiction enumerated in this chapter.

3. At the time a port authority is created pursuant to this section, the political subdivisions comprising the port authority may restrict the powers granted the port authority pursuant to this chapter by specifically adopting such restrictions in the resolution creating the port authority.

4. The political subdivisions comprising the port authority whose powers have been restricted pursuant to subsection 3 may at any time adopt a resolution to grant additional powers to the port authority, so long as the additional powers do not exceed the powers permitted under this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §90
NEW section

28J.3 Appropriation and expenditure of public funds — dissolution.

1. The political subdivisions comprising a port authority may appropriate and expend public funds to finance or subsidize the operation and authorized purposes of the port authority. A port authority shall control tax revenues allocated to the facilities the port authority administers and all revenues derived from the operation of the port authority, the sale of its property, interest on investments, or from any other source related to the port authority.

2. All revenues received by the port authority shall be held in a separate fund in a manner agreed to by the political subdivisions comprising the port authority. Revenues may be paid out only at the direction of the board of directors of the port authority.

3. A port authority shall comply with section 331.341, subsections 1, 2, 4, and 5, and section 331.342, when contracting for public improvements.

4. Subject to making due provisions for payment and performance of any outstanding obligations, the political subdivisions comprising the port authority may dissolve the port authority, and transfer the property of the port authority to the political subdivisions comprising the port authority in a manner agreed upon between the political subdivisions comprising the port authority prior to the dissolution of the port authority.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §91
NEW section

28J.4 Joining an existing port authority.

1. A political subdivision which is contiguous to either a political subdivision which participated in the creation of the port authority or a political subdivision which proposes to join the port authority at the same time which is contiguous to a political subdivision which participated in the creation of the port authority may join the port authority by resolution.

2. If more than one such political subdivision proposes to join the port authority at the same time, the resolution of each such political subdivision shall designate the political subdivisions which are to be so joined.

3. Any territory or city not included in a port authority which is annexed to a city included within the jurisdiction of a port authority shall, on such annexation and without further proceedings, be annexed to and be included in the jurisdiction of the port authority.

4. Before a political subdivision is joined to a port authority, other than by annexation to a city, the political subdivisions comprising the port authority shall agree upon the terms and conditions pursuant to which such political subdivision is to be joined.

5. For the purpose of this chapter, such political subdivision shall be considered to have participated in the creation of the port authority, except that the initial term of any director of the port authority appointed by a joining political subdivision shall be four years.

6. After each resolution proposing a political subdivision to join a port authority has become effective and the terms and conditions of joining the port authority have been agreed to, the board of directors of the port authority shall by resolution either accept or reject the proposal. Such proposal to join a port authority shall be effective upon adoption of the resolution by the board of directors of the port authority and thereupon the jurisdiction of the port authority includes the joining political subdivision.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §92
NEW section

28J.5 Membership of board of directors.

1. A port authority created pursuant to section 28J.2 shall be governed by a board of directors. Members of a board of directors of a port authority shall be divided among the political subdivisions comprising the port authority in such proportions as the political subdivisions may agree and shall be appointed by the respective political subdivision's elected legislative body.

2. The number of directors comprising the board shall be determined by agreement between the political subdivisions comprising the port authority, and which number may be changed by resolution of the political subdivisions comprising the port authority.

3. A majority of the directors shall have been qualified electors of, or owned a business or been employed in, one or more political subdivisions within the area of the jurisdiction of the port authority for a period of at least three years preceding appointment.

4. The directors of a port authority first appointed shall serve staggered terms. Thereafter each successor director shall serve for a term of four years, except that any person appointed to fill a vacancy shall be appointed to only the unexpired term. A director is eligible for reappointment.

5. The board may provide procedures for the removal of a director who fails to attend three consecutive regular meetings of the board. If a director is so removed, a successor shall be appointed for the remaining term of the removed director in the same manner provided for the original appointment. The appointing body may at any time remove a director appointed by it for misfeasance, nonfeasance, or malfeasance in office.

6. The board may adopt bylaws and shall elect one director as chairperson and one director as vice chairperson, designate terms of office, and appoint a secretary who need not be a director.

7. A majority of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of holding a

meeting of the board. The affirmative vote of a majority of a quorum shall be necessary for any action taken by the port authority unless the board determines that a greater number of affirmative votes is necessary for particular actions to be taken by the port authority. A vacancy in the membership of the board shall not impair the rights of a quorum to exercise all the rights and perform all the duties of the port authority.

8. Each director shall be entitled to receive from the port authority such sum of money as the board may determine as compensation for services as a director and reimbursement for reasonable expenses in the performance of official duties.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §93
NEW section

28J.6 Civil immunity of directors.

A director of a port authority shall not be personally liable for any monetary damages that arise from actions taken in the performance of the director's official duties, except for acts or omissions that are not in good faith or that involve intentional misconduct, a knowing violation of law, or any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §94
NEW section

28J.7 Employees, advisory board, peace officers.

1. A port authority shall employ and fix the qualifications, duties, and compensation of any employees and enter into contracts for any services that may be required to conduct the business of the port authority, and may appoint an advisory board, which shall serve without compensation.

2. An employee of a port authority is a public employee for the purposes of collective bargaining under chapter 20.

3. *a.* A port authority may provide for the administration and enforcement of the laws of the state by employing peace officers who shall have all the powers conferred by law on peace officers of this state with regard to the apprehension of violators upon all property under its control within and without the port authority. The peace officers may seek the assistance of other appropriate law enforcement officers to enforce its rules and maintain order.

b. Peace officers employed by a port authority shall meet all requirements as police officers appointed under the civil service law of chapter 400 and shall participate in the retirement system established by chapter 411.

c. Peace officers employed by a port authority shall serve as a peace officer force with respect to the property, grounds, buildings, equipment, and facilities under the control of the port authority, to prevent hijacking of aircraft or watercraft, protect the property of the authority and the property of others located thereon, suppress nuisances and disturbances and breaches of the peace, and en-

force laws and the rules of the port authority for the preservation of good order. Peace officers are vested with the same powers of arrest as peace officers under section 804.7.

4. If an employee of a political subdivision comprising the port authority is transferred to a comparable position with the port authority, the employee is entitled to suffer no loss in pay, pension, fringe benefits, or other benefits and shall be entitled to a comparable rank and grade as the employee's prior position. Sick leave, longevity, and vacation time accrued to such employees shall be credited to them as employees of the port authority. All rights and accruals of such employees as members of the Iowa public employees' retirement system pursuant to chapter 97B and the retirement system for police officers pursuant to chapter 411 shall remain in force and shall be automatically transferred to the port authority.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §95
NEW section

28J.8 Area of jurisdiction.

1. The area of jurisdiction of a port authority shall include all of the territory of the political subdivisions comprising the port authority and, if the port authority owns or leases a railroad line or airport, the territory on which the railroad's line, terminals, and related facilities or the airport's runways, terminals, and related facilities are located, regardless of whether the territory is located in the political subdivisions comprising the port authority.

2. A political subdivision that has created a port authority or joined an existing port authority shall not be included in any other port authority.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §96
NEW section

28J.9 Powers of port authority.

A port authority may exercise all of the following powers:

1. Adopt bylaws for the regulation of the port authority's affairs and the conduct of the port authority's business.

2. Adopt an official seal.

3. Maintain a principal office and branch offices within the port authority's jurisdiction.

4. Acquire, construct, furnish, equip, maintain, repair, sell, exchange, lease, lease with an option to purchase, convey interests in real or personal property, and operate any property of the port authority in connection with transportation, recreational, governmental operations, or cultural activities in furtherance of an authorized purpose.

5. Straighten, deepen, and improve any channel, river, stream, or other watercourse or way which may be necessary or proper in the development of the facilities of the port authority.

6. Make available the use or services of any fa-

cility of the port authority to any person or governmental agency.

7. Issue bonds or pledge orders pursuant to the requirements and limitations in section 28J.21.

8. Issue port authority revenue bonds beyond the limit of bonded indebtedness provided by law, payable solely from revenues as provided in section 28J.21, for the purpose of providing funds to pay the costs of any facility or facilities of the port authority or parts thereof.

9. Apply to the proper authorities of the United States for the right to establish, operate, and maintain foreign trade zones and establish, operate, and maintain foreign trade zones and to acquire, exchange, sell, lease to or from, lease with an option to purchase, or operate facilities, land, or property in accordance with the federal Foreign Trade Zones Act, 19 U.S.C. § 81a-81u.

10. Enjoy and possess the same legislative and executive rights, privileges, and powers granted cities under chapter 364 and counties under chapter 331, including the exercise of police power but excluding the power to levy taxes.

11. Maintain such funds as it considers necessary and adhere to the public funds investment standards of chapter 12B, as applicable.

12. Direct port authority agents or employees, after at least five days' written notice, to enter upon lands within the port authority's jurisdiction to make surveys and examinations preliminary to location and construction of works for the port authority, without liability of the port authority or its agents or employees except for actual damages.

13. Promote, advertise, and publicize the port authority and its facilities, and provide information to shippers and other commercial interests.

14. Adopt bylaws, not in conflict with state or federal law, necessary or incidental to the performance of the duties of and the execution of the powers of the port authority under this chapter.

15. Do any of the following in regard to interests in real or personal property, including machinery, equipment, plants, factories, offices, and other structures and facilities related to or in furtherance of any authorized purpose as the board in its sole discretion may determine:

a. Loan money to any person or governmental agency for the acquisition, construction, furnishing, or equipping of the property.

b. Acquire, construct, maintain, repair, furnish, or equip the property.

c. Sell to, exchange with, lease, convey other interests in, or lease with an option to purchase the same or any lesser interest in the property to the same or any other person or governmental agency.

d. Guarantee the obligations of any person or governmental agency.

e. Accept and hold as consideration for the conveyance of property or any interest therein such property or interests therein as the board may de-

termine, notwithstanding any restrictions that apply to the investment of funds by a port authority.

16. Sell, lease, or convey other interests in real and personal property, and grant easements or rights-of-way over property of the port authority. The board shall specify the consideration and terms for the sale, lease, or conveyance of other interests in real and personal property. A determination made by the board under this subsection shall be conclusive. The sale, lease, or conveyance may be made without advertising and the receipt of bids.

17. Enter into an agreement with a political subdivision comprising the port authority for the political subdivision to exercise its right of eminent domain pursuant to chapters 6A and 6B on behalf of the port authority. However, a condemnation exercised on behalf of a port authority pursuant to this subsection shall not take or disturb property or a facility belonging to a governmental agency, utility company, or common carrier, which property or facility is necessary and convenient in the operation of the governmental agency, utility company, or common carrier, unless provision is made for the restoration, relocation, or duplication of such property or facility, or upon the election of the governmental agency, utility company, or common carrier, for the payment of compensation, if any, at the sole cost of the port authority, provided that both of the following apply:

a. If a restoration or duplication proposed to be made under this subsection involves a relocation of the property or facility, the new facility and location shall be of at least comparable utilitarian value and effectiveness and shall not impair the ability of the utility company or common carrier to compete in its original area of operation.

b. If a restoration or duplication made under this subsection involves a relocation of the property or facility, the port authority shall acquire no interest or right in or to the appropriated property or facility, until the relocated property or facility is available for use and until marketable title thereto has been transferred to the utility company or common carrier.

18. *a.* Make and enter into all contracts and agreements and execute all instruments necessary or incidental to the performance of the duties of and the execution of powers of the port authority under this chapter.

b. Except as provided in paragraph "c", when the cost of a contract for the construction of a building, structure, or other improvement undertaken by a port authority involves an expenditure exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, and the port authority is the contracting entity, the port authority shall make a written contract after notice calling for bids for the award of the contract has been given by publication twice, with at least

seven days between publications, in a newspaper of general circulation in the area of the port authority. Each such contract shall be let to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder. Every contract shall be accompanied by or shall refer to plans and specifications for the work to be done, prepared for and approved by the port authority, and signed by an authorized officer of the port authority and by the contractor.

c. The board of directors may provide criteria for the negotiation and award without competitive bidding of any contract as to which the port authority is the contracting entity for the construction of any building or structure or other improvement under any of the following circumstances:

(1) A real and present emergency exists that threatens damage or injury to persons or property of the port authority or other persons, provided that a statement specifying the nature of the emergency that is the basis for the negotiation and award of a contract without competitive bidding shall be signed by the officer of the port authority that executes that contract at the time of the contract's execution and shall be attached to the contract.

(2) A commonly recognized industry or other standard or specification does not exist and cannot objectively be articulated for the improvement.

(3) The contract is for any energy conservation measure as defined in section 7D.34.

(4) With respect to material to be incorporated into the improvement, only a single source or supplier exists for the material.

(5) A single bid is received by the port authority after complying with the provisions of paragraph "b".

d. (1) If a contract is to be negotiated and awarded without competitive bidding for the reason set forth in paragraph "c", subparagraph (2), the port authority shall publish a notice calling for technical proposals at least twice, with at least seven days between publications, in a newspaper of general circulation in the area of the port authority. After receipt of the technical proposals, the port authority may negotiate with and award a contract for the improvement to the person making the proposal considered to be the most advantageous to the port authority.

(2) If a contract is to be negotiated and awarded without competitive bidding for the reason set forth in paragraph "c", subparagraph (4), construction activities related to the incorporation of the material into the improvement also may be provided without competitive bidding by the source or supplier of that material.

e. A purchase, exchange, sale, lease, lease with an option to purchase, conveyance of other interests in, or other contract with a person or governmental agency that pertains to the acquisition, construction, maintenance, repair, furnishing,

equipping, or operation of any real or personal property, related to or in furtherance of economic development and the provision of adequate housing, shall be made in such manner and subject to such terms and conditions as may be determined in the board's discretion. This paragraph applies to all contracts that are subject to this section, notwithstanding any other provision of law that might otherwise apply, including a requirement of notice, competitive bidding or selection, or for the provision of security. However, this paragraph shall not apply to a contract secured exclusively by or to be paid exclusively from the general revenues of the port authority. For the purposes of this paragraph, any revenues derived by the port authority under a lease or other agreement that, by its terms, contemplates the use of amounts payable under the agreement either to pay the costs of the improvement that is the subject of the contract or to secure obligations of the port authority issued to finance costs of such improvement, are excluded from general revenues.

19. Employ managers, superintendents, and other employees and retain or contract with consulting engineers, financial consultants, accounting experts, architects, attorneys, and any other consultants and independent contractors as are necessary in the port authority's judgment to carry out this chapter, and fix the compensation thereof. All expenses thereof shall be payable from any available funds of the port authority or from funds appropriated for that purpose by the political subdivisions comprising the port authority.

20. Receive and accept from a governmental agency grants and loans for the construction of a port authority facility, for research and development with respect to a port authority facility, or any other authorized purpose, and receive and accept aid or contributions from any source of moneys, property, labor, or other things of value, to be held, used, and applied only for the purposes for which the grants, loans, aid, or contributions are made.

21. Engage in research and development with respect to a port authority facility.

22. Purchase fire and extended coverage and liability insurance for a port authority facility and for the principal office and branch offices of the port authority, insurance protecting the port authority and its officers and employees against liability for damage to property or injury to or death of persons arising from its operations, and any other insurance the port authority may agree to provide under a resolution authorizing port authority revenue bonds, pledge orders, or in any trust agreement securing the same.

23. Charge, alter, and collect rental fees and other charges for the use or services of a port authority facility as provided in section 28J.16.

24. Perform all acts necessary or proper to

carry out the powers expressly granted in this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §97
NEW section

28J.10 Participation of private enterprise.

The port authority shall foster and encourage the participation of private enterprise in the development of the port authority facilities to the fullest extent practicable in the interest of limiting the necessity of construction and operation of the facilities by the port authority.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §98
NEW section

28J.11 Provisions do not affect other laws or powers.

This chapter shall not do any of the following:

1. Impair a provision of law directing the payment of revenues derived from public property into sinking funds or dedicating those revenues to specific purposes.

2. Impair the powers of a political subdivision to develop or improve a port and terminal facility except as restricted by section 28J.15.

3. Enlarge, alter, diminish, or affect in any way, a lease or conveyance made, or action taken prior to the creation of a port authority under section 28J.2 by a city or a county.

4. Impair or interfere with the exercise of a permit for the removal of sand or gravel, or other similar permits issued by a governmental agency.

5. Impair or contravene applicable federal regulations.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §99
NEW section

28J.12 Conveyance, lease, or exchange of public property.

A port authority may convey or lease, lease with an option to purchase, or exchange with any governmental agency or other port authority without competitive bidding and on mutually agreeable terms, any personal or real property, or any interest therein.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §100
NEW section

28J.13 Annual budget — use of rents and charges.

The board shall annually prepare a budget for the port authority. Revenues received by the port authority shall be used for the general expenses of the port authority and to pay interest, amortization, and retirement charges on money borrowed. Except as provided in section 28J.26, if there remains, at the end of any fiscal year, a surplus of such funds after providing for the above uses, the board shall pay such surplus into the general funds of the political subdivisions comprising the port authority as agreed to by the subdivisions.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §101
NEW section

28J.14 Secretary to furnish bond — deposit and disbursement of funds.

Before receiving any revenues, the secretary of a port authority shall furnish a bond in such amount as shall be determined by the port authority with sureties satisfactory to the port authority, and all funds coming into the hands of the secretary shall be deposited by the secretary to the account of the port authority in one or more such depositories as shall be qualified to receive deposits of county funds, which deposits shall be secured in the same manner as county funds are required to be secured. A disbursement shall not be made from such funds except in accordance with policies and procedures adopted by the port authority.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §102
NEW section

28J.15 Limitation on certain powers of political subdivisions.

A political subdivision creating or participating in the creation of a port authority in accordance with section 28J.2 shall not, during the time the port authority is in existence, exercise the rights and powers provided in chapters 28A, 28K, and 384 relating to the political subdivision's authority over a port, wharf, dock, harbor or other facility substantially similar to that political subdivision's authority under a port authority granted under this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §103
NEW section

28J.16 Rentals or charges for use or services of facilities — agreements with governmental agencies.

1. *a.* A port authority may charge, alter, and collect rental fees or other charges for the use or services of any port authority facility and contract for the use or services of a facility, and fix the terms, conditions, rental fees, or other charges for the use or services.

b. If the services are furnished in the jurisdiction of the port authority by a utility company or a common carrier, the port authority's charges for the services shall not be less than the charges established for the same services furnished by a utility company or common carrier in the port authority jurisdiction.

c. The rental fees or other charges shall not be subject to supervision or regulation by any other authority, commission, board, bureau, or governmental agency of the state and the contract may provide for acquisition of all or any part of the port authority facility for such consideration payable over the period of the contract or otherwise as the port authority determines to be appropriate, but subject to the provisions of any resolution authorizing the issuance of port authority revenue bonds or any trust agreement securing the bonds.

d. A governmental agency that has power to construct, operate, and maintain a port authority

facility may enter into a contract or lease with a port authority for the use or services of a port authority facility as may be agreed to by the port authority and the governmental agency.

2. *a.* A governmental agency may cooperate with the port authority in the acquisition or construction of a port authority facility and shall enter into such agreements with the port authority as may be appropriate, which shall provide for contributions by the parties in a proportion as may be agreed upon and other terms as may be mutually satisfactory to the parties including the authorization of the construction of the facility by one of the parties acting as agent for all of the parties and the ownership and control of the facility by the port authority to the extent necessary or appropriate.

b. A governmental agency may provide funds for the payment of any contribution required under such agreements by the levy of taxes or assessments if otherwise authorized by the laws governing the governmental agency in the construction of the type of port authority facility provided for in the agreements, and may pay the proceeds from the collection of the taxes or assessments; or the governmental agency may issue bonds or notes, if authorized by law, in anticipation of the collection of the taxes or assessments, and may pay the proceeds of the bonds or notes to the port authority pursuant to such agreements.

c. A governmental agency may provide the funds for the payment of a contribution by the appropriation of moneys or, if otherwise authorized by law, by the issuance of bonds or notes and may pay the appropriated moneys or the proceeds of the bonds or notes to the port authority pursuant to such agreements.

3. When the contribution of any governmental agency is to be made over a period of time from the proceeds of the collection of special assessments, the interest accrued and to accrue before the first installment of the assessments is collected, which is payable by the governmental agency on the contribution under the terms and provisions of the agreements, shall be treated as part of the cost of the improvement for which the assessments are levied, and that portion of the assessments that is collected in installments shall bear interest at the same rate as the governmental agency is obligated to pay on the contribution under the terms and provisions of the agreements and for the same period of time as the contribution is to be made under the agreements. If the assessment or any installment thereof is not paid when due, it shall bear interest until the payment thereof at the same rate as the contribution and the county auditor shall annually place on the tax list and duplicate the interest applicable to the assessment and the penalty thereon as otherwise authorized by law.

4. A governmental agency, pursuant to a favorable vote in an election regarding issuing bonds to

provide funds to acquire, construct, or equip, or provide real estate and interests in real estate for a port authority facility, whether or not the governmental agency at the time of the election had the authority to pay the proceeds from the bonds or notes issued in anticipation of the bonds to the port authority as provided in this section, may issue such bonds or notes in anticipation of the issuance of the bonds and pay the proceeds of the bonds or notes to the port authority in accordance with an agreement with the port authority; provided, that the legislative authority of the governmental agency finds and determines that the port authority facility to be acquired or constructed in cooperation with the governmental agency will serve the same public purpose and meet substantially the same public need as the facility otherwise proposed to be acquired or constructed by the governmental agency with the proceeds of the bonds and notes.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §104
NEW section

28J.17 Contracts, arrangements, and agreements.

1. *a.* A port authority may enter into a contract or other arrangement with a person, railroad, utility company, corporation, governmental agency including sewerage, drainage, conservation, conservancy, or other improvement districts in this or other states, or the governments or agencies of foreign countries as may be necessary or convenient for the exercise of the powers granted by this chapter. The port authority may purchase, lease, or acquire land or other property in any county of this state and in adjoining states for the accomplishment of authorized purposes of the port authority, or for the improvement of the harbor and port facilities over which the port authority may have jurisdiction including development of port facilities in adjoining states. The authority granted in this section to enter into contracts or other arrangements with the federal government includes the power to enter into any contracts, arrangements, or agreements that may be necessary to hold and save harmless the United States from damages due to the construction and maintenance by the United States of work the United States undertakes.

b. A political subdivision that has participated in the creation of a port authority, or is within, or adjacent to a political subdivision that is within the jurisdiction of a port authority, may enter into an agreement with the port authority to accomplish any of the authorized purposes of the port authority. The agreement may set forth the extent to which the port authority shall act as the agent of the political subdivision.

2. A port authority may enter into an agreement with a contracting governmental agency, whereby the port authority or the contracting governmental agency undertakes, and is authorized

by the port authority or a contracting governmental agency, to exercise any power, perform any function, or render any service, on behalf of the port authority or a contracting governmental agency, which the port authority or the contracting governmental agency is authorized to exercise, perform, or render.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §105
NEW section

28J.18 Revenue bonds are lawful investments.

Port authority revenue bonds issued pursuant to this chapter are lawful investments of banks, credit unions, trust companies, savings and loan associations, deposit guaranty associations, insurance companies, trustees, fiduciaries, trustees or other officers having charge of the bond retirement funds or sinking funds of port authorities and governmental agencies, and taxing districts of this state, the pension and annuity retirement system, the Iowa public employees' retirement system, the police and fire retirement systems under chapters 410 and 411, a revolving fund of a governmental agency of this state, and are acceptable as security for the deposit of public funds under chapter 12C.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §106
NEW section

28J.19 Property tax exemption.

A port authority shall be exempt from and shall not be required to pay taxes on real property belonging to a port authority that is used exclusively for an authorized purpose as provided in section 427.1, subsection 34.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §107
NEW section

28J.20 Loans for acquisition or construction of facility — sale of facility — power to encumber property.

1. With respect to the financing of a facility for an authorized purpose, under an agreement whereby the person to whom the facility is to be leased, subleased, or sold, or to whom a loan is to be made for the facility, is to make payments sufficient to pay all of the principal of, premium, and interest on the port authority revenue bonds issued for the facility, the port authority, in addition to other powers under this chapter, may do any of the following:

a. Make loans for the acquisition or construction of the facility to such person upon such terms as the port authority may determine or authorize including secured or unsecured loans, and enter into loan agreements and other agreements, accept notes and other forms of obligation to evidence such indebtedness and mortgages, liens, pledges, assignments, or other security interests to secure such indebtedness, which may be prior or subordinate to or on a parity with other indebted-

ness, obligations, mortgages, pledges, assignments, other security interests, or liens or encumbrances, and take actions considered appropriate to protect such security and safeguard against losses, including, without limitation, foreclosure and the bidding upon and purchase of property upon foreclosure or other sale.

b. Sell the facility under terms as the port authority may determine, including sale by conditional sale or installment sale, under which title may pass prior to or after completion of the facility or payment or provisions for payment of all principal of, premium, and interest on the revenue bonds, or at any other time provided in the agreement pertaining to the sale, and including sale under an option to purchase at a price which may be a nominal amount or less than true value at the time of purchase.

c. Grant a mortgage, lien, or other encumbrance on, or pledge or assignment of, or other security interest with respect to, all or any part of the facility, revenues, reserve funds, or other funds established in connection with the bonds or with respect to a lease, sublease, sale, conditional sale or installment sale agreement, loan agreement, or other agreement pertaining to the lease, sublease, sale, or other disposition of a facility or pertaining to a loan made for a facility, or a guaranty or insurance agreement made with respect thereto, or an interest of the port authority therein, or any other interest granted, assigned, or released to secure payments of the principal of, premium, or interest on the bonds or to secure any other payments to be made by the port authority, which mortgage, lien, encumbrance, pledge, assignment, or other security interest may be prior or subordinate to or on a parity with any other mortgage, assignment, or other security interest, or lien or encumbrance.

d. Contract for the acquisition or construction of the facility or any part thereof and for the leasing, subleasing, sale, or other disposition of the facility in a manner determined by the port authority in its sole discretion, without necessity for competitive bidding or performance bonds.

e. Make appropriate provision for adequate maintenance of the facility.

2. With respect to a facility referred to in this section, the authority granted by this section is cumulative and supplementary to all other authority granted in this chapter. The authority granted by this section does not alter or impair a similar authority granted elsewhere in this chapter for or with respect to other facilities.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §108
NEW section

28J.21 Issuance of revenue and refunding bonds and pledge orders.

1. A port authority may issue revenue bonds and pledge orders payable solely from the net revenues of the port authority including the revenues

generated from a facility pursuant to section 28J.20. The revenue bonds may be issued in such principal amounts as, in the opinion of the port authority, are necessary for the purpose of paying the cost of one or more port authority facilities or parts thereof.

2. a. The resolution to issue the bonds must be adopted at a regular or special meeting of the board called for that purpose by a majority of the total number of members of the board. The board shall fix a date, time, and place of meeting at which it proposes to take action, and give notice by publication in the manner directed in section 331.305. The notice must include a statement of the date, time, and place of the meeting, the maximum amount of the proposed revenue bonds, the purpose for which the revenue bonds will be issued, and the net revenues to be used to pay the principal and interest on the revenue bonds.

b. At the meeting, the board shall receive oral or written objections from any resident or property owner within the jurisdiction of the port authority. After all objections have been received and considered, the board, at the meeting or a date to which it is adjourned, may take additional action for the issuance of the bonds or abandon the proposal to issue bonds. Any resident or property owner within the jurisdiction of the port authority may appeal a decision of the board to take additional action in district court within fifteen days after the additional action is taken, but the additional action of the board is final and conclusive unless the court finds that the board exceeded its authority.

3. The board may sell revenue bonds or pledge orders at public or private sale and may deliver revenue bonds and pledge orders to the contractors, sellers, and other persons furnishing materials and services constituting a part of the cost of the port authority facility in payment therefor. The pledge of any net revenues of a port authority is valid and effective as to all persons including but not limited to other governmental bodies when it becomes valid and effective between the port authority and the holders of the revenue bonds or pledge orders.

4. A revenue bond is valid and binding for all purposes if it bears the signatures or a facsimile of the signature of the officer designated by the port authority. Port authority revenue bonds may bear dates, bear interest at rates not exceeding those permitted by chapter 74A, bear interest at a variable rate or rates changing from time to time in accordance with a base or formula, mature in one or more installments, be in registered form, carry registration and conversion privileges, be payable as to principal and interest at times and places, be subject to terms of redemption prior to maturity with or without premium, and be in one or more denominations, all as provided by the resolution of the board authorizing their issuance. The resolution may also prescribe additional provisions,

terms, conditions, and covenants which the port authority deems advisable, consistent with this chapter, including provisions for creating and maintaining reserve funds, the issuance of additional revenue bonds ranking on a parity with such revenue bonds and additional revenue bonds junior and subordinate to such revenue bonds, and that such revenue bonds shall rank on a parity with or be junior and subordinate to any revenue bonds which may be then outstanding. Port authority revenue bonds are a contract between the port authority and holders and the resolution is a part of the contract.

5. The port authority may issue revenue bonds to refund revenue bonds, pledge orders, and other obligations which are by their terms payable from the net revenues of the same port authority, at lower, the same, or higher rates of interest. A port authority may sell refunding revenue bonds at public or private sale and apply the proceeds to the payment of the obligations being refunded, and may exchange refunding revenue bonds in payment and discharge of the obligations being refunded. The principal amount of refunding revenue bonds may exceed the principal amount of the obligations being refunded to the extent necessary to pay any premium due on the call of the obligations being refunded and to fund interest accrued and to accrue on the obligations being refunded.

6. The final maturity of any original issue of port authority revenue bonds shall not exceed forty years from the date of issue, and the final maturity of port authority revenue bonds that refund outstanding port authority revenue bonds shall not be later than the later of forty years from the date of issue of the original issue of bonds or the date by which it is expected, at the time of issuance of the refunding bonds, that the useful life of all of the property refinanced with the proceeds of the bonds, other than interests in land, will have expired. Such bonds or notes shall be executed in a manner as the resolution may provide.

7. The port authority may contract to pay an amount not to exceed ninety-five percent of the engineer's estimated value of the acceptable work completed during the month to the contractor at the end of each month for work, material, or services. Payment may be made in warrants drawn on any fund from which payment for the work may be made. If such funds are depleted, anticipatory warrants may be issued bearing a rate of interest not exceeding that permitted by chapter 74A even if income from the sale of bonds which have been authorized and are applicable to the public improvement takes place after the fiscal year in which the warrants are issued. If the port authority arranges for the private sale of anticipatory warrants, the warrants may be sold and the proceeds used to pay the contractor. The warrants may also be used to pay other persons furnishing

services constituting a part of the cost of the public improvement.

8. Port authority revenue bonds, pledge orders, and warrants issued under this section are negotiable instruments.

9. The board may issue pledge orders pursuant to a resolution adopted by a majority of the total number of supervisors, at a regular or special meeting, ordering their issuance and delivery in payment for all or part of the cost of a project. Pledge orders may bear interest at rates not exceeding those permitted by chapter 74A.

10. Except as provided in section 28J.20, the physical properties of the port authority shall not be pledged or mortgaged to secure the payment of revenue bonds, pledge orders, or refunding bonds, or the interest thereon.

11. The members of the board of the port authority and any person executing the bonds or pledge orders shall not be personally liable on the bonds or pledge orders or be subject to any personal liability or accountability by reason of the issuance thereof.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §109
NEW section

28J.22 Bonds may be secured by trust agreement.

1. In the discretion of the port authority, a port authority revenue bond issued under this chapter may be secured by a trust agreement between the port authority and a corporate trustee that may be any trust company or bank having the powers of a trust company within this or any other state.

2. The trust agreement may pledge or assign revenues of the port authority to be received for payment of the revenue bonds. The trust agreement or any resolution providing for the issuance of revenue bonds may contain provisions for protecting and enforcing the rights and remedies of the bondholders as are reasonable and proper and not in violation of law, including covenants setting forth the duties of the port authority in relation to the acquisition of property, the construction, improvement, maintenance, repair, operation, and insurance of the port authority facility in connection with which the bonds are authorized, the rentals or other charges to be imposed for the use or services of any port authority facility, the custody, safeguarding, and application of all moneys, and provisions for the employment of consulting engineers in connection with the construction or operation of any port authority facility.

3. A bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of this state, that may act as the depository of the proceeds of bonds or of revenues, shall furnish any indemnifying bonds or may pledge any securities that are required by the port authority. The trust agreement may set forth the rights and remedies of the bondholders and of the

trustee, and may restrict the individual right of action by bondholders as is customary in trust agreements or trust indentures securing similar bonds. The trust agreement may contain any other provisions that the port authority determines reasonable and proper for the security of the bondholders. All expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of the trust agreement may be treated as a part of the cost of the operation of the port authority facility.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §110
NEW section

28J.23 Remedy of holder of bond or coupon — statute of limitations.

1. The sole remedy for a breach or default of a term of a port authority revenue bond or pledge order is a proceeding in law or in equity by suit, action, or mandamus to enforce and compel performance of the duties required by this chapter and of the terms of the resolution authorizing the issuance of the revenue bonds or pledge orders, or to obtain the appointment of a receiver to take possession of and operate the port authority, and to perform the duties required by this chapter and the terms of the resolution authorizing the issuance of the port authority revenue bonds or pledge orders.

2. An action shall not be brought which questions the legality of port authority revenue bonds or pledge orders, the power of a port authority to issue revenue bonds or pledge orders, or the effectiveness of any proceedings relating to the authorization and issuance of revenue bonds or pledge orders, from and after fifteen days from the time the bonds or pledge orders are ordered issued by the port authority.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §111
NEW section

28J.24 Bonds are payable solely from revenues and funds pledged for payment.

Port authority revenue bonds and pledge orders issued under this chapter do not constitute a debt, or a pledge of the faith and credit, of the state or a political subdivision of the state, and the holders or owners of the bonds or pledge orders shall not have taxes levied by the state or by a taxing authority of a governmental agency of the state for the payment of the principal or of interest on the bonds or pledge orders, but the bonds and pledge orders are payable solely from the revenues and funds pledged for their payment as authorized by this chapter, unless the notes are issued in anticipation of the issuance of bonds or pledge orders or the bonds and pledge orders are refunded by refunding bonds issued under this chapter, which bonds, pledge orders, or refunding bonds shall be payable solely from revenues and funds pledged for their payment as authorized by those sections. All of the bonds or pledge orders shall contain a statement to the effect that the bonds or pledge or-

ders, as to both principal and interest, are not debts of the state or a political subdivision of the state, but are payable solely from revenues and funds pledged for their payment.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §112
NEW section

28J.25 Funds and property held in trust — use and deposit of funds.

All revenues, funds, properties, and assets acquired by the port authority under this chapter, whether as proceeds from the sale of port authority revenue bonds, pledge orders, or as revenues, shall be held in trust for the purposes of carrying out the port authority's powers and duties, shall be used and reused as provided in this chapter, and shall at no time be part of other public funds. Such funds, except as otherwise provided in a resolution authorizing port authority revenue bonds or in a trust agreement securing the same, or except when invested pursuant to section 28J.26, shall be kept in depositories selected by the port authority in the manner provided in chapter 12C, and the deposits shall be secured as provided in that chapter. The resolution authorizing the issuance of revenue bonds or pledge orders, or the trust agreement securing such bonds or pledge orders, shall provide that any officer to whom, or any bank or trust company to which, such moneys are paid shall act as trustee of such moneys and hold and apply them for the purposes hereof, subject to such conditions as this chapter and such resolution or trust agreement provide.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §113
NEW section

28J.26 Investment of excess funds.

1. If a port authority has surplus funds after making all deposits into all funds required by the terms, covenants, conditions, and provisions of outstanding revenue bonds, pledge orders, and refunding bonds which are payable from the revenues of the port authority and after complying with all of the requirements, terms, covenants, conditions, and provisions of the proceedings and resolutions pursuant to which revenue bonds, pledge orders, and refunding bonds are issued, the board may transfer the surplus funds to any other fund of the port authority in accordance with this chapter and chapter 12C, provided that a transfer shall not be made if it conflicts with any of the requirements, terms, covenants, conditions, or provisions of a resolution authorizing the issuance of revenue bonds, pledge orders, or other obligations which are payable from the revenues of the port authority which are then outstanding.

2. This section does not prohibit or prevent the board from using funds derived from any other source which may be properly used for such purpose, to pay a part of the cost of a facility.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §114
NEW section

28J.27 Change in location of public way, railroad, or utility facility — vacation of highway.

1. When a port authority changes the location of any portion of any public road, railroad, or utility facility in connection with the construction of a port authority facility, the port authority shall reconstruct at such location as the governmental agency having jurisdiction over such road, railroad, or utility facility finds most favorable. The construction of such road, railroad, or utility facility shall be of substantially the same type and in as good condition as the original road, railroad, or utility facility. The cost of such reconstruction, relocation, or removal and any damage incurred in changing the location of any such road, railroad, or utility facility shall be paid by the port authority as a part of the cost of the port authority facility.

2. When the port authority finds it necessary that a public highway or portion of a public highway be vacated by reason of the acquisition or construction of a port authority facility, the port authority may request the director of the state department of transportation to vacate such highway or portion in accordance with chapter 306 if the highway or portion to be vacated is on the state highway system, or if the highway or portion to be vacated is under the jurisdiction of a county, the port authority shall petition the board of supervisors of that county, in the manner provided in chapter 306, to vacate such highway or portion. The port authority shall pay to the county, as a part of the cost of such port authority facility, any amounts required to be deposited with a court in connection with proceedings for the determination of compensation and damages and all amounts of compensation and damages finally determined to be payable as a result of such vacation.

3. The port authority may adopt bylaws for the installation, construction, maintenance, repair, renewal, relocation, and removal of railroad or utility facilities in, on, over, or under any port authority facility. Whenever the port authority determines that it is necessary that any such facility installed or constructed in, on, over, or under property of the port authority pursuant to such bylaws be relocated, the utility company owning or operating such facility shall relocate or remove them in accordance with the order of the port authority. The cost and expenses of such relocation or removal, including the cost of installing such facility in a new location, the cost of any lands, or any rights or interests in lands, and any other rights, acquired to accomplish such relocation or removal, shall be paid by the port authority as a part of the cost of the port authority facility. In case of any

such relocation or removal of such facilities, the railroad or utility company owning or operating them, its successors, or assigns may maintain and operate such facilities, with the necessary appurtenances, in the new location in, on, over, or under the property of the port authority for as long a period and upon the same terms as the railroad or utility company had the right to maintain and operate such facilities in their former location.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §115
NEW section

28J.28 Final actions to be recorded — annual report — confidentiality of information.

1. All final actions of the port authority shall be recorded and the records of the port authority shall be open to public examination and copying pursuant to chapter 22. Not later than the first day of April every year, a port authority shall submit a report to the director of the department of economic development detailing the projects and activities of the port authority during the previous calendar year. The report shall include, but not be limited to, all aspects of those projects and activities, including the progress and status of the projects and their costs, and any other information the director determines should be included in the report.

2. Financial and proprietary information, including trade secrets, submitted to a port authority or the agents of a port authority in connection with the relocation, location, expansion, improvement, or preservation of a business or nonprofit corporation is not a public record subject to chapter 22. Any other information submitted under those circumstances is not a public record subject to chapter 22 until there is a commitment in writing to proceed with the relocation, location, expansion, improvement, or preservation.

3. Notwithstanding chapter 21, the board of directors of a port authority, when considering information that is not a public record under this section, may close a meeting during the consideration of that information pursuant to a vote of the majority of the directors present on a motion stating that such information is to be considered. Other matters shall not be considered during the closed session.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §116
NEW section

28J.29 Provisions to be liberally construed.

This chapter shall be liberally construed to effect the chapter's purposes.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §117
NEW section

CHAPTER 28M

REGIONAL TRANSIT DISTRICTS

28M.3 Regional transit district authority — county enterprise — bonding authority.

A regional transit district shall have all the rights, powers, and duties of a county enterprise pursuant to sections 331.462 through 331.469 as they relate to the purpose for which the regional transit district is created, including the authority to issue revenue bonds for the establishment, construction, reconstruction, repair, equipping, remodeling, extension, maintenance, and operation of works, vehicles, and facilities of a regional transit district. In addition, a regional transit district, with the approval of the board of supervisors, may issue general obligation bonds as an essential county purpose pursuant to chapter 331, division IV, part 3, for the establishment, construction, reconstruction, repair, equipping, remodeling, extension, maintenance, and operation of works, vehicles, and facilities of a regional transit district. Such general obligation bonds are payable from the property tax levy authorized in section 28M.5.

The commission appointed pursuant to section 28M.4 shall have and may exercise all powers of the board of supervisors in management and administration of the regional transit district as if it were a board of supervisors and as if the regional transit district were a county enterprise under sections 331.462 through 331.469.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §17; 2005 Acts, ch 37, §1
Section amended

28M.4 Regional transit district commission — membership — powers.

1. The governing bodies of counties and cities participating in a regional transit district shall appoint a commission to manage and administer the regional transit district. Unless otherwise provided in the chapter 28E agreement, commission members shall serve for staggered six-year terms. The agreement creating the regional transit district shall set the compensation of commission members.

2. The title to all property of a regional transit district shall be held in the name of the district, and the commission has all the powers and authorities of a board of supervisors with respect to the acquisition by purchase, condemnation or otherwise, lease, sale, or other disposition of the property, and the management, control, and operation of the property, subject to the requirements, terms, covenants, conditions, and provisions of any resolutions authorizing the issuance of revenue bonds, pledge orders, or other obligations which are payable from the revenues of the regional transit district, and which are then outstanding.

3. A commission shall adopt and certify an

annual budget for the regional transit district. A commission in its budget shall allocate the revenue responsibilities of each county and city participating in the regional transit district. A commission shall be considered a municipality for purposes of adopting and certifying a budget pursuant to chapter 24.

4. A commission may establish a schedule of fares and collect fares for the transportation of passengers.

5. A commission shall levy for and control any tax revenues paid to the regional transit district the commission administers and all moneys derived from the operation of the regional transit district, the sale of its property, interest on investments, or from any other source related to the regional transit district.

6. All moneys received by the commission shall be held by the county treasurer in a separate fund. If more than one county is participating in the regional transit district, the moneys shall be paid to the county treasurer of the participating county with the largest population. Moneys may be paid out of the fund only at the direction of the commission.

7. A commission is subject to section 331.341, subsections 1, 2, 4, and 5, and section 331.342, in contracting for public improvements.

8. Immediately following a regular or special meeting of a commission, the secretary of the commission shall prepare a condensed statement of the proceedings of the commission and cause the statement to be published not more than twenty days following the meeting in one or more newspapers which meet the requirements of section 618.14. The statement shall include a list of all claims allowed, showing the name of the person or firm making the claim, the reason for the claim, and the amount of the claim. Salary claims must show the gross amount of the claim except that salaries paid to persons regularly employed by the commission, for services regularly performed by the persons, shall be published once annually showing the gross amount of the salary.

9. A commission shall submit to the governing body of each participating county and city a detailed annual report, including a complete financial statement.

2005 Acts, ch 37, §2
Subsection 1 amended

28M.5 Regional transit district levy.

1. The commission, with the approval of the board of supervisors of participating counties and the city council of participating cities in the chapter 28E agreement, may levy annually a tax not to exceed ninety-five cents per thousand dollars of

the assessed value of all taxable property in a regional transit district to the extent provided in this section. The chapter 28E agreement may authorize the commission to levy the tax at different rates within the participating cities and counties in amounts sufficient to meet the revenue responsibilities of such cities and counties as allocated in the budget adopted by the commission. However, for a city participating in a regional transit district, the total of all the tax levies imposed in the city pursuant to section 384.12, subsection 10, and this section shall not exceed the aggregate of ninety-five cents per thousand dollars of the assessed value of all taxable property in the participating city.

2. If a regional transit district budget allocates revenue responsibilities to the board of supervisors of a participating county, the amount of the regional transit district levy that is the responsibility of the participating county shall be deducted from the maximum rates of taxes authorized to be levied by the county pursuant to section 331.423, subsections 1 and 2, as applicable, unless the county meets its revenue responsibilities as allocated in the budget from other available revenue sources. However, for a regional transit district that includes a county with a population of less than three hundred thousand, the amount of the regional transit district levy that is the responsibility of such participating county shall be deducted from the maximum rate of taxes autho-

alized to be levied by the county pursuant to section 331.423, subsection 1.

3. The regional transit district tax levy imposed in a participating city located in a nonparticipating contiguous county shall, when collected, be paid to the county treasurer of the participating county.

4. The proceeds of the tax levy shall be used for the operation and maintenance of a regional transit district, for payment of debt obligations of the district, and for the creation of a reserve fund. The commission may divide the territory of a regional transit district outside the boundaries of a city into separate service areas and impose a regional transit district levy not to exceed the maximum rate authorized by this section in each service area.

2005 Acts, ch 37, §3
Section amended

28M.6 Effect of agreement on county duty to provide transit services.

Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, a county that enters into a chapter 28E agreement to create a regional transit district under this chapter does not, by virtue of such agreement, create a duty on the part of the county to provide transit services to any area of the county.

2005 Acts, ch 37, §4
NEW section

CHAPTER 29A

MILITARY CODE

29A.1 Definitions.

The following words, terms, and phrases when used in this chapter shall have the respective meanings herein set forth:

1. "*Civil air patrol*" means the civilian auxiliary of the United States air force established by the United States Congress in 36 U.S.C. § 40301 et seq., and 10 U.S.C. § 9441 et seq.

2. "*Facility*" means the land, and the buildings and other improvements on the land which are the responsibility and property of the Iowa national guard.

3. "*Federal service*" means duty authorized and performed under the provisions of 10 U.S.C. as part of the active military forces of the United States or the army national guard of the United States or the air national guard of the United States.

4. "*Homeland defense*" means the protection of state territory, population, and critical infrastructure and assets against attacks from within or without the state.

5. "*Law and regulations*" means and includes

state and federal law and regulations.

6. "*Militia*" shall mean the forces provided for in the Constitution of Iowa.

7. "*National guard*" means the Iowa units, detachments and organizations of the army national guard of the United States, the air national guard of the United States, the army national guard, and the air national guard as those forces are defined in 10 U.S.C. § 101.

8. "*Officer*" shall mean and include commissioned officers and warrant officers.

9. "*On duty*" means training, including unit training assemblies, and other training, operational duty, and other service which may be required under state or federal law, regulations, or orders, and the necessary travel of an officer or enlisted person to the place of performance and return home after performance of that duty, but does not include federal service. A member of the national guard shall be considered to be on duty when called to testify about an incident which the member observed or was involved in while that member was on duty.

10. “*Organization*” means a command composed of two or more subordinate units and includes the state headquarters for both the army and the air national guard, one or more divisions, wings, brigades, groups, battalions, squadrons or flights as defined by an appropriate table of organization, a table of distribution or unit personnel document.

11. “*State active duty*” means duty authorized and performed under section 29A.8 and paid for with state funds. “*State active duty*” also includes serving as the adjutant general, a deputy adjutant general, or the state quartermaster.

12. “*State military service*” means training or operational duty or other service authorized and performed under the provisions of 32 U.S.C. or other federal law or regulation as part of the Iowa army national guard or Iowa air national guard and paid for with federal funds.

13. “*Unit*” means a military element of an organization whose structure is prescribed by competent authority such as a table of organization, table of distribution, or unit personnel document. For the purposes of this chapter, a unit shall include one or more companies, flights, troops, batteries or detachments and the state officer candidate school.

14. Except when otherwise expressly defined herein military words, terms and phrases shall have the meaning commonly ascribed to them in the military profession.

2005 Acts, ch 119, §1

NEW subsection 1 and former subsections 1 – 13 renumbered as 2 – 14

29A.3A Civil air patrol.

1. The civil air patrol may be used to support national guard missions in support of civil authorities as described in section 29C.5 or in support of noncombat national guard missions under section 29A.8 or 29A.8A.

2. Requests for activation of the civil air patrol shall be made to the commander of the Iowa wing of the civil air patrol. Missions shall be in accordance with laws and regulations applicable to the United States air force and the civil air patrol. Prior to activation of the civil air patrol, the adjutant general or the Iowa civil air patrol wing commander shall apply to the air force rescue coordination center, the air force national security emergency preparedness agency, or the civil air patrol national operations center for federal mission status and funding.

3. If an operation or mission of the civil air patrol is granted federal mission status and assigned an accompanying federal mission number, the following shall apply:

a. The operation or mission shall be funded by the federal government.

b. When training or operating pursuant to a federal mission number, members of the civil air patrol shall be considered federal employees for

the purposes of tort claims arising from the performance of the mission or any actions incident to the performance of the mission.

4. If an operation or mission of the civil air patrol is not granted federal mission status and is not assigned an accompanying federal mission number, the following shall apply:

a. Operations and administration of the civil air patrol relating to missions not qualifying for federal mission status shall be funded by the state from moneys appropriated to the homeland security and emergency management division of the department of public defense for that purpose.

b. When performing a mission that does not qualify for federal mission status, members of the civil air patrol shall be considered state employees for purposes of the Iowa tort claims Act, as provided in chapter 669, and for purposes of workers’ compensation, as provided in chapter 85.

2005 Acts, ch 119, §2

NEW section

29A.12 Powers and duties.

1. The adjutant general shall have command and control of the military division, and perform such duties as pertain to the office of the adjutant general under law and regulations, pursuant to the authority vested in the adjutant general by the governor. The adjutant general shall superintend the preparation of all letters and reports required by the United States from the state, and perform all the duties prescribed by law. The adjutant general shall have charge of the state military reservations, and all other property of the state kept or used for military purposes. The adjutant general shall cause an inventory to be taken at least once each year of all military stores, property and funds under the adjutant general’s jurisdiction. In each year preceding a regular session of the general assembly the adjutant general shall prepare a detailed report of the transactions of that office, its expenses, and other matters required by the governor for the period since the last preceding report, and the governor may at any time require a similar report.

2. The adjutant general may enter into an agreement with the secretary of defense to operate the water plant at Camp Dodge for the use and benefit of the United States, and the state of Iowa upon terms and conditions as approved by the governor. The adjutant general may also enter into an agreement with the national guard of another state for the use of Iowa national guard personnel and equipment.

3. The adjutant general may request activation of the civil air patrol to provide assistance to the national guard in accordance with section 29A.3A. The adjutant general is authorized to provide suitable space in national guard facilities to support the civil air patrol.

2005 Acts, ch 119, §3

Section amended

29A.43 Discrimination prohibited — leave of absence — continuation of health coverage.

1. A person shall not discriminate against any officer or enlisted person of the national guard or organized reserves of the armed forces of the United States because of that membership. An employer, or agent of an employer, shall not discharge a person from employment because of being an officer or enlisted person of the military forces of the state, or hinder or prevent the officer or enlisted person from performing any military service the person is called upon to perform by proper authority. A member of the national guard or organized reserves of the armed forces of the United States ordered to temporary duty, as defined in section 29A.1, subsection 3, 11, or 12, for any purpose is entitled to a leave of absence during the period of the duty or service, from the member's private employment, other than employment of a temporary nature, and upon completion of the duty or service the employer shall restore the person to the position held prior to the leave of absence, or employ the person in a similar position. However, the person shall give evidence to the employer of satisfactory completion of the training or duty, and that the person is still qualified to perform the duties of the position. The period of absence shall be construed as an absence with leave, and shall in no way affect the employee's rights to vacation, sick leave, bonus, or other employment benefits relating to the employee's particular employment. A person violating a provision of this section is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2. An officer or enlisted person of the national guard or organized reserves of the armed forces of the United States who is insured as a dependent under a group policy for accident or health insurance as a full-time student less than twenty-five years of age, whose coverage under the group policy would otherwise terminate while the officer or enlisted person was on a leave of absence during a period of temporary duty or service, as defined for members of the national guard in section 29A.1, subsection 3, 11, or 12, or as a member of the organized reserves called to active duty from

a reserve component status, shall be considered to have been continuously insured under the group policy for the purpose of returning to the insured dependent status as a full-time student who is less than twenty-five years of age. This subsection does not apply to coverage of an injury suffered or a disease contracted by a member of the national guard or organized reserves of the armed forces of the United States in the line of duty.

Leave for civil employees; §29A.28
Section not amended; internal reference changes applied

29A.79 Emergency helicopter ambulance.

The adjutant general shall develop a plan within the Iowa national guard for an emergency helicopter ambulance service to transport persons who require emergency medical treatment or require emergency transfer between hospitals and to transport emergency medical supplies, equipment or personnel.

The Iowa national guard shall be requested to provide the emergency helicopter ambulance service from its available staffed helicopters when the plan is implemented on order of the governor at the request of the state patrol, or the administrative heads of the hospitals located in Iowa, unless the Iowa national guard does not have a staffed helicopter available or is in active service under the armed forces of the United States.

The adjutant general shall establish policies and procedures to carry out the provisions of this section. The policies and procedures shall provide that the emergency helicopter ambulance service shall be coordinated and supplemental to, and not competitive with conventional ambulance services. In determining whether an emergency exists the policies and procedures shall give reasonable consideration to the risk of death or permanent injury due to delayed treatment resulting from remoteness of an area from any hospital, the absence or unavailability of conventional ambulance services, and the distance to be traveled in a transfer between hospitals.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §31
Terminology change applied

CHAPTER 29B

MILITARY JUSTICE

29B.82 Desertion.

1. Any member of the state military forces who does any of the following is guilty of desertion:

a. Without authority goes or remains absent from the member's unit, organization, or place of duty with intent to remain away therefrom permanently.

b. Quits the member's unit, organization or place of duty with intent to avoid hazardous duty or to shirk important services.

c. Without being regularly separated from one of the state military forces enlists or accepts an appointment in the same or another one of the state military forces, or in one of the armed forces of the

United States, without duly disclosing the fact that the member has not been regularly separated.

2. Any commissioned officer of the state military forces who, after tender of the officer's resignation and before notice of its acceptance, quits a post or proper duties without leave and with in-

tent to remain away therefrom permanently is guilty of desertion.

3. Any person found guilty of desertion or attempt to desert shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §17
Section amended

CHAPTER 29C

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND SECURITY

29C.5 Homeland security and emergency management division.

A homeland security and emergency management division is created within the department of public defense. The homeland security and emergency management division shall be responsible for the administration of emergency planning matters, including emergency resource planning in this state, cooperation with, support of, funding for, and tasking of the civil air patrol for missions not qualifying for federal mission status as described in section 29A.3A in accordance with operational and funding criteria developed with the adjutant general and coordinated with the civil air patrol, homeland security activities, and coordination of available services in the event of a disaster.

2005 Acts, ch 119, §4
See §29.3
Section amended

29C.8 Powers and duties of administrator.

1. The homeland security and emergency management division shall be under the management of an administrator appointed by the governor.

2. The administrator shall be vested with the authority to administer emergency management and homeland security affairs in this state and shall be responsible for preparing and executing the emergency management and homeland security programs of this state subject to the direction of the adjutant general.

3. The administrator, upon the direction of the governor and supervisory control of the director of the department of public defense, shall:

a. Prepare a comprehensive plan and emergency management program for homeland security, disaster preparedness, response, recovery, mitigation, emergency operation, and emergency resource management of this state. The plan and program shall be integrated into and coordinated with the homeland security and emergency plans of the federal government and of other states to the fullest possible extent and coordinate the preparation of plans and programs for emergency management of the political subdivisions and var-

ious state departments of this state. The plans shall be integrated into and coordinated with a comprehensive state homeland security and emergency program for this state as coordinated by the administrator of the homeland security and emergency management division to the fullest possible extent.

b. Make such studies and surveys of the industries, resources, and facilities in this state as may be necessary to ascertain the vulnerabilities of critical state infrastructure and assets to attack and the capabilities of the state for disaster recovery, disaster planning and operations, and emergency resource management, and to plan for the most efficient emergency use thereof.

c. Provide technical assistance to any local emergency commission or joint commission requiring the assistance in the development of an emergency management or homeland security program.

d. Implement planning and training for emergency response teams as mandated by the federal government under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C. § 9601 et seq.

e. Prepare a critical asset protection plan that contains an inventory of infrastructure, facilities, systems, other critical assets, and symbolic landmarks; an assessment of the criticality, vulnerability, and level of threat to the assets; and information pertaining to the mobilization, deployment, and tactical operations involved in responding to or protecting the assets.

f. (1) Approve and support the development and ongoing operations of an urban search and rescue team to be deployed as a resource to supplement and enhance emergency and disaster operations.

(2) A member of an urban search and rescue team acting under the authority of the administrator or pursuant to a governor's disaster proclamation as provided in section 29C.6 shall be considered an employee of the state under chapter 669 and shall be afforded protection as an employee of the state under section 669.21. Disability,

workers' compensation, and death benefits for team members working under the authority of the administrator or pursuant to the provisions of section 29C.6 shall be paid by the state in a manner consistent with the provisions of chapter 85, 410, or 411 as appropriate, depending on the status of the member.

g. Implement and support the national incident management system as established by the United States department of homeland security to be used by state agencies and local and tribal governments to facilitate efficient and effective assistance to those affected by emergencies and disasters.

4. The administrator, with the approval of the governor and upon recommendation of the adjutant general, may employ a deputy administrator and such technical, clerical, stenographic, and other personnel and make such expenditures within the appropriation or from other funds made available to the department of public defense for purposes of emergency management, as may be necessary to administer this chapter.

5. The homeland security and emergency management division may charge fees for the repair, calibration, or maintenance of radiological detection equipment and may expend funds in addition to funds budgeted for the servicing of the radiological detection equipment. The division shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A providing for the establishment and collection of fees for radiological detection equipment repair, calibration, or maintenance services and for entering into agreements with other public and private entities to provide the services. Fees collected for repair, calibration, or maintenance services shall be treated as repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2 and shall be used for the operation of the division's radiological maintenance facility or radiation incident response training.

2005 Acts, ch 119, §5
Subsection 3, paragraph g amended

29C.20 Contingent fund — disaster aid.

1. *a.* A contingent fund is created in the state treasury for the use of the executive council which may be expended for the following purposes:

(1) Paying the expenses of suppressing an insurrection or riot, actual or threatened, when state aid has been rendered by order of the governor.

(2) Repairing, rebuilding, or restoring state property injured, destroyed, or lost by fire, storm, theft, or unavoidable cause.

(3) Repairing, rebuilding, or restoring state property that is fiberoptic cable and that is injured or destroyed by a wild animal.

(4) Purchasing a police service dog for the department of corrections when such a dog is injured or destroyed.

(5) Paying the expenses incurred by and

claims of an urban search and rescue team when acting under the authority of the administrator and the provisions of section 29C.6 and public health response teams when acting under the provisions of section 135.143.

(6) (a) Aiding any governmental subdivision in an area declared by the governor to be a disaster area due to natural disasters or to expenditures necessitated by the governmental subdivision toward averting or lessening the impact of the potential disaster, where the effect of the disaster or action on the governmental subdivision is the immediate financial inability to meet the continuing requirements of local government.

(b) Upon application by a governmental subdivision in such an area, accompanied by a showing of obligations and expenditures necessitated by an actual or potential disaster in a form and with further information the executive council requires, the aid may be made in the discretion of the executive council and, if made, shall be in the nature of a loan up to a limit of seventy-five percent of the showing of obligations and expenditures. The loan, without interest, shall be repaid by the maximum annual emergency levy authorized by section 24.6, or by the appropriate levy authorized for a governmental subdivision not covered by section 24.6. The aggregate total of loans shall not exceed one million dollars during a fiscal year. A loan shall not be for an obligation or expenditure occurring more than two years previous to the application.

b. When a state department or agency requests that moneys from the contingent fund be expended to repair, rebuild, or restore state property injured, destroyed, or lost by fire, storm, theft, or unavoidable cause, or to repair, rebuild, or restore state property that is fiberoptic cable and that is injured or destroyed by a wild animal, or to purchase a police service dog for the department of corrections when such a dog is injured or destroyed, or for payment of the expenses incurred by and claims of an urban search and rescue team when acting under the authority of the administrator and the provisions of section 29C.6, the executive council shall consider the original source of the funds for acquisition of the property before authorizing the expenditure. If the original source was other than the general fund of the state, the department or agency shall be directed to utilize moneys from the original source if possible. The executive council shall not authorize the repairing, rebuilding, or restoring of the property from the disaster aid contingent fund if it determines that moneys from the original source are available to finance the project.

2. The proceeds of such loan shall be applied toward the payment of costs and obligations necessitated by such actual or potential disaster and the reimbursement of local funds from which such expenditures have been made. Any such project

for repair, rebuilding or restoration of state property for which no specific appropriation has been made, shall, before work is begun, be subject to approval or rejection by the executive council.

3. If the president of the United States, at the request of the governor, has declared a major disaster to exist in this state, the executive council may make financial grants to meet disaster-related necessary expenses, serious needs, or hazard mitigation projects of local governments and eligible private nonprofit agencies adversely affected by the major disaster if those expenses or needs cannot otherwise be met from other means of assistance. The amount of the grant shall not exceed ten percent of the total eligible expenses and is conditional upon the federal government providing at least seventy-five percent for public assistance grants and at least fifty percent for hazard mitigation grants of the eligible expenses.

4. If the president, at the request of the governor, has declared a major disaster to exist in this state, the executive council may make financial grants to meet disaster-related necessary ex-

penses or serious needs of individuals or families adversely affected by a major disaster which cannot otherwise adequately be met from other means of assistance. The amount of a financial grant shall not exceed the maximum federal authorization in the aggregate to an individual or family in any single major disaster declared by the president. All grants authorized to individuals and families will be subject to the federal government providing no less than seventy-five percent of each grant and the declaration of a major disaster in the state by the president of the United States.

5. If the president, at the request of the governor, has declared a major disaster to exist in this state, the executive council may lease or purchase sites and develop such sites to accommodate temporary housing units for disaster victims.

6. For the purposes of this section, “*governmental subdivision*” means any political subdivision of this state.

2005 Acts, ch 89, §1

Subsection 1, paragraph a, subparagraph (5) amended

CHAPTER 34A

ENHANCED 911 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SYSTEMS

34A.7 Funding — E911 service surcharge.

When an E911 service plan is implemented, the costs of providing E911 service within an E911 service area are the responsibility of the joint E911 service board and the member political subdivisions. Costs in excess of the amount raised by imposition of the E911 service surcharge provided for under subsection 1 shall be paid by the joint E911 service board from such revenue sources allocated among the member political subdivisions as determined by the joint E911 service board. Funding is not limited to the surcharge, and surcharge revenues may be supplemented by other permissible local and state revenue sources. A joint E911 service board shall not commit a political subdivision to appropriate property tax revenues to fund an E911 service plan without the consent of the political subdivision. A joint E911 service board may approve an E911 service plan, including a funding formula requiring appropriations by participating political subdivisions, subject to the approval of the funding formula by each political subdivision. However, a political subdivision may agree in advance to appropriate property tax revenues or other moneys according to a formula or plan developed by an alternative chapter 28E entity.

1. *Local wire-line E911 service surcharge imposition.*

a. To encourage local implementation of E911 service, one source of funding for E911 emergency

telephone communication systems shall come from a surcharge per month, per access line on each access line subscriber, except as provided in subsection 5, equal to the lowest amount of the following:

(1) One dollar.

(2) An amount less than one dollar, which would fully pay both recurring and nonrecurring costs of the E911 service system within five years from the date the maximum surcharge is imposed.

(3) The maximum monetary limitation approved by referendum.

b. The surcharge shall be imposed by order of the program manager as follows:

(1) The program manager shall notify a local exchange service provider scheduled to provide exchange access line service to an E911 service area that implementation of an E911 service plan has been approved by the joint E911 service board and by the service area referendum and that collection of the surcharge is to begin within one hundred days.

(2) The program manager shall also provide notice to all affected public safety answering points.

2. *Surcharge collected by local exchange service providers.*

a. The surcharge shall be collected as part of the access line service provider’s periodic billing to a subscriber. In compensation for the costs of bill-

ing and collection, the local exchange service provider may retain one percent of the gross surcharges collected. If the compensation is insufficient to fully recover a local exchange service provider's costs for billing and collection of the surcharge, the deficiency shall be included in the local exchange service provider's costs for ratemaking purposes to the extent it is reasonable and just under section 476.6. The surcharge shall be remitted to the E911 service operating authority for deposit into the E911 service fund quarterly by the local exchange service provider. The total amount for multiple exchanges may be combined.

b. A local exchange service provider is not liable for an uncollected surcharge for which the local exchange service provider has billed a subscriber but not been paid. The surcharge shall appear as a single line item on a subscriber's periodic billing entitled, "E911 emergency telephone service surcharge".

c. The joint E911 service board may request, not more than once each quarter, the following information from the local exchange service provider:

- (1) The identity of the exchange from which the surcharge is collected.
- (2) The number of lines to which the surcharge was applied for the quarter.
- (3) The number of refusals to pay per exchange if applicable.
- (4) Write-offs applied per exchange if applicable.
- (5) The number of lines exempt per exchange.
- (6) The amount retained by the local exchange service provider generated from the one percent administration fee.

d. Access line counts and surcharge remittances are confidential public records as provided in section 34A.8.

3. *Maximum limit per subscriber billing for surcharge.* An individual subscriber shall not be required to pay on a single periodic billing the surcharge on more than one hundred access lines, or their equivalent, in an E911 service area. A subscriber shall pay the surcharge in each E911 service area in which the subscriber receives access line service.

4. *E911 service fund.* Each joint E911 service board shall establish and maintain as a separate account an E911 service fund. Any funds remaining in the account at the end of each fiscal year shall not revert to the general funds of the member political subdivisions, except as provided in subsection 5, but shall remain in the E911 service fund. Moneys in an E911 service fund may only be used for nonrecurring and recurring costs of the E911 service plan as approved by the program manager, as those terms are defined by section 34A.2.

5. *Use of moneys in fund—priority and limitations on expenditure.*

a. Moneys deposited in the E911 service fund shall be used for the repayment of any bonds issued for the benefit of or loan made to the joint E911 service board pursuant to sections 34A.20 through 34A.22, and as long as any such bond or loan remains unpaid the surcharge shall not be reduced or eliminated. Moneys deposited in the fund shall be subject to such terms and conditions as may be contained in the relevant bond documents, trust indenture, resolution, loan agreement, or other instrument pursuant to which bonds are issued or a loan is made, without regard to any limitation otherwise provided by law. The surcharge may be increased, but shall not exceed the maximum allowed in subsection 1, upon approval of the authority upon such terms and conditions as may be contained in the relevant bond documents, trust indenture, resolution, loan agreement, or other instrument pursuant to which bonds are issued or a loan is made, as deemed necessary or prudent by the authority to secure repayment and assure marketability or a reasonable interest rate.

b. Moneys deposited in the E911 service fund shall be used for the following, in order of priority if paragraph "a" does not apply:

- (1) Money shall first be spent for actual recurring costs of operating the E911 service plan.
- (2) If money remains in the fund after fully paying for recurring costs incurred in the preceding year, the remainder may be spent to pay for nonrecurring costs, not to exceed actual nonrecurring costs as approved by the program manager.
- (3) If money remains in the fund after fully paying obligations under subparagraphs (1) and (2), the remainder may be accumulated in the fund as a carryover operating surplus. If the surplus is greater than twenty-five percent of the approved annual operating budget for the next year, the program manager shall reduce the surcharge by an amount calculated to result in a surplus of no more than twenty-five percent of the planned annual operating budget. After nonrecurring costs have been paid, if the surcharge is less than the maximum allowed and the fund surplus is less than twenty-five percent of the approved annual operating budget, the program manager shall, upon application of the joint E911 service board, increase the surcharge in an amount calculated to result in a surplus of twenty-five percent of the approved annual operating budget. The surcharge may only be adjusted once in a single year, upon one hundred days' prior notice to the provider.

6. *Limitation of actions—provider not liable on cause of action related to provision of 911 services.* A claim or cause of action does not exist based upon or arising out of an act or omission in connection with a land-line or wireless provider's participation in an E911 service plan or provision of 911 or local exchange access service, unless the act or omission is determined to be willful and

wanton negligence.

7. *Referendum on adjusting maximum of approved surcharge.* If a local option E911 service surcharge was approved by referendum prior to April 4, 1990, the maximum E911 service surcharge monetary limitation may be amended up to a total of one dollar, per month, per access line, by another referendum as provided in section 34A.6. A joint E911 service board may adjust its E911 service surcharge within the monetary limitation approved by referendum as provided under this subsection by a simple majority vote of the voting members. As a result of the adjustment, the E911 service surcharge, per month, per access line, on each access line subscriber, except as provided in subsection 5, shall not exceed the lowest amount of the following:

- a. One dollar.
- b. An amount less than one dollar, which would fully pay both recurring and nonrecurring costs of the E911 service system within five years from the date of the adjustment.
- c. The maximum monetary limitation approved by referendum.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §1
Subsection 2, paragraph b amended

34A.7A Wireless communications surcharge — fund established — distribution and permissible expenditures.

1. a. Notwithstanding section 34A.6, the administrator shall adopt by rule a monthly surcharge of up to sixty-five cents to be imposed on each wireless communications service number provided in this state. The surcharge shall be imposed uniformly on a statewide basis and simultaneously on all wireless communications service numbers as provided by rule of the administrator.

b. The program manager shall provide no less than one hundred days' notice of the surcharge to be imposed to each wireless communications service provider. The program manager, subject to the sixty-five cent limit in paragraph "a", may adjust the amount of the surcharge as necessary, but no more than once in any calendar year.

c. (1) The surcharge shall be collected as part of the wireless communications service provider's periodic billing to a subscriber. The surcharge shall appear as a single line item on a subscriber's periodic billing indicating that the surcharge is for E911 emergency telephone service. In the case of prepaid wireless telephone service, this surcharge shall be remitted based upon the address associated with the point of purchase, the customer billing address, or the location associated with the mobile telephone number for each active prepaid wireless telephone that has a sufficient positive balance as of the last days of the information, if that information is available.

(2) In compensation for the costs of billing and collection, the wireless communications service

provider may retain one percent of the gross surcharges collected.

(3) The surcharges shall be remitted quarterly by the wireless communications service provider to the program manager for deposit into the fund established in subsection 2.

(4) A wireless communications service provider is not liable for an uncollected surcharge for which the wireless communications service provider has billed a subscriber but which has not been paid.

2. Moneys collected pursuant to subsection 1 shall be deposited in a separate wireless E911 emergency communications fund within the state treasury under the control of the program manager. Section 8.33 shall not apply to moneys in the fund. Moneys earned as income, including as interest, from the fund shall remain in the fund until expended as provided in this section. Moneys in the fund shall be expended and distributed in the following priority order:

a. An amount as appropriated by the general assembly to the administrator shall be allocated to the administrator and program manager for implementation, support, and maintenance of the functions of the administrator and program manager and to employ the auditor of state to perform an annual audit of the wireless E911 emergency communications fund.

b. The program manager shall allocate twenty-one percent of the total amount of surcharge generated to wireless carriers to recover their costs to deliver E911 phase 1 services. If the allocation in this paragraph is insufficient to reimburse all wireless carriers for such carrier's eligible expenses, the program manager shall allocate a prorated amount to each wireless carrier equal to the percentage of such carrier's eligible expenses as compared to the total of all eligible expenses for all wireless carriers for the calendar quarter during which such expenses were submitted. When prorated expenses are paid, the remaining unpaid expenses shall no longer be eligible for payment under this paragraph.

c. The program manager shall reimburse wire-line carriers on a calendar quarter basis for carriers' eligible expenses for transport costs between the selective router and the public safety answering points related to the delivery of wireless E911 phase 1 services.

d. The program manager shall reimburse wire-line carriers and third-party E911 automatic location information database providers on a calendar quarterly basis for the costs of maintaining and upgrading the E911 components and functionalities beyond the input to the E911 selective router, including the E911 selective router and the automatic location information database.

e. The program manager shall apply an amount up to five hundred thousand dollars per

calendar quarter to any outstanding wireless E911 phase 1 obligations incurred pursuant to this chapter prior to July 1, 2004.

f. (1) The program manager shall allocate an amount up to one hundred fifty-nine thousand dollars per calendar quarter equally to the joint E911 service boards and the department of public safety that have submitted an annual written request to the program manager in a form approved by the program manager by May 15 of each year. The program manager shall allocate to each joint E911 service board and to the department of public safety a minimum of one thousand dollars per calendar quarter for each public safety answering point within the service area of the department of public safety or joint E911 service board.

(2) Upon retirement of outstanding obligations referred to in paragraph “e”, the amount allocated under this paragraph “f” shall be twenty-four percent of the total amount of surcharge generated per calendar quarter allocated as follows:

(a) Sixty-five percent of the total dollars available for allocation shall be allocated in proportion to the square miles of the service area to the total square miles in this state.

(b) Thirty-five percent of the total dollars available for allocation shall be allocated in proportion to the wireless E911 calls taken at the public safety answering point in the service area to the total number of wireless E911 calls originating in this state.

(c) Notwithstanding subparagraph subdivisions (a) and (b), the minimum amount allocated to each joint E911 service board and to the department of public safety shall be no less than one thousand dollars for each public safety answering point within the service area of the department of public safety or joint E911 service board.

(3) The funds allocated in this paragraph “f” shall be used for communication equipment located inside the public safety answering points for the implementation and maintenance of wireless E911 phase 2. The joint E911 service boards and the department of public safety shall provide an estimate of phase 2 implementation costs to the program manager by January 1, 2005.

g. If moneys remain in the fund after fully paying all obligations under paragraphs “a” through “f”, the remainder may be accumulated in the fund as a carryover operating surplus. This surplus shall be used to fund future phase 2 network and public safety answering point improvements and wireless carriers’ transport costs related to wireless E911 services, if those costs are not otherwise recovered by wireless carriers through customer billing or other sources and approved by the program manager. Notwithstanding section 8.33, any moneys remaining in the fund at the end of each fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund of the state but shall remain available for the purposes of the fund.

h. The administrator, in consultation with the program manager and the E911 communications council, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A governing the distribution of the surcharge collected and distributed pursuant to this subsection. The rules shall include provisions that all joint E911 service boards and the department of public safety which answer or service wireless E911 calls are eligible to receive an equitable portion of the receipts.

3. a. The program manager shall submit an annual report by January 15 of each year to the legislative government oversight committee advising the general assembly of the status of E911 implementation and operations, including both wire-line and wireless services, the distribution of surcharge receipts, and an accounting of the revenues and expenses of the E911 program.

b. The program manager shall submit a calendar quarter report of the revenues and expenses of the E911 program to the fiscal services division of the legislative services agency.

c. The legislative government oversight committee shall review the priorities of distribution of funds under this chapter at least every two years.

4. The amount collected from a wireless service provider and deposited in the fund, pursuant to section 22.7, subsection 6, information provided by a wireless service provider to the program manager consisting of trade secrets, pursuant to section 22.7, subsection 3, and other financial or commercial operations information provided by a wireless service provider to the program manager, shall be kept confidential as provided under section 22.7. This subsection does not prohibit the inclusion of information in any report providing aggregate amounts and information which does not identify numbers of accounts or customers, revenues, or expenses attributable to an individual wireless communications service provider.

5. For purposes of this section, “*wireless communications service*” means commercial mobile radio service, as defined under sections 3(27) and 332(d) of the federal Telecommunications Act of 1996, 47 U.S.C. § 151 et seq.; federal communications commission rules; and the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993. “*Wireless communications service*” includes any wireless two-way communications used in cellular telephone service, personal communications service, or the functional or competitive equivalent of a radio-telephone communications line used in cellular telephone service, a personal communications service, or a network access line. “*Wireless communications service*” does not include services whose customers do not have access to 911 or a 911-like service, a communications channel utilized only for data transmission, or a private telecommunications system.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §2
Subsection 1, paragraph c, subparagraph (1) amended

CHAPTER 35

VETERANS AFFAIRS

35.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter and chapters 35A through 35D:

1. “*Department*” means the Iowa department of veterans affairs created in section 35A.4.

2. *a.* “*Veteran*” means a resident of this state who served in the armed forces of the United States at any time during the following dates and who was discharged under honorable conditions:

(1) World War I from April 6, 1917, through November 11, 1918.

(2) Occupation of Germany from November 12, 1918, through July 11, 1923.

(3) American expeditionary forces in Siberia from November 12, 1918, through April 30, 1920.

(4) Second Haitian suppression of insurrections from 1919 through 1920.

(5) Second Nicaragua campaign with marines or navy in Nicaragua or on combatant ships from 1926 through 1933.

(6) Yangtze service with navy and marines in Shanghai or in the Yangtze valley from 1926 through 1927 and 1930 through 1932.

(7) China service with navy and marines from 1937 through 1939.

(8) World War II from December 7, 1941, through December 31, 1946.

(9) Korean conflict from June 25, 1950, through January 31, 1955.

(10) Vietnam conflict from February 28, 1961, through May 7, 1975.

(11) Lebanon or Grenada service from August 24, 1982, through July 31, 1984.

(12) Panama service from December 20, 1989, through January 31, 1990.

(13) Persian Gulf conflict from August 2, 1990, through the date the president or the Congress of the United States declares a cessation of hostilities. However, if the United States Congress enacts a date different from August 2, 1990, as the beginning of the Persian Gulf conflict for purposes of determining whether a veteran is entitled to receive military benefits as a veteran of the Persian Gulf conflict, that date shall be substituted for August 2, 1990.

b. “*Veteran*” includes the following persons:

(1) Former members of the reserve forces of the United States who served at least twenty years in the reserve forces and who were discharged under honorable conditions. However, a member of the reserve forces of the United States who completed a minimum aggregate of ninety days of active federal service, other than training, and was discharged under honorable conditions, or was retired under Title X of the United States

Code shall be included as a veteran.

(2) Former members of the Iowa national guard who served at least twenty years in the Iowa national guard and who were discharged under honorable conditions. However, a member of the Iowa national guard who was activated for federal duty, other than training, for a minimum aggregate of ninety days, and was discharged under honorable conditions or was retired under Title X of the United States Code shall be included as a veteran.

(3) Former members of the active, oceangoing merchant marines who served during World War II at any time between December 7, 1941, and December 31, 1946, both dates inclusive, who were discharged under honorable conditions.

(4) Former members of the women’s air force service pilots and other persons who have been conferred veterans status based on their civilian duties during World War II in accordance with federal Pub. L. No. 95-202, 38 U.S.C. § 106.

(5) Former members of the armed forces of the United States if any portion of their term of enlistment would have occurred within the time period specified in paragraph “*a*”, subparagraph (9), but who instead opted to serve five years in the reserve forces of the United States, as allowed by federal law, and who were discharged under honorable conditions.

(6) Members of the reserve forces of the United States who have served at least twenty years in the reserve forces and who continue to serve in the reserve forces.

(7) Members of the Iowa national guard who have served at least twenty years in the Iowa national guard and who continue to serve in the Iowa national guard.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §2 – 4, 40

Subsection 1 amended

Subsection 2, paragraph b, subparagraphs (1) and (2) amended

Subsection 2, paragraph b, NEW subparagraphs (6) and (7)

35.2 Proof of veteran status for certain veterans.

In order to fulfill any eligibility requirements under Iowa law pertaining to veteran status, a veteran described in section 35.1, subsection 2, paragraph “*b*”, subparagraph (6) or (7), shall submit the veteran’s retirement points accounting statement issued by the armed forces of the United States, the state adjutant general, or the adjutant general of any other state, to confirm that the person has completed twenty years of service with the reserve forces or the national guard.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §5, 40

NEW section

35.3 through 35.5 Repealed by 80 Acts, ch 1020, § 3.

35.8 War orphans educational aid fund.

A war orphans educational aid fund is created as a separate fund in the state treasury under the control of the department of veterans affairs. Any money appropriated for the purpose of aiding in the education of orphaned children of veterans, as defined in section 35.1, shall be deposited in the war orphans educational aid fund.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §6, 40
Section amended

35.9 Expenditure by commission.

The department of veterans affairs may expend not more than six hundred dollars per year for any one child who has lived in the state of Iowa for two years preceding application for aid, and who is the child of a person who died during active federal military service while serving in the armed forces or during active federal military service in the Iowa national guard or other military component of the United States, to defray the expenses of tuition, matriculation, laboratory and similar fees, books and supplies, board, lodging, and any other reasonably necessary expense for the child or children incident to attendance in this state at an educational or training institution of college grade, or in a business or vocational training school with standards approved by the department of veterans affairs.

A child eligible to receive funds under this section shall not receive more than three thousand

dollars under this section during the child's lifetime.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §7, 40
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

35.10 Eligibility and payment of aid.

Eligibility for aid shall be determined upon application to the department of veterans affairs, whose decision is final. The eligibility of eligible applicants shall be certified by the department of veterans affairs to the director of the department of administrative services, and all amounts that are or become due to an individual or a training institution under this chapter shall be paid to the individual or institution by the director of the department of administrative services upon receipt by the director of certification by the president or governing board of the educational or training institution as to accuracy of charges made, and as to the attendance of the individual at the educational or training institution. The department of veterans affairs may pay over the annual sum of four hundred dollars to the educational or training institution in a lump sum, or in installments as the circumstances warrant, upon receiving from the institution such written undertaking as the department may require to assure the use of funds for the child for the authorized purposes and for no other purpose. A person is not eligible for the benefits of this chapter until the person has graduated from a high school or educational institution offering a course of training equivalent to high school training.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §8, 40
Section amended

CHAPTER 35A

VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMISSION

35A.1 Definitions.

1. "*Commandant*" means the commandant of the Iowa veterans home appointed in section 35D.13.

2. "*Commission*" means the commission of veterans affairs established in section 35A.2.

3. "*Commissioner*" means a member of the commission of veterans affairs.

4. "*Department*" means the Iowa department of veterans affairs established in section 35A.4.

5. "*Director*" means the executive director appointed pursuant to section 35A.8.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §9, 40
NEW subsection 4 and former subsection 4 renumbered as 5

35A.3 Duties of the commission.

The commission shall do all of the following:

1. Organize and annually select a chairperson.
2. Adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A and establish policy for the management and operation

of the department and the commission.

3. Prescribe the duties of an executive director and other employees of the department.

4. Supervise the commandant's administration of commission policy for the operations and conduct of the Iowa veterans home.

5. Conduct an equal number of meetings at Camp Dodge and the Iowa veterans home. The agenda for each meeting shall include a reasonable time period for public comment.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §10, 11, 40
Subsections 2 and 3 amended
Subsections 5 – 12 stricken and subsection 13 renumbered as 5
Subsection 14 stricken

35A.4 Department established.

There is established an Iowa department of veterans affairs which shall consist of a commission, an executive director, and any additional personnel as employed by the executive director.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §12, 40
NEW section

35A.5 Duties of the department.

The department shall do all of the following:

1. Maintain information and data concerning the military service records of Iowa veterans.
2. Assist county veteran affairs commissions established pursuant to chapter 35B. The department shall provide to county commissions suggested uniform benefits and administrative procedures for carrying out the functions and duties of the county commissions.
3. Permanently maintain the records including certified records of bonus applications for awards paid from the war orphans educational fund under chapter 35.
4. Collect and maintain information concerning veterans affairs.
5. Conduct two service schools each year for the Iowa association of county commissioners and executive directors.
6. Assist the United States veterans administration, the Iowa veterans home, funeral directors, and federally chartered veterans service organizations in providing information concerning veterans service records and veterans affairs data.
7. Maintain alphabetically a permanent registry of the graves of all persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States in time of war and whose mortal remains rest in Iowa.
8. Provide training to executive directors of county commissions of veteran affairs pursuant to section 35B.6. The commission may adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A to provide for training of county veteran affairs executive directors.
9. Establish and operate a state veterans cemetery and make application to the government of the United States or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, for funds for the purpose of establishing such a cemetery. The state may enter into agreements with any subdivision of the state for assistance in operating the cemetery. The state shall own the land on which the cemetery is located. The department shall have the authority to accept federal grant funds, funding from state subdivisions, donations from private sources, and federal "plot allowance" payments. All such funds shall be deposited into an account dedicated to the establishment, operation, and maintenance of a veterans cemetery and these funds shall be expended only for those purposes. The department through the director shall have the authority to accept suitable cemetery land, in accordance with federal veterans cemetery grant guidelines, from the federal government, state government, state subdivisions, private sources, and any other source wishing to transfer land for use as a veterans cemetery. Notwithstanding section 8.33, any moneys in the account for a state veterans cemetery shall not revert and, notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on mon-

eys deposited in the fund shall be credited to the account.

10. Carry out the policies of the department.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §13, 40
NEW section

35A.6 and 35A.7 Repealed by 92 Acts, ch 1140, § 38.

35A.8 Executive director — term — duties.

1. The governor shall appoint an executive director, subject to confirmation by the senate, who shall serve at the pleasure of the governor. The executive director is responsible for administering the duties of the department and the commission other than those related to the Iowa veterans home.

2. The executive director shall be a resident of the state of Iowa and an honorably discharged veteran who served in the armed forces of the United States during a conflict or war. As used in this section, the dates of service in a conflict or war shall coincide with the dates of service established by the Congress of the United States.

3. Except for the employment duties and responsibilities assigned to the commandant for the Iowa veterans home, the executive director shall employ such personnel as are necessary for the performance of the duties and responsibilities assigned to the department and the commission. All employees shall be selected on a basis of fitness for the work to be performed with due regard to training and experience and shall be subject to the provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

4. *a.* The executive director shall provide for the administration of the bonus authorized in this subsection. The commission shall adopt rules, pursuant to chapter 17A, as necessary to administer this subsection including, but not limited to, application procedures, investigation, approval or disapproval, and payment of claims.

b. (1) Each person who served on active duty in the active, oceangoing merchant marine service of the United States, at any time between December 7, 1941, and December 31, 1946, both dates inclusive, and who served for a period of not less than one hundred twenty days on or before December 31, 1946, and who at the time of entering into the merchant marine service was a legal resident of the state of Iowa, and who had maintained the person's residence in this state for a period of at least six months immediately before entering the merchant marine service, and was honorably discharged or separated from the merchant marine service, is entitled to receive from moneys appropriated for that purpose the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents for each month that the person was on active duty in the merchant marine service, all before December 31, 1946, not to exceed a

total sum of five hundred dollars. Compensation for a fraction of a month shall not be considered unless the fraction is sixteen days or more, in which case the fraction shall be computed as a full month.

(2) A person is not entitled to compensation pursuant to this subsection if the person received a bonus or compensation similar to that provided in this subsection from another state.

(3) A person is not entitled to compensation pursuant to this subsection if the person was on active duty in the merchant marine service after December 7, 1941, and the person refused on conscientious, political, religious, or other grounds, to be subject to military discipline.

(4) The surviving unremarried widow or widower, child or children, mother, father, or person standing in loco parentis, in the order named and none other, of any deceased person, shall be paid the compensation that the deceased person would be entitled to pursuant to this subsection, if living, but if any person has died or shall die, or is disabled, from service-connected causes incurred during the period and in the area from which the person is entitled to receive compensation pursuant to this subsection, the person or the first survivor as designated by this subsection, and in the order named, shall be paid five hundred dollars, regardless of the length of service.

c. A person who knowingly makes a false statement relating to a material fact in supporting an application under this subsection is guilty of a serious misdemeanor. A person convicted pursuant to this subsection shall forfeit all benefits to which the person may have been entitled under this subsection.

d. All payments and allowances made under this subsection shall be exempt from taxation and

from levy and sale on execution.

e. The bonus compensation authorized under this subsection shall be paid from moneys appropriated for that purpose.

f. A merchant marine bonus fund is created in the state treasury. The merchant marine bonus fund shall consist of all moneys appropriated to the fund to pay the bonus compensation authorized in this subsection. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest or earnings on investments or time deposits of the moneys in the merchant marine bonus fund shall be credited to the merchant marine bonus fund. Section 8.33 does not apply to moneys appropriated to the merchant marine bonus fund.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §14, 40
Confirmation, see §2.32
Subsections 1 and 3 amended

35A.9 Expenses and compensation.

The commissioners are entitled to receive reimbursement for actual expenses incurred while engaged in the performance of official duties. Each member of the commission may also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6.

1. The executive director, commandant, and employees of the department and the Iowa veterans home are entitled to receive, in addition to salary, reimbursement for actual expenses incurred while engaged in the performance of official duties.

2. All out-of-state travel by commissioners, the executive director, the commandant, or employees of the department or the Iowa veterans home shall be approved by the chairperson of the commission.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §15, 40
Subsections 1 and 2 amended

CHAPTER 35B

COUNTY COMMISSIONS OF VETERAN AFFAIRS

35B.5 Compensation.

A member of the commission shall receive twenty-five dollars or a greater amount as established by the board of supervisors for each month during which the member attends one or more commission meetings and shall be reimbursed for mileage the same as a member of the board of supervisors. Compensation and mileage shall be paid out of the appropriation authorized in section 35B.14.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §16, 40
Mileage, §331.215
Section amended

35B.6 Qualification — training — offices.

1. a. The members of the commission shall qualify by taking the usual oath of office, and give

bond in the sum of five hundred dollars each, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties with sureties to be approved by the county auditor. The commission shall organize by the selection of one of their members as chairperson, and one as secretary. The commission, subject to the approval of the board of supervisors, shall have power to employ an executive director and other necessary administrative or clerical assistants when needed, the compensation of such employees to be fixed by the board of supervisors, but no member of the commission shall be so employed. The executive director must possess the same qualifications as provided in section 35B.3 for commission members. However, this qualification requirement shall not apply to a person employed as an execu-

tive director prior to July 1, 1989.

b. Upon the employment of an executive director, the executive director shall complete a course of initial training provided by the department of veterans affairs pursuant to section 35A.5. If an executive director is not appointed, a commissioner or a clerical assistant shall complete the course of training. The department shall issue the executive director, commissioner, or clerical assistant a certificate of training after completion of the initial training course. To maintain annual certification, the executive director, commissioner, or clerical assistant shall attend one department training course each year. Failure to maintain certification may be cause for removal from office. The expenses of training shall be paid from the appropriation authorized in section 35B.14.

2. Two or more boards of supervisors may agree, pursuant to chapter 28E, to share the services of an executive director. The agreement shall provide for the establishment of a commission of veteran affairs office in each of the counties participating in the agreement.

3. The commission with the approval of the board of supervisors shall appoint one of the deputies of the county auditor to serve as administrative assistant to the commission, to serve without additional compensation, unless for good reasons shown, this arrangement is not feasible.

4. In counties where a commission has established an office, the office shall be open a minimum of four hours each workday. The hours that the of-

fice is open shall be posted in a prominent position outside the office. In lieu of an office being open a minimum of four hours each workday, the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, and duties of commission members shall be posted.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §17, 40
Oath, §63.10
Subsection 1, paragraph b amended

35B.11 Data furnished Iowa department of veterans affairs.

The commission of veteran affairs of each county shall provide information to the department of veterans affairs as the department may request.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §18, 40
Section amended

35B.19 Burial records.

The county commission of veteran affairs shall be charged with securing the information requested by the department of veterans affairs of every person having a military service record and buried in that county. Such information shall be secured from the undertaker in charge of the burial and shall be transmitted by the undertaker to the commission of veteran affairs of the county where burial is made. This information shall be recorded alphabetically and by description of location in the cemetery where the veteran is buried. This recording shall conform to the directives of the department of veterans affairs and shall be kept in a book by the county commission.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §19, 40
Section amended

CHAPTER 35D

VETERANS HOME

35D.18 Net general fund appropriation — purpose.

1. The Iowa veterans home shall operate on the basis of a net appropriation from the general fund of the state. The appropriation amount shall be the net amount of state moneys projected to be needed for the Iowa veterans home for the fiscal year of the appropriation. The purpose of utilizing a net appropriation is to encourage the Iowa veterans home to operate with increased self-sufficiency, to improve quality and efficiency, and to support collaborative efforts among all providers of funding for the services available from the Iowa veterans home.

2. The net appropriation made to the Iowa veterans home may be used throughout the fiscal year in the manner necessary for purposes of cash flow management, and for cash flow management, the Iowa veterans home may temporarily draw more than the amount appropriated, provided the

amount appropriated is not exceeded at the close of the fiscal year.

3. Revenues received that are attributed to the Iowa veterans home during a fiscal year shall be credited to the Iowa veterans home account and shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2, including but not limited to all of the following:

- a. Federal veterans administration payments.
- b. Medical assistance program revenue received under chapter 249A.
- c. Federal Medicare program payments.
- d. Other revenues generated from current, new, or expanded services that the Iowa veterans home is authorized to provide.

4. For purposes of allocating moneys to the Iowa veterans home from the salary adjustment fund created in section 8.43, the Iowa veterans home shall be considered to be funded entirely with state moneys.

5. Notwithstanding section 8.33, up to five hundred thousand dollars of the Iowa veterans home revenue that remain unencumbered or unobligated at the close of the fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain available for expenditure for

purposes of the Iowa veterans home until the close of the succeeding fiscal year.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §57
NEW section

CHAPTER 36

EXPOSURE TO CHEMICALS — VETERANS

36.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise provides:

1. “*Agent Orange*” means the herbicide composed primarily of trichlorophenoxyacetic acid and dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.

2. “*Chemicals*” means chemical defoliants, herbicides, or other causative agents, including but not limited to Agent Orange.

3. “*Commission*” means the commission of veterans affairs established in section 35A.2.

4. “*Department*” means the department of veterans affairs established in section 35A.4.

5. “*Veteran*” means a person who was a resident of this state at the time of the person’s induction into the armed forces of the United States or who is a resident of this state July 1, 1983 and served in Vietnam, Cambodia, or Laos during the Vietnam Conflict.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §20, 21, 40
Subsection 3 amended

NEW subsection 4 and former subsection 4 renumbered as 5

36.2 Chemical exposure report to department.

A licensed physician, as defined in section 135.1, subsection 4, who treats a veteran the physician believes may have been exposed to chemicals while serving in the armed forces of the United States shall submit a report indicating that information to the department at the request of the veteran pursuant to section 36.3.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §22, 40
Section amended

36.3 Duties of the department.

The department shall:

1. Provide the forms for the reports required in section 36.2. The report form shall require the doctor to provide all of the following:

a. Symptoms of the veteran which may be related to exposure to chemicals.

b. Diagnosis of the veteran.

c. Methods of treatment prescribed.

2. Annually compile and evaluate the information submitted in the reports pursuant to subsection 1, in consultation and cooperation with a certified medical toxicologist selected by the department. The department shall submit the report to the governor, the general assembly, and the

United States veterans administration. The report shall include current research data on the effects of exposure to chemicals, statistical information received from individual physicians’ reports, and statistical information from the epidemiological investigations pursuant to subsection 3.

3. Conduct epidemiological investigations of veterans who have cancer or other medical problems or who have children born with birth defects associated with exposure to chemicals, in consultation and cooperation with a certified medical toxicologist selected by the department. The department shall obtain consent from a veteran before conducting the investigations.

The department shall cooperate with local and state agencies during the course of an investigation.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §23, 40
Section amended

36.4 Confidentiality and liability.

The department shall not identify a veteran consenting to the epidemiological investigations pursuant to section 36.3, subsection 3, unless the veteran consents to the release of identity. The statistical information compiled by the department pursuant to section 36.3 is a public record.

A licensed physician complying with this chapter is not civilly or criminally liable for release of the required information.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §24, 40
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

36.6 Medical cooperative program.

The department and appropriate medical facilities at the state university of Iowa under the control of the state board of regents shall institute a cooperative program to:

1. Refer veterans to appropriate state and federal agencies to file claims to remedy medical and financial problems caused by the veterans’ exposure to chemicals.

2. Provide veterans with fat tissue biopsies, genetic counseling, and genetic screening upon request of the licensed physician pursuant to section 36.2, to determine if the veterans have suffered physical damage as a result of substantial exposure to chemicals.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §25, 40
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

36.7 Federal program.

If the department or the general assembly determines that an agency of the federal government or the state of Iowa is providing the referral and genetic services pursuant to section 36.6, the de-

partment or the general assembly by specific action may discontinue all or part of the services and requirements in this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §26, 40
Section amended

CHAPTER 39

ELECTIONS, ELECTORS, APPOINTMENTS, TERMS AND OFFICERS

39.21 Nonpartisan officers.

There shall be elected at each general election, on a nonpartisan basis, the following officers:

1. County public hospital trustees as required by section 347.25.
2. Soil and water conservation district commissioners as required by section 161A.5.
3. County agricultural extension council members as provided in section 176A.6.
4. Township officers as provided in section 39.22, subsection 2.

2005 Acts, ch 152, §1
NEW subsection 4

39.22 Township officers.

The offices of township trustee and township clerk shall be filled by appointment or election as follows:

1. *By appointment.* The county board of supervisors may pass a resolution in favor of filling the offices of trustee and clerk within a township by appointment by the board, and may direct the county commissioner of elections to submit the question to the registered voters of the township at the next general election. In a township which does not include a city, the voters of the entire township are eligible to vote on the question. In a township which includes a city, only those voters who reside outside the corporate limits of a city are eligible to vote on the question. The resolution shall apply to all townships which have not approved a proposition to fill township offices by appointment. If the proposition to fill the township offices by appointment is approved by a majority of those voting on the question, the board shall fill the offices by appointment as the terms of office of the incumbent township officers expire.

The election of the trustees and clerk of a township may be restored after approval of the appointment process under this subsection by a resolution of the board of supervisors submitting the question to the registered voters who are eligible to vote for township officers of the township at the next general election. If the proposition to restore the election process is approved by a majority of those voting on the question, the election of the township officers shall commence with the next general election. A resolution submitting the question of restoring the election of township offi-

cers at the next general election shall be adopted by the board of supervisors upon receipt of a petition signed by eligible electors residing in the township equal in number to at least ten percent of the registered voters of a township. The initial terms of the trustees shall be determined by lot, one for two years, and two for four years. However, if a proposition to change the method of selecting township officers is adopted by the electorate, a resolution to change the method shall not be submitted to the electorate for four years.

2. *By election.* If the county board of supervisors does not have the power provided under subsection 1 to fill the offices of trustee and clerk within a township by appointment, then the offices of township trustee and township clerk shall be filled by election on a nonpartisan basis. Township trustees and the township clerk, in townships which do not include a city, shall be elected by the voters of the entire township. In townships which include a city, the officers shall be elected by the voters of the township who reside outside the corporate limits of the city, but a township officer may be a resident of the city.

a. Township officers. The election of township officers shall take place at the general election on ballots which shall not reflect a nominee's political affiliation. Nomination shall be made by petition in accordance with chapter 45. The petition form shall be furnished by the county commissioner of elections and shall be filed with the county commissioner of elections. A plurality is sufficient to elect the township officers.

b. Township trustees. Township trustees shall be elected biennially to succeed those whose terms of office expire on the first day of January following the election which is not a Sunday or legal holiday. The term of office of each elected township trustee is four years, except as provided in subsection 1 for initial terms following restoration of the election process.

c. Township clerk. At the general election held in the year 1990 and every four years thereafter, in each civil township one township clerk shall be elected who shall hold office for the term of four years.

2005 Acts, ch 152, §2, 3
Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 43

PARTISAN NOMINATIONS — PRIMARY ELECTION

43.21 Township office. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 152, § 10.

43.26 Ballot — form.

The official primary election ballot shall be prepared, arranged, and printed substantially in the following form:

PRIMARY ELECTION BALLOT
(Name of Party) of
County of
....., State of Iowa,
..... Rotation (if any).
Primary election held on
the day of June, (year)

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR
(Vote for no more than one.)
[] CANDIDATE'S NAME
[] CANDIDATE'S NAME
[]

FOR UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
(Vote for no more than one.)
[] CANDIDATE'S NAME
[] CANDIDATE'S NAME
[]

FOR GOVERNOR
(Vote for no more than one.)
[] CANDIDATE'S NAME
[] CANDIDATE'S NAME
[]

(Followed by other elective state officers in the order in which they appear in section 39.9 and district officers in the order in which they appear in sections 39.15 and 39.16.)

FOR BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
(Vote for no more than two.)
[] CANDIDATE'S NAME
[] CANDIDATE'S NAME
[]
[]

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR
(Vote for no more than one.)
[] CANDIDATE'S NAME
[] CANDIDATE'S NAME
[]

(Followed by other elective county officers in the order in which they appear in section 39.17.)

2005 Acts, ch 152, §4
Section amended

43.53 Nominees for subdivision office — write-in candidates.

The nominee of each political party for any office to be filled by the voters of any political subdivision within the county shall be the person receiving the highest number of votes cast in the primary election by the voters of that party for the office. That person shall appear as the party's candidate for the office on the general election ballot. A person whose name is not printed on the official primary ballot shall not be declared nominated as a candidate for such office in the general election unless that person receives at least five votes. Nomination of a candidate for the office of county supervisor elected from a district within the county shall be governed by section 43.52 and not by this section.

2005 Acts, ch 152, §5
Section amended

43.67 Nominee's right to place on ballot.

Each candidate nominated pursuant to section 43.52 or 43.65 is entitled to have the candidate's name printed on the official ballot to be voted at the general election without other certificate unless the candidate was nominated by write-in votes. Immediately after the completion of the canvass held under section 43.49, the county auditor shall notify each person who was nominated by write-in votes for a county office that the person is required to file an affidavit of candidacy if the person wishes to be a candidate for that office at the general election. Immediately after the completion of the canvass held under section 43.63, the secretary of state shall notify each person who was nominated by write-in votes for a state or federal office that the person is required to file an affidavit of candidacy if the person wishes to be a candidate for that office at the general election. If the affidavit is not filed by five p.m. on the seventh day after the completion of the canvass, that person's name shall not be placed upon the official general election ballot. The affidavit shall be signed by the candidate, notarized, and filed with the county auditor or the secretary of state, whichever is applicable.

The affidavit shall be in the form prescribed by the secretary of state. The affidavit shall include the following information:

- 1. The candidate's name in the form the candidate wants it to appear on the ballot.
2. The candidate's home address.
3. The name of the county in which the candidate resides.
4. The political party by which the candidate was nominated.
5. The office sought by the candidate, and the

district the candidate seeks to represent, if any.

6. A declaration that if the candidate is elected the candidate will qualify by taking the oath of office.

7. A statement that the candidate is aware that the candidate is required to organize a candidate's committee which shall file an organization statement and disclosure reports if the committee or the candidate receives contributions, makes expenditures, or incurs indebtedness in excess of the reporting threshold in section 68A.102, subsection 5. This subsection shall not apply to candidates for federal office.

8. A statement that the candidate is aware of

the prohibition in section 49.41 against being a candidate for more than one office to be filled at the same election, except county agricultural extension council and soil and water conservation district commission.

9. A statement that the candidate is aware that the candidate is disqualified from holding office if the candidate has been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime and the candidate's rights have not been restored by the governor or by the president of the United States.

2005 Acts, ch 152, §6
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 47

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS

47.7 State registrar of voters.

1. The state commissioner of elections is designated the state registrar of voters, and shall regulate the preparation, preservation, and maintenance of voter registration records, the preparation of precinct election registers for all elections administered by the commissioner of any county, and the preparation of other data on voter registration and participation in elections which is requested and purchased at actual cost of preparation and production by a political party or any resident of this state. The registrar shall maintain a log, which is a public record, showing all lists and reports which have been requested or generated or which are capable of being generated by existing programs of the data processing services of the registrar. In the execution of the duties provided by this chapter, the state registrar of voters shall provide the maximum public access to the electoral process permitted by law.

2. *a.* On or before January 1, 2006, the state registrar of voters shall implement in a uniform and nondiscriminatory manner, a single, uniform, official, centralized, interactive computerized statewide voter registration file defined, maintained, and administered at the state level that contains the name and registration information of every legally registered voter in the state and assigns a unique identifier to each legally registered voter in the state. The state voter registration system shall be coordinated with other agency databases within the state, including, but not limited to, state department of transportation driver's li-

cense records, judicial records of convicted felons and persons declared incompetent to vote, and Iowa department of public health records of deceased persons.

b. On or after January 1, 2006, a county shall not establish or maintain a voter registration system separate from the state voter registration system. Each county shall provide to the state registrar the names, voter registration information, and voting history of each registered voter in the county in the form required by the state registrar.

c. A state or local election official may obtain immediate electronic access to the information contained in the computerized voter registration file. All voter registration information obtained by a local election official shall be electronically entered into the computerized voter registration file on an expedited basis at the time the information is provided to the local election official. The state registrar shall provide such support as may be required to enable local election officials to electronically enter the information into the computerized voter registration file on an expedited basis. The list generated from the computerized file shall serve as the official voter registration list for the conduct of all elections for federal office in the state.

d. The state registrar shall prescribe by rule the procedures for access to the state voter registration file, security requirements, and access protocols for adding, changing, or deleting information from the state voter registration file.

Section not amended; footnote deleted

CHAPTER 48A

VOTER REGISTRATION

48A.11 Voter registration form.

1. Each voter registration form shall provide space for the registrant to provide the following information:

- a. The county where the registrant resides.
- b. The registrant's name, including first name and any family forename or surname.
- c. The address at which the registrant resides and claims as the registrant's residence for voting purposes.
- d. The registrant's mailing address if it is different from the residence address.
- e. Iowa driver's license number if the registrant has a current and valid Iowa driver's license, Iowa nonoperator's identification card if the registrant has a current and valid Iowa nonoperator's identification card, or the last four numerals of the registrant's social security number. If the registrant does not have an Iowa driver's license number, an Iowa nonoperator's identification card number, or a social security number, the form shall provide space for a number to be assigned as provided in subsection 8.
- f. Date of birth, including month, date, and year.
- g. Sex.
- h. Residential telephone number (optional to provide).
- i. Political party registration.
- j. The name and address appearing on the registrant's previous voter registration.
- k. A space for a rural resident to provide township and section number, and such additional information as may be necessary to describe the location of the rural resident's home.
- l. A space for a registrant who is homeless or who has no established residence to provide such information as may be necessary to describe a place to which the person often returns.
- m. A statement that lists each eligibility requirement, contains an attestation that the registrant meets all of the requirements, and requires the signature of the registrant under penalty of perjury.
- n. A space for the registrant's signature and the date signed.

2. The voter registration form shall include, in print that is identical to the attestation portion of the form, the following:

- a. Each voter eligibility requirement.
- b. The penalty provided by law for submission of a false voter registration form, which shall be the penalty for perjury as provided by section 902.9, subsection 5.
3. The following questions and statement regarding eligibility shall be included on forms that

may be used for registration by mail:

- a. Are you a citizen of the United States of America?
- b. Will you be eighteen years of age on or before election day?
- c. If you checked "no" in response to either of these questions, do not complete this form.
4. Voter registration forms used by voter registration agencies under section 48A.19 shall include the following statements:
 - a. If a person declines to register to vote, the fact that the person has declined to register will remain confidential and will be used only for voter registration purposes.
 - b. If a person does register to vote, the office at which the registrant submits a voter registration form will remain confidential and the information will be used only for voter registration purposes.
5. Voter registration forms may be on paper or electronic media.
6. All forms for voter registration shall be prescribed by the state voter registration commission.
7. A person who has been designated to have power of attorney by a registrant does not have authority to sign a voter registration form, except as otherwise provided in section 39.3, subsection 17.
8. A voter registration application lacking the registrant's name, sex, date of birth, or residence address or description shall not be processed. A voter registration application lacking the registrant's Iowa driver's license number, Iowa nonoperator's identification card number, or the last four digits of the registrant's social security number shall not be processed. A registrant whose registration is not processed pursuant to this subsection shall be notified pursuant to section 48A.26, subsection 3. A registrant who does not have an Iowa driver's license number, an Iowa nonoperator's identification number, or a social security number and who notifies the registrar of such shall be assigned a unique identifying number that shall serve to identify the registrant for voter registration purposes.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §18
Subsection 8 amended

48A.25A Verification of voter registration information.

Upon receipt of an application for voter registration by mail, the state registrar of voters shall compare the Iowa driver's license number, the Iowa nonoperator's identification card number, or the last four numerals of the social security number provided by the registrant with the records of the state department of transportation. To be veri-

fied, the voter registration record shall contain the same name, date of birth, and Iowa driver's license number or Iowa nonoperator's identification card number or whole or partial social security number as the records of the state department of transportation. If the information cannot be verified, the application shall be rejected and the registrant shall be notified of the reason for the rejection. If the information can be verified, a record shall be made of the verification and the application shall be accepted.

The voter registration commission shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A to provide procedures for processing registration applications if the state department of transportation does not, before the close of registration for an election for which the voter registration would be effective, if verified, provide a report that the information on the application has matched or not matched the records of the department.

This section does not apply to persons entitled to register to vote and to vote pursuant to section 48A.5, subsection 4.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §19
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

48A.38 Lists of voters.

1. Any person may request of the registrar and shall receive, upon payment of the cost of preparation, a list of registered voters and other data on registration and participation in elections, in accordance with the following requirements and limitations:

a. The registrar shall prepare each list requested within fourteen days of receipt of the request, except that the registrar shall not be required to prepare any list within seven days of the close of registration for any regularly scheduled election if the preparation of the list would impede the preparation of election registers for that election.

b. Each list shall be as current as possible, but shall in all cases reflect voter activity reported to any commissioner twenty-eight or more days before preparation of the list.

c. Each list shall be in the order and form specified by the list purchaser, and shall contain the registration data specified by the list purchaser, provided compliance with the request is within the capability of the record maintenance system used by the registrar.

d. Lists prepared shall not include inactive records unless specifically requested by the requester.

e. The registrar shall prepare updates to lists at least biweekly, and after the close of registration for a regularly scheduled election, but before the election, if requested to do so at the time a list is purchased. All updates shall be made available to all requesters at the same time, and shall be in the order and form specified by each requester.

f. The county commissioner of registration and the state registrar of voters shall remove a voter's whole or partial social security number, as applicable, Iowa driver's license number, or Iowa nonoperator's identification card number from a voter registration list prepared pursuant to this section.

2. The registrar shall maintain a log of the name, address, and telephone number of every person who receives a list under this section, and of every person who reviews registration records in the office of the registrar. Commissioners of registration shall maintain a similar log in their offices of those who receive a list from the commissioner or who review registration records in the commissioner's office. Logs maintained under this subsection are public records, and shall be available for public inspection at reasonable times.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §20
Subsection 1, paragraph f amended

CHAPTER 49

METHOD OF CONDUCTING ELECTIONS

49.30 All candidates and issues on one ballot — exceptions.

All constitutional amendments, all public measures, and the names of all candidates, other than presidential electors, to be voted for in each election precinct, shall be printed on one ballot, except that separate ballots are authorized under the following circumstances:

1. Where special paper ballots are used, if it is not possible to include all offices and public measures on a single ballot, separate ballots may be provided for nonpartisan offices, judges, or public measures.

2. At an election where voting machines are

used, the following exceptions apply:

a. If it is impossible to place the names of all candidates on the machine ballot, the commissioner may provide a separate paper ballot for the candidates for judge of the district court and the nonpartisan offices listed in section 39.21. One of the paper ballots shall be furnished to each registered voter.

b. When a precinct has one or more offices or questions on the ballot in any election that may not be legally voted upon by all registered voters of the precinct, the commissioner shall use lockout devices operated by the precinct election officials to restrict each voter to the appropriate parts of

the ballot. However, if the voting machine does not have a lockout device, the commissioner may use one or more separate voting machines for each group of voters in the precinct. If neither of the foregoing procedures is feasible, the commissioner shall prepare separate ballots for the candidates or questions which may not be legally voted upon by all registered voters of the precinct, and shall furnish a separate ballot box into which only those ballots shall be deposited.

3. Where paper ballots are used, separate paper ballots shall be used:

a. For the election of township officers in precincts including both incorporated and unincorporated areas or more than one township.

b. For public measures.

c. For judges.

2005 Acts, ch 152, §7, 8

Subsection 1 amended

Subsection 2, paragraph a amended

49.37 Arrangement of ballot.

1. For general elections, and for other elections in which more than one partisan office will be filled, the first section of the ballot shall be for straight party voting. Each political party or organization which has nominated candidates for more than one office shall be listed. Instructions to the voter for straight party or organization voting shall be in substantially the following form: "To vote for all candidates from a single party or or-

ganization, mark the voting target next to the party or organization name. Not all parties or organizations have nominated candidates for all offices. Marking a straight party or organization vote does not include votes for nonpartisan offices, judges, or questions." Political parties and non-party political organizations which have nominated candidates for only one office shall be listed below the other political organizations under the heading "Other Political Organizations. The following organizations have nominated candidates for only one office:".

Offices shall be arranged in groups. Partisan offices, nonpartisan offices, judges, and public measures shall be separated by a distinct line appearing on the ballot.

2. The commissioner shall arrange the ballot in conformity with the certificate issued by the state commissioner under section 43.73, in that the names of the respective candidates for each political party shall appear in the order they appeared on the certificate, above or to the left of the nonparty political organization candidates.

3. The commissioner shall arrange the partisan county offices on the ballot with the board of supervisors first, followed by the other county offices in the same sequence in which they appear in section 39.17. Nonpartisan offices shall be listed after partisan offices.

2005 Acts, ch 152, §9

Subsection 3 amended

CHAPTER 50

CANVASS OF VOTES

50.20 Notice of number of provisional ballots.

The commissioner shall compile a list of the number of provisional ballots cast under section 49.81 in each precinct. The list shall be made available to the public as soon as possible, but in no case later than nine o'clock a.m. on the second day following the election. Any elector may examine the list during normal office hours, and may also examine the affidavit envelopes bearing the ballots of challenged electors until the reconvening of the special precinct board as required by this chapter. Only those persons so permitted by section 53.23, subsection 4, shall have access to the affidavits while that board is in session. Any elector may present written statements or documents, supporting or opposing the counting of any provisional ballot, at the commissioner's office until the reconvening of the special precinct board.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §21

Section amended

50.22 Special precinct board to determine challenges and canvass absentee ballots.

Upon being reconvened, the special precinct election board shall review the information upon the envelopes bearing the provisional ballots, and all evidence submitted in support of or opposition to the right of each challenged person to vote in the election. The board may divide itself into panels of not less than three members each in order to hear and determine two or more challenges simultaneously, but each panel shall meet the requirements of section 49.12 as regards political party affiliation of the members of each panel.

The decision to count or reject each ballot shall be made upon the basis of the information given on the envelope containing the provisional ballot, the evidence concerning the challenge, the registration and the returned receipts of registration.

If a provisional ballot is rejected, the person

casting the ballot shall be notified by the commissioner within ten days of the reason for the rejection, on the form prescribed by the state commissioner pursuant to section 53.25, and the envelope containing the provisional ballot shall be preserved unopened and disposed of in the same manner as spoiled ballots. The provisional ballots which are accepted shall be counted in the manner prescribed by section 53.24. The commissioner shall make public the number of provisional ballots rejected and not counted, at the time of the canvass of the election.

The special precinct board shall also canvass any absentee ballots which were received after the polls closed in accordance with section 53.17. If necessary, they shall reconvene again on the day of the canvass by the board of supervisors to canvass any absentee ballots which were timely received. The special precinct board shall submit their tally list to the supervisors before the conclusion of the canvass by the board.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §22
Unnumbered paragraphs 1 – 3 amended

CHAPTER 53

ABSENT VOTERS

53.10 Absentee voting at the commissioner's office.

Not more than forty days before the date of the primary election or the general election, the commissioner shall provide facilities for absentee voting in person at the commissioner's office. This service shall also be provided for other elections as soon as the ballots are ready, but in no case shall absentee ballots be available more than forty days before an election.

Each person who wishes to vote by absentee ballot at the commissioner's office shall first sign an application for a ballot including the following information: name, current address, and the election for which the ballot is requested. The person may report a change of address or other information on the person's voter registration record at that time. The registered voter shall immediately mark the ballot; enclose the ballot in a secrecy envelope, if necessary, and seal it in a ballot envelope; subscribe to the affidavit on the reverse side of the envelope; and return the absentee ballot to the commissioner. The commissioner shall record the numbers appearing on the application and ballot envelope along with the name of the registered voter.

During the hours when absentee ballots are available in the office of the commissioner, the posting of political signs is prohibited within three hundred feet of the absentee voting site. No electioneering shall be allowed within the sight or hearing of voters at the absentee voting site.

2005 Acts, ch 72, §1
Unnumbered paragraph 3 amended

53.11 Satellite absentee voting stations.

1. Satellite absentee voting stations may be established throughout the cities and county at the direction of the commissioner and shall be established upon receipt of a petition signed by not less than one hundred eligible electors requesting that a satellite absentee voting station be established at a location to be described on the petition.

A satellite absentee voting station established by petition must be open at least one day for a minimum of six hours. A satellite absentee voting station established at the direction of the commissioner or by petition may remain open until five p.m. on the day before the election.

2. A petition requesting a satellite absentee voting station must be filed by the following deadlines:

- a. For a primary or general election, no later than five p.m. on the forty-seventh day before the election.
- b. For the regular city election, no later than five p.m. on the thirtieth day before the election.
- c. For the regular school election, no later than five p.m. on the thirtieth day before the election.
- d. For a special election, no later than thirty-two days before the special election.

3. Procedures for absentee voting at satellite absentee voting stations shall be the same as specified in section 53.10 for voting at the commissioner's office. Additional procedures shall be prescribed by rule by the state commissioner.

4. During the hours when absentee ballots are available at a satellite absentee voting station, the posting of political signs is prohibited within three hundred feet of the satellite absentee voting station. Electioneering shall not be allowed within the sight or hearing of voters at the satellite absentee voting station.

2005 Acts, ch 72, §2
Subsection 4 amended

53.23 Special precinct election board.

1. The election board of the absentee ballot and special voters precinct shall be appointed by the commissioner in the manner prescribed by sections 49.12 and 49.13, except that the number of precinct election officials appointed to the board shall be sufficient to complete the counting of absentee ballots by ten p.m. on election day.

2. The board's powers and duties shall be the same as those provided in chapter 50 for precinct

election officials in regular precinct polling places. However, the election board of the special precinct shall receive from the commissioner and count all absentee ballots for all precincts in the county; when two or more political subdivisions in the county hold elections simultaneously the special precinct election board shall count absentee ballots cast in all of the elections so held. The tally list shall be recorded on forms prescribed by the state commissioner.

3. The commissioner shall set the convening time for the board, allowing a reasonable amount of time to complete counting all absentee ballots by ten p.m. on election day. The commissioner may direct the board to meet on the day before the election solely for the purpose of reviewing the absentee voters' affidavits appearing on the sealed ballot envelopes. If in the commissioner's judgment this procedure is necessary due to the number of absentee ballots received, the members of the board may open the sealed ballot envelopes and remove the secrecy envelope containing the ballot, but under no circumstances shall a secrecy envelope be opened before the board convenes on election day. If the ballot envelopes are opened before election day, two observers, one appointed by each of the two political parties referred to in section 49.13, subsection 2, shall witness the proceedings.

If the board finds any ballot not enclosed in a secrecy envelope, the two special precinct election officials, one from each of the two political parties referred to in section 49.13, subsection 2, shall place the ballot in a secrecy envelope. No one shall examine the ballot. Each of the special precinct election officials shall sign the secrecy envelope.

4. The room where members of the special precinct election board are engaged in counting absentee ballots during the hours the polls are open shall be policed so as to prevent any person other than those whose presence is authorized by this subsection from obtaining information about the progress of the count. The only persons who may be admitted to that room are the members of the board, one challenger representing each political party, one observer representing any nonparty political organization or any candidate nominated by petition pursuant to chapter 45 or any other nonpartisan candidate in a city or school election appearing on the ballot of the election in progress, one observer representing persons supporting a public measure appearing on the ballot and one observer representing persons opposed to such measure, and the commissioner or the commissioner's designee. It shall be unlawful for any of these persons to communicate or attempt to communicate, directly or indirectly, information regarding the progress of the count at any time before the polls are closed.

5. The special precinct election board shall preserve the secrecy of all absentee and provisional ballots. After the affidavits on the envelopes

have been reviewed and the qualifications of the persons casting the ballots have been determined, those that have been accepted for counting shall be opened. The ballots shall be removed from the affidavit envelopes without being unfolded or examined, and then shall be thoroughly intermingled, after which they shall be unfolded and tabulated. If secrecy folders or envelopes are used with provisional paper ballots, the ballots shall be removed from the secrecy folders after the ballots have been intermingled.

6. The special precinct election board shall not release the results of its tabulation on election day until all of the ballots it is required to count on that day have been counted, nor release the tabulation of provisional ballots accepted and counted under chapter 50 until that count has been completed.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §23
Subsections 5 and 6 amended

53.24 Counties using voting machines.

In counties which provide the special precinct election board with voting machines, the absentee ballot envelopes shall be opened by the board and the ballots shall, without being unfolded, be thoroughly intermingled, after which they shall be unfolded and, under the personal supervision of precinct election officials of each of the political parties, be registered on voting machines the same as if the absent voter had been present and voted in person, except that a tally of the write-in votes may be kept in the tally list rather than on the machine. When two or more political subdivisions in the county are holding separate elections simultaneously, the commissioner may arrange the machine so that the absentee and provisional ballots for more than one election may be recorded on the same machine.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §24
Section amended

53.31 Challenges.

Any person qualified to vote at the election in progress may challenge the qualifications of a person casting an absentee ballot by submitting a written challenge to the commissioner no later than five p.m. on the day before the election. It is the duty of the special precinct officials to challenge the absentee ballot of any person whom the official knows or suspects is not duly qualified. Challenges by members of the special precinct election board or observers present pursuant to section 53.23 may be made at any time before the close of the polls on election day. The challenge shall state the reasons for which the challenge is being submitted and shall be signed by the challenger. When a challenge is received the absentee ballot shall be set aside for consideration by the special precinct election board when it meets as required by section 50.22.

The commissioner shall immediately send a written notice to the elector whose qualifications

have been challenged. The notice shall be sent to the address at which the challenged elector is registered to vote. If the ballot was mailed to the challenged elector, the notice shall also be sent to the address to which the ballot was mailed if it is different from the elector's registration address. The notice shall advise the elector of the reason for the challenge, the date and time that the special precinct election board will reconvene to determine challenges, and that the elector has the right to submit written evidence of the elector's qualifica-

tions. The notice shall include the telephone number of the commissioner's office. If the commissioner has access to a facsimile machine, the notice shall include the telephone number of the facsimile machine. As far as possible, other procedures for considering provisional ballots shall be followed.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §25
Challenges, §49.79 – 49.81
Unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

CHAPTER 68A

CAMPAIGN FINANCE

68A.102 Definitions.

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

1. *"Ballot issue"* means a question, other than the nomination or election of a candidate to a public office, which has been approved by a political subdivision or the general assembly or is required by law to be placed before the voters of the political subdivision by a commissioner of elections, or to be placed before the voters by the state commissioner of elections.

2. *"Board"* means the Iowa ethics and campaign disclosure board established under section 68B.32.

3. *"Campaign function"* means any meeting related to a candidate's campaign for election.

4. *"Candidate"* means any individual who has taken affirmative action to seek nomination or election to a public office and shall also include any judge standing for retention in a judicial election.

5. *"Candidate's committee"* means the committee designated by the candidate for a state, county, city, or school office to receive contributions in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, expend funds in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, or incur indebtedness on behalf of the candidate in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate in any calendar year.

6. *"Clearly identified"* means that a communication contains an unambiguous reference to a particular candidate or ballot issue, including but not limited to one or more of the following:

a. Use of the name of the candidate or ballot issue.

b. Use of a photograph or drawing of the candidate, or the use of a particular symbol associated with a specific ballot issue.

c. Use of a candidate's initials, nickname, of office, or status as a candidate, or use of acronym, popular name, or characterization of a ballot issue.

7. *"Commissioner"* means the county auditor of each county, who is designated as the county

commissioner of elections pursuant to section 47.2.

8. *"Committee"* includes a political committee and a candidate's committee.

9. *"Consultant"* means a person who provides or procures services including but not limited to consulting, public relations, advertising, fundraising, polling, managing or organizing services.

10. *"Contribution"* means:

a. A gift, loan, advance, deposit, rebate, refund, or transfer of money or a gift in kind.

b. The payment, by any person other than a candidate or political committee, of compensation for the personal services of another person which are rendered to a candidate or political committee for any such purpose.

"Contribution" shall not include services provided without compensation by individuals volunteering their time on behalf of a candidate's committee or political committee or a state or county statutory political committee except when organized or provided on a collective basis by a business, trade association, labor union, or any other organized group or association. *"Contribution"* shall not include refreshments served at a campaign function so long as such refreshments do not exceed fifty dollars in value or transportation provided to a candidate so long as its value computed at a rate of twenty cents per mile does not exceed one hundred dollars in value in any one reporting period. *"Contribution"* shall not include something provided to a candidate for the candidate's personal consumption or use and not intended for or on behalf of the candidate's committee.

11. *"County office"* includes the office of drainage district trustee.

12. *"County statutory political committee"* means a committee as described in section 43.100 that accepts contributions in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, makes expenditures in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, or incurs indebtedness in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate in any

one calendar year to expressly advocate the nomination, election, or defeat of a candidate for public office.

13. “*Disclosure report*” means a statement of contributions received, expenditures made, and indebtedness incurred on forms prescribed by rules adopted by the board in accordance with chapter 17A.

14. “*Express advocacy*” or to “*expressly advocate*” means communication that can be characterized according to at least one of the following descriptions:

a. The communication is political speech made in the form of a contribution.

b. In advocating the election or defeat of one or more clearly identified candidates or the passage or defeat of one or more clearly identified ballot issues, the communication includes explicit words that unambiguously indicate that the communication is recommending or supporting a particular outcome in the election with regard to any clearly identified candidate or ballot issue.

15. “*Fundraising event*” means any campaign function to which admission is charged or at which goods or services are sold.

16. “*National political party*” means a party which meets the definition of a political party established for this state by section 43.2, and which also meets the statutory definition of the term “political party” or a term of like import in at least twenty-five other states of the United States.

17. “*Person*” means, without limitation, any individual, corporation, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership or association, labor union, or any other legal entity.

18. “*Political committee*” means either of the following:

a. A committee, but not a candidate’s committee, that accepts contributions in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, makes expenditures in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, or incurs indebtedness in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate in any one calendar year to expressly advocate the nomination, election, or defeat of a candidate for public office, or to expressly advocate the passage or defeat of a ballot issue.

b. An association, lodge, society, cooperative, union, fraternity, sorority, educational institution, civic organization, labor organization, religious organization, or professional organization that accepts contributions in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, makes expenditures in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, or incurs indebtedness in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate in any one calendar year to expressly advocate the nomination, election, or defeat of a candidate for public office, or to expressly advocate the passage or defeat of a ballot issue.

19. “*Political purpose*” or “*political purposes*” means the express advocacy of a candidate or ballot issue.

20. “*Public office*” means any state, county, city, or school office filled by election.

21. “*State income tax liability*” means the state individual income tax imposed under section 422.5 reduced by the sum of the deductions from the computed tax as provided under section 422.12.

22. “*State statutory political committee*” means a committee as defined in section 43.111.

2005 Acts, ch 72, §3, 4
“State commissioner” defined, §39.3
Subsections 9 and 12 amended

68A.203 Committee treasurer and chairperson — duties.

1. a. Every candidate’s committee shall appoint a treasurer who shall be an Iowa resident who has reached the age of majority. Every political committee, state statutory political committee, and county statutory political committee shall appoint both a treasurer and a chairperson, each of whom shall have reached the age of majority.

b. Every candidate’s committee shall maintain all of the committee’s funds in bank accounts in a financial institution located in Iowa. Every political committee, state statutory political committee, and county statutory political committee shall either have an Iowa resident as treasurer or maintain all of the committee’s funds in bank accounts in a financial institution located in Iowa.

c. An expenditure shall not be made by the treasurer or treasurer’s designee for or on behalf of a committee without the approval of the chairperson of the committee, or the candidate. Expenditures shall be remitted to the designated recipient within fifteen days of the date of the issuance of the payment.

2. An individual who receives contributions for a committee without the prior authorization of the chairperson of the committee or the candidate shall be responsible for either rendering the contributions to the treasurer within fifteen days of the date of receipt of the contributions, or depositing the contributions in the account maintained by the committee within seven days of the date of receipt of the contributions. A person who receives contributions for a committee shall, not later than fifteen days from the date of receipt of the contributions or on demand of the treasurer, render to the treasurer the contributions and an account of the total of all contributions, including the name and address of each person making a contribution in excess of ten dollars, the amount of the contributions, and the date on which the contributions were received. The treasurer shall deposit all contributions within seven days of receipt by the treasurer in an account maintained by the committee. All funds of a committee shall be segregated from any other funds held by officers, members, or asso-

ciates of the committee or the committee's candidate. However, if a candidate's committee receives contributions only from the candidate, or if a permanent organization temporarily engages in activity which qualifies it as a political committee and all expenditures of the organization are made from existing general operating funds and funds are not solicited or received for this purpose from sources other than operating funds, then that committee is not required to maintain a separate account in a financial institution. Committee funds or committee property shall not be used for the personal benefit of an officer, member, or associate of the committee. The funds of a committee are not attachable for the personal debt of the committee's candidate or an officer, member, or associate of the committee.

3. The treasurer of a committee shall keep a detailed and exact account of:

a. All contributions made to or for the committee.

b. The name and mailing address of every person making contributions in excess of ten dollars, and the date and amount of the contribution.

c. All disbursements made from contributions by or on behalf of the committee.

d. The name and mailing address of every person to whom any expenditure is made, the purpose of the expenditure, the date and amount of the expenditure and the name and address of, and office sought by each candidate, if any, on whose behalf the expenditure was made. Notwithstanding this paragraph, the treasurer may keep a miscellaneous account for disbursements of less than five dollars which need only show the amount of the disbursement so long as the aggregate miscellaneous disbursements to any one person during a calendar year do not exceed one hundred dollars.

e. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 3, paragraph "d", of this section, when an expenditure is made by a committee in support of the entire state or local political party ticket, only the name of the party shall be given.

4. The treasurer and candidate in the case of a candidate's committee, and the treasurer and chairperson in the case of a political committee, shall preserve all records required to be kept by this section for a period of five years. However, a committee is not required to preserve any records for more than three years from the certified date of dissolution of the committee. For purposes of this section, the five-year period shall commence with the due date of the disclosure report covering the activity documented in the records.

2005 Acts, ch 72, §5
Subsection 2 amended

68A.304 Campaign property.

1. a. Equipment, supplies, or other materials

purchased with campaign funds or received in-kind are campaign property.

b. Campaign property belongs to the candidate's committee and not to the candidate.

c. Campaign property that has a value of five hundred dollars or more at the time it is acquired by the committee shall be separately disclosed as committee inventory on reports filed pursuant to section 68A.402, including a declaration of the approximate current value of the property. The campaign property shall continue to be reported as committee inventory until it is disposed of by the committee or until the property has been reported once as having a residual value of less than one hundred dollars.

d. Consumable campaign property is not required to be reported as committee inventory, regardless of the initial value of the consumable campaign property. "Consumable campaign property", for purposes of this section, means stationery, campaign signs, and other campaign materials that have been permanently imprinted to be specific to a candidate or election.

2. Upon dissolution of the candidate's committee, a report accounting for the disposition of all items of campaign property, excluding consumable campaign property, having a residual value of one hundred dollars or more shall be filed with the board. Campaign property, excluding consumable campaign property, having a residual value of one hundred dollars or more shall be disposed of by one of the following methods:

a. Sale of the property at fair market value, in which case the proceeds shall be treated the same as other campaign funds.

b. Donation of the property under one of the options for transferring campaign funds set forth in section 68A.303.

3. Consumable campaign property may be disposed of in any manner by the candidate's committee. A candidate's committee shall not transfer consumable campaign property to another candidate without receiving fair market value compensation unless the candidate in both campaigns is the same person.

2005 Acts, ch 72, §6, 7
Subsection 1, paragraph d amended
NEW subsection 3

68A.402 Disclosure report due dates — permanent organization temporarily engaging in political activity required to file reports.

1. *Filing methods.* Each committee shall file with the board reports disclosing information required under this section on forms prescribed by rule. Reports shall be filed on or before the required due dates by using any of the following methods: mail bearing a United States postal

service postmark, hand-delivery, facsimile transmission, or electronic filing as prescribed by rule.

2. *Statewide office, general assembly, and county elections.*

a. *Election year.* A candidate's committee of a candidate for statewide office, the general assembly, or county office shall file reports in an election year as follows:

Report due:	Covering period:
May 19	January 1 through May 14
July 19	May 15 or Wednesday preceding primary election through July 14
October 19	July 15 through October 14
January 19 (next calendar year)	October 15 or Wednesday preceding general election through December 31

b. *Supplementary report — statewide and general assembly elections.* A candidate's committee of a candidate for statewide office or the general assembly shall file a supplementary report in a year in which a primary, general, or special election for that office is held. The supplementary reports shall be filed if contributions are received after the close of the period covered by the last report filed prior to that primary, general, or special election if any of the following applies:

- (1) The committee of a candidate for governor receives ten thousand dollars or more.
- (2) The committee of a candidate for any other statewide office receives five thousand dollars or more.
- (3) The committee of a candidate for the general assembly receives one thousand dollars or more.

The amount of any contribution causing a supplementary report under this paragraph "b" shall include the estimated fair market value of any in-kind contribution. The report shall be filed by the Friday immediately preceding the election and be current through the Tuesday immediately preceding the election.

c. *Nonelection year.* A candidate's committee of a candidate for statewide office, the general assembly, or county office shall file reports in a nonelection year as follows:

Report due:	Covering period:
January 19	January 1 through December 31 of the previous year

3. *City offices.*

a. *Election year.* A candidate's committee of a candidate for city office shall file a report in an election year as follows:

Report due:	Covering period:
Five days before primary election	Date of initial activity through ten days before primary election
Five days before general election	Nine days before primary election through ten days before general election
Five days before runoff election (if applicable)	Nine days before the general election through ten days before the runoff election
January 19 (next calendar year)	Cutoff date from previously filed report through December 31

b. *Nonelection year.* A candidate's committee of a candidate for city office shall file a report in a nonelection year as follows:

Report due:	Covering period:
January 19 (next calendar year)	January 1 through December 31 of nonelection year

4. *School board and other political subdivision elections.*

a. *Election year.* A candidate's committee of a candidate for school board or any other political subdivision office, except for county and city office, shall file a report in an election year as follows:

Report due:	Covering period:
Five days before election	Date of initial activity through ten days before election
January 19 (next calendar year)	Nine days before election through December 31

b. *Nonelection year.* A candidate's committee of a candidate for school board or any other political subdivision office, except for county and city office, shall file a report in a nonelection year as follows:

Report due:	Covering period:
January 19 (next calendar year)	January 1 through December 31 of nonelection year

5. *Special elections.*

a. A candidate's committee shall file a report by the fifth day prior to a special election that is current through the tenth day prior to the special election.

b. *Special elections — nonelection year.* A candidate's committee at a special election shall file a report in a nonelection year as follows:

Report due:	Covering period:
January 19 (next calendar year)	January 1 through December 31 of nonelection year

6. *Statutory political committees.*

a. A state statutory political committee shall file a report on the same dates as a candidate's committee is required to file reports under subsection 2, paragraphs "a" and "c".

b. A county statutory political committee shall file a report on the same dates as a candidate's committee is required to file reports under subsection 2, paragraphs "a" and "c".

7. *Political committees.*

a. *Statewide office and general assembly elections.*

Election year. A political committee expressly advocating the nomination, election, or defeat of candidates for statewide office or the general assembly shall file a report on the same dates as a candidate's committee is required to file reports under subsection 2, paragraph "a".

Nonelection year. A political committee expressly advocating the nomination, election, or defeat of candidates for statewide office or the general assembly shall file a report as follows:

Report due: July 19	Covering period: January 1 through June 30
January 19 (next calendar year)	July 1 through December 31

b. *County elections.* A political committee expressly advocating the nomination, election, or defeat of candidates for county office shall file reports on the same dates as a candidate's committee is required to file reports under subsection 2, paragraphs "a" and "c".

c. *City elections.* A political committee expressly advocating the nomination, election, or defeat of candidates for city office shall file reports on the same dates as candidates for city office are required to file reports under subsection 3.

d. *School board and other political subdivision elections.* A political committee expressly advocating the nomination, election, or defeat of candidates for school board or other political subdivision office, except for county office or city office, shall file reports on the same dates as candidates for school board or other political subdivision office are required to file reports under subsection 4.

8. *Political committees — ballot issues.* A political committee expressly advocating the passage or defeat of a ballot issue shall file reports as follows:

a. *Election year.* Five days before the election covering the period of the date of initial activity through ten days before election.

b. *Nonelection year.* On January 19 of the next calendar year that covers the time period of nine days before the election through December 31.

9. *Permanent organizations.* A permanent organization temporarily engaging in activity described in section 68A.102, subsection 18, shall or-

ganize a political committee and shall keep the funds relating to that political activity segregated from its operating funds. The political committee shall file reports on the appropriate due dates as required by this section. The reports filed under this subsection shall identify the source of the original funds used for a contribution made to a candidate or a candidate's committee. When the permanent organization ceases to be involved in the political activity, the permanent organization shall dissolve the political committee. As used in this subsection, "permanent organization" means an organization that is continuing, stable, and enduring, and was originally organized for purposes other than engaging in election activities.

10. *Election year defined.* As used in this section, "election year" means a year in which the name of the candidate or ballot issue that is expressly advocated for or against appears on any ballot to be voted on by the electors of the state of Iowa. For state and county statutory political committees, and all other political committees except for political committees that advocate for or against ballot issues, "election year" means a year in which primary and general elections are held.

2005 Acts, ch 72, §8 - 11
 Subsection 6, paragraphs a and b amended
 Subsection 7, paragraphs a and b amended
 Subsections 8 and 10 amended

68A.402B Committee dissolution or inactivity.

1. If a committee, after having filed a statement of organization or one or more disclosure reports, dissolves or determines that it will no longer receive contributions or make disbursements, the committee shall notify the board within thirty days following such dissolution or determination by filing a dissolution report on forms prescribed by the board.

2. A committee shall not dissolve until all loans, debts, and obligations are paid, forgiven, or transferred and the remaining moneys in the committee's account are distributed according to sections 68A.302 and 68A.303. If a loan is transferred or forgiven, the amount of the transferred or forgiven loan must be reported as an in-kind contribution and deducted from the loans payable balance on the disclosure form. If, upon review of a committee's statement of dissolution and final report, the board determines that the requirements for dissolution have been satisfied, the dissolution shall be certified and the committee relieved of further filing requirements.

2005 Acts, ch 72, §12
 Subsection 2, paragraph b stricken and former paragraph a redesignated as an unnumbered paragraph

68A.404 Independent expenditures.

1. As used in this section, "independent expenditure" means one or more expenditures in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate for a communication that expressly advocates the nomination, election, or defeat of a clearly identi-

fied candidate or the passage or defeat of a ballot issue that is made without the prior approval or coordination with a candidate, candidate's committee, or a ballot issue committee.

2. A person, other than a committee registered under this chapter, that makes one or more independent expenditures shall file an independent expenditure statement.

a. The filing of an independent expenditure statement under this section does not alone require the person filing the independent expenditure statement to register and file reports under sections 68A.201 and 68A.402.

b. This section does not apply to a candidate, candidate's committee, state statutory political committee, county statutory political committee, or a political committee.

3. a. An independent expenditure statement shall be filed within forty-eight hours of the making of an independent expenditure in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate.

b. An independent expenditure statement shall be filed with the board and the board shall immediately make the independent expenditure statement available for public viewing.

c. For purposes of this section, an independent expenditure is made at the time that the cost is incurred.

4. The independent expenditure statement shall contain all of the following information:

a. Identification of the individuals or persons filing the statement.

b. Description of the position advocated by the individuals or persons with regard to the clearly identified candidate or ballot issue.

c. Identification of the candidate or ballot issue benefited by the independent expenditure.

d. The dates on which the expenditure or expenditures took place or will take place.

e. Description of the nature of the action taken that resulted in the expenditure or expenditures.

f. The fair market value of the expenditure or expenditures.

5. Any person making an independent expenditure shall comply with the attribution requirements of section 68A.405.

6. a. The board shall develop, prescribe, furnish, and distribute forms for the independent expenditure statements required by this section.

b. The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A for the implementation of this section.

2005 Acts, ch 72, §13 – 15

Subsection 1 amended

Subsection 2 stricken and rewritten

Subsection 3 stricken and former subsections 4 – 7 renumbered as 3 –

6

68A.405 Attribution statement on published material.

1. a. For purposes of this subsection:

(1) “*Individual*” includes a candidate for public office who has not filed a statement of organization under section 68A.201.

(2) “*Organization*” includes an organization established to advocate the passage or defeat of a ballot issue but that has not filed a statement of organization under section 68A.201.

(3) “*Published material*” means any newspaper, magazine, shopper, outdoor advertising facility, poster, direct mailing, brochure, internet web site, campaign sign, or any other form of printed general public political advertising.

b. Except as set out in section 2, published material designed to expressly advocate the nomination, election, or defeat of a candidate for public office or the passage or defeat of a ballot issue shall include on the published material an attribution statement disclosing who is responsible for the published material.

c. If the person paying for the published material is an individual, the words “paid for by” and the name and address of the person shall appear on the material.

d. If more than one individual is responsible, the words “paid for by”, the names of the individuals, and either the addresses of the individuals or a statement that the addresses of the individuals are on file with the Iowa ethics and campaign disclosure board shall appear on the material.

e. If the person responsible is an organization, the words “paid for by”, the name and address of the organization, and the name of one officer of the organization shall appear on the material.

f. If the person responsible is a committee that has filed a statement of organization pursuant to section 68A.201, the words “paid for by” and the name of the committee shall appear on the material.

2. The requirement to include an attribution statement does not apply to any of the following:

a. The editorials or news articles of a newspaper or magazine that are not paid political advertisements.

b. Small items upon which the inclusion of the statement is impracticable including, but not limited to, campaign signs, bumper stickers, pins, buttons, pens, political business cards, and matchbooks.

c. T-shirts, caps, and other articles of clothing.

d. Any published material that is subject to federal regulations regarding an attribution requirement.

e. Any material published by an individual, acting independently, who spends one hundred dollars or less of the individual's own money to advocate the passage or defeat of a ballot issue.

3. The board shall adopt rules relating to the placing of an attribution statement on published materials.

2005 Acts, ch 72, §16

Subsection 2, paragraph b amended

68A.406 Campaign signs — yard signs.

1. Campaign signs may be placed with the permission of the property owner on any of the following:

- a. Residential property.
- b. Agricultural land owned by individuals or by a family farm operation as defined in section 9H.1, subsections 8, 9, and 10.
- c. Property leased for residential purposes including, but not limited to, apartments, condominiums, and houses.
- d. Vacant lots owned by a private individual.
- e. Property owned by an organization that is not a prohibited contributor under section 68A.503.
- f. Property leased by a candidate, committee, or an organization established to advocate the nomination, election, or defeat of a candidate or the passage or defeat of a ballot issue that has not yet registered pursuant to section 68A.201, when the property is used as campaign headquarters or a campaign office and the placement of the sign is limited to the space that is actually leased.

2. Campaign signs shall not be placed on any of the following:

- a. Any property owned by the state or the governing body of a county, city, or other political subdivision of the state, including all property considered the public right-of-way. Upon a determination by the board that a sign has been improperly placed, the sign shall be removed by highway authorities as provided in section 319.13, or by county or city law enforcement authorities in a manner consistent with section 319.13.
- b. Property owned by a prohibited contributor under section 68A.503 unless the sign advocates the passage or defeat of a ballot issue or is exempted under subsection 1.
- c. On any property without the permission of the property owner.
- d. On election day either on the premises of any polling place or within three hundred feet of any outside door of any building affording access to any room where the polls are held, or of any outside door of any building affording access to any hallway, corridor, stairway, or other means of reaching the room where the polls are held.
- e. Within three hundred feet of an absentee voting site during the hours when absentee ballots are available in the office of the county commissioner of elections as provided in section 53.10.
- f. Within three hundred feet of a satellite absentee voting station during the hours when absentee ballots are available at the satellite absentee voting station as provided in section 53.11.

This subsection shall not apply to the posting of signs on private property not a polling place, except that the placement of a sign on a motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer, or any attachment to a motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer parked on public property within three hundred feet of a poll-

ing place, which sign is more than ninety square inches in size, is prohibited.

3. Campaign signs with dimensions of thirty-two square feet or less are exempt from the attribution statement requirement in section 68A.405. Campaign signs in excess of thirty-two square feet, or signs that are affixed to buildings or vehicles regardless of size except for bumper stickers, are required to include the attribution statement required by section 68A.405. The placement or erection of campaign signs shall be exempt from the requirements of chapter 480 relating to underground facilities information.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §18; 2005 Acts, ch 72, §17 – 19

See Code editor's note to §10B.4

Subsection 1, paragraph f amended

Subsection 2, NEW paragraphs e and f

Subsection 3 amended

68A.503 Financial institution, insurance company, and corporation restrictions.

1. Except as provided in subsections 3 and 4, it is unlawful for an insurance company, savings and loan association, bank, credit union, or corporation organized pursuant to the laws of this state, the United States, or any other state, territory, or foreign country, whether for profit or not, or an officer, agent, or representative acting for such insurance company, savings and loan association, bank, credit union, or corporation, to contribute any money, property, labor, or thing of value, directly or indirectly, to a committee, or to expressly advocate that the vote of an elector be used to nominate, elect, or defeat a candidate for public office, except that such resources may be so expended in connection with a utility franchise election held pursuant to section 364.2, subsection 4, or a ballot issue. All such expenditures are subject to the disclosure requirements of this chapter.

2. Except as provided in subsection 3, it is unlawful for a member of a committee, or its employee or representative, except a ballot issue committee, or for a candidate for office or the representative of the candidate, to solicit, request, or knowingly receive from an insurance company, savings and loan association, bank, credit union, or corporation organized pursuant to the laws of this state, the United States, or any other state, territory, or foreign country, whether for profit or not, or its officer, agent, or representative, any money, property, or thing of value belonging to the insurance company, savings and loan association, bank, or corporation for campaign expenses, or to expressly advocate that the vote of an elector be used to nominate, elect, or defeat a candidate for public office. This section does not restrain or abridge the freedom of the press or prohibit the consideration and discussion in the press of candidacies, nominations, public officers, or public questions.

3. It is lawful for an insurance company, savings and loan association, bank, credit union, and corporation organized pursuant to the laws of this

state, the United States, or any other state or territory, whether or not for profit, and for their officers, agents, and representatives, to use the money, property, labor, or any other thing of value of the entity for the purposes of soliciting its stockholders, administrative officers, and members for contributions to a committee sponsored by that entity and of financing the administration of a committee sponsored by that entity. The entity's employees to whom the foregoing authority does not extend may voluntarily contribute to such a committee but shall not be solicited for contributions. All contributions made under this subsection are subject to the disclosure requirements of this chapter. A committee member, committee employee, committee representative, candidate, or representative referred to in subsection 2 lawfully may solicit, request, and receive money, property and other things of value from a committee sponsored by an insurance company, savings and loan association, bank, credit union, or corporation as permitted by this subsection.

4. The prohibitions in subsections 1 and 2 shall not apply to an insurance company, savings

and loan association, bank, credit union, or corporation engaged in any of the following activities:

a. Using its funds to encourage registration of voters and participation in the political process or to publicize public issues, provided that no part of those contributions are used to expressly advocate the nomination, election, or defeat of any candidate for public office.

b. Using its funds to expressly advocate the passage or defeat of ballot issues so long as the transactions are reported as required under section 68A.402.

c. The placement of campaign signs under section 68A.406.

5. For purposes of this section, "committee" shall include statutory political committees organized under chapter 43, and nonparty political organizations organized under chapter 44.

6. Any person convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §19; 2005 Acts, ch 72, §20
Subsection 4, paragraphs a and c amended

CHAPTER 68B

GOVERNMENT ETHICS AND LOBBYING

68B.1 Title of Act.

This chapter shall be known as the "Government Ethics and Lobbying Act".

2005 Acts, ch 76, §1
Section amended

68B.2 Definitions.

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

1. "Agency" means a department, division, board, commission, bureau, authority, or office of the executive or legislative branch of state government, the office of attorney general, the state board of regents, community colleges, and the office of the governor, including a regulatory agency, or any department, division, board, commission, bureau, or office of a political subdivision of the state, but does not include any agricultural commodity promotional board, which is subject to a producer referendum.

2. "Agency of state government" or "state agency" means a department, division, board, commission, bureau, authority, or office of the executive or legislative branch of state government, the office of attorney general, the state board of regents, community colleges, and the office of the governor, including a regulatory agency, but does not include any agricultural commodity promotional board, which is subject to a producer referendum.

3. "Board" means the Iowa ethics and cam-

paign disclosure board.

4. "Candidate" means a candidate under chapter 68A but does not include any judge standing for retention in a judicial election.

5. "Candidate's committee" means the committee designated by a candidate for a state, county, city, or school office, as provided under chapter 68A, to receive contributions in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, expend funds in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, or incur indebtedness on behalf of the candidate in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate in any calendar year.

6. "Client" means a private person or a state, federal, or local government entity that pays compensation to or designates an individual to be a lobbyist.

7. "Compensation" means any money, thing of value, or financial benefit conferred in return for services rendered or to be rendered.

8. "Contribution" means a loan, advance, deposit, rebate, refund, transfer of money, an in-kind transfer, or the payment of compensation for the personal services of another person.

9. "Gift" means a rendering of anything of value in return for which legal consideration of equal or greater value is not given and received.

10. "Honorarium" means anything of value that is accepted or given as consideration for an appearance, speech, or article.

11. "Immediate family members" means the

spouse and dependent children of a public official or public employee.

12. “*Legislative employee*” means a permanent full-time employee of the general assembly but does not include members of the general assembly.

13. *a.* “*Lobbyist*” means an individual who, by acting directly, does any of the following:

(1) Receives compensation to encourage the passage, defeat, approval, veto, or modification of legislation, a rule, or an executive order by the members of the general assembly, a state agency, or any statewide elected official.

(2) Is a designated representative of an organization which has as one of its purposes the encouragement of the passage, defeat, approval, veto, or modification of legislation, a rule, or an executive order before the general assembly, a state agency, or any statewide elected official.

(3) Represents the position of a federal, state, or local government agency, in which the person serves or is employed as the designated representative, for purposes of encouraging the passage, defeat, approval, veto, or modification of legislation, a rule, or an executive order by members of the general assembly, a state agency, or any statewide elected official.

(4) Makes expenditures of more than one thousand dollars in a calendar year, other than to pay compensation to an individual who provides the services specified under subparagraph (1) or to communicate with only the members of the general assembly who represent the district in which the individual resides, to communicate in person with members of the general assembly, a state agency, or any statewide elected official for purposes of encouraging the passage, defeat, approval, veto, or modification of legislation, a rule, or an executive order.

b. “*Lobbyist*” does not mean:

(1) Officials and employees of a political party organized in the state of Iowa representing more than two percent of the total votes cast for governor in the last preceding general election, but only when representing the political party in an official capacity.

(2) Representatives of the news media only when engaged in the reporting and dissemination of news and editorials.

(3) All federal, state, and local elected officials, while performing the duties and responsibilities of office.

(4) Persons whose activities are limited to appearances to give testimony or provide information or assistance at sessions of committees of the general assembly or at public hearings of state agencies or who are giving testimony or providing information or assistance at the request of public officials or employees.

(5) Members of the staff of the United States Congress or the Iowa general assembly.

(6) Agency officials and employees while they are engaged in activities within the agency in

which they serve or are employed or with another agency with which the official’s or employee’s agency is involved in a collaborative project.

(7) An individual who is a member, director, trustee, officer, or committee member of a business, trade, labor, farm, professional, religious, education, or charitable association, foundation, or organization who either is not paid compensation or is not specifically designated as provided in paragraph “*a*”, subparagraph (1) or (2).

(8) Persons whose activities are limited to submitting data, views, or arguments in writing, or requesting an opportunity to make an oral presentation under section 17A.4, subsection 1.

14. “*Local employee*” means a person employed by a political subdivision of this state and does not include an independent contractor.

15. “*Local official*” means an officeholder of a political subdivision of this state.

16. “*Member of the general assembly*” means an individual duly elected to the senate or the house of representatives of the state of Iowa.

17. “*Official*” means all statewide elected officials, the executive or administrative head or heads of an agency of state government, the deputy executive or administrative head or heads of an agency of state government, members of boards or commissions as defined under section 7E.4, and heads of the major subunits of departments or independent state agencies whose positions involve a substantial exercise of administrative discretion or the expenditure of public funds as defined under rules of the board adopted in consultation with the department or agency and pursuant to chapter 17A. “*Official*” does not include officers or employees of political subdivisions of the state, members of the general assembly, legislative employees, officers or employees of the judicial branch of government who are not members or employees of the office of attorney general, members of state government entities which are or exercise the same type of authority that is exercised by councils or committees as defined under section 7E.4, or members of any agricultural commodity promotional board, if the board is subject to a producer referendum.

18. “*Person*” means, without limitation, any individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership or association, labor union, or any other legal entity.

19. “*Public disclosure*” means a written report filed by a person as required by this chapter or required by rules adopted and issued pursuant to this chapter.

20. “*Public employee*” means state employees, legislative employees, and local employees.

21. “*Public office*” means any state, county, city, or school office or any other office of a political subdivision of the state that is filled by election.

22. “*Public official*” means officials, local officials, and members of the general assembly.

23. “*Regulatory agency*” means the depart-

ment of agriculture and land stewardship, department of workforce development, department of commerce, Iowa department of public health, department of public safety, department of education, state board of regents, department of human services, department of revenue, department of inspections and appeals, department of administrative services, public employment relations board, state department of transportation, civil rights commission, department of public defense, Iowa ethics and campaign disclosure board, and department of natural resources.

24. “*Restricted donor*” means a person who is in any of the following categories:

a. Is or is seeking to be a party to any one or any combination of sales, purchases, leases, or contracts to, from, or with the agency in which the donee holds office or is employed.

b. Will personally be, or is the agent of a person who will be, directly and substantially affected financially by the performance or nonperformance of the donee’s official duty in a way that is greater than the effect on the public generally or on a substantial class of persons to which the person belongs as a member of a profession, occupation, industry, or region.

c. Is personally, or is the agent of a person who is, the subject of or party to a matter which is pending before a subunit of a regulatory agency and over which the donee has discretionary authority as part of the donee’s official duties or employment within the regulatory agency subunit.

d. Is a lobbyist or a client of a lobbyist with respect to matters within the donee’s jurisdiction.

25. “*State employee*” means a person who is not an official and is a paid employee of the state of Iowa and does not include an independent contractor, an employee of the judicial branch who is not an employee of the office of attorney general, an employee of the general assembly, an employee of a political subdivision of the state, or an employee of any agricultural commodity promotional board, if the board is subject to a producer referendum.

26. “*Statewide elected official*” means the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, secretary of agriculture, and attorney general of the state of Iowa.

2005 Acts, ch 76, §2
Subsections 1 and 2 amended

68B.4 Sales by regulatory agency employees.

An official or employee of any regulatory agency shall not sell, either directly or indirectly, any goods or services to individuals, associations, or corporations subject to the regulatory authority of the agency of which the person is an official or employee, except when the official or employee has met all of the following conditions:

1. The consent of the regulatory agency for which the person is an official or employee is ob-

tained and the person is not the official or employee with the authority to determine whether agency consent is to be given under this section.

2. The duties or functions performed by the official or employee for the regulatory agency are not related to the regulatory authority of the agency over the individual, association, or corporation, or the selling of goods or services by the official or employee to the individuals, associations, or corporations does not affect the official’s or employee’s duties or functions at the regulatory agency.

3. The selling of any goods or services by the official or employee to an individual, association, or corporation does not include advocacy on behalf of the individual, association, or corporation to the regulatory agency in which the person is an official or employee.

4. The selling of any goods or services by the official or employee to an individual, association, or corporation does not cause the official or employee to sell goods or services to the regulatory agency on behalf of the individual, association, or corporation.

The board shall adopt rules specifying the method by which employees may obtain agency consent under this section. The board shall adopt rules specifying the method by which officials may obtain agency consent under this section. A regulatory agency granting consent under this section shall file a copy of the consent with the board within twenty days of the consent being granted.

2005 Acts, ch 76, §3
Unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

68B.4B Sales by members of the office of the governor.

A permanent full-time member of the office of the governor shall not sell, either directly or indirectly, any goods or services to a registered lobbyist before the general assembly or the executive branch or to an individual, association, or corporation which employs a person who is a registered lobbyist before the general assembly or the executive branch, except when the member of the office of the governor has met all of the following conditions:

1. The consent of the person or persons responsible for hiring or approving the hiring of the member of the office of the governor is obtained. A copy of the consent shall be filed with the board within twenty days of the consent being granted.

2. The duties and functions performed by the member for the office of the governor are not related to the authority of the office of the governor over the individual, association, or corporation, or the selling of goods or services by the member of the office of the governor to the individuals, associations, or corporations does not affect the member’s duties or functions at the office of the governor.

3. The selling of any goods or services by the member of the office of the governor to an individu-

al, association, or corporation does not include lobbying of the office of the governor.

4. The selling of any goods or services by the member of the office of the governor does not cause the member to sell goods or services to the office of the governor on behalf of the individual, association, or corporation.

2005 Acts, ch 76, §4
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

68B.22 Gifts accepted or received.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a public official, public employee, or candidate, or that person's immediate family member shall not, directly or indirectly, accept or receive any gift or series of gifts from a restricted donor. A public official, public employee, candidate, or the person's immediate family member shall not solicit any gift or series of gifts from a restricted donor at any time.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a restricted donor shall not, directly or indirectly, offer or make a gift or a series of gifts to a public official, public employee, or candidate. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a restricted donor shall not, directly or indirectly, join with one or more other restricted donors to offer or make a gift or a series of gifts to a public official, public employee, or candidate.

3. A restricted donor may give, and a public official, public employee, or candidate, or the person's immediate family member, may accept an otherwise prohibited nonmonetary gift or a series of otherwise prohibited nonmonetary gifts and not be in violation of this section if the nonmonetary gift or series of nonmonetary gifts is donated within thirty days to a public body, the department of administrative services, or a bona fide educational or charitable organization, if no part of the net earnings of the educational or charitable organization inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or other individual. All such items donated to the department of administrative services shall be disposed of by assignment to state agencies for official use or by public sale.

4. Notwithstanding subsections 1 and 2, the following gifts may be received by public officials, public employees, candidates, or members of the immediate family of public officials, public employees, or candidates:

a. Contributions to a candidate or a candidate's committee.

b. Informational material relevant to a public official's or public employee's official functions, such as books, pamphlets, reports, documents, periodicals, or other information that is recorded in a written, audio, or visual format.

c. Anything received from anyone related within the fourth degree by kinship or marriage, unless the donor is acting as an agent or intermediary for another person not so related.

d. An inheritance.

e. Anything available or distributed free of charge to members of the general public without regard to the official status of the recipient. This paragraph shall not apply to receptions described under paragraph "f."

f. Items received from a bona fide charitable, professional, educational, or business organization to which the donee belongs as a dues-paying member, if the items are given to all members of the organization without regard to individual members' status or positions held outside of the organization and if the dues paid are not inconsequential when compared to the items received.

g. Actual expenses of a donee for food, beverages, registration, travel, and lodging for a meeting, which is given in return for participation in a panel or speaking engagement at the meeting when the expenses relate directly to the day or days on which the donee has participation or presentation responsibilities.

h. Plaques or items of negligible resale value which are given as recognition for the public services of the recipient.

i. Nonmonetary items with a value of three dollars or less that are received from any one donor during one calendar day.

j. Items or services solicited by or given to a state, national, or regional government organization in which the state of Iowa or a political subdivision of the state is a member for purposes of a business or educational conference, seminar, or other meeting; or solicited by or given to state, national, or regional government organizations, whose memberships and officers are primarily composed of state or local government officials or employees, for purposes of a business or educational conference, seminar, or other meeting.

k. Items or services received by members or representatives of members at a regularly scheduled event that is part of a business or educational conference, seminar, or other meeting that is sponsored and directed by any state, national, or regional government organization in which the state of Iowa or a political subdivision of the state is a member, or received at such an event by members or representatives of members of state, national, or regional government organizations whose memberships and officers are primarily composed of state or local government officials or employees.

l. Funeral flowers or memorials to a church or nonprofit organization.

m. Gifts which are given to a public official or public employee for the public official's or public employee's wedding or twenty-fifth or fiftieth wedding anniversary.

n. Payment of salary or expenses by a person's employer or the firm in which the person is a member for the cost of attending a meeting of a subunit of an agency when the person whose expenses are being paid serves on a board, committee, council, or other subunit of the agency and the person is not entitled to receive compensation or

reimbursement of expenses from the state or a political subdivision of the state for attending the meeting.

o. Gifts of food, beverages, travel, or lodging received by a public official or public employee if all of the following apply:

(1) The public official or public employee is officially representing an agency in a delegation whose sole purpose is to attract a specific new business to locate in the state, encourage expansion or retention of an existing business already established in the state, or to develop markets for Iowa businesses or products.

(2) The donor of the gift is not the business or businesses being contacted. However, food or beverages provided by the business or businesses being contacted which are consumed during the meeting are not a gift under section 68B.2, subsection 9, or this section.

(3) The public official or public employee plays a significant role in the presentation to the business or businesses on behalf of the public official's or public employee's agency.

p. Gifts other than food, beverages, travel, and lodging received by a public official or public employee which are received from a person who is a citizen of a country other than the United States and are given during a ceremonial presentation or as a result of a custom of the other country and are of personal value only to the donee.

q. Actual registration costs for informational meetings or sessions which assist a public official or public employee in the performance of the person's official functions. The costs of food, drink, lodging and travel are not "registration costs" under this paragraph. Meetings or sessions which a public official or public employee attends for personal or professional licensing purposes are not "informational meetings or sessions which assist a public official or public employee in the performance of the person's official functions" under this paragraph.

r. Gifts of food, beverage, and entertainment received by public officials or public employees at a function where every member of the general assembly has been invited to attend, when the function takes place during a regular session of the general assembly. A sponsor of a function under this paragraph shall file a report disclosing the total amount expended, including in-kind expenditures, on food, beverage, and entertainment for the function. The report shall be filed with the person or persons designated by the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house within five business days following the date of the function. The person or persons designated by the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house shall forward a copy of each report to the board.

5. For purposes of determining the value of an item given or received, an individual who gives an item on behalf of more than one person shall not

divide the value of the item by the number of persons on whose behalf the item is given and the value of an item received shall be the value actually received by the donee.

6. A gift shall not be considered to be received by a public official or public employee if the state is the donee of the gift and the public official or public employee is required to receive the gift on behalf of the state as part of the performance of the person's duties of office or employment.

7. A person shall not request, and a member of the general assembly shall not agree, that a member of the general assembly sell tickets for a community-related social event that is to be held for members of the general assembly in Polk county during the legislative session. This section shall not apply to Polk county or city of Des Moines events that are open to the public generally or are held only for Polk county or city of Des Moines legislators.

8. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, an organization or association which has as one of its purposes the encouragement of the passage, defeat, introduction, or modification of legislation shall not give and a member of the general assembly shall not receive food, beverages, registration, or scheduled entertainment with a per person value in excess of three dollars.

2005 Acts, ch 76, §5
Reports on gifts received on behalf of state, see §8.7
Subsection 4, paragraph r amended

68B.32A Duties of the board.

The duties of the board shall include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

1. Adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A and conduct hearings under sections 68B.32B and 68B.32C and chapter 17A, as necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter and chapter 68A.

2. Develop, prescribe, furnish, and distribute any forms necessary for the implementation of the procedures contained in this chapter and chapter 68A for the filing of reports and statements by persons required to file the reports and statements under this chapter and chapter 68A.

The board may establish a process to assign signature codes to a person or committee for purposes of facilitating an electronic filing procedure. The assignment of signature codes shall be kept confidential, notwithstanding section 22.2.

3. Review the contents of all campaign finance disclosure reports and statements filed with the board and promptly advise each person or committee of errors found. The board may verify information contained in the reports with other parties to assure accurate disclosure. The board may also verify information by requesting that a candidate or committee produce copies of receipts, bills, logbooks, or other memoranda of reimbursements of expenses to a candidate for expenses incurred during a campaign. The board, upon its own motion, may initiate action and conduct a hearing relating

to requirements under chapter 68A.

4. Receive and file registration and reporting from lobbyists of the executive branch of state government, client disclosure from clients of lobbyists of the executive branch of state government, and personal financial disclosure information from officials and employees in the executive branch of state government who are required to file personal financial disclosure information under this chapter. The board, upon its own motion, may initiate action and conduct a hearing relating to reporting requirements under this chapter.

5. Prepare and publish a manual setting forth examples of approved uniform systems of accounts and approved methods of disclosure for use by persons required to file statements and reports under this chapter and chapter 68A. The board shall also prepare and publish other educational materials, and any other reports or materials deemed appropriate by the board. The board shall annually provide all officials and state employees with notification of the contents of this chapter and chapter 68A by distributing copies of educational materials to each agency of state government under the board's jurisdiction.

6. Assure that the statements and reports which have been filed in accordance with this chapter and chapter 68A are available for public inspection and copying during the regular office hours of the office in which they are filed and not later than by the end of the day during which a report or statement was received. Rules adopted relating to public inspection and copying of statements and reports may include a charge for any copying and mailing of the reports and statements, shall provide for the mailing of copies upon the request of any person and upon prior receipt of payment of the costs by the board, and shall prohibit the use of the information copied from reports and statements for soliciting contributions or for any commercial purpose by any person other than statutory political committees.

7. Require that the candidate of a candidate's committee, or the chairperson of a political committee, is responsible for filing disclosure reports under chapter 68A, and shall receive notice from the board if the committee has failed to file a disclosure report at the time required under chapter 68A. A candidate of a candidate's committee, or

the chairperson of a political committee, may be subject to a civil penalty for failure to file a disclosure report required under section 68A.402, subsection 1.

8. Establish and impose penalties, and recommendations for punishment of persons who are subject to penalties of or punishment by the board or by other bodies, for the failure to comply with the requirements of this chapter or chapter 68A.

9. Determine, in case of dispute, at what time a person has become a candidate.

10. Preserve copies of reports and statements filed with the board for a period of five years from the date of receipt.

11. Establish a procedure for requesting and issuing board advisory opinions to persons subject to the authority of the board under this chapter or chapter 68A. Local officials and local employees may also seek an advisory opinion concerning the application of the applicable provisions of this chapter. Advice contained in board advisory opinions shall, if followed, constitute a defense to a complaint alleging a violation of this chapter, chapter 68A, or rules of the board that is based on the same facts and circumstances.

12. Establish rules relating to ethical conduct for officials and state employees, including candidates for statewide office, and regulations governing the conduct of lobbyists of the executive branch of state government, including but not limited to conflicts of interest, abuse of office, misuse of public property, use of confidential information, participation in matters in which an official or state employee has a financial interest, and rejection of improper offers.

13. Impose penalties upon, or refer matters relating to, persons who discharge any employee, or who otherwise discriminate in employment against any employee, for the filing of a complaint with, or the disclosure of information to, the board if the employee has filed the complaint or made the disclosure in good faith.

14. Establish fees, where necessary, to cover the costs associated with preparing, printing, and distributing materials to persons subject to the authority of the board.

2005 Acts, ch 76, §6
Subsections 3, 5, 11, and 12 amended

CHAPTER 70A

FINANCIAL AND OTHER PROVISIONS FOR PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

70A.17B Payroll deduction for eligible qualified tuition program contributions.

1. The state officer in charge of any of the state payroll systems shall deduct from the wages or salaries of a state officer or employee an amount

specified by the officer or employee for payment to an eligible qualified tuition program in a method consistent with current discretionary payroll deductions and on forms prescribed by the payroll administrator. For purposes of this section, an "el-

eligible qualified tuition program” is a program that meets the requirements of a qualified tuition program under section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code and is a program in which at least five hundred state officers or employees request a payroll deduction and the request for the payroll deduction is made by the state officer or employee in writing to the officer in charge of the program.

2. The moneys deducted under this section shall be paid to the eligible qualified tuition program for the benefit of the officer’s or employee’s account no later than thirty days following the payroll deduction from the wages of the officer or employee. The deduction may be made even

though the compensation paid to an officer or employee is reduced to an amount below the minimum prescribed by law. Payment to an officer or employee of compensation less the deduction shall constitute a full discharge of claims and demands for services rendered by the officer or employee during the period covered by the payment. The request for the deduction may be withdrawn at any time by filing a written notification of withdrawal with the state officer in charge of any of the state payroll systems.

2005 Acts, ch 75, §1
NEW section

CHAPTER 73A

PUBLIC CONTRACTS AND BONDS

73A.1 Definitions.

1. “*Appeal board*” as used in this chapter means the state appeal board, composed of the auditor of state, treasurer of state, and the director of the department of management.

2. “*Municipality*” as used in this chapter means township, school corporation, and state fair board.

3. “*Public improvement*” as used in this chapter means a building or other construction work to be paid for in whole or in part by the use of funds of any municipality.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §148
State appeal board, §24.26
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 76

PROVISIONS RELATED TO PUBLIC BONDS AND DEBT OBLIGATIONS

76.16 Debtor status prohibited.

A city, county, or other political subdivision of this state shall not be a debtor under chapter nine of the federal bankruptcy code, 11 U.S.C. § 901 et seq., except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §20
Section amended

76.16A Debtor status permitted — circumstances.

A city, county, or other political subdivision may become a debtor under chapter nine of the federal bankruptcy code, 11 U.S.C. § 901 et seq., if it is rendered insolvent, as defined in 11 U.S.C. § 101(32)(c), as a result of a debt involuntarily incurred. As used herein, “*debt*” means an obligation to pay money, other than pursuant to a valid and binding collective bargaining agreement or previously authorized bond issue, as to which the

governing body of the city, county, or other political subdivision has made a specific finding set forth in a duly adopted resolution of each of the following:

1. That all or a portion of such obligation will not be paid from available insurance proceeds and must be paid from an increase in general tax levy.

2. That such increase in the general tax levy will result in a severe, adverse impact on the ability of the city, county, or political subdivision to exercise the powers granted to it under applicable law, including without limitation providing necessary services and promoting economic development.

3. That as a result of such obligation, the city, county, or other political subdivision is unable to pay its debts as they become due.

4. That the debt is not an obligation to pay money to a city, county, entity organized pursuant to chapter 28E, or other political subdivision.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §21
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 80

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

80.1A Definitions.

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

1. “*Commissioner*” means the commissioner of public safety.
2. “*Controlled substance*” means the same as defined in section 124.101.
3. “*Counterfeit substance*” means the same as defined in section 124.101.
4. “*Department*” means the department of public safety.
5. “*Peace officer*” means a peace officer of the department as defined in section 97A.1.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §1
NEW section

80.4 Iowa state patrol. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 35, § 32. See § 80.9.

80.5 Officers of patrol. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 35, § 32. See § 80.9, 80.17.

80.6 Impersonating peace officer or employee — uniform.

Any person who impersonates a peace officer or employee of the department, or wears a uniform likely to be confused with the official uniform of any such officer or employee, with intent to deceive anyone, shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §2
Section amended

80.8 Employees and peace officers — salaries and compensation.

The commissioner shall employ personnel as may be required to properly discharge the duties of the department.

The commissioner may delegate to the peace officers of the department such additional duties in the enforcement of this chapter as the commissioner may deem proper and incidental to the duties now imposed upon them by law.

The salaries of peace officers and employees of the department and the expenses of the department shall be provided for by a legislative appropriation. The compensation of peace officers of the department shall be fixed according to grades as to rank and length of service by the commissioner with the approval of the department of administrative services, unless covered by a collective bargaining agreement that provides otherwise. The peace officers shall be paid additional compensation in accordance with the following formula: When peace officers have served for a period of five years, their compensation then being paid shall be

increased by the sum of twenty-five dollars per month beginning with the month succeeding the foregoing described five-year period; when peace officers have served for a period of ten years, their compensation then being paid shall be increased by the sum of twenty-five dollars per month beginning with the month succeeding the foregoing described ten-year period, such sums being in addition to the increase provided herein to be paid after five years of service; when peace officers have served for a period of fifteen years, their compensation then being paid shall be increased by the sum of twenty-five dollars per month beginning with the month succeeding the foregoing described fifteen-year period, such sums being in addition to the increases previously provided for herein; when peace officers have served for a period of twenty years, their compensation then being paid shall be increased by the sum of twenty-five dollars per month beginning with the month succeeding the foregoing described twenty-year period, such sums being in addition to the increases previously provided for herein. While on active duty, each peace officer shall also receive a flat daily sum as fixed by the commissioner for meals unless the amount of the flat daily sum is covered by a collective bargaining agreement that provides otherwise.

A collective bargaining agreement entered into between the state and a state employee organization under chapter 20 made final after July 1, 1977, shall not include any pay adjustment to longevity pay authorized under this section.

Peace officers of the department excluded from the provisions of chapter 20 who are injured in the line of duty shall receive paid time off in the same manner as provided to peace officers of the department covered by a collective bargaining agreement entered into between the state and the employee organization representing such covered peace officers under chapter 20.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §3
Unnumbered paragraphs 1, 3, and 5 amended

80.9 Duties of department — duties and powers of peace officers — state patrol.

It shall be the duty of the department to prevent crime, to detect and apprehend criminals, and to enforce such other laws as are hereinafter specified. A peace officer of the department when authorized by the commissioner shall have and exercise all the powers of any other peace officer of the state.

1. They shall not exercise their general powers within the limits of any city, except:

a. When so ordered by the direction of the governor;

b. When request is made by the mayor of any city, with the approval of the commissioner;

c. When request is made by the sheriff or county attorney of any county with the approval of the commissioner;

d. While in the pursuit of law violators or in investigating law violations;

e. While making any inspection provided by this chapter, or any additional inspection ordered by the commissioner;

f. When engaged in the investigating and enforcing of fire and arson laws;

g. When engaged in the investigation and enforcement of laws relating to narcotic, counterfeit, stimulant, and depressant drugs.

When a peace officer of the department is acting in cooperation with any other local peace officer, or county attorney in general criminal investigation work, or when acting on a special assignment by the commissioner, the jurisdiction of the peace officer is statewide.

However, the above limitations shall in no way be construed as a limitation as to their power as officers when a public offense is being committed in their presence.

2. In more particular, their duties shall be as follows:

a. To enforce all state laws.

b. To enforce all laws relating to traffic on the public highways of the state, including those relating to the safe and legal operation of passenger cars, motorcycles, motor trucks and buses; to see that proper safety rules are observed and to give first aid to the injured.

c. To investigate all fires; to apprehend persons suspected of arson; to enforce all safety measures in connection with the prevention of fires; to disseminate fire-prevention education; to develop training standards and provide training to fire fighters around the state; and to address other issues related to fire service and emergency response as requested by the state fire service and emergency response council.

d. To collect and classify, and keep at all times available, complete information useful for the detection of crime, and the identification and apprehension of criminals. Such information shall be available for all peace officers within the state, under such regulations as the commissioner may prescribe. The provisions of chapter 141A do not apply to the entry of human immunodeficiency virus-related information by criminal or juvenile justice agencies, as defined in section 692.1, into the Iowa criminal justice information system or the national crime information center system. The provisions of chapter 141A also do not apply to the transmission of the same information from either or both information systems to criminal or juvenile justice agencies. The provisions of chapter 141A also do not apply to the transmission of the same information from either or both information systems to employees of state correctional in-

stitutions subject to the jurisdiction of the department of corrections, employees of secure facilities for juveniles subject to the jurisdiction of the department of human services, and employees of city and county jails, if those employees have direct physical supervision over inmates of those facilities or institutions. Human immunodeficiency virus-related information shall not be transmitted over the police radio broadcasting system under chapter 693 or any other radio-based communications system. An employee of an agency receiving human immunodeficiency virus-related information under this section who communicates the information to another employee who does not have direct physical supervision over inmates, other than to a supervisor of an employee who has direct physical supervision over inmates for the purpose of conveying the information to such an employee, or who communicates the information to any person not employed by the agency or uses the information outside the agency is guilty of a class "D" felony. The commissioner shall adopt rules regarding the transmission of human immunodeficiency virus-related information including provisions for maintaining confidentiality of the information. The rules shall include a requirement that persons receiving information from the Iowa criminal justice information system or the national crime information center system receive training regarding confidentiality standards applicable to the information received from the system. The commissioner shall develop and establish, in cooperation with the department of corrections and the Iowa department of public health, training programs and program criteria for persons receiving human immunodeficiency virus-related information through the Iowa criminal justice information system or the national crime information center system.

e. To operate such radio broadcasting stations as may be necessary in order to disseminate information which will make possible the speedy apprehension of lawbreakers, as well as such other information as may be necessary in connection with the duties of this office.

f. Provide protection and security for persons and property on the grounds of the state capitol complex.

g. To assist persons who are responsible for the care of private and public land in identifying growing marijuana plants when the plants are reported to the department. The department shall also provide education to the persons regarding methods of eradicating the plants. The department shall adopt rules necessary to carry out this paragraph.

h. To maintain a vehicle theft unit in the state patrol to investigate and assist in the examination and identification of stolen, altered, or forfeited vehicles.

i. Receive and review the budget submitted by the state fire marshal and the state fire service and emergency response council.

j. To administer section 100B.11 relating to volunteer emergency services provider death benefits.

3. They may administer oaths, acknowledge signatures, and take voluntary testimony pursuant to their duties as provided by law.

4. The state patrol is established in the department. The patrol shall be under the direction of the commissioner. The number of supervisory officers shall be in proportion to the membership of the state patrol.

5. The department shall be primarily responsible for the enforcement of all laws and rules relating to any controlled substance or counterfeit substance, except for making accountability audits of the supply and inventory of controlled substances in the possession of pharmacists, physicians, hospitals, and health care facilities as defined in section 135C.1, as well as in the possession of any and all other individuals or institutions authorized to have possession of any controlled substances.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §4 – 8, 31
 Department designated as state highway safety agency to receive federal funds; Executive Order No. 23; June 9, 1986
 Terminology change applied
 Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
 Subsection 1, paragraph b amended
 Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended
 Subsection 4 stricken and rewritten
 NEW subsection 5

80.10 Peace officers short course. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 35, § 32.

80.11 Course of instruction.

The course of instruction for peace officers of the department shall, at a minimum, be equal to the course of instruction required by the Iowa law enforcement academy pursuant to chapter 80B.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §9
 Section amended

80.12 Attendance at short course. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 35, § 32.

80.13 Training schools.

The commissioner may hold a training school for peace officer candidates or for peace officers of the department, and may send to recognized training schools peace officers of the department as the commissioner may deem advisable. The expenses of such school of training shall be paid in the same manner as other expenses paid by the department.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §10
 Section amended

80.15 Examination — oath — probation — discipline — dismissal.

An applicant to be a peace officer in the department shall not be appointed as a peace officer until the applicant has passed a satisfactory physical and mental examination. In addition, the appli-

cant must be a citizen of the United States and be not less than twenty-two years of age. However, an applicant applying for assignment to provide protection and security for persons and property on the grounds of the state capitol complex or a peace officer candidate shall not be less than eighteen years of age. The mental examination shall be conducted under the direction or supervision of the commissioner and may be oral or written or both. An applicant shall take an oath on becoming a peace officer of the department, to uphold the laws and Constitution of the United States and Constitution of the State of Iowa. During the period of twelve months after appointment, a peace officer of the department is subject to dismissal at the will of the commissioner. After the twelve months' service, a peace officer of the department, who was appointed after having passed the examinations, is not subject to dismissal, suspension, disciplinary demotion, or other disciplinary action resulting in the loss of pay unless charges have been filed with the department of inspections and appeals and a hearing held by the employment appeal board created by section 10A.601, if requested by the peace officer, at which the peace officer has an opportunity to present a defense to the charges. The decision of the appeal board is final, subject to the right of judicial review in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A. However, these procedures as to dismissal, suspension, demotion, or other discipline do not apply to a peace officer who is covered by a collective bargaining agreement which provides otherwise, and do not apply to the demotion of a division head to the rank which the division head held at the time of appointment as division head, if any. A division head who is demoted has the right to return to the rank which the division head held at the time of appointment as division head, if any. All rules, except employment provisions negotiated pursuant to chapter 20, regarding the enlistment, appointment, and employment affecting the personnel of the department shall be established by the commissioner in consultation with the director of the department of administrative services, subject to approval by the governor.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §11
 Section amended

80.16 Bonds. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 35, § 32.

80.17 General allocation of duties.

1. In general, the allocation of duties of the department shall be as follows:

- a. Commissioner's office.
- b. Division of administrative services.
- c. Division of criminal investigation.
- d. Division of state patrol.
- e. Division of state fire marshal.
- f. Division of narcotics enforcement.

2. The commissioner may appoint a chief, director, a first and second assistant to the director, and all other supervisory officers in each division. All appointments and promotions shall be made on the basis of seniority and a merit examination.

3. The aforesaid allocation of duties shall not be interpreted to prevent flexibility in interdepartmental operations or to forbid other divisional allocations of duties in the discretion of the commissioner.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §12
Bureau of criminal identification, chapter 690
Section amended

80.18 Expenses and supplies — reimbursement.

The commissioner shall provide peace officers of the department when on duty, with suitable uniforms, subsistence, arms, equipment, quarters, and other necessary supplies, and also the expense and means of travel and boarding, according to rules adopted by the commissioner, and as may be provided by appropriation.

The department may expend moneys from the support allocation of the department as reimbursement for replacement or repair of personal items of the department's peace officers or employees damaged or destroyed during a peace officer's or employee's course of employment. However, the reimbursement shall not exceed the greater of one hundred fifty dollars or the amount agreed to under the collective bargaining agreement for each item. The department shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A to administer this paragraph.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §13
Section amended

80.19 Public safety education.

The commissioner may cooperate with any recognized agency in the education of the public in highway safety.

Any recognized agency receiving appropriations of state money for public safety shall annually file with the auditor of state an itemized statement of all its receipts and expenditures.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §14
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

80.20 Divisional headquarters.

The commissioner may, subject to the approval of the governor, establish divisional headquarters at various places in the state. Supervisory officers may be at all times on duty in each district headquarters.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §15
Section amended

80.23 Special state agents — meaning.

If the term "*special state agents*" is used in the Code in connection with law enforcement, the term shall be construed to mean a peace officer of

the department.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §16
Section amended

80.24 Municipal and industrial disputes.

A peace officer of the department shall not be used or called upon for service within any municipality or in any industrial dispute unless a threat of imminent violence exists, and then only either by order of the governor or on the request of the chief executive officer of the municipality or the sheriff of the county where the threat of imminent violence exists if such request is approved by the governor.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §17
Section amended

80.25 Division of beer and liquor enforcement. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 35, § 32.

80.25A Pari-mutuel and excursion boat gambling investigation and enforcement.

The commissioner of public safety shall direct the chief of the division of criminal investigation to establish a subdivision to be the primary criminal investigative and enforcement agency for the purpose of enforcement of chapters 99D and 99F. The commissioner of public safety shall appoint or assign other agents to the division as necessary to enforce chapters 99D and 99F. All enforcement officers, assistants, and agents of the division are subject to section 80.15 except clerical workers.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §31
Terminology change applied

80.27 Drug law enforcement by department. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 35, § 32. See § 80.9.

80.30 Individual qualifications. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 35, § 32.

80.33 Access to drug records by peace officers.

A person required by law to keep records, and a carrier maintaining records with respect to any shipment containing any controlled or counterfeit substances shall, upon request of an authorized peace officer of the department, designated by the commissioner, permit such peace officer at reasonable times to have access to and copy such records. For the purpose of examining and verifying such records, an authorized peace officer of the department, designated by the commissioner, may enter at reasonable times any place or vehicle in which any controlled or counterfeit substance is held, manufactured, dispensed, compounded, processed, sold, delivered, or otherwise disposed of and inspect such place or vehicle and the contents of such place or vehicle. For the purpose of enforcing laws relating to controlled or counterfeit substances, and upon good cause shown, the peace of-

ficer of the department shall be allowed to inspect audits and records in the possession of the state board of pharmacy examiners.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §18
Section amended

80.34 Peace officer — authority.

An authorized peace officer of the department designated to conduct examinations, investigations, or inspections and enforce the laws relating to controlled or counterfeit substances shall have all the authority of other peace officers and may arrest a person without warrant for offenses under this chapter committed in the peace officer's presence or, in the case of a felony, if the peace officer has probable cause to believe that the person arrested has committed or is committing such offense. A peace officer of the department shall have the same authority as other peace officers to seize controlled or counterfeit substances or articles used in the manufacture or sale of controlled or counterfeit substances which they have reasonable grounds to believe are in violation of law. Such controlled or counterfeit substances or articles shall be subject to condemnation.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §19
Section amended

80.35 Transition. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 35, § 32.

80.36 Maximum age.

A person shall not be employed as a peace officer in the department after attaining sixty-five years of age.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §20
Section amended

80.39 Disposition of personal property.

1. Personal property, except for motor vehicles subject to sale pursuant to section 321.89, and seizable property subject to disposition pursuant to chapter 809 or 809A, which personal property is found or seized by, turned in to, or otherwise lawfully comes into the possession of the department or a local law enforcement agency and which the department or agency does not own, shall be disposed of pursuant to this section. If by examining the property the owner or lawful custodian of the property is known or can be readily ascertained, the department or agency shall notify the owner or custodian by certified mail directed to the owner's or custodian's last known address, as to the location of the property. If the identity or address of the owner cannot be determined, notice by one publication in a newspaper of general circulation

in the area where the property was found is sufficient notice. A published notice may contain multiple items.

2. The department or agency may return the property to a person if that person or the person's representative does all of the following:

- a. Appears at the location where the property is located.
- b. Provides proper identification.
- c. Demonstrates ownership or lawful possession of the property to the satisfaction of the department or agency.

3. After ninety days following the mailing or publication of the notice required by this section, or if the owner or lawful custodian of the property is unknown or cannot be readily determined, or the department or agency has not turned the property over to the owner, the lawful custodian, or the owner's or custodian's representative, the department or agency may dispose of the property in any lawful way, including but not limited to the following:

a. Selling the property at public auction with the proceeds, less department or agency expenses, going to the general fund of the state if sold by the department, the rural services fund if sold by a county agency, and the general fund of a city if sold by a city agency; however, the department or agency shall be reimbursed from the proceeds for the reasonable expenses incurred in selling the property at the auction.

b. Retaining the property for the department's or agency's own use.

c. Giving the property to another agency of government.

d. Giving the property to an appropriate charitable organization.

e. Destroying the property.

4. Except when a person appears in person or through a representative within the time periods set by this section, and satisfies the department or agency that the person is the owner or lawful custodian of the property, disposition of the property shall be at the discretion of the department or agency. The department or agency shall maintain the receipt and disposition records for all property processed under this section. Good faith compliance with this section is a defense to any claim or action at law or in equity regarding the disposition of the property.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §21
Subsection 1 amended

80.40 Reserved.

Section not amended; footnote deleted pursuant to 2005 Acts, ch 158, §16

CHAPTER 81

DNA PROFILING

81.1 Definitions.

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

1. “DNA” means deoxyribonucleic acid.
2. “DNA data bank” means the repository for DNA samples obtained pursuant to section 81.4.
3. “DNA database” means the collection of DNA profiles and DNA records.
4. “DNA profile” means the objective form of the results of DNA analysis performed on a DNA sample. The results of all DNA identification analysis on an individual’s DNA sample are also collectively referred to as the DNA profile of an individual.
5. “DNA profiling” means the procedure established by the division of criminal investigation, department of public safety, for determining a person’s genetic identity.
6. “DNA record” means the DNA sample and DNA profile, and other records in the DNA database and DNA data bank used to identify a person.
7. “DNA sample” means a biological sample provided by any person required to submit a DNA sample or a DNA sample submitted for any other purpose under section 81.4.
8. “Person required to submit a DNA sample” means a person convicted, adjudicated delinquent, receiving a deferred judgment, or found not guilty by reason of insanity of an offense requiring DNA profiling pursuant to section 81.2. “Person required to submit a DNA sample” also means a person determined to be a sexually violent predator pursuant to section 229A.7.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §1, 19
NEW section

81.2 Persons required to submit a DNA sample.

1. A person who receives a deferred judgment for a felony or against whom a judgment or conviction for a felony has been entered shall be required to submit a DNA sample for DNA profiling pursuant to section 81.4.
2. A person determined to be a sexually violent predator pursuant to chapter 229A shall be required to submit a DNA sample for DNA profiling pursuant to section 81.4 prior to discharge or placement in a transitional release program.
3. A person found not guilty by reason of insanity of an offense that requires DNA profiling shall be required to submit a DNA sample for DNA profiling pursuant to section 81.4 as part of the person’s treatment management program.
4. A juvenile adjudicated delinquent of an offense that requires DNA profiling of an adult offender shall be required to submit a DNA sample for DNA profiling pursuant to section 81.4 as part

of the disposition of the juvenile’s case.

5. An offender placed on probation shall immediately report to the judicial district department of correctional services after sentencing so it can be determined if the offender has been convicted of an offense requiring DNA profiling. If it is determined by the judicial district that DNA profiling is required, the offender shall immediately submit a DNA sample.

6. A person required to register as a sex offender.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §2, 19
Submission of samples by persons convicted, adjudicated a delinquent, civilly committed as a sexually violent predator, or found not guilty by reason of insanity prior to June 14, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 158, §18, 19
NEW section

81.3 Establishment of DNA database and DNA data bank.

1. A state DNA database and a state DNA data bank are established under the control of the division of criminal investigation, department of public safety. The division of criminal investigation shall conduct DNA profiling of a DNA sample submitted in accordance with this section.
2. A DNA sample shall be submitted, and the division of criminal investigation shall store and maintain DNA records in the DNA database and DNA data bank for persons required to submit a DNA sample.
3. A DNA sample may be submitted, and the division of criminal investigation shall store and maintain DNA records in the DNA database and DNA data bank for any of the following:
 - a. Crime scene evidence and forensic casework.
 - b. A relative of a missing person.
 - c. An anonymous DNA profile used for forensic validation, forensic protocol development, or quality control purposes, or for the establishment of a population statistics database.
4. A fingerprint record of a person required to submit a DNA sample shall also be submitted to the division of criminal investigation with the DNA sample to verify the identity of the person required to submit a DNA sample.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §3, 19
NEW section

81.4 Collecting, submitting, analyzing, identifying, and storing DNA samples and DNA records.

1. The division of criminal investigation shall adopt rules for the collection, submission, analysis, identification, storage, and disposition of DNA records.
2. A supervising agency having control, custody, or jurisdiction over a person shall collect a DNA sample from a person required to submit a DNA

sample. The supervising agency shall collect a DNA sample, upon admittance to the pertinent institution or facility, of the person required to submit a DNA sample or at a determined date and time set by the supervising agency. If a person required to submit a DNA sample is confined at the time a DNA sample is required, the person shall submit a DNA sample as soon as practicable. If a person required to submit a DNA sample is not confined after the person is required to submit a DNA sample, the supervising agency shall determine the date and time to collect the DNA sample.

3. A person required to submit a DNA sample who refuses to submit a DNA sample may be subject to contempt proceedings pursuant to chapter 665 until the DNA sample is submitted.

4. The division of criminal investigation shall conduct DNA profiling on a DNA sample or may contract with a private entity to conduct the DNA profiling.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §4, 19
NEW section

81.5 Civil and criminal liability — limitation.

A person who collects a DNA sample shall not be civilly or criminally liable for the collection of the DNA sample if the person performs the person's duties in good faith and in a reasonable manner according to generally accepted medical practices or in accordance with the procedures set out in the administrative rules of the department of public safety adopted pursuant to section 81.4.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §5, 19
NEW section

81.6 Criminal offense.

1. A person who knowingly or intentionally does any of the following commits an aggravated misdemeanor:

a. Discloses any part of a DNA record to a person or agency that is not authorized by the division of criminal investigation to have access to the DNA record.

b. Uses or obtains a DNA record for a purpose other than what is authorized under this chapter.

2. A person who knowingly or intentionally alters or attempts to alter a DNA sample, falsifies the source of a DNA sample, or materially alters a collection container used to collect the DNA sample, commits a class "D" felony.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §6, 19
NEW section

81.7 Conviction or arrest not invalidated.

The detention, arrest, or conviction of a person based upon a DNA database match is not invalidated if it is determined that the DNA sample or DNA profile was obtained or placed into the DNA database by mistake or error.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §7, 19
NEW section

81.8 Confidential records.

1. A DNA record shall be considered a confidential record and disclosure of a DNA record is only authorized pursuant to this section.

2. Confidential DNA records under this section may be released to the following agencies for law enforcement identification purposes:

a. Any criminal or juvenile justice agency as defined in section 692.1.

b. Any criminal or juvenile justice agency in another jurisdiction that meets the definition of a criminal or juvenile justice agency as defined in section 692.1.

3. The division of criminal investigation shall share the DNA record information with the appropriate federal agencies for use in a national DNA database.

4. A DNA record or other forensic information developed pursuant to this chapter may be released for use in a criminal or juvenile delinquency proceeding in which the state is a party and where the DNA record or forensic information is relevant and material to the subject of the proceeding. Such a record or information may become part of a public transcript or other public recording of such a proceeding.

5. A DNA record or other forensic information may be released pursuant to a court order for criminal defense purposes to a defendant, who shall have access to DNA samples and DNA profiles related to the case in which the defendant is charged.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §8, 19
NEW section

81.9 Expungement of DNA records.

1. A person whose DNA record has been included in the DNA database or DNA data bank established pursuant to section 81.3 may request, in writing to the division of criminal investigation, expungement of the DNA record from the DNA database and DNA data bank based upon the person's conviction, adjudication, or civil commitment which caused the submission of the DNA sample being reversed on appeal and the case dismissed. The written request shall contain a certified copy of the final court order reversing the conviction, adjudication, or civil commitment, and a certified copy of the dismissal, and any other information necessary to ascertain the validity of the request.

2. The division of criminal investigation, upon receipt of a written request that validates reversal on appeal of a person's conviction, adjudication, or commitment, and subsequent dismissal of the case, or upon receipt of a written request by a person who voluntarily submitted a DNA sample pursuant to section 81.3, subsection 3, paragraph "b", shall expunge all of the DNA records and identifiable information of the person in the DNA database and DNA data bank. However, if the division of criminal investigation determines that the per-

son is otherwise obligated to submit a DNA sample, the DNA records shall not be expunged. If the division of criminal investigation denies an expungement request, the division shall notify the person requesting the expungement of the decision not to expunge the DNA record and the reason supporting its decision. The division of criminal investigation decision is subject to judicial review pursuant to chapter 17A. The department of public safety shall adopt rules governing the expungement procedure and a review process.

3. The division of criminal investigation is not required to expunge or destroy a DNA record pursuant to this section, if expungement or destruction of the DNA record would destroy evidence related to another person.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §9, 19
NEW section

81.10 DNA profiling after conviction.

1. A defendant who has been convicted of a felony and who has not been required to submit a DNA sample for DNA profiling may make a motion to the court for an order to require that DNA analysis be performed on evidence collected in the case for which the person stands convicted.

2. The motion shall state the following:

a. The specific crimes for which the defendant stands convicted in this case.

b. The facts of the underlying case, as proven at trial or admitted to during a guilty plea proceeding.

c. Whether any of the charges include sexual abuse or involve sexual assault, and if so, whether a sexual assault examination was conducted and evidence preserved, if known.

d. Whether identity was at issue or contested by the defendant.

e. Whether the defendant offered an alibi, and if so, testimony corroborating the alibi and, from whom.

f. Whether eyewitness testimony was offered, and if so from whom.

g. Whether any issues of police or prosecutor misconduct have been raised in the past or are being raised by the motion.

h. The type of inculpatory evidence admitted into evidence at trial or admitted to during a guilty plea proceeding.

i. Whether blood testing or other biological evidence testing was conducted previously in connection with the case and, if so, by whom and the result, if known.

j. What biological evidence exists and, if known, the agency or laboratory storing the evidence that the defendant seeks to have tested.

k. Why the requested analysis of DNA evidence is material to the issue in the case and not merely cumulative or impeaching.

l. Why the DNA evidence would have changed the outcome of the trial or invalidated a guilty plea

if DNA profiling had been conducted prior to the conviction.

3. A motion filed under this section shall be filed in the county where the defendant was convicted, and notice of the motion shall be served by certified mail upon the county attorney and, if known, upon the state, local agency, or laboratory holding evidence described in subsection 2, paragraph "k". The county attorney shall have sixty days to file an answer to the motion.

4. Any DNA profiling of the defendant or other biological evidence testing conducted by the state or by the defendant shall be disclosed and the results of such profiling or testing described in the motion or answer.

5. If the evidence requested to be tested was previously subjected to DNA or other biological analysis by either party, the court may order the disclosure of the results of such testing, including laboratory reports, notes, and underlying data, to the court and the parties.

6. The court may order a hearing on the motion to determine if evidence should be subjected to DNA analysis.

7. The court shall grant the motion if all of the following apply:

a. The evidence subject to DNA testing is available and in a condition that will permit analysis.

b. A sufficient chain of custody has been established for the evidence.

c. The identity of the person who committed the crime for which the defendant was convicted was a significant issue in the crime for which the defendant was convicted.

d. The evidence subject to DNA analysis is material to, and not merely cumulative or impeaching of, evidence included in the trial record or admitted to at a guilty plea proceeding.

e. DNA analysis of the evidence would raise a reasonable probability that the defendant would not have been convicted if DNA profiling had been available at the time of the conviction and had been conducted prior to the conviction.

8. Upon the court granting a motion filed pursuant to this section, DNA analysis of evidence shall be conducted within the guidelines generally accepted by the scientific community. The defendant shall provide DNA samples for testing if requested by the state.

9. Results of DNA analysis conducted pursuant to this section shall be reported to the parties and to the court and may be provided to the board of parole, department of corrections, and criminal and juvenile justice agencies, as defined in section 692.1, for use in the course of investigations and prosecutions, and for consideration in connection with requests for parole, pardon, reprieve, and commutation. DNA samples obtained pursuant to this section may be included in the DNA data bank, and DNA profiles and DNA records developed pursuant to this section may be in-

cluded in the DNA database.

10. A criminal or juvenile justice agency, as defined in section 692.1, shall maintain DNA samples and evidence that could be tested for DNA for a period of three years beyond the limitations for the commencement of criminal actions as set forth in chapter 802. This section does not create a cause of action for damages or a presumption of spoliation in the event evidence is no longer available for testing.

11. If the court determines a defendant who files a motion under this section is indigent, the

defendant shall be entitled to appointment of counsel as provided in chapter 815.

12. If the court determines after DNA analysis ordered pursuant to this section that the results indicate conclusively that the DNA profile of the defendant matches the profile from the analyzed evidence used against the defendant, the court may order the defendant to pay the costs of these proceedings, including costs of all testing, court costs, and costs of court-appointed counsel, if any.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §10, 19
NEW section

CHAPTERS 82 to 83A

RESERVED

CHAPTER 84A

DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

84A.1C Workforce development corporation.

1. *Nonprofit corporation for receiving and disbursing funds.* The Iowa workforce development board may organize a corporation under the provisions of chapter 504 for the purpose of receiving and disbursing funds from public or private sources to be used to further workforce development in this state and to accomplish the mission of the board.

2. *Incorporators.* The incorporators of the corporation organized pursuant to this section shall be the chairperson of the Iowa workforce development board, the director of the department of workforce development, and a member of the Iowa workforce development board selected by the chairperson.

3. *Board of directors.* The board of directors of the corporation organized pursuant to this section shall be the members of the Iowa workforce development board or their successors in office.

4. *Accepting grants in aid.* The corporation organized pursuant to this section may accept grants of money or property from the federal government or any other source and may upon its own order use its money, property, or other resources for any of the purposes identified in section 84A.1B.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

84A.5 Department of workforce development — primary responsibilities.

The department of workforce development, in consultation with the workforce development board and the regional advisory boards, has the

primary responsibilities set out in this section.

1. The department of workforce development shall develop and implement a workforce development system which increases the skills of the Iowa workforce, fosters economic growth and the creation of new high skill and high wage jobs through job placement and training services, increases the competitiveness of Iowa businesses by promoting high performance workplaces, and encourages investment in workers.

The workforce development system shall strive to provide high quality services to its customers including workers, families, and businesses. The department of workforce development shall maintain a common intake, assessment, and customer tracking system and to the extent practical provide one-stop services to customers at workforce development centers and other service access points.

The system shall include an accountability system to measure program performance, identify accomplishments, and evaluate programs to ensure goals and standards are met. The accountability system shall use information obtained from the customer tracking system, the department of economic development, the department of education, and training providers to evaluate the effectiveness of programs. The department of economic development, the department of education, and training providers shall report information concerning the use of any state or federal training or retraining funds to the department of workforce development in a form as required by the department of workforce development. The accountability system shall evaluate all of the following:

a. The impact of services on wages earned by individuals.

b. The effectiveness of training services providers in raising the skills of the Iowa workforce.

c. The impact of placement and training services on Iowa's families, communities, and economy.

The department of workforce development shall make information from the customer tracking and accountability system available to the department of economic development, the department of education, and other appropriate public agencies for the purpose of assisting with the evaluation of programs administered by those departments and agencies and for planning and researching public policies relating to education and economic development.

2. The department of workforce development is responsible for administration of unemployment compensation benefits and collection of employer contributions under chapter 96, providing for the delivery of free public employment services established pursuant to chapter 96, other job placement and training programs established pursuant to section 84A.6, and the delivery of services located throughout the state.

3. The division of labor services is responsible for the administration of the laws of this state under chapters 88, 88A, 88B, 89, 89A, 89B, 90A, 91, 91A, 91C, 91D, 91E, 92, and 94A, and sections 30.7 and 85.68. The executive head of the division is the labor commissioner, appointed pursuant to section 91.2.

4. The division of workers' compensation is responsible for the administration of the laws of this state relating to workers' compensation under chapters 85, 85A, 85B, 86, and 87. The executive head of the division is the workers' compensation commissioner, appointed pursuant to section 86.1.

5. The director of the department of workforce development shall form a coordinating committee composed of the director of the department of workforce development, the labor commissioner, the workers' compensation commissioner, and other administrators. The committee shall monitor federal compliance issues relating to coordination of functions among the divisions.

6. The department of workforce development shall administer the following programs:

a. The Iowa conservation corps established under section 84A.7.

b. The workforce investment program established under section 84A.8.

c. The statewide mentoring program established under section 84A.9.

d. The workforce development centers established under chapter 84B.

7. The department of workforce development shall work with the department of economic development to incorporate workforce development as a component of community-based economic development.

8. The department of workforce development,

in consultation with the applicable regional advisory board, shall select service providers, subject to approval by the workforce development board for each service delivery area. A service provider in each service delivery area shall be identified to coordinate the services throughout the service delivery area. The department of workforce development shall select service providers that, to the extent possible, meet or have the ability to meet the following criteria:

a. The capacity to deliver services uniformly throughout the service delivery area.

b. The experience to provide workforce development services.

c. The capacity to cooperate with other public and private agencies and entities in the delivery of education, workforce training, retraining, and workforce development services throughout the service delivery area.

d. The demonstrated capacity to understand and comply with all applicable state and federal laws, rules, ordinances, regulations, and orders, including fiscal requirements.

9. The department of workforce development shall provide access to information and documents necessary for employers and payors of income, as defined in sections 252D.16 and 252G.1, to comply with child support reporting and payment requirements. Access to the information and documents shall be provided at the central location of the department of workforce development and at each workforce development center.

10. The director of the department of workforce development may adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to charge and collect fees for enhanced or value-added services provided by the department of workforce development which are not required by law to be provided by the department and are not generally available from the department of workforce development. Fees shall not be charged to provide a free public labor exchange. Fees established by the director of the department of workforce development shall be based upon the costs of administering the service, with due regard to the anticipated time spent, and travel costs incurred, by personnel performing the service. The collection of fees authorized by this subsection shall be treated as repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2.

Immigration service centers, pilot program continuation; 2005 Acts, ch 170, §14

Section not amended; footnote revised

84A.6 Job placement and training programs.

1. The department of workforce development, in consultation with the workforce development board and the regional advisory boards, the department of education, and the department of economic development shall work together to develop policies encouraging coordination between skill development, labor exchange, and economic devel-

opment activities.

2. *a.* The director of the department of workforce development, in cooperation with the department of human services, shall provide job placement and training to persons referred by the department of human services under the promoting independence and self-sufficiency through employment job opportunities and basic skills program established pursuant to chapter 239B and the food stamp employment and training program.

b. The department of workforce development, in consultation with the department of human ser-

vices, shall develop and implement departmental recruitment and employment practices that address the needs of former and current participants in the family investment program under chapter 239B.

3. The director of the department of workforce development, in cooperation with the department of human rights and the vocational rehabilitation services division of the department of education, shall establish a program to provide job placement and training to persons with disabilities.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §58
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 85

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

85.27 Services — release of information — charges — payment — debt collection prohibited.

1. The employer, for all injuries compensable under this chapter or chapter 85A, shall furnish reasonable surgical, medical, dental, osteopathic, chiropractic, podiatric, physical rehabilitation, nursing, ambulance and hospital services and supplies therefor and shall allow reasonably necessary transportation expenses incurred for such services. The employer shall also furnish reasonable and necessary crutches, artificial members and appliances but shall not be required to furnish more than one set of permanent prosthetic devices.

2. Any employee, employer or insurance carrier making or defending a claim for benefits agrees to the release of all information to which the employee, employer, or carrier has access concerning the employee's physical or mental condition relative to the claim and further waives any privilege for the release of the information. The information shall be made available to any party or the party's representative upon request. Any institution or person releasing the information to a party or the party's representative shall not be liable criminally or for civil damages by reason of the release of the information. If release of information is refused the party requesting the information may apply to the workers' compensation commissioner for relief. The information requested shall be submitted to the workers' compensation commissioner who shall determine the relevance and materiality of the information to the claim and enter an order accordingly.

3. Notwithstanding section 85.26, subsection 4, charges believed to be excessive or unnecessary may be referred by the employer, insurance carrier, or health service provider to the workers' compensation commissioner for determination, and the commissioner may utilize the procedures pro-

vided in sections 86.38 and 86.39, or set by rule, and conduct such inquiry as the commissioner deems necessary. Any health service provider charges not in dispute shall be paid directly to the health service provider prior to utilization of procedures provided in sections 86.38 and 86.39 or set by rule. A health service provider rendering treatment to an employee whose injury is compensable under this section agrees to be bound by such charges as allowed by the workers' compensation commissioner and shall not recover in law or equity any amount in excess of charges set by the commissioner. When a dispute under chapter 85, 85A, or 85B regarding reasonableness of a fee for medical services arises between a health service provider and an employer or insurance carrier, the health service provider, employer, or insurance carrier shall not seek payment from the injured employee.

4. For purposes of this section, the employer is obliged to furnish reasonable services and supplies to treat an injured employee, and has the right to choose the care. If the employer chooses the care, the employer shall hold the employee harmless for the cost of care until the employer notifies the employee that the employer is no longer authorizing all or any part of the care and the reason for the change in authorization. An employer is not liable for the cost of care that the employer arranges in response to a sudden emergency if the employee's condition, for which care was arranged, is not related to the employment. The treatment must be offered promptly and be reasonably suited to treat the injury without undue inconvenience to the employee. If the employee has reason to be dissatisfied with the care offered, the employee should communicate the basis of such dissatisfaction to the employer, in writing if requested, following which the employer and the employee may agree to alternate care reasonably suited to treat the injury. If the employer and em-

ployee cannot agree on such alternate care, the commissioner may, upon application and reasonable proofs of the necessity therefor, allow and order other care. In an emergency, the employee may choose the employee's care at the employer's expense, provided the employer or the employer's agent cannot be reached immediately. An application made under this subsection shall be considered an original proceeding for purposes of commencement and contested case proceedings under section 85.26. The hearing shall be conducted pursuant to chapter 17A. Before a hearing is scheduled, the parties may choose a telephone hearing or an in-person hearing. A request for an in-person hearing shall be approved unless the in-person hearing would be impractical because of the distance between the parties to the hearing. The workers' compensation commissioner shall issue a decision within ten working days of receipt of an application for alternate care made pursuant to a telephone hearing or within fourteen working days of receipt of an application for alternate care made pursuant to an in-person hearing. The employer shall notify an injured employee of the employee's ability to contest the employer's choice of care pursuant to this subsection.

5. When an artificial member or orthopedic appliance, whether or not previously furnished by the employer, is damaged or made unusable by circumstances arising out of and in the course of employment other than through ordinary wear and tear, the employer shall repair or replace it. When any crutch, artificial member or appliance, whether or not previously furnished by the employer, either is damaged or made unusable in conjunction with a personal injury entitling the employee to disability benefits, or services as provided by this section or is damaged in connection with employee actions taken which avoid such personal injury, the employer shall repair or replace it.

6. While a contested case proceeding for determination of liability for workers' compensation benefits is pending before the workers' compensation commissioner relating to an injury alleged to have given rise to treatment, no debt collection, as defined by section 537.7102, shall be undertaken against an employee or the employee's dependents for the collection of charges for that treatment rendered an employee by any health service provider. However, the health service provider may send one itemized written bill to the employee setting forth the amount of the charges in connection with the treatment after notification of the contested case proceeding.

7. If, after the third day of incapacity to work following the date of sustaining a compensable injury which does not result in permanent partial disability, or if, at any time after sustaining a compensable injury which results in permanent partial disability, an employee, who is not receiving weekly benefits under section 85.33 or section 85.34, subsection 1, returns to work and is re-

quired to leave work for one full day or less to receive services pursuant to this section, the employee shall be paid an amount equivalent to the wages lost at the employee's regular rate of pay for the time the employee is required to leave work. For the purposes of this subsection, "*day of incapacity to work*" means eight hours of accumulated absence from work due to incapacity to work or due to the receipt of services pursuant to this section. The employer shall make the payments under this subsection as wages to the employee after making such deductions from the amount as legally required or customarily made by the employer from wages. Payments made under this subsection shall be required to be reimbursed pursuant to any insurance policy covering workers' compensation. Payments under this subsection shall not be construed to be payment of weekly benefits.

2005 Acts, ch 168, §9, 23
Subsection 7 amended

85.34 Permanent disabilities.

Compensation for permanent disabilities and during a healing period for permanent partial disabilities shall be payable to an employee as provided in this section. In the event weekly compensation under section 85.33 had been paid to any person for the same injury producing a permanent partial disability, any such amounts so paid shall be deducted from the amount of compensation payable for the healing period.

1. *Healing period.* If an employee has suffered a personal injury causing permanent partial disability for which compensation is payable as provided in subsection 2 of this section, the employer shall pay to the employee compensation for a healing period, as provided in section 85.37, beginning on the first day of disability after the injury, and until the employee has returned to work or it is medically indicated that significant improvement from the injury is not anticipated or until the employee is medically capable of returning to employment substantially similar to the employment in which the employee was engaged at the time of injury, whichever occurs first.

2. *Permanent partial disabilities.* Compensation for permanent partial disability shall begin at the termination of the healing period provided in subsection 1. The compensation shall be in addition to the benefits provided by sections 85.27 and 85.28. The compensation shall be based upon the extent of the disability and upon the basis of eighty percent per week of the employee's average spendable weekly earnings, but not more than a weekly benefit amount, rounded to the nearest dollar, equal to one hundred eighty-four percent of the statewide average weekly wage paid employees as determined by the department of workforce development under section 96.19, subsection 36, and in effect at the time of the injury. The minimum weekly benefit amount shall be equal to the weekly benefit amount of a person whose gross

weekly earnings are thirty-five percent of the statewide average weekly wage. For all cases of permanent partial disability compensation shall be paid as follows:

a. For the loss of a thumb, weekly compensation during sixty weeks.

b. For the loss of a first finger, commonly called the index finger, weekly compensation during thirty-five weeks.

c. For the loss of a second finger, weekly compensation during thirty weeks.

d. For the loss of a third finger, weekly compensation during twenty-five weeks.

e. For the loss of a fourth finger, commonly called the little finger, weekly compensation during twenty weeks.

f. The loss of the first or distal phalange of the thumb or of any finger shall equal the loss of one-half of such thumb or finger and the weekly compensation shall be paid during one-half of the time but not to exceed one-half of the total amount for the loss of such thumb or finger.

g. The loss of more than one phalange shall equal the loss of the entire finger or thumb.

h. For the loss of a great toe, weekly compensation during forty weeks.

i. For the loss of one of the toes other than the great toe, weekly compensation during fifteen weeks.

j. The loss of the first phalange of any toe shall equal the loss of one-half of such toe and the weekly compensation shall be paid during one-half of the time but not to exceed one-half of the total amount provided for the loss of such toe.

k. The loss of more than one phalange shall equal the loss of the entire toe.

l. For the loss of a hand, weekly compensation during one hundred ninety weeks.

m. The loss of two-thirds of that part of an arm between the shoulder joint and the elbow joint shall equal the loss of an arm and the compensation therefor shall be weekly compensation during two hundred fifty weeks.

n. For the loss of a foot, weekly compensation during one hundred fifty weeks.

o. The loss of two-thirds of that part of a leg between the hip joint and the knee joint shall equal the loss of a leg, and the compensation therefor shall be weekly compensation during two hundred twenty weeks.

p. For the loss of an eye, weekly compensation during one hundred forty weeks.

q. For the loss of an eye, the other eye having been lost prior to the injury, weekly compensation during two hundred weeks.

r. (1) For the loss of hearing, other than occupational hearing loss as defined in section 85B.4, weekly compensation during fifty weeks, and for the loss of hearing in both ears, weekly compensation during one hundred seventy-five weeks.

(2) For occupational hearing loss, weekly compensation as provided in chapter 85B.

s. The loss of both arms, or both hands, or both feet, or both legs, or both eyes, or any two thereof, caused by a single accident, shall equal five hundred weeks and shall be compensated as such; however, if said employee is permanently and totally disabled the employee may be entitled to benefits under subsection 3.

t. For permanent disfigurement of the face or head which shall impair the future usefulness and earnings of the employee in the employee's occupation at the time of receiving the injury, weekly compensation, for such period as may be determined by the workers' compensation commissioner according to the severity of the disfigurement, but not to exceed one hundred fifty weeks.

u. In all cases of permanent partial disability other than those hereinabove described or referred to in paragraphs "a" through "t" hereof, the compensation shall be paid during the number of weeks in relation to five hundred weeks as the reduction in the employee's earning capacity caused by the disability bears in relation to the earning capacity that the employee possessed when the injury occurred.

v. If it is determined that an injury has produced a disability less than that specifically described in the schedule described in paragraphs "a" through "t", compensation shall be paid during the lesser number of weeks of disability determined, as will not exceed a total amount equal to the same percentage proportion of said scheduled maximum compensation.

3. *Permanent total disability.* Compensation for an injury causing permanent total disability shall be upon the basis of eighty percent per week of the employee's average spendable weekly earnings, but not more than a weekly benefit amount, rounded to the nearest dollar, equal to two hundred percent of the statewide average weekly wage paid employees as determined by the department of workforce development under section 96.19, subsection 36, and in effect at the time of the injury. The minimum weekly benefit amount is equal to the weekly benefit amount of a person whose gross weekly earnings are thirty-five percent of the statewide average weekly wage. The weekly compensation is payable during the period of the employee's disability.

Such compensation shall be in addition to the benefits provided in sections 85.27 and 85.28. No compensation shall be payable under this subsection for any injury for which compensation is payable under subsection 2 of this section. In the event compensation has been paid to any person under any provision of this chapter, chapter 85A or chapter 85B for the same injury producing a total permanent disability, any such amounts so paid shall be deducted from the total amount of compensation payable for such permanent total disability.

4. *Credits for excess payments.* If an employee is paid weekly compensation benefits for tempo-

rary total disability under section 85.33, subsection 1, for a healing period under section 85.34, subsection 1, or for temporary partial disability under section 85.33, subsection 2, in excess of that required by this chapter and chapters 85A, 85B, and 86, the excess shall be credited against the liability of the employer for permanent partial disability under section 85.34, subsection 2, provided that the employer or the employer's representative has acted in good faith in determining and notifying an employee when the temporary total disability, healing period, or temporary partial disability benefits are terminated.

5. *Recovery of employee overpayment.* If an employee is paid any weekly benefits in excess of that required by this chapter and chapters 85A, 85B, and 86, the excess paid by the employer shall be credited against the liability of the employer for any future weekly benefits due pursuant to subsection 2, for a subsequent injury to the same employee. An overpayment can be established only when the overpayment is recognized in a settlement agreement approved under section 86.13, pursuant to final agency action in a contested case which was commenced within three years from the date that weekly benefits were last paid for the claim for which the benefits were overpaid, or pursuant to final agency action in a contested case for a prior injury to the same employee. The credit shall remain available for eight years after the date the overpayment was established. If an overpayment is established pursuant to this subsection, the employee and employer may enter into a written settlement agreement providing for the repayment by the employee of the overpayment. The agreement is subject to the approval of the workers' compensation commissioner. The employer shall not take any adverse action against the employee for failing to agree to such a written settlement agreement.

6. *Professional athlete.* For purposes of subsection 2, paragraph "u", a determination of the degree of permanent disability of an individual who was injured in the course of performing as a professional athlete shall not be determined based upon employment as a professional athlete but shall be determined based upon other occupations the individual has previously performed or was reasonably suited to perform at the time of the injury.

7. *Successive disabilities.*

a. An employer is fully liable for compensating all of an employee's disability that arises out of and in the course of the employee's employment with the employer. An employer is not liable for compensating an employee's preexisting disability that arose out of and in the course of employment with a different employer or from causes unrelated to employment.

b. If an injured employee has a preexisting disability that was caused by a prior injury arising

out of and in the course of employment with the same employer, and the preexisting disability was compensable under the same paragraph of section 85.34, subsection 2, as the employee's present injury, the employer is liable for the combined disability that is caused by the injuries, measured in relation to the employee's condition immediately prior to the first injury. In this instance, the employer's liability for the combined disability shall be considered to be already partially satisfied to the extent of the percentage of disability for which the employee was previously compensated by the employer.

If, however, an employer is liable to an employee for a combined disability that is payable under section 85.34, subsection 2, paragraph "u", and the employee has a preexisting disability that causes the employee's earnings to be less at the time of the present injury than if the prior injury had not occurred, the employer's liability for the combined disability shall be considered to be already partially satisfied to the extent of the percentage of disability for which the employee was previously compensated by the employer minus the percentage that the employee's earnings are less at the time of the present injury than if the prior injury had not occurred.

c. A successor employer shall be considered to be the same employer if the employee became part of the successor employer's workforce through a merger, purchase, or other transaction that assumes the employee into the successor employer's workforce without substantially changing the nature of the employee's employment.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §26
Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended and redesignated as paragraph v

85.35 Settlements.

1. The parties to a contested case or persons who are involved in a dispute which could culminate in a contested case may enter into a settlement of any claim arising under this chapter or chapter 85A, 85B, or 86, providing for disposition of the claim. The settlement shall be in writing on forms prescribed by the workers' compensation commissioner and submitted to the workers' compensation commissioner for approval.

2. The parties may enter into an agreement for settlement that establishes the employer's liability, fixes the nature and extent of the employee's current right to accrued benefits, and establishes the employee's right to statutory benefits that accrue in the future.

3. The parties may enter into a compromise settlement of the employee's claim to benefits as a full and final disposition of the claim.

4. The parties may enter into a settlement that is a combination of an agreement for settlement and a compromise settlement that establishes the employer's liability for part of a claim but makes a full and final disposition of other

parts of a claim.

5. A contingent settlement may be made and approved, conditioned upon subsequent approval by a court or governmental agency, or upon any other subsequent event that is expected to occur within one year from the date of the settlement. If the subsequent approval or event does not occur, the contingent settlement and its approval may be vacated by order of the workers' compensation commissioner upon a petition for vacation filed by one of the parties or upon agreement by all parties. If a contingent settlement is vacated, the running of any period of limitation provided for in section 85.26 is tolled from the date the settlement was initially approved until the date that the settlement is vacated, and the claim is restored to the status that the claim held when the contingent settlement was initially approved. The contingency on a settlement lapses and the settlement becomes final and fully enforceable if an action to vacate the contingent settlement or to extend the period of time allowed for the subsequent approval or event to occur is not initiated within one year from the date that the contingent settlement was initially approved.

6. The parties may agree that settlement proceeds, which are paid in a lump sum, are intended to compensate the injured worker at a given monthly or weekly rate over the life expectancy of the injured worker. If such an agreement is reached, neither the weekly compensation rate which either has been paid, or should have been paid, throughout the case, nor the maximum statutory weekly rate applicable to the injury shall apply. Instead, the rate set forth in the settlement agreement shall be the rate for the case.

7. A settlement shall be approved by the workers' compensation commissioner if the parties show all of the following:

- a. Substantial evidence exists to support the terms of the settlement.
- b. Waiver of the employee's right to a hearing, decision, and statutory benefits is made knowingly by the employee.
- c. The settlement is a reasonable and informed compromise of the competing interests of the parties.

If an employee is represented by legal counsel, it is presumed that the required showing for approval of the settlement has been made.

8. Approval of a settlement by the workers' compensation commissioner is binding on the parties and shall not be construed as an original proceeding. Notwithstanding any provisions of this chapter and chapters 85A, 85B, 86 and 87, an approved compromise settlement shall constitute a final bar to any further rights arising under this chapter and chapters 85A, 85B, 86, and 87 regarding the subject matter of the compromise and a payment made pursuant to a compromise settlement agreement shall not be construed as the pay-

ment of weekly compensation.

2005 Acts, ch 168, §10, 23
Section amended

85.38 Reduction of obligations of employer.

1. *Contributions or donations.* The compensation herein provided shall be the measure of liability which the employer has assumed for injuries or death that may occur to employees in the employer's employment subject to the provisions of this chapter, and it shall not be in anywise reduced by contribution from employees or donations from any source.

2. *Credit for benefits paid under group plans.* In the event the employee with a disability shall receive any benefits, including medical, surgical, or hospital benefits, under any group plan covering nonoccupational disabilities contributed to wholly or partially by the employer, which benefits should not have been paid or payable if any rights of recovery existed under this chapter, chapter 85A, or chapter 85B, then the amounts so paid to the employee from the group plan shall be credited to or against any compensation payments, including medical, surgical, or hospital, made or to be made under this chapter, chapter 85A, or chapter 85B. The amounts so credited shall be deducted from the payments made under these chapters. Any nonoccupational plan shall be reimbursed in the amount deducted. This section shall not apply to payments made under any group plan which would have been payable even though there was an injury under this chapter or an occupational disease under chapter 85A or an occupational hearing loss under chapter 85B. Any employer receiving such credit shall keep the employee safe and harmless from any and all claims or liabilities that may be made against them by reason of having received the payments only to the extent of the credit.

If an employer denies liability under this chapter, chapter 85A, or chapter 85B, for payment for any medical services received or weekly compensation requested by an employee, and the employee is a beneficiary under either an individual or group plan for nonoccupational illness, injury, or disability, the nonoccupational plan shall not deny payment for the medical services received or for benefits under the plan on the basis that the employer's liability under this chapter, chapter 85A, or chapter 85B is unresolved.

3. *Supplementation of workers' compensation benefits.* A public employer shall not supplement an employee's workers' compensation benefits by reducing the employee's sick leave, vacation leave, or earned compensatory time entitlements, unless the employer first notifies the employee of the employee's option to supplement and the employee elects to so supplement.

4. *Lien for hospital and medical services under*

chapter 249A. In the event any hospital or medical services as provided in section 85.27 are paid by the state department of human services on behalf of an employee who is entitled to such benefits under the provisions of this chapter or chapter 85A or 85B, a lien shall exist as respects the right of such employee to benefits as described in section 85.27.

2005 Acts, ch 168, §11, 23
Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

85.61 Definitions.

In this and chapters 86 and 87, unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions of terms shall prevail:

1. The word “*court*” wherever used in this and chapters 86 and 87, unless the context shows otherwise, shall be taken to mean the district court.

2. “*Employer*” includes and applies to a person, firm, association, or corporation, state, county, municipal corporation, school corporation, area education agency, township as an employer of volunteer fire fighters, volunteer emergency rescue technicians, and emergency medical care providers only, benefited fire district, and the legal representatives of a deceased employer. “*Employer*” includes and applies to a rehabilitation facility approved for purchase-of-service contracts or for referrals by the department of human services or the department of education.

“*Employer*” also includes and applies to an eligible postsecondary institution as defined in section 261C.3, subsection 1, a school corporation, or an accredited nonpublic school if a student enrolled in the eligible postsecondary institution, school corporation, or accredited nonpublic school is providing unpaid services under a school-to-work program that includes, but is not limited to, the components provided for in section 258.10, subsection 2, paragraphs “*a*” through “*f*”. However, if a student participating in a school-to-work program is participating in open enrollment under section 282.18, “*employer*” means the receiving district. “*Employer*” also includes and applies to a community college as defined in section 260C.2, if a student enrolled in the community college is providing unpaid services under a school-to-work program that includes, but is not limited to, the components provided for in section 258.10, subsection 2, paragraphs “*a*” through “*f*”, and that is offered by the community college pursuant to a contractual agreement with a school corporation or accredited nonpublic school to provide the program. If a student participating in a school-to-work program that includes, but is not limited to, the components provided for in section 258.10, subsection 2, paragraphs “*a*” through “*f*”, is paid for services provided under the program, “*employer*” means any entity otherwise defined as an employer under this subsection which pays the student for providing services under the program.

3. “*Gross earnings*” means recurring payments by employer to the employee for employment, before any authorized or lawfully required deduction or withholding of funds by the employer, excluding irregular bonuses, retroactive pay, overtime, penalty pay, reimbursement of expenses, expense allowances, and the employer’s contribution for welfare benefits.

4. The words “*injury*” or “*personal injury*” shall be construed as follows:

a. They shall include death resulting from personal injury.

b. They shall not include a disease unless it shall result from the injury and they shall not include an occupational disease as defined in section 85A.8.

5. “*Pay period*” means that period of employment for which the employer customarily or regularly makes payments to employees for work performed or services rendered.

6. “*Payroll taxes*” means an amount, determined by tables adopted by the workers’ compensation commissioner pursuant to chapter 17A, equal to the sum of the following:

a. An amount equal to the amount which would be withheld pursuant to withholding tables in effect on July 1 preceding the injury under the Internal Revenue Code, and regulations pursuant thereto, as amended, as though the employee had elected to claim the maximum number of exemptions for actual dependency, blindness and old age to which the employee is entitled on the date on which the employee was injured.

b. An amount equal to the amount which would be withheld pursuant to withholding tables in effect on July 1 preceding the injury under chapter 422, and any rules pursuant thereto, as though the employee had elected to claim the maximum number of exemptions for actual dependency, blindness and old age to which the employee is entitled on the date on which the employee was injured.

c. An amount equal to the amount required on July 1 preceding the injury by the Social Security Act of 1935 as amended, to be deducted or withheld from the amount of earnings of the employee at the time of the injury as if the earnings were earned at the beginning of the calendar year in which the employee was injured.

7. The words “*personal injury arising out of and in the course of the employment*” shall include injuries to employees whose services are being performed on, in, or about the premises which are occupied, used, or controlled by the employer, and also injuries to those who are engaged elsewhere in places where their employer’s business requires their presence and subjects them to dangers incidental to the business.

Personal injuries sustained by a volunteer fire fighter arise in the course of employment if the injuries are sustained at any time from the time the volunteer fire fighter is summoned to duty as a vol-

unteer fire fighter until the time the volunteer fire fighter is discharged from duty by the chief of the volunteer fire department or the chief's designee.

Personal injuries sustained by volunteer emergency rescue technicians or emergency medical care providers as defined in section 147A.1 arise in the course of employment if the injuries are sustained at any time from the time the volunteer emergency rescue technicians or emergency medical care providers are summoned to duty until the time those duties have been fully discharged.

8. The words "*reserve peace officer*" shall mean a person defined as such by section 80D.1 who is not a full-time member of a paid law enforcement agency. A person performing such services shall not be classified as a casual employee.

9. "*Spendable weekly earnings*" is that amount remaining after payroll taxes are deducted from gross weekly earnings.

10. "*Volunteer fire fighter*" means any active member of an organized volunteer fire department in this state and any other person performing services as a volunteer fire fighter for a municipality, township or benefited fire district at the request of the chief or other person in command of the fire department of the municipality, township or benefited fire district, or of any other officer of the municipality, township or benefited fire district having authority to demand such service, and who is not a full-time member of a paid fire department. A person performing such services shall not be classified as a casual employee.

11. "*Worker*" or "*employee*" means a person who has entered into the employment of, or works under contract of service, express or implied, or apprenticeship, for an employer; an executive officer elected or appointed and empowered under and in accordance with the charter and bylaws of a corporation, including a person holding an official position, or standing in a representative capacity of the employer; an official elected or appointed by the state, or a county, school district, area education agency, municipal corporation, or city under any form of government; a member of the state patrol; a conservation officer; and a proprietor, limited liability company member, limited liability partner, or partner who elects to be covered pursuant to section 85.1A, except as specified in this chapter.

"*Worker*" or "*employee*" includes an inmate as defined in section 85.59 and a person described in section 85.60.

"*Worker*" or "*employee*" includes an emergency medical care provider as defined in section 147A.1, a volunteer emergency rescue technician as defined in section 147A.1, a volunteer ambulance driver, or an emergency medical technician trainee, only if an agreement is reached between such worker or employee and the employer for whom the volunteer services are provided that workers' compensation coverage under chapters 85, 85A, and 85B is to be provided by the employer. An

emergency medical care provider or volunteer emergency rescue technician who is a worker or employee under this paragraph is not a casual employee. "*Volunteer ambulance driver*" means a person performing services as a volunteer ambulance driver at the request of the person in charge of a fire department or ambulance service of a municipality. "*Emergency medical technician trainee*" means a person enrolled in and training for emergency medical technician certification.

"*Worker*" or "*employee*" includes a real estate agent who does not provide the services of an independent contractor. For the purposes of this paragraph a real estate agent is an independent contractor if the real estate agent is licensed by the Iowa real estate commission as a salesperson and both of the following apply:

a. Seventy-five percent or more of the remuneration, whether or not paid in cash, for the services performed by the individual as a real estate salesperson is derived from one company and is directly related to sales or other output, including the performance of services, rather than to the number of hours worked.

b. The services performed by the individual are performed pursuant to a written contract between the individual and the person for whom the services are performed, and the contract provides that the individual will not be treated as an employee with respect to the services for state tax purposes.

"*Worker*" or "*employee*" includes a student enrolled in a public school corporation or accredited nonpublic school who is participating in a school-to-work program that includes, but is not limited to, the components provided for in section 258.10, subsection 2, paragraphs "a" through "j". "*Worker*" or "*employee*" also includes a student enrolled in a community college as defined in section 260C.2, who is participating in a school-to-work program that includes, but is not limited to, the components provided for in section 258.10, subsection 2, paragraphs "a" through "j", and that is offered by the community college pursuant to a contractual agreement with a school corporation or accredited nonpublic school to provide the program.

12. The term "*worker*" or "*employee*" shall include the singular and plural. Any reference to a worker or employee who has been injured shall, when such worker or employee is dead, include the worker's or employee's dependents as herein defined or the worker's or employee's legal representatives; and where the worker or employee is a minor or incompetent, it shall include the minor's or incompetent's guardian, next friend, or trustee. Notwithstanding any law prohibiting the employment of minors all minor employees shall be entitled to the benefits of this chapter and chapters 86 and 87 regardless of the age of such minor employee.

13. The following persons shall not be deemed "*workers*" or "*employees*":

a. A person whose employment is purely casual and not for the purpose of the employer's trade or business except as otherwise provided in section 85.1.

b. An independent contractor.

c. An owner-operator who, as an individual or partner, or shareholder of a corporate owner-operator, owns a vehicle licensed and registered as a truck, road tractor, or truck tractor by a governmental agency, is an independent contractor while performing services in the operation of the owner-operator's vehicle if all of the following conditions are substantially present:

(1) The owner-operator is responsible for the maintenance of the vehicle.

(2) The owner-operator bears the principal burden of the vehicle's operating costs, including fuel, repairs, supplies, collision insurance, and personal expenses for the operator while on the road.

(3) The owner-operator is responsible for supplying the necessary personnel to operate the vehicle, and the personnel are considered the owner-operator's employees.

(4) The owner-operator's compensation is based on factors related to the work performed, including a percentage of any schedule of rates or lawfully published tariff, and not on the basis of the hours or time expended.

(5) The owner-operator determines the details and means of performing the services, in conformance with regulatory requirements, operating procedures of the carrier, and specifications of the shipper.

(6) The owner-operator enters into a contract which specifies the relationship to be that of an independent contractor and not that of an employee.

d. Directors of a corporation who are not at the same time employees of the corporation; or directors, trustees, officers, or other managing officials of a nonprofit corporation or association who are not at the same time full-time employees of the nonprofit corporation or association.

e. Proprietors, limited liability company members, limited liability partners, and partners who

have not elected to be covered by the workers' compensation law of this state pursuant to section 85.1A.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §31
Terminology change applied

85.71 Injury outside of state.

If an employee, while working outside the territorial limits of this state, suffers an injury on account of which the employee, or in the event of death, the employee's dependents, would have been entitled to the benefits provided by this chapter had such injury occurred within this state, such employee, or in the event of death resulting from such injury, the employee's dependents, shall be entitled to the benefits provided by this chapter, if at the time of such injury any of the following is applicable:

1. The employment is principally localized in this state, that is, the employee's employer has a place of business in this or some other state and the employee regularly works in this state, or if the employee's employer has a place of business in this state and the employee is domiciled in this state.

2. The employee is working under a contract of hire made in this state in employment not principally localized in any state and the employee spends a substantial part of the employee's working time working for the employer in this state.

3. The employee is working under a contract of hire made in this state in employment principally localized in another state, whose workers' compensation law is not applicable to the employee's employer.

4. The employee is working under a contract of hire made in this state for employment outside the United States.

5. The employer has a place of business in Iowa, and the employee is working under a contract of hire which provides that the employee's workers' compensation claims be governed by Iowa law.

2005 Acts, ch 168, §12, 23
NEW subsection 5

CHAPTER 86

DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION

86.24 Appeals within the agency.

1. Any party aggrieved by a decision, order, ruling, finding or other act of a deputy commissioner in a contested case proceeding arising under this chapter or chapter 85 or 85A may appeal to the workers' compensation commissioner in the time and manner provided by rule. The hearing on an appeal shall be in Polk county unless the workers' compensation commissioner shall direct the

hearing be held elsewhere.

2. In addition to the provisions of section 17A.15, the workers' compensation commissioner may affirm, modify, or reverse the decision of a deputy commissioner or the commissioner may remand the decision to the deputy commissioner for further proceedings.

3. In addition to the provisions of section 17A.15, the workers' compensation commissioner,

on appeal, may limit the presentation of evidence as provided by rule.

4. A transcript of a contested case proceeding shall be provided to the workers' compensation commissioner by an appealing party at the party's cost.

5. The decision of the workers' compensation commissioner is final agency action.

2005 Acts, ch 168, §13, 23
Subsection 4 amended

86.45 Confidential information.

1. "Confidential information", for the purposes of this section, means all information that is filed with the workers' compensation commissioner as a result of an employee's injury or death that would allow the identification of the employee or the employee's dependents. Confidential information includes first reports of injury and subsequent reports of claim activity. Confidential information does not include pleadings, motions, decisions, opinions, or applications for settlement that are filed with the workers' compensation commissioner.

2. The workers' compensation commissioner shall not disclose confidential information except as follows:

a. Pursuant to the terms of a written waiver of confidentiality executed by the employee or the dependents of the employee whose information is filed with the workers' compensation commissioner.

b. To another governmental agency, or to an advisory, rating, or research organization, for the purpose of compiling statistical data, evaluating the state's workers' compensation system, or conducting scientific, medical, or public policy research, where such disclosure will not allow the

identification of the employee or the employee's dependents.

c. To the employee or to the agent or attorney of the employee whose information is filed with the workers' compensation commissioner.

d. To the person or to the agent of the person who submitted the information to the workers' compensation commissioner.

e. To an agent, representative, attorney, investigator, consultant, or adjuster of an employer, or insurance carrier or third-party administrator of workers' compensation benefits, who is involved in administering a claim for such benefits related to the injury or death of the employee whose information is filed with the workers' compensation commissioner.

f. To all parties to a contested case proceeding before the workers' compensation commissioner in which the employee or a dependent of the employee, whose information is filed with the workers' compensation commissioner, is a party.

g. In compliance with a subpoena.

h. To an agent, representative, attorney, investigator, consultant, or adjuster of the employee, employer, or insurance carrier or third-party administrator of insurance benefits, who is involved in administering a claim for insurance benefits related to the injury or death of the employee whose information is filed with the workers' compensation commissioner.

i. To another governmental agency that is charged with the duty of enforcing liens or rights of subrogation or indemnity.

3. This section does not create a cause of action for a violation of its provisions against the workers' compensation commissioner or against the state or any governmental subdivision of the state.

2005 Acts, ch 168, §14, 23
NEW section

CHAPTER 87

COMPENSATION LIABILITY INSURANCE

87.11 Relief from insurance — procedures upon employer's insolvency.

When an employer coming under this chapter furnishes satisfactory proofs to the insurance commissioner of such employer's solvency and financial ability to pay the compensation and benefits as by law provided and to make such payments to the parties when entitled thereto, or when such employer deposits with the insurance commissioner security satisfactory to the insurance commissioner as guaranty for the payment of such compensation, such employer shall be relieved of the provisions of this chapter requiring insurance; but such employer shall, from time to time, furnish such additional proof of solvency and financial ability to pay as may be required by such in-

surance commissioner. Such security shall be held in trust for the sole purpose of paying compensation and benefits and is not subject to attachment, levy, execution, garnishment, liens, or any other form of encumbrance. However, the insurance commissioner shall be reimbursed from the security for all costs and fees incurred by the insurance commissioner in resolving disputes involving the security. A political subdivision, including a city, county, community college, or school corporation, that is self-insured for workers' compensation is not required to submit a plan or program to the insurance commissioner for review and approval.

An employer seeking relief from the insurance requirements of this chapter shall pay to the insurance division of the department of commerce

the following fees:

1. A fee of one hundred dollars, to be submitted annually along with an application for relief.
2. A fee of one hundred dollars for issuance of the certificate relieving the employer from the insurance requirements of this chapter.
3. A fee of fifty dollars, to be submitted with each filing required by the commissioner of insurance, including but not limited to the annual and quarterly financial statements, and material change statements.

If an employer becomes insolvent and a debtor under 11 U.S.C., on or after January 1, 1990, this paragraph applies. The commissioner of insurance may request of the workers' compensation commissioner that all future payments of workers' compensation weekly benefits, medical expenses, or other payments pursuant to chapter 85, 85A, 85B, 86, or 87 be commuted to a present lump sum. The workers' compensation commissioner shall fix the lump sum of probable future medical expenses and weekly compensation benefits, or other benefits payable pursuant to chapter 85, 85A, 85B, 86, or 87, capitalized at their present value upon the basis of interest at the rate provided in section 535.3 for court judgments and decrees. The commissioner of insurance shall be discharged from all further liability for the commuted workers' compensation claim upon payment of the present lump sum to either the claimant, or a licensed insurer for purchase of an annuity or other periodic payment plan for the benefit of the claimant.

The commissioner of insurance shall not be required to pay more for all claims of an insolvent self-insured employer than is available for payment of such claims from the security given under this section.

Notwithstanding contrary provisions of section 85.45, any future payment of medical expenses, weekly compensation benefits, or other payments by the commissioner of insurance from the security given under this section, pursuant to chapter 85, 85A, 85B, 86, or 87, shall be deemed an undue expense, hardship, or inconvenience upon the employer for purposes of a full commutation pursuant to section 85.45, subsection 2.

Financial statements provided to the commissioner of insurance pursuant to this section may be held as confidential, proprietary trade secrets,

pursuant to section 22.7, subsection 3, upon the request of the employer, subject to rules adopted by the commissioner of insurance, and are not subject to disclosure or examination under chapter 22.

2005 Acts, ch 168, §15, 23
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

87.14A Insurance required.

An employer subject to this chapter and chapters 85, 85A, 85B, and 86 shall not engage in business without first obtaining insurance covering compensation benefits or obtaining relief from insurance as provided in this chapter. A person who willfully and knowingly violates this section is guilty of a class "D" felony.

2005 Acts, ch 168, §16, 23
Section amended

87.16 and 87.17 Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 168, § 22, 23.

87.19 Failure to comply — proceedings.

Upon the receipt of information by the workers' compensation commissioner of any employer failing to comply with section 87.14A, the commissioner shall at once notify such employer by certified mail that unless such employer comply with the requirements of law, legal proceedings will be instituted to enforce such compliance.

Unless such employer comply with the provisions of the law within fifteen days after the giving of such notice, the workers' compensation commissioner shall report such failure to the attorney general, whose duty it shall be to bring an action in a court of equity to enjoin the further violation. Upon decree being entered for a temporary or permanent injunction, a violation shall be a contempt of court and punished as provided for contempt of court in other cases.

2005 Acts, ch 168, §17, 23
Contempts, generally, chapter 665
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

87.20 Revocation of release from insurance.

The insurance commissioner may, at any time, upon reasonable notice to such employer and upon hearing, revoke for cause any order theretofore made relieving any employer from carrying insurance as provided by this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 168, §18, 23
Section amended

CHAPTER 89

BOILERS AND UNFIRED STEAM PRESSURE VESSELS

89.4 Exemptions.

1. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to the following boilers:
 - a. Boilers of railway locomotives subject to

federal inspection.

- b. Boilers operated and regularly inspected by railway companies operating in interstate commerce.

c. Boilers under the jurisdiction and subject to inspection by the United States government.

d. Steam heating boilers and unfired steam pressure vessels associated therewith and mobile power boilers used exclusively for agricultural purposes.

e. Heating boilers in residences.

f. Fire engine boilers brought into the state for temporary use in times of emergency.

g. Low pressure heating boilers used in buildings other than those for public assembly.

h. Hot water heating boilers used for heating pools or spas regulated by the department of public health pursuant to chapter 135L.

2. Unfired steam pressure vessels not exceeding the following limitations are not required to be reported to the commissioner and shall be exempt from regular inspection under provisions of this chapter:

a. A vessel not greater than five cubic feet in volume and not having a pressure greater than two hundred fifty pounds per square inch.

b. A vessel not greater than one and one-half cubic feet in volume with no limit on pressure.

3. Internal inspections shall not be required on unfired steam pressure vessels where they have been manufactured without inspection plate and where it would be necessary for them to be drilled in order to be inspected. The existence of such unfired pressure vessels shall be reported to the commissioner, and certified by the commissioner that the unfired pressure vessel is in a satisfactory condition for the purpose for which it is used.

4. Jacketed direct or indirect fired vessels built and installed in accordance with the American society of mechanical engineers code, section VIII, division 1, appendix 19, shall not be considered boilers or power boilers for purposes of this chapter and shall not be required to meet the American society of mechanical engineers standard for controls and safety devices for automatically fired boilers. However, jacketed direct or indirect fired vessels as described in this subsection shall be subject to inspection under section 89.3 as pressure vessels.

2005 Acts, ch 47, §1
Subsection 1, paragraph h amended

CHAPTER 91A

WAGE PAYMENT COLLECTION

91A.3 Mode of payment.

1. An employer shall pay all wages due its employees, less any lawful deductions specified in section 91A.5, at least in monthly, semimonthly, or biweekly installments on regular paydays which are at consistent intervals from each other and which are designated in advance by the employer. However, if any of these wages due its employees are determined on a commission basis, the employer may, upon agreement with the employee, pay only a credit against such wages. If such credit is paid, the employer shall, at regular intervals, pay any difference between a credit paid against wages determined on a commission basis and such wages actually earned on a commission basis. These regular intervals shall not be separated by more than twelve months. A regular payday shall not be more than twelve days, excluding Sundays and legal holidays, after the end of the period in which the wages were earned. An employer and employee may, upon written agreement which shall be maintained as a record, vary the provisions of this subsection.

2. The wages paid under subsection 1 shall be paid in United States currency or by written instrument issued by the employer and negotiable on demand at full face value for such currency, unless the employee has agreed in writing to receive a part of or all wages in kind or in other form.

3. The wages paid under subsection 1 shall be

sent to the employee by mail or be paid at the employee's normal place of employment during normal employment hours or at a place and hour mutually agreed upon by the employer and employee, or the employee may elect to have the wages sent for direct deposit, on or by the regular payday of the employee, into a financial institution designated by the employee. An employer shall not require a current employee to participate in direct deposit. The employer may require, as a condition of hire, a new employee to sign up for direct deposit of the employee's wages in a financial institution of the employee's choice unless any of the following conditions exist:

a. The costs to the employee of establishing and maintaining an account for purposes of the direct deposit would effectively reduce the employee's wages to a level below the minimum wage provided under section 91D.1.

b. The employee would incur fees charged to the employee's account as a result of the direct deposit.

c. The provisions of a collective bargaining agreement mutually agreed upon by the employer and the employee organization prohibit the employer from requiring an employee to sign up for direct deposit as a condition of hire.

4. The wages paid under subsection 1 may be delivered to a designee of the employee who is so designated in writing or may be sent to the em-

ployee by any reasonable means requested by the employee in writing. A designee under this subsection shall not also be an assignee or buyer of wages under section 539.4 nor a garnisher of the employee under chapter 642, unless the designee complies with the provisions of section 539.4 and chapter 642.

5. If an employee is absent from the normal place of employment on the regular payday, the employer shall, upon demand of the employee made within the first seven days following the regular payday, pay the wages, less any lawful deductions specified in section 91A.5, which were due on that regular payday. However, if demand is not made within this seven-day period, the employer shall, upon demand of the employee, pay the wages which were due on a regular payday within the first seven days following the day on which demand is made.

6. Expenses by the employee which are authorized by the employer and incurred by the employee shall either be reimbursed in advance of expenditure or be reimbursed not later than thirty days after the employee's submission of an expense claim. If the employer refuses to pay all or part of each claim, the employer shall submit to the employee a written justification of such refusal within the same time period in which expense claims are paid under this subsection.

7. If a farm labor contractor contracts with a person engaged in the production of seed or feed grains to remove unwanted or genetically deviant plants or corn tassels or to hand pollinate plants, and fails to pay all wages due the employees of the farm labor contractor, the person engaged in the production of seed or feed grains shall also be liable to the employees for wages not paid by the farm labor contractor.

2005 Acts, ch 168, §19, 23
Subsection 3 amended

91A.6 Notice and recordkeeping requirements.

1. An employer shall after being notified by the commissioner pursuant to subsection 2:

a. Notify its employees in writing at the time of hiring what wages and regular paydays are designated by the employer.

b. Notify, at least one pay period prior to the initiation of any changes, its employees of any changes in the arrangements specified in subsection 1 that reduce wages or alter the regular paydays. The notice shall either be in writing or posted at a place where employee notices are rou-

tinely posted.

c. Make available to its employees upon written request, a written statement enumerating employment agreements and policies with regard to vacation pay, sick leave, reimbursement for expenses, retirement benefits, severance pay, or other comparable matters with respect to wages. Notice of such availability shall be given to each employee in writing or by a notice posted at a place where employee notices are routinely posted.

d. Establish, maintain, and preserve for three calendar years the payroll records showing the hours worked, wages earned, and deductions made for each employee and any employment agreements entered into between an employer and employee.

2. The commissioner shall notify an employer to comply with subsection 1 if the employer has paid a claim for unpaid wages or nonreimbursed authorized expenses and liquidated damages under section 91A.10 or if the employer has been assessed a civil money penalty under section 91A.12. However, a court may, when rendering a judgment for wages or nonreimbursed authorized expenses and liquidated damages or upholding a civil money penalty assessment, order that an employer shall not be required to comply with the provisions of subsection 1 or that an employer shall be required to comply with the provisions of subsection 1 for a particular period of time.

3. Within ten working days of a request by an employee, an employer shall furnish to the employee a written, itemized statement or access to a written, itemized statement as provided in subsection 4, listing the earnings and deductions made from the wages for each pay period in which the deductions were made together with an explanation of how the wages and deductions were computed.

4. On each regular payday, the employer shall send to each employee by mail or shall provide at the employee's normal place of employment during normal employment hours a statement showing the hours the employee worked, the wages earned by the employee, and deductions made for the employee. An employer who provides each employee access to view an electronic statement of the employee's earnings and provides the employee free and unrestricted access to a printer to print the employee's statement of earnings, if the employee chooses, is in compliance with this subsection.

2005 Acts, ch 168, §20, 21, 23
Subsection 3 amended
NEW subsection 4

CHAPTER 96

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

96.7 Employer contributions and reimbursements.

1. *Payment.* Contributions accrue and are payable, in accordance with rules adopted by the department, on all taxable wages paid by an employer for insured work.

2. *Contribution rates based on benefit experience.*

a. (1) The department shall maintain a separate account for each employer and shall credit each employer's account with all contributions which the employer has paid or which have been paid on the employer's behalf.

(2) The amount of regular benefits plus fifty percent of the amount of extended benefits paid to an eligible individual shall be charged against the account of the employers in the base period in the inverse chronological order in which the employment of the individual occurred.

However, if the individual to whom the benefits are paid is in the employ of a base period employer at the time the individual is receiving the benefits, and the individual is receiving the same employment from the employer that the individual received during the individual's base period, benefits paid to the individual shall not be charged against the account of the employer. This provision applies to both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding subparagraph (3) and section 96.8, subsection 5.

An employer's account shall not be charged with benefits paid to an individual who left the work of the employer voluntarily without good cause attributable to the employer or to an individual who was discharged for misconduct in connection with the individual's employment, or to an individual who failed without good cause, either to apply for available, suitable work or to accept suitable work with that employer, but shall be charged to the unemployment compensation fund. This paragraph applies to both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5.

The amount of benefits paid to an individual, which is solely due to wage credits considered to be in an individual's base period due to the exclusion and substitution of calendar quarters from the individual's base period under section 96.23, shall be charged against the account of the employer responsible for paying the workers' compensation benefits for temporary total disability or during a healing period under section 85.33, section 85.34, subsection 1, or section 85A.17, or responsible for paying indemnity insurance benefits.

The account of an employer shall not be charged with benefits paid to an individual for unemployment that is directly caused by a major natural di-

aster declared by the president of the United States, pursuant to the federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974, if the individual would have been eligible for federal disaster unemployment assistance benefits with respect to that unemployment but for the individual's receipt of regular benefits.

(3) The amount of regular benefits charged against the account of an employer for a calendar quarter of the base period shall not exceed the amount of the individual's wage credits based on employment with the employer during that quarter. The amount of extended benefits charged against the account of an employer for a calendar quarter of the base period shall not exceed an additional fifty percent of the amount of the individual's wage credits based on employment with the employer during that quarter. However, the amount of extended benefits charged against the account of a governmental entity which is either a reimbursable or contributory employer, for a calendar quarter of the base period shall not exceed an additional one hundred percent of the amount of the individual's wage credits based on employment with the governmental entity during that quarter.

(4) The department shall adopt rules prescribing the manner in which benefits shall be charged against the accounts of several employers for which an individual performed employment during the same calendar quarter.

(5) This chapter shall not be construed to grant an employer or an individual in the employer's service, prior claim or right to the amount paid by the employer into the unemployment compensation fund either on the employer's own behalf or on behalf of the individual.

(6) Within forty days after the close of each calendar quarter, the department shall notify each employer of the amount of benefits charged to the employer's account during that quarter. The notification shall show the name of each individual to whom benefits were paid, the individual's social security number, and the amount of benefits paid to the individual. An employer which has not been notified as provided in section 96.6, subsection 2, of the allowance of benefits to an individual, may within thirty days after the date of mailing of the notification appeal to the department for a hearing to determine the eligibility of the individual to receive benefits. The appeal shall be referred to an administrative law judge for hearing and the employer and the individual shall receive notice of the time and place of the hearing.

b. (1) If an organization, trade, or business, or a clearly segregable and identifiable part of an organization, trade, or business, for which contributions have been paid is sold or transferred to a sub-

sequent employing unit, or if one or more employing units have been reorganized or merged into a single employing unit, and the successor employer, having qualified as an employer as defined in section 96.19, subsection 16, paragraph “b”, continues to operate the organization, trade, or business, the successor employer shall assume the position of the predecessor employer or employers with respect to the predecessors’ payrolls, contributions, accounts, and contribution rates to the same extent as if no change had taken place in the ownership or control of the organization, trade, or business. However, the successor employer shall not assume the position of the predecessor employer or employers with respect to the predecessor employer’s or employers’ payrolls, contributions, accounts, and contribution rates which are attributable to that part of the organization, trade, or business transferred, unless the successor employer applies to the department within ninety days from the date of the partial transfer, and the succession is approved by the predecessor employer or employers and the department.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, if an employer sells or transfers its organization, trade, or business, or a portion thereof, to another employer, and at the time of the sale or transfer, there is substantially common ownership, management, or control of the two employers, then the unemployment experience attributable to the sold or transferred organization, trade, or business shall be transferred to the successor employer. The transfer of part or all of an employer’s workforce to another employer shall be considered a sale or transfer of the organization, trade, or business where the predecessor employer no longer operates the organization, trade, or business with respect to the transferred workforce and such organization, trade, or business is operated by the successor employer.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, if a person is not an employer at the time such person acquires an organization, trade, or business of an employer, or a portion thereof, the unemployment experience of the acquired organization, trade, or business shall not be transferred to such person if the department finds such person acquired the organization, trade, or business solely or primarily for the purpose of obtaining a lower rate of contribution. Instead, such person shall be assigned the applicable new employer rate under paragraph “c”.

In determining whether an organization, trade, or business or portion thereof was acquired solely or primarily for the purpose of obtaining a lower rate of contribution, the department shall use objective factors which may include the cost of acquiring the organization, trade, or business; whether the person continued the acquired organization, trade, or business; how long such organization, trade, or business was continued; and whether a substantial number of new employees

were hired for performance of duties unrelated to the organization, trade, or business operated prior to the acquisition. The department shall establish methods and procedures to identify the transfer or acquisition of an organization, trade, or business under this subparagraph and subparagraph (2).

(4) The predecessor employer, prior to entering into a contract with a successor employer relating to the sale or transfer of the organization, trade, or business, or a clearly segregable and identifiable part of the organization, trade, or business, shall disclose to the successor employer the predecessor employer’s record of charges of benefits payments and any layoffs or incidences since the last record that would affect the experience record. A predecessor employer who fails to disclose or willfully discloses incorrect information to a successor employer regarding the predecessor employer’s record of charges of benefits payments is liable to the successor employer for any actual damages and attorney fees incurred by the successor employer as a result of the predecessor employer’s failure to disclose or disclosure of incorrect information. The department shall include notice of the requirement of disclosure in the department’s quarterly notification given to each employer pursuant to paragraph “a”, subparagraph (6).

(5) The contribution rate to be assigned to the successor employer for the period beginning not earlier than the date of the succession and ending not later than the beginning of the next following rate year, shall be the contribution rate of the predecessor employer with respect to the period immediately preceding the date of the succession, provided the successor employer was not, prior to the succession, a subject employer, and only one predecessor employer, or only predecessor employers with identical rates, are involved. If the predecessor employers’ rates are not identical and the successor employer is not a subject employer prior to the succession, the department shall assign the successor employer a rate for the remainder of the rate year by combining the experience of the predecessor employers. If the successor employer is a subject employer prior to the succession, the successor employer may elect to retain the employer’s own rate for the remainder of the rate year, or the successor employer may apply to the department to have the employer’s rate redetermined by combining the employer’s experience with the experience of the predecessor employer or employers. However, if the successor employer is a subject employer prior to the succession and has had a partial transfer of the experience of the predecessor employer or employers approved, then the department shall recompute the successor employer’s rate for the remainder of the rate year.

c. (1) A nonconstruction contributory employer newly subject to this chapter shall pay contributions at the rate specified in the twelfth benefit ratio rank but not less than one percent until the end

of the calendar year in which the employer's account has been chargeable with benefits for twelve consecutive calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date.

(2) A construction contributory employer, as defined under rules adopted by the department, which is newly subject to this chapter shall pay contributions at the rate specified in the twenty-first benefit ratio rank until the end of the calendar year in which the employer's account has been chargeable with benefits for twelve consecutive calendar quarters.

(3) Thereafter, the employer's contribution rate shall be determined in accordance with paragraph "d", except that the employer's average annual taxable payroll and benefit ratio may be computed, as determined by the department, for less than five periods of four consecutive calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date.

d. The department shall determine the contribution rate table to be in effect for the rate year following the computation date, by determining the ratio of the current reserve fund ratio to the highest benefit cost ratio on the computation date. On or before the fifth day of September the department shall make available to employers the contribution rate table to be in effect for the next rate year.

(1) The current reserve fund ratio is computed by dividing the total funds available for payment of benefits, on the computation date, by the total wages paid in covered employment excluding reimbursable employment wages during the first four calendar quarters of the five calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date. However, in computing the current reserve fund ratio the following amounts shall be added to the total funds available for payment of benefits on the following computation dates:

- (a) Twenty million dollars on July 1, 2004.
- (b) Seventy million dollars on July 1, 2005.
- (c) One hundred twenty million dollars on July 1, 2006.
- (d) One hundred fifty million dollars on July 1, 2007, and on each subsequent computation date.

(2) The highest benefit cost ratio is the highest of the resulting ratios computed by dividing the total benefits paid, excluding reimbursable benefits paid, during each consecutive twelve-month peri-

od, during the ten-year period ending on the computation date, by the total wages, excluding reimbursable employment wages, paid in the four calendar quarters ending nearest and prior to the last day of such twelve-month period; however, the highest benefit cost ratio shall not be less than .02.

If the current reserve fund ratio, divided by the highest benefit cost ratio:

Equals or exceeds	But is less than	The contribution rate table in effect shall be
—	0.3	1
0.3	0.5	2
0.5	0.7	3
0.7	0.85	4
0.85	1.0	5
1.0	1.15	6
1.15	1.30	7
1.30	—	8

"Benefit ratio" means a number computed to six decimal places on July 1 of each year obtained by dividing the average of all benefits charged to an employer during the five periods of four consecutive calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date by the employer's average annual taxable payroll.

Each employer qualified for an experience rating shall be assigned a contribution rate for each rate year that corresponds to the employer's benefit ratio rank in the contribution rate table effective for the rate year from the following contribution rate tables. Each employer's benefit ratio rank shall be computed by listing all the employers by increasing benefit ratios, from the lowest benefit ratio to the highest benefit ratio and grouping the employers so listed into twenty-one separate ranks containing as nearly as possible four and seventy-six hundredths percent of the total taxable wages, excluding reimbursable employment wages, paid in covered employment during the four completed calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date. If an employer's taxable wages qualify the employer for two separate benefit ratio ranks the employer shall be afforded the benefit ratio rank assigned the lower contribution rate. Employers with identical benefit ratios shall be assigned to the same benefit ratio rank.

Benefit Ratio Rank	Approximate Cumulative Taxable Pay- roll Limit	Contribution Rate Tables							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	4.8%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	9.5%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	14.3%	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	19.0%	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5	23.8%	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
6	28.6%	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
7	33.3%	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
8	38.1%	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2
9	42.8%	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3
10	47.6%	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3
11	52.4%	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3
12	57.1%	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4
13	61.9%	3.6	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.5
14	66.6%	4.4	3.6	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.6
15	71.4%	5.3	4.3	3.5	2.7	2.0	1.6	1.1	0.7
16	76.2%	6.3	5.2	4.1	3.2	2.4	1.9	1.4	0.9
17	80.9%	7.0	6.4	5.2	4.0	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.1
18	85.7%	7.5	7.5	7.0	5.4	4.1	3.1	2.3	1.5
19	90.4%	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.3	5.6	4.2	3.1	2.0
20	95.2%	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.0	7.6	5.8	4.3	2.8
21	100.0%	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.0	7.5	7.0

e. The department shall fix the contribution rate for each employer and notify the employer of the rate by regular mail to the last known address of the employer. An employer may appeal to the department for a revision of the contribution rate within thirty days from the date of the notice to the employer. After providing an opportunity for a hearing, the department may affirm, set aside, or modify its former determination and may grant the employer a new contribution rate. The department shall notify the employer of its decision by regular mail. Judicial review of action of the department may be sought pursuant to chapter 17A.

If an employer's account has been charged with benefits as the result of a decision allowing benefits and the decision is reversed, the employer may appeal, within thirty days from the date of the next contribution rate notice, for a recomputation of the rate. If contributions become due at a disputed contribution rate prior to the employer receiving a decision reversing benefits, the employer shall pay the contributions at the disputed rate but shall be eligible for a refund pursuant to section 96.14, subsection 5. If a base period employer's account has been charged with benefits paid to an employee at a time when the employee was employed by the base period employer in the same employment as in the base period, the employer may appeal, within thirty days from the date of the first notice of the employer's contribution rate which is based on the charges, for a recomputation of the rate.

f. If an employer has not filed a contribution and payroll quarterly report, as required pursuant

to section 96.11, subsection 6, for a calendar quarter which precedes the computation date and upon which the employer's rate of contribution is computed, the employer's average annual taxable payroll shall be computed by considering the delinquent quarterly reports as containing zero taxable wages.

If a delinquent quarterly report is received by September 30 following the computation date the contribution rate shall be recomputed by using the taxable wages in all the appropriate quarterly reports on file to determine the average annual taxable payroll.

If a delinquent quarterly report is received after September 30 following the computation date the contribution rate shall not be recomputed, unless the rate is appealed in writing to the department under paragraph "e" and the delinquent quarterly report is also submitted not later than thirty days after the department notifies the employer of the rate under paragraph "e".

3. Determination and assessment of contributions.

a. As soon as practicable and in any event within two years after an employer has filed reports, as required pursuant to section 96.11, subsection 6, the department shall examine the reports and determine the correct amount of contributions due, and the amount so determined by the department shall be the contributions payable. If the contributions found due are greater than the amount paid, the department shall send a notice by certified mail to the employer with respect to the additional contributions and interest

assessed. A lien shall attach as provided in section 96.14, subsection 3, if the assessment is not paid or appealed within thirty days of the date of the notice of assessment.

b. If the department discovers from the examination of the reports required pursuant to section 96.11, subsection 6, or in some other manner that wages, or any portion of wages, payable for employment, have not been listed in the reports, or that reports were not filed when due, or that reports have been filed showing contributions due but contributions in fact have not been paid, the department shall at any time within five years after the time the reports were due, determine the correct amount of contributions payable, together with interest and any applicable penalty as provided in this chapter. The department shall send a notice by certified mail to the employer of the amount assessed and a lien shall attach as provided in paragraph "a".

c. The certificate of the department to the effect that contributions have not been paid, that reports have not been filed, or that information has not been furnished as required under the provisions of this chapter, is prima facie evidence of the failure to pay contributions, file reports, or furnish information.

4. *Employer liability determination.* The department shall initially determine all questions relating to the liability of an employing unit or employer, including the amount of contribution, the contribution rate, and successorship. A copy of the initial determination shall be sent by regular mail to the last address, according to the records of the department, of each affected employing unit or employer.

The affected employing unit or employer may appeal in writing to the department from the initial determination. An appeal shall not be entertained for any reason by the department unless the appeal is filed with the department within thirty days from the date on which the initial determination is mailed. If an appeal is not so filed, the initial determination shall with the expiration of the appeal period become final and conclusive in all respects and for all purposes.

A hearing on an appeal shall be conducted according to rules adopted by the department. A copy of the decision of the administrative law judge shall be sent by regular mail to the last address, according to the records of the department, of each affected employing unit or employer.

The department's decision on the appeal shall be final and conclusive as to the liability of the employing unit or employer unless the employing unit or employer files an appeal for judicial review within thirty days after the date of mailing of the decision as provided in subsection 5.

5. *Judicial review.* Notwithstanding chapter 17A, petitions for judicial review may be filed in the district court of the county in which the employer resides, or in which the employer's princi-

pal place of business is located, or in the case of a nonresident not maintaining a place of business in this state either in a county in which the wages payable for employment were earned or paid or in Polk county, within thirty days after the date of the notice to the employer of the department's final determination as provided for in subsection 2, 3, or 4.

The petitioner shall file with the clerk of the district court a bond for the use of the respondent, with sureties approved by the clerk, with any penalty to be fixed and approved by the clerk. The bond shall not be less than fifty dollars and shall be conditioned on the petitioner's performance of the orders of the court. In all other respects, the judicial review shall be in accordance with chapter 17A.

6. *Jeopardy assessments.* If the department believes that the collection of contributions payable or benefits reimbursable will be jeopardized by delay, the department may immediately make an assessment of the estimated amount of contributions due or benefits reimbursable, together with interest and applicable penalty, and demand payment from the employer. If the payment is not made, the department may immediately file a lien against the employer which may be followed by the issuance of a distress warrant.

The department shall be permitted to accept a bond from the employer to satisfy collection until the amount of contributions due is determined. The bond shall be in an amount deemed necessary, but not more than double the amount of the contributions involved, with securities satisfactory to the department.

7. *Financing benefits paid to employees of governmental entities.*

a. A governmental entity which is an employer under this chapter shall pay benefits in a manner provided for a reimbursable employer unless the governmental entity elects to make contributions as a contributory employer. The election shall be effective for a minimum of one calendar year and may be changed if an election is made to become a reimbursable employer prior to December 1 for a minimum of the following calendar year.

However, if on the effective date of the election the governmental entity has a negative balance in its contributory account, the governmental entity shall pay to the fund within a time period determined by the department the amount of the negative balance and shall immediately become liable to reimburse the unemployment compensation fund for benefits paid in lieu of contributions. Regular or extended benefits paid after the effective date of the election, including those based on wages paid while the governmental entity was a contributory employer, shall be billed to the governmental entity as a reimbursable employer.

b. A governmental entity electing to make contributions as a contributory employer, with at least eight consecutive calendar quarters immedi-

ately preceding the computation date throughout which the employer's account has been chargeable with benefits, shall be assigned a contribution rate under this paragraph. Contribution rates shall be assigned by listing all governmental contributory employers by decreasing percentages of excess from the highest positive percentage of excess to the highest negative percentage of excess. The employers so listed shall be grouped into seven separate percentage of excess ranks each containing as nearly as possible one-seventh of the total taxable wages of governmental entities eligible to be assigned a rate under this paragraph.

As used in this subsection, "percentage of excess" means a number computed to six decimal places on July 1 of each year obtained by dividing the excess of all contributions attributable to an employer over the sum of all benefits charged to an employer by the employer's average annual payroll. An employer's percentage of excess is a positive number when the total of all contributions paid to an employer's account for all past periods to and including those for the quarter immediately preceding the rate computation date exceeds the total benefits charged to such account for the same period. An employer's percentage of excess is a negative number when the total of all contributions paid to an employer's account for all past periods to and including those for the quarter immediately preceding the rate computation date is less than the total benefits charged to such account for the same period.

As used in this subsection, "average annual taxable payroll" means the average of the total amount of taxable wages paid by an employer for insured work during the three periods of four consecutive calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date. However, for an employer which qualifies on any computation date for a computed rate on the basis of less than twelve consecutive calendar quarters of chargeability immediately preceding the computation date, "average annual taxable payroll" means the average of the employer's total amount of taxable wages for the two periods of four consecutive calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date.

The department shall annually calculate a base rate for each calendar year. The base rate is equal to the sum of the benefits charged to governmental contributory employers in the calendar year immediately preceding the computation date plus or minus the difference between the total benefits and contributions paid by governmental contributory employers since January 1, 1980, which sum is divided by the total taxable wages reported by governmental contributory employers during the calendar year immediately preceding the computation date, rounded to the next highest one-tenth of one percent. Excess contributions from the years 1978 and 1979 shall be used to offset benefits paid in any calendar year where total benefits exceed total contributions of government-

tal contributory employers. The contribution rate as a percentage of taxable wages of the employer shall be assigned as follows:

If the percentage of excess rank is:	The contribution rate shall be:	Approximate cumulative taxable payroll
1	Base Rate - 0.9	14.3
2	Base Rate - 0.6	28.6
3	Base Rate - 0.3	42.9
4	Base Rate	57.2
5	Base Rate + 0.3	71.5
6	Base Rate + 0.6	85.8
7	Base Rate + 0.9	100.0

If a governmental contributory employer is grouped into two separate percentage of excess ranks, the employer shall be assigned the lower contribution rate of the two percentage of excess ranks. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, a governmental contributory employer shall not be assigned a contribution rate less than one-tenth of one percent of taxable wages unless the employer has a positive percentage of excess greater than five percent.

Governmental entities electing to be contributory employers which are not eligible to be assigned a contribution rate under this paragraph shall be assigned the base rate as a contribution rate for the calendar year.

c. For the purposes of this subsection, "governmental reimbursable employer" means an employer which makes payments to the department for the unemployment compensation fund in an amount equal to the regular and extended benefits paid, which are based on wages paid for service in the employ of the employer. Benefits paid to an eligible individual shall be charged against the base period employers in the inverse chronological order in which the employment of the individual occurred. However, the amount of benefits charged against an employer for a calendar quarter of the base period shall not exceed the amount of the individual's wage credits based upon employment with that employer during that quarter. At the end of each calendar quarter, the department shall bill each governmental reimbursable employer for benefits paid during that quarter. Payments by a governmental reimbursable employer shall be made in accordance with subsection 8, paragraph "b", subparagraphs (2) through (5).

d. A state agency, board, commission, or department, except a state board of regents institution, shall, after approval of the billing for a governmental reimbursable employer as provided in subsection 8, paragraph "b", submit the billing to the director of the department of administrative services. The director of the department of administrative services shall pay the approved billing out of any funds in the state treasury not other-

wise appropriated. A state agency, board, commission, or department shall reimburse the director of the department of administrative services out of any revolving, special, trust, or federal fund from which all or a portion of the billing can be paid, for payments made by the director of the department of administrative services on behalf of the agency, board, commission, or department.

e. If the entire enterprise or business of a reimbursable governmental entity is sold or otherwise transferred to a subsequent employing unit and the acquiring employing unit continues to operate the enterprise or business, the acquiring employing unit shall assume the position of the reimbursable governmental entity with respect to the reimbursable governmental entity's liability to pay the department for reimbursable benefits based on the governmental entity's payroll to the same extent as if no change in the ownership or control of the enterprise or business had occurred, whether or not the acquiring employing unit elected or elects, or was or is eligible to elect, to become a reimbursable employer with respect to the acquiring employing unit's own payroll prior to or after the acquisition of the governmental entity's enterprise or business.

f. If a reimbursable instrumentality of the state or of a political subdivision is discontinued other than by sale or transfer to a subsequent employing unit as described in paragraph "e", the state or the political subdivision, respectively, shall reimburse the department for benefits paid to former employees of the instrumentality after the instrumentality is discontinued.

8. *Financing benefits paid to employees of nonprofit organizations.*

a. A nonprofit organization which is, or becomes, subject to this chapter, shall pay contributions under subsections 1 and 2, unless the nonprofit organization elects, in accordance with this paragraph, to reimburse the unemployment compensation fund for benefits paid in an amount equal to the amount of regular benefits and of one-half of the extended benefits paid, which are based on wages paid for service in the employ of the nonprofit organization during the effective period of the election.

(1) A nonprofit organization may elect to become a reimbursable employer for a period of not less than two calendar years by filing with the department a written notice of its election not later than thirty days prior to the beginning of the calendar year for which the election is to be effective.

(2) A nonprofit organization which makes an election in accordance with subparagraph (1) shall continue to be a reimbursable employer until the nonprofit organization files with the department a written notice terminating its election not later than thirty days prior to the beginning of the calendar year for which the termination is to be effective.

(3) The department may for good cause extend the period within which a notice of election or termination of election must be filed and may permit an election or termination of election to be retroactive.

(4) The department, in accordance with rules, shall notify each nonprofit organization of any determination made by the department of the status of the nonprofit organization as an employer and of the effective date of any election or termination of election. A determination is subject to appeal and review in accordance with subsections 4 and 5.

b. Reimbursements for benefits paid in lieu of contributions shall be made in accordance with the following:

(1) At the end of each calendar quarter, the department shall bill each nonprofit organization which has elected to reimburse the unemployment compensation fund for benefits paid in an amount equal to the full amount of regular benefits and one-half of the amount of extended benefits paid during the quarter which are based on wages paid for service in the employ of the organization. Benefits paid to an individual shall be charged against the base period employers in the inverse chronological order in which the employment of the individual occurred. However, the amount of benefits charged against an employer for a calendar quarter of the base period shall not exceed the amount of the individual's wage credits based upon employment with that employer during that quarter.

(2) The nonprofit organization shall pay the bill not later than thirty days after the bill was mailed or otherwise delivered to the last known address of the nonprofit organization, unless the nonprofit organization has filed an application for redetermination in accordance with subparagraph (4).

(3) Reimbursements made by a nonprofit organization shall not be deducted, in whole or in part, from the wages of individuals in the employ of the nonprofit organization.

(4) The amount due specified in a bill from the department is conclusive unless, not later than fifteen days following the date the bill was mailed or otherwise delivered to the last known address of the nonprofit organization, the nonprofit organization files an application for redetermination with the department setting forth the grounds for the application. The department shall promptly review the amount due specified in the bill and shall issue a redetermination. The redetermination is conclusive on the nonprofit organization unless, not later than thirty days after the redetermination was mailed or otherwise delivered to the last known address of the nonprofit organization, the nonprofit organization files an appeal to the district court pursuant to subsection 5.

(5) The provisions for collection of contribu-

tions under section 96.14 are applicable to reimbursements for benefits paid in lieu of contributions.

(6) If the entire enterprise or business of a reimbursable nonprofit organization is sold or otherwise transferred to a subsequent employing unit and the acquiring employing unit continues to operate the enterprise or business, the acquiring employing unit shall assume the position of the reimbursable nonprofit organization with respect to the nonprofit organization's liability to pay the department for reimbursable benefits based on the nonprofit organization's payroll to the same extent as if no change in the ownership or control of the enterprise or business had occurred, whether or not the acquiring employing unit elected or elects, or was or is eligible to elect, to become a reimbursable employer with respect to the acquiring employing unit's own payroll prior to or after the acquisition of the nonprofit organization's enterprise or business.

9. *Indian tribes.*

a. For purposes of this chapter, employment by an Indian tribe shall be covered in the same manner and terms as provided for governmental entities and the same exclusions that are applicable for governmental entities shall also apply.

b. In financing benefits paid to employees of an Indian tribe under this chapter, a contribution rate shall be determined and contributions shall be assessed and collected from an Indian tribe in the same manner provided in this chapter for contributory employers, except that an Indian tribe shall have the option of electing to become a governmental reimbursable employer. An Indian tribe shall have the option to make a separate election as provided in this paragraph for itself and for each subdivision, subsidiary, or business enterprise wholly owned by the Indian tribe. The reimbursable status of an Indian tribe shall be in the same manner, to the same extent, and on the same terms as are applicable to all governmental reimbursable employers under this chapter.

c. If the department determines that an Indian tribe has failed to make any payment required pursuant to this chapter after providing the Indian tribe with ninety days' notice of this failure, the department may issue a determination that ceases coverage of all employment by that Indian tribe until such time as all payments are received by the department.

10. *Group accounts.* Two or more nonprofit organizations or two or more governmental entities which have become reimbursable employers in accordance with subsection 7 or subsection 8, paragraph "a", may file a joint application to the department for the establishment of a group account for the purpose of sharing the cost of benefits paid which are attributable to service in the employ of the employers. The application shall identify and authorize a group representative to act as the group's agent for the purposes of this subsection.

Upon approval of the application, the department shall establish a group account for the employers effective as of the beginning of the calendar quarter in which the department receives the application and shall notify the group's agent of the effective date of the account. The account shall remain in effect for not less than one year until terminated at the discretion of the department or upon application by the group. Upon establishment of the account, each employer member of the group shall be liable for benefit reimbursements in lieu of contributions with respect to each calendar quarter in an amount which bears the same ratio to the total benefits paid in the quarter which are attributable to service performed in the employ of all members of the group, as the total wages paid for service performed in the employ of the member in the quarter bear to the total wages paid for service performed in the employ of all members of the group in the quarter. The department shall adopt rules with respect to applications for establishment, maintenance, and termination of group accounts, for addition of new members to, and withdrawal of active members from group accounts, and for the determination of the amounts which are payable by members of the group and the time and manner of the payments.

11. *Temporary emergency surcharge.* If on the first day of the third month in any calendar quarter, the department has an outstanding balance of interest accrued on advance moneys received from the federal government for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits, or is projected to have an outstanding balance of accruing federal interest for that calendar quarter, the department shall collect a uniform temporary emergency surcharge for that calendar quarter, retroactive to the beginning of that calendar quarter. The surcharge shall be a percentage of employer contribution rates and shall be set at a uniform percentage, for all employers subject to the surcharge, necessary to pay the interest accrued on the moneys advanced to the department by the federal government, and to pay any additional federal interest which will accrue for the remainder of that calendar quarter. The surcharge shall apply to all employers except governmental entities, nonprofit organizations, and employers assigned a zero contribution rate. The department shall adopt rules prescribing the manner in which the surcharge will be collected. Interest shall accrue on all unpaid surcharges under this subsection at the same rate as on regular contributions and shall be collectible in the same manner. The surcharge shall not affect the computation of regular contributions under this chapter.

A special fund to be known as the temporary emergency surcharge fund is created in the state treasury. The special fund is separate and distinct from the unemployment compensation fund. All contributions collected from the temporary emergency surcharge shall be deposited in the special

fund. The special fund shall be used only to pay interest accruing on advance moneys received from the federal government for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits. Interest earned upon moneys in the special fund shall be deposited in and credited to the special fund.

If the department determines on June 1 that no outstanding balance of interest due has accrued on advanced moneys received from the federal government for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits, and that no outstanding balance is projected to accrue for the remainder of the calendar year, the department shall notify the treasurer of state of its determination. The treasurer of state shall immediately transfer all moneys, including accrued interest, in the temporary emergency surcharge fund to the unemployment compensation fund for the payment of benefits.

2005 Acts, ch 98, §1

2004 implementation of July 1, 2003, repeal of subsection 12 applies to contribution rates for and after calendar year 2004, see §96.7, subsection 12, Code 2003

Subsection 2, paragraph b amended

96.16 Offenses.

1. *Penalties.* An individual who makes a false statement or representation knowing it to be false or knowingly fails to disclose a material fact, to obtain or increase any benefit or other payment under this chapter, either for the individual or for any other individual, is guilty of a fraudulent practice as defined in sections 714.8 to 714.14. The total amount of benefits or payments involved in the completion of or in the attempt to complete a fraudulent practice shall be used in determining the value involved under section 714.14.

2. *False statement.* Any employing unit or any officer or agent of an employing unit or any other person who makes a false statement or representation knowing it to be false, or who knowingly fails to disclose a material fact, to prevent or reduce the payment of benefits to any individual entitled thereto, or to avoid becoming or remaining subject hereto, or to avoid or reduce any contribution or other payment required from an employing unit under this chapter, or who willfully fails or refuses to make any such contributions or other payment or to furnish any reports required hereunder or to produce or permit the inspection or copying of records as required hereunder, is guilty of a fraudulent practice as defined in sections 714.8 to 714.14. The total amount of benefits, contributions or payments involved in the completion of or in the attempt to complete a fraudulent practice shall be used in determining the value involved under section 714.14.

3. *Unlawful acts.* Any person who shall willfully violate any provisions of this chapter or any rule thereunder, the violation of which is made unlawful or the observance of which is required under the terms of this chapter, and for which a penalty is neither prescribed herein nor provided by

any other applicable statute, shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor, and each day such violation continues shall be deemed to be a separate offense.

4. *Misrepresentation.* An individual who, by reason of the nondisclosure or misrepresentation by the individual or by another of a material fact, has received any sum as benefits under this chapter while any conditions for the receipt of benefits imposed by this chapter were not fulfilled in the individual's case, or while the individual was disqualified from receiving benefits, shall, in the discretion of the department, either be liable to have the sum deducted from any future benefits payable to the individual under this chapter or shall be liable to repay to the department for the unemployment compensation fund, a sum equal to the amount so received by the individual. If the department seeks to recover the amount of the benefits by having the individual pay to the department a sum equal to that amount, the department may file a lien with the county recorder in favor of the state on the individual's property and rights to property, whether real or personal. The amount of the lien shall be collected in a manner similar to the provisions for the collection of past-due contributions in section 96.14, subsection 3.

5. *Experience and tax rate avoidance.* If a person knowingly violates or attempts to violate section 96.7, subsection 2, paragraph "b", subparagraph (2) or (3), with respect to a transfer of unemployment experience, or if a person knowingly advises another person in a way that results in a violation of such subparagraph, the person shall be subject to the penalties established in this subsection. If the person is an employer, the employer shall be assigned a penalty rate of contribution of two percent of taxable wages in addition to the regular contribution rate assigned for the year during which such violation or attempted violation occurred and for the two rate years immediately following. If the person is not an employer, the person shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than five thousand dollars for each violation which shall be deposited in the unemployment trust fund, and shall be used for payment of unemployment benefits. In addition to any other penalty imposed in this subsection, violations described in this subsection shall also constitute an aggravated misdemeanor.

For purposes of this subsection, "knowingly" means having actual knowledge of or acting with deliberate ignorance of or reckless disregard for the requirement or prohibition involved. For purposes of this subsection, "violates or attempts to violate" includes, but is not limited to, the intent to evade, misrepresentation, and willful nondisclosure.

2005 Acts, ch 98, §2
NEW subsection 5

96.41 through 96.50 Reserved.

96.51 Field office operating fund.

A field office operating fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department of workforce development. The fund is separate and distinct from the unemployment compensation fund. All moneys properly credited to and de-

posited in the fund are annually appropriated to the department of workforce development to be used for personnel and nonpersonnel costs of operating field offices.

2005 Acts, ch 170, §20
NEW section

CHAPTER 97

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS' INSURANCE SYSTEM

97.51 Special fund created — refunds.

There is hereby created as a special fund, separate and apart from all other public moneys or funds of this state, the "*Iowa Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance Liquidation Fund*", this fund to consist of all unexpended moneys collected under the provisions of chapter 97, Code 1950, as amended, together with all interest thereon, and also to include all securities and other assets acquired by and through the use of the moneys belonging to the Iowa old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund, and any other moneys that may be paid into this fund. There is hereby transferred to the Iowa old-age and survivors' insurance liquidation fund all funds and assets of the old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund created by the provisions of section 97.5, Code 1950. There shall also be deposited in the Iowa old-age and survivors' insurance liquidation fund all receipts after June 30, 1953, as a result of the collection of taxes or other moneys, as provided by section 97.8, Code 1950.

1. The treasurer of state is the custodian and trustee of this fund and shall administer the fund in accordance with the directions of the Iowa public employees' retirement system created in section 97B.1. It is the duty of the trustee:

a. To hold said trust funds.

b. Under the direction of the system and as designated by the system, invest such portion of said trust funds as are not needed for current payment of benefits, in interest-bearing securities issued by the United States, or interest-bearing bonds issued by the state of Iowa, or bonds issued by counties, school districts or general obligations or limited levy bonds issued by municipal corporations in this state as authorized by law; also to sell and dispose of same when needed for the payment of benefits.

c. To disburse the trust funds upon warrants drawn by the director of the department of administrative services pursuant to the order of the system.

2. All moneys which are paid or deposited into this fund are hereby appropriated and made available to the system to be used only for the purposes herein provided:

a. To be used by the system for the payment of claims for benefits.

b. To be used by the system for the payment in accordance with any agreement with the federal social security administration of amounts required to obtain retroactive federal social security coverage of Iowa public employees, dating from January 1, 1951, and for the payment of refunds which were authorized by the provisions of section 97.7, Code 1950, and for the payment of such other refunds to employees as may be authorized by the general assembly, and such other purposes as may be authorized by the general assembly.

3. The system shall administer the Iowa old-age and survivors' insurance liquidation fund and shall also administer all other provisions of this chapter.

4. Any public employee subject to coverage under the provisions of chapter 97, Code 1950, as amended, in public service as of June 30, 1953, and who has not applied for and qualified for benefit payments under the provisions of chapter 97, Code 1950, as amended, who had contributed to the Iowa old-age and survivors' insurance fund prior to the repeal of chapter 97, Code 1950, as amended, shall be entitled to a refund of contributions paid into the Iowa old-age and survivors' insurance fund by such employee without interest, but there shall be deducted from the amount of any such refund any amount which has been or will be paid in the employee's behalf as the employee's contribution as an employee to obtain retroactive federal social security coverage. Any former public employee not in public service as of June 30, 1953, who has contributed to the Iowa old-age and survivors' insurance fund, the employee's beneficiaries or estate, when no benefit has been paid under chapter 97, Code 1950, based upon such employee's prior record, shall be entitled to a refund of seventy-five percent of all contributions paid by the employee into said fund, without interest. The system shall prescribe rules in regard to the granting of such refunds. In the event of such refund any individual receiving the same shall be deemed to have waived any and all rights in behalf of the individual or any beneficiary or the individual's estate to further benefits under the provisions of chapter 97, Code 1950, as amended.

5. Any employee in public service as of June

30, 1953, may, in lieu of receiving the cash refund of the employee's contributions, elect to come under the coverage of any new retirement system which may be created by the general assembly, to which the employee is eligible, with credits toward future benefits in consideration of the employee's prior contributions and length of service, and may direct the transfer of the amount payable to the employee to the assets of such new retirement system.

6. In the payment of any benefits in the future, as a result of the provisions of chapter 97, Code 1950, as amended, the system shall follow the same procedure as provided by chapter 97, Code 1950, as amended, as though said chapter had not been repealed, except the requirements of subsection 4, paragraph "a", and subsection 5 of section 97.21, Code 1950, shall not be applicable, but no primary benefit, based upon employment prior to June 30, 1953, shall be paid to any individual for any month during which the individual receives compensation for work in any position which would have been subject to coverage under the provisions of chapter 97, Code 1950, as amended, if the individual's earnings for such month exceed one hundred dollars, nor shall any benefit be paid to a wife or dependent of such employee for such months, except that after a retired member reaches the age of seventy-two years, the member, the member's wife and dependents shall be entitled to the benefits of this chapter regardless of the amount earned.

7. Beginning July 1, 1975, any person receiving benefits under the provisions of chapter 97, Code 1950, as amended, shall receive a monthly increase in benefits equal to one hundred percent of the monthly benefits received for June 1975 or for which the person was eligible to receive for June 1975. Any person who becomes eligible for benefits under chapter 97, Code 1950, on or after July 1, 1975, shall receive the same percentage increase.

8. Effective July 1, 1980, a person receiving benefits, or who becomes eligible to receive benefits, on or after July 1, 1980, under this chapter, shall receive the monthly increase in benefits pro-

vided in section 97B.49G, subsection 3, paragraph "a".

There is appropriated from the general fund of the state to the Iowa old-age and survivors' insurance liquidation fund from funds not otherwise appropriated an amount sufficient to finance the provisions of this subsection.

9. Effective July 1, 1984, a person receiving benefits, on or after July 1, 1984, under this chapter, shall receive a monthly increase in benefits equal to ten percent of the monthly benefits received for June 1984 or which the person was eligible to receive for June 1984, except as otherwise provided in this subsection. A person who becomes eligible for benefits under chapter 97, Code 1950, on or after July 1, 1984, shall receive the ten percent increase.

A person eligible to receive benefits under this chapter on June 30, 1984, may elect in writing to the Iowa department of job service* not to receive the monthly benefit increase granted in this subsection.

There is appropriated annually from the general fund of the state to the Iowa old-age and survivors' insurance liquidation fund from funds not otherwise appropriated an amount sufficient to pay the benefit increases provided in this subsection.

10. Effective July 1, 1992, a person receiving benefits, on or after July 1, 1992, under this chapter, shall receive a monthly increase in benefits of ten dollars per month. A person who becomes eligible for benefits under chapter 97, Code 1950, on or after July 1, 1992, shall receive the ten dollar increase.

There is appropriated annually from the general fund of the state to the Iowa old-age and survivors' insurance liquidation fund from funds not otherwise appropriated an amount sufficient to pay the benefit increases provided in this subsection.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §27, 28; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §111

*Department of workforce development, chapter 84A, is the successor agency

See Code editor's note to §10B.4

Subsection 1, paragraphs b and c amended

Subsections 2 - 4 and 6 amended

CHAPTER 97A

PUBLIC SAFETY PEACE OFFICERS' RETIREMENT, ACCIDENT, AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

97A.1 Definitions of words and phrases.

The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall, for the purpose of this chapter, have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section, except in those instances where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

1. "Actuarial equivalent" shall mean a benefit

of equal value, when computed upon the basis of mortality tables adopted by the board of trustees, and interest computed at a rate adopted by the board upon the recommendation of the actuary.

2. "Amount earned" shall mean the amount of money actually earned by a beneficiary in some definite period of time.

3. “Average final compensation” shall mean the average earnable compensation of the member during the member’s highest three years of service as a member of the state department of public safety, or if the member has had less than three years of service, then the average earnable compensation of the member’s entire period of service.

4. “Beneficiary” shall mean any person receiving a retirement allowance or other benefit as provided by this chapter.

5. “Board of trustees” means the board created in section 97A.5 to direct the administration of the Iowa department of public safety peace officers’ retirement, accident, and disability system.

6. “Child” means only the surviving issue of a deceased active or retired member, or a child legally adopted by a deceased member prior to the member’s retirement. “Child” includes only an individual who is under the age of eighteen years, an individual who is under the age of twenty-two and is a full-time student, or an individual who is disabled under the definitions used in section 402 of the Social Security Act as amended if the disability occurred to the individual during the time the individual was under the age of eighteen years and the parent of the individual was an active member of the system.

7. “Commissioner” means the commissioner of public safety of this state.

8. “Department” means the department of public safety of this state.

9. “Earnable compensation” or “compensation earnable” shall mean the regular compensation which a member would earn during one year on the basis of the stated compensation for the member’s rank or position including compensation for longevity and the daily amount received for meals under section 80.8 and excluding any amount received for overtime compensation or other special additional compensation, other payments for meal expenses, uniform cleaning allowances, travel expenses, and uniform allowances and excluding any amount received upon termination or retirement in payment for accumulated sick leave or vacation.

10. “Medical board” shall mean the board of physicians provided for in section 97A.5.

11. “Member” or “member of system” shall mean a member of the Iowa department of public safety peace officers’ retirement, accident, and disability system as defined by section 97A.3.

12. “Membership service” shall mean service as a peace officer in the division of state patrol, the division of criminal investigation, or division of narcotics enforcement in the department of public safety and arson investigators* rendered since last becoming a member, or, where membership is regained as provided in this chapter, all of such service.

13. “Peace officer” means a member, except a non-peace officer member, of the division of state patrol, narcotics enforcement, state fire marshal,

or criminal investigation, including but not limited to a gaming enforcement officer, who has passed a satisfactory physical and mental examination and has been duly appointed as a member of the department of public safety in accordance with section 80.15.

14. “Pension reserve” shall mean the present value of all payments to be made on account of any pension, or benefit in lieu of a pension, granted under the provisions of this chapter, upon the basis of such mortality tables as shall be adopted by the board of trustees and interest computed at a rate adopted by the board upon the recommendation of the actuary.

15. “Pensions” shall mean annual payments for life derived from the appropriations provided by the state of Iowa and from contributions of the members which are deposited in the pension accumulation fund. All pensions shall be paid in equal monthly installments.

16. “Retirement allowance” shall mean the pension, or any benefits in lieu thereof, granted to a member upon retirement.

17. “Surviving spouse” shall mean the surviving spouse or former spouse of a marriage solemnized prior to retirement of a deceased member from active service. Surviving spouse shall include a former spouse only if the division of assets in the dissolution of marriage decree pursuant to section 598.17 grants the former spouse rights of a spouse under this chapter. If there is no surviving spouse of a marriage solemnized prior to retirement of a deceased member, surviving spouse includes a surviving spouse of a marriage of two years or more duration solemnized subsequent to retirement of the member.

18. “System” shall mean the Iowa department of public safety peace officers’ retirement, accident, and disability system as defined in section 97A.2.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §22, 31

*Division of state fire marshal probably intended; corrective legislation is pending

Terminology changes applied

Subsection 13 stricken and rewritten

97A.3 Membership in system — re-employment.

1. All peace officer members of the division of state patrol and the division of criminal investigation in the department of public safety, excepting the members of the clerical force, who are employed by the state of Iowa on July 4, 1949, and all persons thereafter employed as members of such divisions in the department of public safety or division of narcotics enforcement or division of state fire marshal, except the members of the clerical force, shall be members of this system, except as otherwise provided in subsection 3. Effective July 1, 1994, gaming enforcement officers employed by the division of criminal investigation for excursion boat gambling enforcement activities and fire prevention inspector peace officers employed by the

department of public safety shall be members of this system, except as otherwise provided in subsection 3 or section 97B.42B. Such members shall not be required to make contributions under any other pension or retirement system of the state of Iowa, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. Should any member in any period of five consecutive years after last becoming a member, be absent from service for more than four years, or should a member become a beneficiary or die, the person shall thereupon cease to be a member of this system.

3. *a.* As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires, “reemployed” or “re-employment” means the employment of a person in a position which would otherwise be included as a membership position under subsection 1, after the person has commenced receiving a service retirement allowance under section 97A.6.

b. If a person is reemployed, the person shall not become an active member of the system upon reemployment, and the person so reemployed and the state of Iowa shall not make contributions to the system based upon the person’s compensation for reemployment. A person who is so reemployed shall continue to receive the service retirement allowance, and the service retirement allowance shall not be recalculated based upon the person’s reemployment. Notwithstanding section 97B.1A or any other provision of law to the contrary, a person reemployed as provided in this subsection shall be exempt from chapter 97B.

4. Effective July 1, 1979, a person shall not become a member of the system unless that person has passed the physical and mental examination given under the provisions of section 80.15 and unless that person has received a diploma for satisfactory completion of a training school held pursuant to the provisions of section 80.13.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §23
Subsection 1 amended

97A.4 Service creditable.

Service for fewer than six months of a year is not creditable as service. Service of six months or more of a year is equivalent to one year of service, but in no case shall more than one year of service be creditable for all service in one calendar year, nor shall the board of trustees allow credit as service for any period of more than one month duration during which the member was absent without pay.

Any member of the system who has been employed continuously prior to the passage of this chapter in the division of state patrol or the division of criminal investigation in the department of public safety, or as a member of the state patrol, or as a peace officer or a member of the uniformed force in any department or division whose functions were transferred to, merged, or consolidated in the department of public safety at the time such department was created, shall receive credit for

such service in determining retirement and disability benefits provided for in this chapter. Arson investigators who have contributed to this system prior to July 1, 1978, shall receive credit for such service in determining retirement and disability benefits.

The board of trustees shall credit as service for a member of the system a previous period of service for which the member had withdrawn the member’s accumulated contributions, as defined in section 97A.15.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §31
Terminology changes applied

97A.6 Benefits.

1. *Service retirement benefit.* Retirement of a member on a service retirement allowance shall be made by the board of trustees as follows:

a. Any member in service may retire upon the member’s written application to the board of trustees, setting forth at what time, not less than thirty nor more than ninety days subsequent to the execution and filing therefor, the member desires to be retired, provided that the said member at the time so specified for retirement shall have attained the age of fifty-five and shall have completed twenty-two years or more of creditable service, and notwithstanding that, during such period of notification, the member may have separated from the service. However, a member may retire at fifty years of age and receive a reduced retirement allowance pursuant to subsection 2A.

b. Any member in service who has been a member of the retirement system four or more years and whose employment is terminated prior to the member’s retirement, other than by death or disability, shall upon attaining retirement age, receive a service retirement allowance of four twenty-seconds of the retirement allowance the member would receive at retirement if the member’s employment had not been terminated, and an additional one twenty-second of such retirement allowance for each additional year of service not exceeding twenty-two years of service. The amount of the retirement allowance shall be calculated in the manner provided in this paragraph using the average final compensation at the time of termination of employment.

c. Once a person commences receiving a service retirement allowance pursuant to this section, if the person is reemployed, as defined in section 97A.3, the service retirement allowance shall not be recalculated based upon the person’s reemployment.

2. *Allowance on service retirement.*

a. Upon retirement from service prior to July 1, 1990, a member shall receive a service retirement allowance which shall consist of a pension which equals fifty percent of the member’s average final compensation.

b. Upon retirement from service on or after July 1, 1990, but before July 1, 1992, a member

shall receive a service retirement allowance which shall consist of a pension which equals fifty-four percent of the member's average final compensation.

c. Commencing July 1, 1992, but before July 1, 2000, the board of trustees shall increase the percentage multiplier of the member's average final compensation by an additional two percent each July 1 until reaching sixty percent of the member's average final compensation.

d. Upon retirement from service on or after July 1, 2000, a member shall receive a service retirement allowance which shall consist of a pension which equals sixty and one-half percent of the member's average final compensation.

e. Commencing July 1, 1990, if the member has completed more than twenty-two years of creditable service, the service retirement allowance shall consist of a pension which equals the amount provided in paragraph "b", "c", or "d", plus an additional percentage as set forth below:

(1) For a member who terminates service, other than by death or disability, on or after July 1, 1990, but before July 1, 1991, and who does not withdraw the member's contributions pursuant to section 97A.16, upon the member's retirement there shall be added three-tenths percent of the member's average final compensation for each year of service over twenty-two years, excluding years of service after the member's fifty-fifth birthday. However, this subparagraph does not apply to more than eight additional years of service.

(2) For a member who terminates service, other than by death or disability, on or after July 1, 1991, but before October 16, 1992, and who does not withdraw the member's contributions pursuant to section 97A.16, upon the member's retirement there shall be added six-tenths percent of the member's average final compensation for each year of service over twenty-two years, excluding years of service after the member's fifty-fifth birthday. However, this subparagraph does not apply to more than eight additional years of service.

(3) For a member who terminates service, other than by death or disability, on or after October 16, 1992, but before July 1, 1996, and who does not withdraw the member's contributions pursuant to section 97A.16, upon the member's retirement there shall be added six-tenths percent of the member's average final compensation for each year of service over twenty-two years. However, this subparagraph does not apply to more than eight additional years of service.

(4) For a member who terminates service, other than by death or disability, on or after July 1, 1996, but before July 1, 1998, and who does not withdraw the member's contributions pursuant to section 97A.16, upon the member's retirement there shall be added one and one-half percent of the member's average final compensation for each

year of service over twenty-two years. However, this subparagraph does not apply to more than eight additional years of service.

(5) For a member who terminates service, other than by death or disability, on or after July 1, 1998, but before July 1, 2000, and who does not withdraw the member's contributions pursuant to section 97A.16, upon the member's retirement there shall be added one and one-half percent of the member's average final compensation for each year of service over twenty-two years. However, this subparagraph does not apply to more than ten additional years of service.

(6) For a member who terminates service, other than by death or disability, on or after July 1, 2000, and who does not withdraw the member's contributions pursuant to section 97A.16, upon the member's retirement there shall be added two and three-fourths percent of the member's average final compensation for each year of service over twenty-two years. However, this subparagraph does not apply to more than ten additional years of service.

2A. *Early retirement benefits.*

a. Notwithstanding the calculation of the service retirement allowance under subsection 2, beginning July 1, 1996, a member who has completed twenty-two years or more of creditable service and is at least fifty years of age, but less than fifty-five years of age, who has otherwise completed the requirements for retirement under subsection 1, may retire and receive a reduced service retirement allowance pursuant to this subsection. The service retirement allowance for a member less than fifty-five years of age shall be calculated in the manner prescribed in subsection 2, except that the percentage multiplier of the member's average final compensation used in the determination of the service retirement allowance shall be reduced by the board of trustees pursuant to paragraph "b".

b. On July 1, 1996, and on each July 1 thereafter, the board of trustees shall determine for the respective fiscal year the percent by which the percentage multiplier under subsection 2 shall be reduced for each month that a member's retirement date precedes the member's fifty-fifth birthday. The board of trustees shall make this determination based upon the most recent actuarial valuation of the system, the calculation of the actuarial cost for each month of retirement of a member prior to age fifty-five, and the premise that the provision of a service retirement allowance to a member who is less than fifty-five years of age will not result in any increase in cost to the system.

3. *Ordinary disability retirement benefit.* Upon the application of a member in service or of the commissioner of public safety, any member shall be retired by the board of trustees, not less than thirty and not more than ninety days next following the date of filing such application, on an ordinary disability retirement allowance, provided

that the medical board after a medical examination of such member shall certify that said member is mentally or physically incapacitated for further performance of duty, that such incapacity is likely to be permanent, and that such member should be retired. However, if a person's membership in the system first commenced on or after July 1, 1992, the member shall not be eligible for benefits with respect to a disability which would not exist, but for a medical condition that was known to exist on the date that membership commenced. A member who is denied a benefit under this subsection, by reason of a finding by the medical board that the member is not mentally or physically incapacitated for the further performance of duty, shall be entitled to be restored to active service in the same position held immediately prior to the application for disability benefits.

4. *Allowance on ordinary disability retirement.*

a. Upon retirement for ordinary disability prior to July 1, 1998, a member shall receive an ordinary disability retirement allowance which shall consist of a pension which shall equal fifty percent of the member's average final compensation unless either of the following conditions exist:

(1) If the member has not had five or more years of membership service, the member shall receive a disability pension equal to one-fourth of the member's average final compensation.

(2) If the member has had twenty-two or more years of membership service, the member shall receive a disability retirement allowance that is equal to the greater of the benefit that the member would receive under subsection 2 if the member were fifty-five years of age or the disability pension otherwise calculated under this subsection.

b. Upon retirement for ordinary disability on or after July 1, 1998, a member who has five or more years of membership service shall receive a disability retirement allowance in an amount equal to the greater of fifty percent of the member's average final compensation or the retirement allowance that the member would receive under subsection 2 if the member had attained fifty-five years of age. A member who has less than five years of membership service shall receive a pension equal to one-fourth of the member's average final compensation.

5. *Accidental disability benefit.*

a. Upon application of a member in service or of the commissioner of public safety, any member who has become totally and permanently incapacitated for duty as the natural and proximate result of an injury, disease, or exposure occurring or aggravated while in the actual performance of duty at some definite time and place shall be retired by the board of trustees, provided that the medical board shall certify that such member is mentally or physically incapacitated for further performance of duty, that such incapacity is likely to be permanent, and that such member should be re-

tired. However, if a person's membership in the system first commenced on or after July 1, 1992, the member shall not be eligible for benefits with respect to a disability which would not exist, but for a medical condition that was known to exist on the date that membership commenced. A member who is denied a benefit under this subsection, by reason of a finding by the medical board that the member is not mentally or physically incapacitated for the further performance of duty, shall be entitled to be restored to active service in the same position held immediately prior to the application for disability benefits.

b. Should a member in service become incapacitated for duty as a natural and proximate result of an injury, disease, or exposure incurred or aggravated while in the actual performance of duty at some definite time or place, the member shall, upon being found to be temporarily incapacitated following an examination by the board of trustees, be entitled to receive the member's fixed pay and allowances, without using the member's sick leave, until reexamined by the board and found to be fully recovered or permanently disabled. In addition, a member found to be temporarily incapacitated under this paragraph shall be credited with any sick leave used prior to the determination that the member was temporarily incapacitated under this paragraph for the period of time sick leave was used.

c. Disease under this section shall mean heart disease or any disease of the lungs or respiratory tract and shall be presumed to have been contracted while on active duty as a result of strain, exposure, or the inhalation of noxious fumes, poison, or gases. However, if a person's membership in the system first commenced on or after July 1, 1992, and the heart disease or disease of the lungs or respiratory tract would not exist, but for a medical condition that was known to exist on the date that membership commenced, the presumption established in this paragraph shall not apply.

6. *Retirement after accident.*

a. Upon retirement for accidental disability prior to July 1, 1990, a member shall receive an accidental disability retirement allowance which shall consist of a pension equal to sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the member's average final compensation.

b. Upon retirement for accidental disability on or after July 1, 1990, but before July 1, 1998, a member shall receive an accidental disability retirement allowance which shall consist of a pension equal to sixty percent of the member's average final compensation. However, if the member has had twenty-two or more years of membership service, the member shall receive a disability retirement allowance that is equal to the greater of the retirement allowance that the member would receive under subsection 2 if the member were fifty-five years of age or the disability retirement allowance calculated under this paragraph.

c. Upon retirement for accidental disability on or after July 1, 1998, a member shall receive an accidental disability retirement allowance which shall consist of a pension in an amount equal to the greater of sixty percent of the member's average final compensation or the retirement allowance that the member would receive under subsection 2 if the member had attained fifty-five years of age.

7. *Reexamination of beneficiaries retired on account of disability.* Once each year during the first five years following the retirement of a member on a disability retirement allowance, and once in every three-year period thereafter, the board of trustees may, and upon the member's application shall, require any disability beneficiary who has not yet attained age fifty-five to undergo a medical examination at a place designated by the medical board. Such examination shall be made by the medical board or in special cases, by an additional physician or physicians designated by such board. Should any disability beneficiary who has not attained the age of fifty-five refuse to submit to such medical examination, the beneficiary's allowance may be discontinued until the beneficiary's withdrawal of such refusal, and should the beneficiary's refusal continue for one year all rights in and to the beneficiary's pension may be revoked by the board of trustees.

a. Should any beneficiary for either ordinary or accidental disability, except a beneficiary who is fifty-five years of age or over and would have completed twenty-two years of service if the beneficiary had remained in active service, be engaged in a gainful occupation paying more than the difference between the member's net retirement allowance and one and one-half times the current earnable compensation of an active member at the same position on the salary scale within the member's rank as the member held at retirement, then the amount of the retirement allowance shall be reduced to an amount such that the member's net retirement allowance plus the amount earned by the member shall equal one and one-half times the amount of the current earnable compensation of an active member at the same position on the salary scale within the member's rank as the member held at retirement. Should the member's earning capacity be later changed, the amount of the retirement allowance may be further modified, provided that the new retirement allowance shall not exceed the amount of the retirement allowance originally granted adjusted by annual readjustments of pensions pursuant to subsection 14 of this section nor an amount which would cause the member's net retirement allowance, when added to the amount earned by the beneficiary, to equal one and one-half times the amount of the current earnable compensation of an active member at the same position on the salary scale within the member's rank as the member held at retirement. A beneficiary restored to active ser-

vice at a salary less than the average final compensation upon the basis of which the member was retired at age fifty-five or greater, shall not again become a member of the retirement system and shall have the member's retirement allowance suspended while in active service. If the rank or position held by the retired member is subsequently abolished, adjustments to the allowable limit on the amount of income which can be earned in a gainful occupation shall be computed in the same manner as provided in subsection 14, paragraph "c", of this section for readjustment of pensions when a rank or position has been abolished. If the salary scale associated with a member's rank at retirement is changed after the member retires, earnable compensation for purposes of this section shall be based upon the salary an active member currently would receive at the same rank and with seniority equal to that of the retired member at the time of retirement. For purposes of this paragraph, "*net retirement allowance*" means the amount determined by subtracting the amount paid during the previous calendar year by the beneficiary for health insurance or similar health care coverage for the beneficiary and the beneficiary's dependents from the amount of the member's retirement allowance paid for that year pursuant to this chapter. The beneficiary shall submit sufficient documentation to the board of trustees to permit the system to determine the member's net retirement allowance for the applicable year.

A beneficiary retired under the provisions of this paragraph in order to be eligible for continued receipt of retirement benefits shall no later than May 15 of each year submit to the board of trustees a copy of the beneficiary's state income tax return for the preceding year.

Retroactive to July 1, 1976, the limitations on pay of a member engaged in a gainful occupation who is retired under accidental disability prescribed in this paragraph shall not apply to a member who retired before July 1, 1976.

b. Should a disability beneficiary under age fifty-five be restored to active service at a compensation not less than the disability beneficiary's average final compensation, the disability beneficiary's retirement allowance shall cease, the disability beneficiary shall again become a member and shall contribute thereafter at the same rate payable by other members of comparable rank, seniority, and age, and former service on the basis of which the disability beneficiary's service was computed at the time of retirement shall be restored to full force and effect. Upon subsequent retirement the disability beneficiary shall be credited with all service as a member, and also with the period of disability retirement.

c. The commissioner of public safety may, subject to approval of the medical board, assign any former member of the division of state patrol or the division of criminal investigation or an arson

investigator* who is retired and drawing a pension for disability under the provisions of this chapter, to the performance of light duties in such division.

8. *Ordinary death benefit.*

a. Upon the receipt of proof of the death of a member in service, or a member not in service who has completed four or more years of service as provided in subsection 1, paragraph "b", there shall be paid to the person designated by the member to the board of trustees as the member's beneficiary if the member has had one or more years of membership service and no pension is payable under subsection 9, an amount equal to fifty percent of the compensation earned by the member during the year immediately preceding the member's death if the member is in service, or an amount equal to fifty percent of the compensation earned by the member during the member's last year of service if the member is not in service.

b. In lieu of the payment specified in paragraph "a", a beneficiary meeting the qualifications of paragraph "c" may elect to receive a monthly pension equal to one-twelfth of forty percent of the average final compensation of the member, but not less than an amount equal to twenty-five percent of the monthly earnable compensation paid to an active member having the rank of senior patrol officer of the state patrol if the member was in service at the time of death. For a member not in service at the time of death, the pension shall be reduced as provided in subsection 1, paragraph "b".

For a member not in service at the time of death, the pension shall be paid commencing when the member would have attained the age of fifty-five except that if there is a child of the member, the pension shall be paid commencing with the member's death until the children reach the age of eighteen, or twenty-two if applicable. The pension shall resume commencing when the member would have attained the age of fifty-five.

For a member in service at the time of death, the pension shall be paid commencing with the member's death. In addition to the pension, there shall also be paid for each child of a member, a monthly pension equal to six percent of the monthly earnable compensation payable to an active member having the rank of senior patrol officer of the state patrol.

For the purpose of this chapter, a senior patrol officer is a person who has completed ten years of service in the state patrol.

Notwithstanding section 97A.6, subsection 8, Code 1985, effective July 1, 1990, for a member's surviving spouse who, prior to July 1, 1986, elected to receive pension benefits under this paragraph, the monthly pension benefit shall be equal to the higher of one-twelfth of forty percent of the average final compensation of the member, or the amount the surviving spouse was receiving on July 1, 1990.

c. The pension under paragraph "b" may be se-

lected only by the following beneficiaries:

(1) The spouse.

(2) If there is no spouse, or if the spouse dies and there is a child of a member, then the guardian of the member's child or children, divided as the board of trustees determines, to continue as a joint and survivor pension until every child of the member dies or attains the age of eighteen, or twenty-two if applicable.

(3) If there is no surviving spouse or child, then the member's dependent father or mother, or both, as the board of trustees determines, to continue until remarriage or death.

d. If there is no nomination of beneficiary, the benefits provided in this subsection shall be paid to the member's estate.

9. *Accidental death benefit.* If, upon the receipt of evidence and proof that the death of a member in service was the natural and proximate result of an accident, disease, or exposure occurring or aggravated at some definite time and place while the member was in the actual performance of duty, the board of trustees shall decide that death was so caused in the performance of duty there shall be paid, in lieu of the ordinary death benefit provided in subsection 8 of this section, to the member's estate or to such person having an insurable interest in the member's life as the member shall have nominated by written designation duly executed and filed with the board of trustees:

a. A pension equal to one-half of the average final compensation of such member shall be paid to the surviving spouse, children or dependent parents as provided in paragraphs "c", "d", and "e" of subsection 8 of this section.

b. If there is no surviving spouse, child, or dependent parent surviving a deceased member, the death shall be treated as an ordinary death case and the benefit payable under subsection 8, paragraph "a" of this section, in lieu of the pension provided in paragraph "a" of this subsection, shall be paid to the member's estate.

c. In addition to the benefits for the surviving spouse enumerated in this subsection, there shall also be paid for each child of a member a monthly pension equal to six percent of the monthly earnable compensation payable to an active member having the rank of senior patrol officer of the state patrol.

10. *Optional allowance.* With the provision that no optional selection shall be effective in case a beneficiary dies within thirty days after retirement, in which event such a beneficiary shall be considered as an active member at the time of death, until the first payment on account of any benefit becomes normally due, any beneficiary may elect to receive the beneficiary's benefit in a retirement allowance payable throughout life, or may elect to receive the actuarial equivalent at that time of the beneficiary's retirement allowance in a lesser retirement allowance payable through-

out life with the provision that an amount in money not exceeding the amount of the beneficiary's accumulated contributions shall be immediately paid in cash to such member or some other benefit or benefits shall be paid either to the member or to such person or persons as the member shall nominate, provided such cash payment or other benefit or benefits, together with the lesser retirement allowance, shall be certified by the actuary to be of equivalent actuarial value to the member's retirement allowance and shall be approved by the board of trustees; provided, that a cash payment to such member or beneficiary at the time of retirement of an amount not exceeding fifty percent of the member's or beneficiary's accumulated contributions shall be made by the board of trustees upon said member's or beneficiary's election.

11. *Pensions offset by compensation benefits.* Any amounts which may be paid or payable by the state under the provisions of any workers' compensation or similar law to a member or to the dependents of a member on account of any disability or death, shall be offset against and payable in lieu of any benefits payable out of funds provided by the state under the provisions of this chapter on account of the same disability or death. In case the present value of the total commuted benefits under said workers' compensation or similar law is less than the pension reserve on the benefits otherwise payable from funds provided by the state under this chapter, then the present value of the commuted payments shall be deducted from the pension reserve and such benefits as may be provided by the pension reserve so reduced shall be payable under the provisions of this chapter.

12. *Pension to surviving spouse and children of deceased pensioned members.* In the event of the death of any member receiving a retirement allowance under the provisions of subsections 2, 2A, 4, or 6 of this section there shall be paid a pension:

a. To the member's surviving spouse, equal to one-half the amount received by the deceased beneficiary, but in no instance less than an amount equal to twenty-five percent of the monthly earnable compensation paid to an active member having the rank of senior patrol officer of the state patrol, and in addition a monthly pension equal to the monthly pension payable under subsection 9, paragraph "c", of this section for each child under eighteen years of age or twenty-two years of age if applicable; or

b. If the spouse dies either prior or subsequent to the death of the member, to the guardian of each surviving child, a monthly pension equal to the monthly pension payable under subsection 9, paragraph "c", of this section for the support of the child.

13. *Judicial review of action of the board of trustees.* Judicial review of any action of the board of trustees may be sought in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A. Notwithstanding the

terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A, the petition for judicial review must be filed within thirty days after the member receives written notice of the trustees' action. The board of trustees shall be represented by the attorney general. An appeal may be taken by the petitioner or the board of trustees to the supreme court of this state irrespective of the amount involved.

14. *Pensions payable.* Pensions payable under this section shall be adjusted as follows:

a. On each July 1 and January 1, the monthly pensions authorized in this section payable to retired members and to beneficiaries, except children of a deceased member, shall be adjusted as provided in this paragraph. The monthly pension of each retired member and each beneficiary shall be adjusted by adding to that monthly pension an amount equal to the amounts determined in subparagraphs (1) and (2). The adjusted monthly pension of a retired member shall not be less than the amount which was paid at the time of the member's retirement.

(1) An amount equal to the difference between the monthly earnable compensation payable to an active member of the department, of the same rank and position on the salary scale as was held by the retired or deceased member at the time of the member's retirement or death, for the month for which the last preceding adjustment was made and the monthly earnable compensation payable to an active member of the department of the same rank and position on the salary scale for the month for which the adjustment is made shall be multiplied by the following applicable percentage:

(a) Forty percent for members receiving a service retirement allowance and for beneficiaries receiving a pension under subsection 9 of this section.

(b) Forty percent for members with five or more years of membership service who are receiving an ordinary disability retirement allowance.

(c) Twenty-four percent for members with less than five years of membership service who are receiving an ordinary disability retirement allowance, and for beneficiaries receiving a pension under subsection 8 of this section.

(d) Forty percent for members receiving an accidental disability allowance.

The amount added to the monthly pension of a surviving spouse receiving a pension under subsection 12, paragraph "a", of this section shall be equal to one-half the amount that would have been added to the monthly pension of the retired member under this subparagraph.

(2) For each adjustment occurring on July 1, the following applicable amount determined as follows:

(a) Fifteen dollars where the member's retirement date was less than five years prior to the effective date of the adjustment.

(b) Twenty dollars where the member's retire-

ment date was at least five years, but less than ten years, prior to the effective date of the adjustment.

(c) Twenty-five dollars where the member's retirement date was at least ten years, but less than fifteen years, prior to the effective date of the adjustment.

(d) Thirty dollars where the member's retirement date was at least fifteen years, but less than twenty years, prior to the effective date of the adjustment.

(e) Thirty-five dollars where the member's retirement date was at least twenty years prior to the effective date of the adjustment.

As of July 1 and January 1 of each year, the monthly pension payable to each surviving child under the provisions of subsections 8, 9, and 12 of this section shall be adjusted to equal six percent of the monthly earnable compensation payable in the month for which the adjustment is made to an active member having the rank of senior patrol officer of the state patrol.

b. All monthly pensions adjusted as provided in this subsection shall be payable beginning on the first of the month in which the adjustment is made and shall continue in effect until the next following month in which an adjustment is made pursuant to this subsection at which time the monthly pensions shall again be adjusted in accordance with paragraph "a" of this subsection.

c. The adjustment of pensions required by this subsection shall recognize the retired or deceased member's position on the salary scale within the member's rank at the time of the member's retirement or death. In the event that the rank or position held by the retired or deceased member at the time of retirement or death is subsequently abolished, adjustments in the pensions of the member or of the member's spouse or children shall be computed by the board of trustees as though such rank or position had not been abolished and salary increases had been granted to such rank or position on the same basis as increases granted to other ranks and positions in the department.

d. A retired member eligible for benefits under the provisions of subsection 1 is not eligible for the

annual readjustment of pensions provided in this subsection unless the member served at least twenty-two years prior to the member's termination of employment.

15. *Remarriage of surviving spouse.* Effective July 1, 1990, for a member who died prior to July 1, 1988, if the member's surviving spouse remarried prior to July 1, 1988, the remarriage does not make the spouse ineligible under subsection 8, paragraph "c", subparagraphs (1) and (2), to receive benefits under subsections 8, 9, 12, and 14.

16. *Line of duty death benefit.*

a. If, upon the receipt of evidence and proof that the death of a member in service was the direct and proximate result of a traumatic personal injury incurred in the line of duty, the board of trustees decides that death was so caused, there shall be paid, to a person authorized to receive an accidental death benefit as provided in subsection 9, the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, which shall be payable in a lump sum.

b. A line of duty death benefit shall not be payable under this subsection if any of the following applies:

(1) The death resulted from stress, strain, occupational illness, or a chronic, progressive, or congenital illness, including, but not limited to, a disease of the heart, lungs, or respiratory system, unless a traumatic personal injury was a substantial contributing factor to the member's death.

(2) The death was caused by the intentional misconduct of the member or by the member's intent to cause the member's own death.

(3) The member was voluntarily intoxicated at the time of death.

(4) The member was performing the member's duties in a grossly negligent manner at the time of death.

(5) An individual who would otherwise be entitled to a benefit under this subsection was, through the individual's actions, a substantial contributing factor to the member's death.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §31

*Division of state fire marshal probably intended; corrective legislation is pending

Terminology changes applied

CHAPTER 97B

IOWA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM (IPERS)

97B.1A Definitions.

When used in this chapter:

1. "Abolished system" means the Iowa old-age and survivors' insurance system repealed by sections 97.50 to 97.53.

2. "Accumulated contributions" means the total obtained as of any date, by accumulating each individual contribution by the member with interest plus interest dividends as provided in sec-

tion 97B.70, for all completed calendar years and for any completed calendar year for which the interest dividend has not been declared and for completed months of partially completed calendar years, compounded as provided in section 97B.70.

2A. "Accumulated employer contributions" means an amount equal to the total obtained as of any date, by accumulating each individual contribution by the employer for the member with in-

terest plus interest dividends as provided in section 97B.70, for all completed calendar years and for any completed calendar year for which the interest dividend has not been declared and for completed months of partially completed calendar years, compounded as provided in section 97B.70.

3. “*Active member*” during a calendar year means a member who made contributions to the retirement system at any time during the calendar year and who:

a. Had not received or applied for a refund of the member’s accumulated contributions for withdrawal or death, and

b. Had not commenced receiving a retirement allowance.

4. “*Actuarial equivalent*” means a benefit of equal value when computed upon the basis of such actuarial tables as are adopted by the system.

5. “*Beneficiary*” means the person or persons who are entitled to receive any benefits payable under this chapter at the death of a member, if the person or persons have been designated on a form provided by the system and filed with the system. If no such designation is in effect at the time of death of the member or if no person so designated is living at that time, then the beneficiary is the estate of the member.

6. “*Bona fide retirement*” means a retirement by a vested member which meets the requirements of section 97B.52A and in which the member is eligible to receive benefits under this chapter.

7. “*Contributions*” means the payments to the fund required herein, by the employer and by the members, to provide the benefits of the retirement system.

8. “*Employee*” means an individual who is employed as defined in this chapter for whom coverage under this chapter is mandatory.

a. “*Employee*” shall also include any of the following individuals who do not elect out of coverage under this chapter pursuant to section 97B.42A:

(1) Elective officials in positions for which the compensation is on a fee basis, elective officials of school districts, elective officials of townships, and elective officials of other political subdivisions who are in part-time positions. An elective official covered under this section may terminate membership under this chapter by informing the system in writing of the expiration of the member’s term of office or by informing the system of the member’s intent to terminate membership for employment as an elective official and establishing that the member has a bona fide termination of employment from all employment covered under this chapter other than as an elective official and that the member has filed a completed application for benefits form with the system. A county attorney is an employee for purposes of this chapter whether that county attorney is employed on a full-time or part-time basis.

(2) Members of the general assembly of Iowa

and temporary employees of the general assembly of Iowa. A member of the general assembly covered under this chapter may terminate membership under this chapter by informing the system in writing of the member’s intent to terminate membership.

Temporary employees of the general assembly covered under this chapter may terminate membership by sending written notification to the system of their separation from service.

(3) Nonvested employees of drainage and levee districts.

(4) Employees of a community action program determined to be an instrumentality of the state or a political subdivision.

(5) Magistrates.

(6) Members of the ministry, rabbinate, or other religious order who have taken the vow of poverty.

(7) Persons employed as city managers, or as city administrators performing the duties of city managers, under a form of city government listed in chapter 372 or chapter 420.

(8) Members of the state transportation commission, the board of parole, and the state health facilities council.

(9) Employees appointed by the state board of regents who do not elect coverage in a retirement system qualified by the state board of regents that meets the criteria of section 97B.2.

(10) Persons employed by the board of trustees for the statewide fire and police retirement system established in section 411.36.

(11) Persons employed by a municipal water utility or waterworks that has established a pension and annuity retirement system for its employees pursuant to chapter 412.

b. “*Employee*” does not mean the following individuals:

(1) Individuals who are enrolled as students and whose primary occupations are as students who are incidentally employed by employers.

(2) Graduate medical students while serving as interns or resident doctors in training at any hospital, or county medical examiners and deputy county medical examiners under chapter 331, division V, part 8, who are not full-time county employees.

(3) Employees hired for temporary employment of less than six consecutive months or one thousand forty hours in a calendar year. An employee who works for an employer for six or more consecutive months or who works for an employer for more than one thousand forty hours in a calendar year is not a temporary employee under this subparagraph. Adjunct instructors are temporary employees for the purposes of this chapter. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires, “*adjunct instructors*” means instructors employed by a community college or a university governed by the state board of regents without a continuing contract, whose teaching load does not

exceed one-half time for two full semesters or three full quarters per calendar year.

(4) Foreign exchange teachers and visitors including alien scholars, trainees, professors, teachers, research assistants, and specialists in their field of specialized knowledge or skill.

(5) Employees of the Iowa dairy industry commission established under chapter 179, the Iowa beef cattle producers association established under chapter 181, the Iowa pork producers council established under chapter 183A, the Iowa turkey marketing council established under chapter 184A, the Iowa soybean association as provided in chapter 185, the Iowa corn promotion board established under chapter 185C, and the Iowa egg council established under chapter 184.

(6) Judicial hospitalization referees appointed under section 229.21.

(7) Employees of an area agency on aging, if as of July 1, 1994, the agency provides for participation by all of its employees in an alternative qualified plan pursuant to the requirements of the federal Internal Revenue Code.

(8) Persons employed through any program described in section 84A.7 and provided by the Iowa conservation corps.

(9) Persons employed by the Iowa student loan liquidity corporation.

9. “*Employer*” means the state of Iowa, the counties, municipalities, agencies, public school districts, all political subdivisions, and all of their departments and instrumentalities, including area agencies on aging, other than those employing persons as specified in subsection 8, paragraph “b”, subparagraph (7), and joint planning commissions created under chapter 28E or 28I.

If an interstate agency is established under chapter 28E and similar enabling legislation in an adjoining state, and an employer had made contributions to the retirement system for employees performing functions which are transferred to the interstate agency, the employees of the interstate agency who perform those functions shall be considered to be employees of the employer for the sole purpose of membership in the retirement system, although the employer contributions for those employees are made by the interstate agency.

10. “*Employment for any calendar quarter*” means any service performed under an employer-employee relationship under this chapter for which wages are reported in the calendar quarter. For the purposes of this chapter, elected officials are deemed to be in employment for all quarters of the elected officials’ respective terms of office, even if the elected officials have selected a method of payment of wages which results in the elected officials not being credited with wages every quarter of a year.

11. “*First month of entitlement*” means the first month for which a member is qualified to receive retirement benefits under this chapter. Ef-

fective January 1, 1995, a member who meets all of the following requirements is qualified to receive retirement benefits under this chapter:

a. Has attained the minimum age for receipt of a retirement allowance under this chapter.

b. If the member has not attained seventy years of age, has terminated all employment covered under this chapter or formerly covered under this chapter pursuant to section 97B.42 in the month prior to the member’s first month of entitlement.

c. Has filed a completed application for benefits with the system setting forth the member’s intended first month of entitlement.

d. Has survived into the month for which the member’s first retirement allowance is payable by the retirement system.

12. “*Inactive member*” with respect to future service means a member who at the end of a year had not made any contributions during the current year and who has not received a refund of the member’s accumulated contributions.

13. “*Internal Revenue Code*” means the Internal Revenue Code as defined in section 422.3.

14. “*Member*” means an employee or a former employee who maintains the employee’s or former employee’s accumulated contributions in the retirement system. The former employee is not a member if the former employee has received a refund of the former employee’s accumulated contributions.

14A. “*Member account*” means the account established for each member and includes the member’s accumulated contributions and the member’s share of the accumulated employer contributions as provided in section 97B.53. “*Member account*” does not mean the supplemental account for active members.

15. “*Membership service*” means service rendered by a member after July 4, 1953. Years of membership service shall be counted to the complete quarter calendar year. However, membership service for a calendar year shall not include more than four quarters. In determining a member’s period of membership service, the system shall combine all periods of service for which the member has made contributions.

16. “*Prior service*” means any service by an employee rendered at any time prior to July 4, 1953.

17. “*Regular service*” means service for an employer other than special service.

18. “*Retired member*” means a member who has applied for the member’s retirement allowance and has survived into at least the first day of the member’s first month of entitlement.

19. “*Retirement*” means that period of time beginning when a member who has filed an approved application for a retirement allowance has survived into at least the first day of the member’s first month of entitlement and ending when the member dies.

19A. “*Retirement system*” means the retirement plan as contained in this chapter or as duly amended.

20. “*Service*” means service under this chapter by an employee, except an elected official, for which the employee is paid covered wages. Service shall also mean the following:

a. Service in the armed forces of the United States, if the employee was employed by a covered employer immediately prior to entry into the armed forces, and if the employee was released from service and returns to covered employment with an employer within twelve months of the date on which the employee has the right of release from service or within a longer period as required by the applicable laws of the United States.

b. Leave of absence authorized by the employer prior to July 1, 1998, for a period not exceeding twelve months and ending no later than July 1, 1999.

c. A leave of absence authorized pursuant to the requirements of the federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, or other similar leave authorized by the employer for a period not to exceed twelve weeks in any calendar year.

d. Temporary or seasonal interruptions in service for employees of a school corporation or educational institution when the temporary suspension of service does not terminate the period of employment of the employee and the employee returns to service at a school corporation or educational institution upon the end of the temporary or seasonal interruption.

However, effective July 1, 2004, “*service*” does not mean service for which an employee receives remuneration from an employer for temporary employment during any quarter in which the employee is on an otherwise unpaid leave of absence that is not authorized under the federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 or other similar leave. Remuneration paid by the employer for the temporary employment shall not be treated by the system as covered wages.

e. Employment with an employer prior to January 1, 1946, if the member is not receiving a retirement allowance based upon that employment.

21. “*Service*” for an elected official means the period of membership service for which contributions are made beginning on the date an elected official assumes office and ending on the expiration date of the last term the elected official serves, excluding all the intervening periods during which the elected official is not an elected official.

22. “*Special service*” means service for an employer while employed in a protection occupation as provided in section 97B.49B, and as a county sheriff or deputy sheriff as provided in section 97B.49C.

22A. “*Supplemental account for active members*” or “*supplemental account*” means the account established for each active member under section 97B.49H.

23. Reserved.

24. a. “*Three-year average covered wage*” means, for a member who retires prior to July 1, 2008, a member’s covered wages averaged for the highest three years of the member’s service, except as otherwise provided in this subsection. The highest three years of a member’s covered wages shall be determined using calendar years. However, if a member’s final quarter of a year of employment does not occur at the end of a calendar year, the system may determine the wages for the third year by computing the average quarter of all quarters from the member’s highest calendar year of covered wages not being used in the selection of the two highest years and using the computed average quarter for each quarter in the third year in which no wages have been reported in combination with the final quarter or quarters of the member’s service to create a full year. However, the system shall not use the member’s final quarter of wages if using that quarter would reduce the member’s three-year average covered wage. If the three-year average covered wage of a member exceeds the highest maximum covered wages in effect for a calendar year during the member’s period of service, the three-year average covered wage of the member shall be reduced to the highest maximum covered wages in effect during the member’s period of service. Notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph to the contrary, a member’s wages for the third year as computed by this paragraph shall not exceed, by more than three percent, the member’s highest actual calendar year of covered wages for a member whose first month of entitlement is January 1999 or later.

b. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this subsection to the contrary, the three-year average covered wage shall be computed as follows for the following members:

(1) For a member who retires during the calendar year beginning January 1, 1997, and whose three-year average covered wage at the time of retirement exceeds forty-eight thousand dollars, the member’s covered wages averaged for the highest four years of the member’s service or forty-eight thousand dollars, whichever is greater.

(2) For a member who retires during the calendar year beginning January 1, 1998, and whose three-year average covered wage at the time of retirement exceeds fifty-two thousand dollars, the member’s covered wages averaged for the highest five years of the member’s service or fifty-two thousand dollars, whichever is greater.

(3) For a member who retires during the calendar year beginning January 1, 1999, and whose three-year average covered wage at the time of retirement exceeds fifty-five thousand dollars, the member’s covered wages averaged for the highest six years of the member’s service or fifty-five thousand dollars, whichever is greater.

(4) For a member who retires on or after January 1, 2000, but before January 1, 2001, and whose

three-year average covered wage at the time of retirement exceeds sixty-five thousand dollars, the member's covered wages averaged for the highest six years of the member's service or sixty-five thousand dollars, whichever is greater.

(5) For a member who retires on or after January 1, 2001, but before January 1, 2002, and whose three-year average covered wage at the time of retirement exceeds seventy-five thousand dollars, the member's covered wages averaged for the highest six years of the member's service or seventy-five thousand dollars, whichever is greater.

For purposes of this paragraph, the highest years of the member's service shall be determined using calendar years and may be determined using one computed year calculated in the manner and subject to the restrictions provided in paragraph "a".

c. "Three-year average covered wage" means, for a member who retires on or after July 1, 2008, the greater of the member's covered wages averaged for a member's highest twelve consecutive quarters of service or the member's covered wages averaged for a member's highest three calendar years of service. The system shall adopt rules to implement this paragraph in accordance with the requirements of this chapter and the federal Internal Revenue Code.

25. a. "Vested member" means a member who has attained through age or sufficient years of service eligibility to receive monthly retirement benefits upon the member's retirement. A vested member must meet one of the following requirements:

(1) Prior to July 1, 1965, had attained the age of forty-eight and completed at least eight years of service.

(2) Between July 1, 1965, and June 30, 1973, had completed at least eight years of service.

(3) On or after July 1, 1973, has completed at least four years of service.

(4) Has attained the age of fifty-five. However, an inactive member who has not attained sufficient years of service eligibility to become vested and who has not attained the age of fifty-five as of July 1, 2005, shall not become vested upon the attainment of the age of fifty-five while an inactive member.

(5) On or after July 1, 1988, an inactive member who had accumulated, as of the date of the member's last termination of employment, years of membership service equal to or exceeding the years of membership service specified in this subsection for qualifying as a vested member on that date of termination.

b. "Active vested member" means an active member who has attained sufficient membership service to achieve vested status.

c. "Inactive vested member" means an inactive member who was a vested member at the time of termination of employment.

26. a. (1) "Wages" means all remuneration for

employment, including, but not limited to, any of the following:

(a) The cash value of wage equivalents not necessitated by the convenience of the employer. The fair market value of such wage equivalents shall be reported to the system by the employer.

(b) The remuneration paid to an employee before employee-paid contributions are made to plans qualified under sections 125, 129, 401, 403, 408, and 457 of the Internal Revenue Code. In addition, "wages" includes amounts that can be received in cash in lieu of employer-paid contributions to such plans, if the election is uniformly available and is not limited to highly compensated employees, as defined in section 414(q) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(c) For an elected official, other than a member of the general assembly, the total compensation received by the elected official, whether paid in the form of per diem or annual salary, exclusive of expense and travel allowances.

(d) For a member of the general assembly, the total compensation received by a member of the general assembly, whether paid in the form of per diem or annual salary, exclusive of expense and travel allowances paid to a member of the general assembly except as otherwise provided in this subparagraph subdivision. Wages includes per diem payments paid to members of the general assembly during interim periods between sessions of the general assembly. Wages also includes daily allowances to members of the general assembly for nontravel expenses of office during a session of the general assembly, but does not include the portion of the daily allowance which exceeds the maximum established by law for members from Polk county.

(e) Payments for compensatory time earned that are received in lieu of taking regular work hours off and when paid as a lump sum. However, "wages" does not include payments made in a lump sum for compensatory time earned in excess of two hundred forty hours per year.

(f) Employee contributions required under section 97B.11 and picked up by the employer under section 97B.11A.

(2) "Wages" does not include any of the following:

(a) The cash value of wage equivalents necessitated by the convenience of the employer.

(b) Payments made for accrued sick leave or accrued vacation leave that are not being used to replace regular work hours, whether paid in a lump sum or in installments.

(c) Payments made as an incentive for early retirement or as payment made upon dismissal or severance from employment, or a special bonus payment intended as an early retirement incentive, whether paid in a lump sum or in installments.

(d) Employer-paid contributions that cannot

be received by the employee in cash and that are made to, and any distributions from, plans, programs, or arrangements qualified under section 117, 120, 125, 129, 401, 403, 408, or 457 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(e) Employer-paid contributions for coverage under, or distributions from, an accident, health, or life insurance plan, program, or arrangement.

(f) Workers' compensation and unemployment compensation payments.

(g) Disability payments.

(h) Reimbursements of employee business expenses except for those expenses included as wages for a member of the general assembly.

(i) Payments for allowances made to an employee that are not included in an employee's federal taxable income except for those allowances included as wages for a member of the general assembly.

(j) Payments of damages, attorney fees, interest, and penalties made to satisfy a grievance, wage claim, or employment dispute.

(k) Payments for services as an independent contractor.

(l) Payments made by an entity that is not an employer under this chapter.

(m) Payments made in lieu of any employer-paid group insurance coverage.

b. "Covered wages" means wages of a member during the periods of membership service as follows:

(1) For the period from July 4, 1953, through December 31, 1953, and each calendar year from January 1, 1954, through December 31, 1963, wages not in excess of four thousand dollars.

(2) For each calendar year from January 1, 1964, through December 31, 1967, wages not in excess of four thousand eight hundred dollars.

(3) For each calendar year from January 1, 1968, through December 31, 1970, wages not in excess of seven thousand dollars, for each calendar year from January 1, 1971, through December 31, 1972, wages not in excess of seven thousand eight hundred dollars, and for each calendar year from January 1, 1973, through December 31, 1975, wages not in excess of ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

(4) For each calendar year from January 1, 1976, through December 31, 1983, wages not in excess of twenty thousand dollars.

(5) For each calendar year from January 1, 1984, through December 31, 1985, wages not in excess of twenty-one thousand dollars per year.

(6) For the calendar year from January 1, 1986, through December 31, 1986, wages not in excess of twenty-two thousand dollars.

(7) For the calendar year from January 1, 1987, through December 31, 1987, wages not in excess of twenty-three thousand dollars.

(8) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 1988, and ending December 31, 1988, wages not in

excess of twenty-four thousand dollars.

(9) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 1989, and ending December 31, 1989, wages not in excess of twenty-six thousand dollars.

(10) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 1990, and ending December 31, 1990, wages not in excess of twenty-eight thousand dollars.

(11) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 1991, wages not in excess of thirty-one thousand dollars.

(12) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 1992, wages not in excess of thirty-four thousand dollars.

(13) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 1993, wages not in excess of thirty-five thousand dollars.

(14) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 1994, wages not in excess of thirty-eight thousand dollars.

(15) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 1995, wages not in excess of forty-one thousand dollars.

(16) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 1996, wages not in excess of forty-four thousand dollars.

(17) Commencing with the calendar year beginning January 1, 1997, and for each subsequent calendar year, wages not in excess of the amount permitted for that year under section 401(a)(17) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter providing for the payment of the benefits provided in section 97B.49B, 97B.49C, 97B.49D, or 97B.49G, the system shall establish the covered wages limitation which applies to members covered under section 97B.49B, 97B.49C, 97B.49D, or 97B.49G, at the same level as is established under this subparagraph for other members of the retirement system.

Effective July 1, 1992, "covered wages" does not include wages to a member on or after the effective date of the member's retirement, except as otherwise permitted by the system's administrative rules, unless the member is reemployed, as provided under section 97B.48A.

If a member is employed by more than one employer during a calendar year, the total amount of wages paid to the member by the several employers shall be included in determining the limitation on covered wages as provided in this lettered paragraph. If the amount of wages paid to a member by the member's several employers during a calendar year exceeds the covered wage limit, the amount of such excess shall not be subject to the contributions required by section 97B.11.

27. "Years of prior service" means the total of all periods of prior service of a member. In computing credit for prior service, service of less than a full quarter shall be rounded up to a full quarter. Where a member had prior service as a teacher, a full year of service shall be granted that member

if the member had three quarters of service and a contract for employment for the following school year.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §22; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §112

For additional definitions, see §97B.1

Inclusion in definition of wages of certain allowable employer-paid contributions paid by eligible employers to eligible employees; 2000 Acts, ch 1171, §26

2002 amendment to subsection 8, paragraph b, subparagraph (2) takes effect April 26, 2002, and applies retroactively on and after January 1, 1995; 2002 Acts, ch 1135, §38

Subsection 8, paragraph b, subparagraph (5) amended
Subsection 11, paragraph b amended

97B.42B Transfer to chapter 97A — options for certain public safety employees.

1. Commencing July 1, 1994, a person who is newly hired in the following positions in the department of public safety shall be a member of the Iowa department of public safety peace officers' retirement, accident, and disability system established in chapter 97A:

a. Gaming enforcement officers employed by the division of criminal investigation for excursion boat gambling enforcement activities.

b. Fire prevention inspector peace officers.

2. Commencing July 1, 1994, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a member who is employed in a position specified in subsection 1 prior to July 1, 1994, may elect coverage under the Iowa department of public safety peace officers' retirement, accident, and disability system established in chapter 97A, in lieu of continuing contributions to the Iowa public employees' retirement system, or may remain a member of the Iowa public employees' retirement system. A member who is employed in a position specified in subsection 1 prior to July 1, 1994, must file an election for coverage under the Iowa department of public safety peace officers' retirement, accident, and disability system with the board of trustees established in section 97A.5 on or before July 1, 1995, or the employee shall remain a member under this chapter and shall not be eligible to elect to participate in the system established pursuant to chapter 97A at a later date pursuant to this section. The board of trustees established in section 97A.5 shall notify the system of elections received pursuant to this section, and the board of trustees and the system shall cooperate to facilitate the implementation of this section. Coverage under chapter 97A shall commence, and coverage as an active member under this chapter shall cease, when the election has been approved by the board of trustees established in section 97A.5.

3. If an employee elects coverage under chapter 97A as provided in subsection 2 and the election is approved by the board of trustees established in section 97A.5, membership in the Iowa public employees' retirement system shall cease, and the employee shall be transferred to membership in the Iowa department of public safety peace officers' retirement, accident, and disability system. The system shall transfer the accumulated

contributions of these employees to the treasurer of state for deposit in the pension accumulation fund established in section 97A.8. However, employer contributions which were made with respect to the employees while the employees were members of the Iowa public employees' retirement system shall remain in the fund established in section 97B.7, and any costs pertaining to the payment of employer contributions to the system established in chapter 97A with respect to the period of time during which the employees were members of the Iowa public employees' retirement system, or any other costs related to the transfer, shall be borne by the system established in chapter 97A, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary.

4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, if the board of trustees established in section 97A.5 approves an election pursuant to subsection 2, the employees transferred from coverage under this chapter to coverage under the system established in chapter 97A shall receive credit for years of service under chapter 97A for those years of service during which the employees were members of the Iowa public employees' retirement system and employed in positions specified in subsection 1. In addition, notwithstanding the limitation on covered wages provided in section 97B.1A, subsection 26, compensation which was paid to an employee in a position specified in subsection 1 while the employee was a member pursuant to this chapter shall be included in determining the average final compensation of the employee pursuant to chapter 97A, if applicable. Employees whose membership is transferred pursuant to this section and the employer, the department of public safety, shall not be required to pay the difference in the employee and employer contributions in effect for the period of time in which the employees were members pursuant to this chapter, as compared to the employee and employer contributions then in effect for members of the system established in chapter 97A.

5. It is the intent of the general assembly that in administering the provisions of this section, the board of trustees established in section 97A.5 and the system shall interpret this section in a manner which provides that the employees whose membership is transferred shall not lose benefits which would have otherwise accrued had the employees been members of the system established in chapter 97A during the period of time in which the employees were actually members of the Iowa public employees' retirement system.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §24

Subsection 1, paragraph c stricken

97B.49C Sheriffs and deputy sheriffs.

1. *Definitions.* For purposes of this section:

a. "Applicable percentage" means the greater of the following percentages:

(1) Sixty percent.

(2) For each active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 1996, and before July 1, 1998, sixty percent plus, if applicable, an additional one-fourth of one percentage point for each additional calendar quarter of eligible service beyond twenty-two years of service, not to exceed a total of five additional percentage points.

(3) For each active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 1998, sixty percent plus, if applicable, an additional three-eighths of one percentage point for each additional calendar quarter of eligible service beyond twenty-two years of service, not to exceed a total of twelve additional percentage points.

b. “Deputy sheriff” means a deputy sheriff appointed pursuant to section 341.1 prior to July 1, 1981, or section 331.903 on or after July 1, 1981.

c. “Eligible service” means membership and prior service as a sheriff or deputy sheriff under this section. In addition, eligible service includes membership and prior service as a marshal in a city not covered under chapter 400 or a fire fighter or police officer of a city not participating in the retirement systems established in chapter 410 or 411, and as an airport fire fighter prior to July 1, 1994.

d. “Fraction of years of service” means a number, not to exceed one, equal to the sum of the years of eligible service under this section divided by twenty-two years.

e. “Sheriff” means a county sheriff as defined in section 39.17.

2. *Calculation of monthly allowance.*

a. Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter, a member who retires from employment as a sheriff, deputy sheriff, or airport fire fighter on or after July 1, 1994, and before July 1, 2004, and at the time of retirement is at least fifty-five years of age may elect to receive, in lieu of the receipt of any benefits as calculated pursuant to section 97B.49A or 97B.49D, a monthly retirement allowance equal to one-twelfth of an amount equal to the applicable percentage of the three-year average covered wage as a member who has been employed in eligible service multiplied by a fraction of years of service, with benefits payable during the member’s lifetime.

b. Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter, a member who retires from employment as a sheriff or deputy sheriff on or after July 1, 2004, and at the time of retirement is either at least fifty-five years of age or is at least the applicable early retirement age with at least twenty-two years of eligible service may elect to receive, in lieu of the receipt of any benefits as calculated pursuant to section 97B.49A or 97B.49D, a monthly retirement allowance equal to one-twelfth of an amount equal to the applicable percentage of the three-year average covered wage as a member who has been employed in eligible service multiplied by a fraction of years of service, with benefits payable during the member’s lifetime.

c. For purposes of this subsection, “*applicable early retirement age*” means the following:

(1) For each active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 2004, and before July 1, 2005, fifty-four years of age.

(2) For each active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 2005, and before July 1, 2006, fifty-three years of age.

(3) For each active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 2006, and before July 1, 2007, fifty-two years of age.

(4) For each active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 2007, and before July 1, 2008, fifty-one years of age.

(5) For each active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 2008, fifty years of age.

3. *Additional contributions.*

a. Annually, the system shall actuarially determine the cost of the benefits provided for members covered under this section as a percentage of the covered wages of the employees covered by this section. Fifty percent of the cost shall be paid by the employers of employees covered under this section and fifty percent of the cost shall be paid by the employees. The employer and employee contributions required under this paragraph are in lieu of the contributions paid under sections 97B.11 and 97B.11A.

b. Annually, during each fiscal year commencing with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1988, each county shall pay to the system the amount necessary to pay the employer share of the cost of the benefits provided to sheriffs and deputy sheriffs.

4. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, the three-year average covered wage for a member retiring under this section whose years of eligible service equals or exceeds twenty-two years of eligible service for that member shall be determined by calculating the member’s eligible combined wage for each quarter year of eligible service. For purposes of this subsection, “*eligible combined wage*” means the wages earned by the member for each quarter year period from eligible service and from covered employment that is not eligible service if at least seventy-five percent of the wages earned was from eligible service.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §29
Subsection 1, paragraph c amended

97B.52A Eligibility for benefits — bona fide retirement.

1. A member has a bona fide retirement when the member terminates all employment covered under the chapter or formerly covered under the chapter pursuant to section 97B.42, files a completed application for benefits form with the system, survives into the month for which benefits are first payable, and meets the following applicability requirement:

a. For a member whose first month of entitlement is prior to July 1, 1998, the member does not

return to covered employment until the member has qualified for no fewer than four calendar months of retirement benefits.

b. For a member whose first month of entitlement is July 1998 or later, but before July 2000, the member does not return to any employment with a covered employer until the member has qualified for no fewer than four calendar months of retirement benefits.

c. For a member whose first month of entitlement is July 2000 or later, the member does not return to any employment with a covered employer until the member has qualified for at least one calendar month of retirement benefits, and the member does not return to covered employment until the member has qualified for no fewer than four calendar months of retirement benefits. For purposes of this paragraph, effective July 1, 2000, any employment with a covered employer does not include employment as an elective official or member of the general assembly if the member is not covered under this chapter for that employment. For purposes of determining a bona fide retirement under this paragraph and for a member whose first month of entitlement is July 2004 or later, but before July 2006, covered employment does not include employment as a licensed health care professional by a public hospital as defined in section 249J.3, with the exception of public hospitals governed pursuant to chapter 226.

2. A member may commence receiving retirement benefits under this chapter upon satisfying eligibility requirements. However, a retired member who commences receiving a retirement allow-

ance but fails to meet the applicable requirements of subsection 1 does not have a bona fide retirement and any retirement allowance received by such a member must be returned to the system together with interest earned on the retirement allowance calculated at a rate determined by the system. Until the member has repaid the retirement allowance and interest, the system may withhold any future retirement allowance for which the member may qualify.

3. A member whose first month of entitlement is before July 1998 and who terminates covered employment but maintains an employment relationship with an employer that made contributions to the retirement system on the member's behalf does not have a bona fide retirement until all employment, including employment which is not covered by this chapter, with such employer is terminated for at least thirty days. In order to receive retirement benefits, the member must file a completed application for benefits form with the system before returning to any employment with the same employer.

4. The requirements of this section shall apply to a lump sum payment as provided by section 97B.48, subsection 1, and the payment of contributions as provided in section 97B.48A, subsection 4.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §29, 66
Iowa public employees' retirement system and Iowa hospital association shall each report to the general assembly by December 1, 2006, regarding the costs and effectiveness of 2004 amendment to subsection 1, paragraph c, providing that covered employment does not include employment as a licensed health care professional by certain public hospitals for purposes of establishing a bona fide retirement; 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §62
Subsection 1, paragraph c amended

CHAPTER 97C

FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY ENABLING ACT

97C.2 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter:

1. The term "employee" includes elective and appointive officials of the state or any political subdivision thereof, except elective officials in positions, the compensation for which is on a fee basis, elective officials of school districts, elective officials of townships, and elective officials of other political subdivisions who are in part-time positions. However, a member of a county board of supervisors or a county attorney shall not be deemed to be an elective official in a part-time position, but every member of a county board of supervisors and every county attorney shall be deemed to be an employee under this chapter and is eligible to receive the benefits provided by this chapter to which the member may be entitled as an employee.

2. The term "employer" means the state of Iowa and all of its political subdivisions which em-

ploy persons eligible to coverage under an agreement entered into by this state and the federal security administrator under the provisions of the Social Security Act, Title II, of the Congress of the United States as amended.

3. The term "employment" means any service performed by an employee in the employ of the state, or any political subdivision thereof, for such employer, except (1) service which in the absence of an agreement entered into under this chapter would constitute "employment" as defined in the Social Security Act; or (2) service which under the Social Security Act may not be included in an agreement between the state and the federal security administrator entered into under this chapter.

4. The term "federal Insurance Contributions Act" means subchapter "A" of chapter nine of the federal Internal Revenue Code as such code has been and may from time to time be amended.

5. The term “*federal security administrator*” means the administrator of the federal security agency (or the administrator’s successor in function), and includes any individual to whom the federal security administrator has delegated any of the administrator’s functions under the Social Security Act, Title II, with respect to coverage under such Act of employees of states and their political subdivisions.

6. The term “*political subdivision*” includes an instrumentality (a) of the state of Iowa, (b) of one or more of its political subdivisions or (c) of the state and one or more of its political subdivisions, but only if such instrumentality is a juristic entity which is legally separate and distinct from the state or subdivision and only if its employees are not by virtue of their relation to such juristic entity employees of the state or subdivisions.

7. The term “*Social Security Act*” means the Act of Congress approved August 14, 1935, Chap-

ter 531, 49 Stat. 620, officially cited as the “Social Security Act,” Title II, (including regulations and requirements issued pursuant thereto) as such Act has been and may from time to time be amended.

8. The term “*state agency*” means the Iowa public employees’ retirement system created in section 97B.1.

9. The term “*wages*” means all remuneration for employment as defined herein, including the cash value of all remuneration paid in any medium other than cash, except that such term shall not include that part of such remuneration which, even if it were for “*employment*” within the meaning of the federal Insurance Contribution Act, would not constitute “*wages*” within the meaning of that Act.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §23
Subsection 4 amended

CHAPTER 99B

GAMES OF SKILL OR CHANCE, AND RAFFLES

99B.5 Raffles conducted at a fair.

1. Raffles lawfully may be conducted at a fair, but only if all of the following are complied with:

a. The raffle is conducted by the sponsor of the fair or a qualified organization licensed under section 99B.7 that has received permission from the sponsor of the fair to conduct the raffle.

b. The sponsor of the fair or the qualified organization has submitted a license application and a fee of thirty dollars for each raffle, has been issued a license, and prominently displays the license at the drawing area of the raffle.

c. The raffle is posted.

d. Except with respect to an annual raffle as provided in paragraph “g”, the cost of each chance in or ticket to the raffle does not exceed one dollar.

e. Except with respect to an annual raffle as provided in paragraph “g”, and subsection 3, cash prizes are not awarded and merchandise prizes are not repurchased.

f. The raffle is not operated on a pyramid or build-up basis.

g. The actual retail value of any prize does not exceed one thousand dollars. If a prize consists of more than one item, unit, or part, the aggregate retail value of all items, units, or parts shall not exceed one thousand dollars. However, either a fair sponsor or a qualified organization, but not both, may hold one raffle per calendar year at which prizes having a combined value of more than one thousand dollars may be offered. If the prize for the annual raffle is cash, the total cash amount awarded shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars. If the prize is merchandise, its value shall

be determined by the purchase price paid by the fair sponsor or qualified organization.

h. The raffle is conducted in a fair and honest manner.

2. It is lawful for an individual other than a person conducting the raffle to participate in a raffle conducted at a fair, whether or not conducted in compliance with subsection 1.

3. A licensee under this section may hold one real property raffle per calendar year in lieu of the annual raffle authorized in subsection 1, paragraph “g”, at which the value of the real property may exceed one thousand dollars or an annual raffle of cash as authorized in subsection 1, paragraph “g”, if the total cash amount awarded is one hundred thousand dollars or more, if all of the following applicable requirements are met:

a. The licensee has submitted the special real property or cash raffle license application and a fee of one hundred dollars to the department, has been issued a license, and prominently displays the license at the drawing area of the raffle.

b. The real property was acquired by gift or donation or has been owned by the licensee for a period of at least five years.

c. All other requirements of this section and section 99B.2 are met, except that the cost to participate in the raffle may exceed one dollar for each participant.

d. Receipts from the raffle are kept in a separate financial account.

e. A cumulative report for the raffle on a form determined by the department and one percent of the gross receipts are submitted to the depart-

ment within sixty days of the raffle drawing. The one percent of the gross receipts shall be retained by the department to pay for the cost of the special audit.

4. For each real property or cash raffle license issued pursuant to subsection 3, the department shall conduct a special audit of the raffle to verify compliance with the appropriate requirements of this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 106, §1 – 4
 Subsection 1, paragraphs e and g amended
 Subsection 3, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
 Subsection 3, paragraph a amended
 Subsection 4 amended

99B.7 Games conducted by qualified organizations — penalties.

1. Except as otherwise provided in section 99B.8, games of skill, games of chance and raffles lawfully may be conducted at a specified location meeting the requirements of subsection 2 of this section, but only if all of the following are complied with:

a. The person conducting the game or raffle has been issued a license pursuant to subsection 3 of this section and prominently displays that license in the playing area of the games.

b. No person receives or has any fixed or contingent right to receive, directly or indirectly, any profit, remuneration, or compensation from or related to a game of skill, game of chance, or raffle, except any amount which the person may win as a participant on the same basis as the other participants. A person conducting a game or raffle shall not be a participant in the game or raffle.

c. Cash or merchandise prizes may be awarded in the game of bingo and, except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, shall not exceed one hundred dollars. Merchandise prizes may be awarded in the game of bingo, but the actual retail value of the prize, or if the prize consists of more than one item, unit or part, the aggregate retail value of all items, units or parts, shall not exceed the maximum provided by this paragraph. Bingo games allowing for a trade-in of a bingo card during a bingo game for not more than fifty cents a trade-in may be conducted. A jackpot bingo game may be conducted twice during any twenty-four-hour period in which the prize may begin at not more than three hundred dollars in cash or actual retail value of merchandise prizes and may be increased by not more than two hundred dollars after each bingo occasion to a maximum prize of one thousand dollars for the first jackpot bingo game and two thousand five hundred dollars for the second jackpot bingo game. However, the cost of play in a jackpot bingo game shall not be increased. A jackpot bingo game is not prohibited by paragraph “h”. A bingo occasion shall not last for longer than four consecutive hours. A qualified organization shall not hold more than fourteen bingo occasions per month. Bingo occasions held under a limited

license shall not be counted in determining whether a qualified organization has conducted more than fourteen bingo occasions per month, nor shall bingo occasions held under a limited license be limited to four consecutive hours. With the exception of a limited license bingo, no more than three bingo occasions per week shall be held within a structure or building and only one person licensed to conduct games under this section may hold bingo occasions within a structure or building. A licensed qualified organization shall not conduct free games.

However, a qualified organization, which is a senior citizens’ center or a residents’ council at a senior citizen housing project or a group home, may hold more than fourteen bingo occasions per month and more than three bingo occasions per week within the same structure or building, and bingo occasions conducted by such a qualified organization may last for longer than four consecutive hours, if the majority of the patrons of the qualified organization’s bingo occasions also participate in other activities of the senior citizens’ center or are residents of the housing project. At the conclusion of each bingo occasion, the person conducting the game shall announce both the gross receipts received from the bingo occasion and the use permitted under subsection 3, paragraph “b”, to which the net receipts of the bingo occasion will be dedicated and distributed.

d. Cash prizes shall not be awarded in games other than bingo and raffles. The value of a prize shall not exceed ten thousand dollars and merchandise prizes shall not be repurchased. If a prize consists of more than one item, unit, or part, the aggregate value of all items, units, or parts shall not exceed ten thousand dollars. However, one raffle may be conducted per calendar year at which real property or one or more merchandise prizes having a combined value of more than ten thousand dollars may be awarded or cash prizes of up to a total of two hundred thousand dollars may be awarded.

If a raffle licensee holds a statewide raffle license, the licensee may hold not more than eight raffles per calendar year at which real property or one or more merchandise prizes having a combined value of more than ten thousand dollars may be awarded or cash prizes of up to a total of two hundred thousand dollars may be awarded. Each such raffle held under a statewide license shall be held in a separate county.

If a prize is merchandise, its value shall be determined by the purchase price paid by the organization or donor. If a prize is real property or is cash and the combined value of the prize or the cash prize exceeds one hundred thousand dollars, the department shall conduct a special audit to verify compliance with the appropriate requirements of this chapter including all of the following applicable requirements:

(1) The licensee has submitted a real property or cash raffle license application and a fee of one hundred dollars to the department, has been issued a license, and prominently displays the license at the drawing area of the raffle.

(2) The real property was acquired by gift or donation or has been owned by the licensee for a period of at least five years.

(3) All other requirements of this section and section 99B.2 are met.

(4) Receipts from the raffle are kept in a separate financial account.

(5) A cumulative report for the raffle on a form determined by the department and one percent of gross receipts are submitted to the department within sixty days of the raffle drawing. The one percent of the gross receipts shall be retained by the department to pay for the cost of the special audit.

e. The ticket price including any discounts for each game or raffle shall be the same for each participant.

f. No prize is displayed which cannot be won.

g. Merchandise prizes are not repurchased.

h. A game or raffle shall not be operated on a build-up or pyramid basis.

i. Concealed numbers or conversion charts shall not be used to play any game and a game or raffle shall not be adapted with any control device to permit manipulation of the game by the operator in order to prevent a player from winning or to predetermine who the winner will be, and the object of the game must be attainable and possible to perform under the rules stated from the playing position of the player.

j. The game must be conducted in a fair and honest manner.

k. Each game or raffle shall be posted.

l. During the entire time that games permitted by this section are being engaged in, both of the following are observed:

(1) No other gambling is engaged in at the same location, except that lottery tickets or shares issued by the Iowa lottery authority may be sold pursuant to chapter 99G.

(2) A ticket, coupon, or card shall not be used as a door prize or given to a participant of a raffle, game of bingo, or game of chance if the use of the ticket, coupon, or card would change the odds of winning for participants of the raffle, game of bingo, or game of chance.

m. The organization conducting the game can show to the satisfaction of the department that all of the following requirements are met:

(1) The organization is exempt from federal income taxes under section 501(c)(3), 501(c)(4), 501(c)(5), 501(c)(6), 501(c)(7), 501(c)(8), 501(c)(10), or 501(c)(19) of the Internal Revenue Code as defined in section 422.3, the organization is an agency or instrumentality of the United States government, this state, or a political subdivision of this state, or, in lieu of an exemption from federal

income taxes, the organization is a parent-teacher organization or booster club that is recognized as a fund-raiser and supporter for a school district organized pursuant to chapter 274 or for a school within the school district, in a notarized letter signed by the president of the board of directors, the superintendent of the school district, or a principal of a school within that school district.

(2) The organization has an active membership of not less than twelve persons.

(3) The organization does not have a self-perpetuating governing body and officers.

This lettered paragraph “*m*” does not apply to a political party, as defined in section 43.2, to a non-party political organization that has qualified to place a candidate as its nominee for statewide office pursuant to chapter 44, or to a candidate’s committee as defined in section 68A.102.

n. The person conducting the game does none of the following:

(1) Hold, currently, another license issued under this section.

(2) Own or control, directly or indirectly, any class of stock of another person who has been issued a license to conduct games under this section.

(3) Have, directly or indirectly, an interest in the ownership or profits of another person who has been issued a license to conduct games under this section.

o. A person shall not conduct, promote, administer, or assist in the conducting, promoting, or administering of a bingo occasion, unless the person regularly participates in activities of the qualified organization other than conducting bingo occasions or participates in an educational, civic, public, charitable, patriotic, or religious organization to which the net receipts are dedicated by the qualified organization.

p. A licensee shall keep records of all persons who serve as manager or cashier, or who are responsible for carrying out duties with respect to a bingo account. A licensee is subject to license revocation if it knowingly permits a person to serve in one of these capacities if the person was a manager, cashier, or responsible for carrying out duties with respect to a bingo account for another licensee at the time of one or more violations leading to revocation of the other licensee’s license, and if the license is still revoked at the time of the subsequent service.

2. Games of skill, games of chance, and raffles may be conducted on premises owned or leased by the licensee, but shall not be conducted on rented premises unless the premises are rented from a person licensed under this section, and unless the net rent received is dedicated to one or more of the uses permitted under subsection 3 for dedication of net receipts. This subsection shall not apply where the rented premises are those upon which a qualified organization usually carries out a lawful business other than operating games of skill, games of chance or raffles. However, a qualified or-

ganization may rent premises other than from a licensed qualified organization to be used for the conduct of games of skill, games of chance and raffles, and the person from whom the premises are rented may impose and collect rent for such use of those premises, but only if all of the following are complied with:

a. The rent imposed and collected shall not be a percentage of or otherwise related to the amount of the receipts of the game or raffle.

b. The qualified organization shall have the right to terminate any rental agreement at any time without penalty and without forfeiture of any sum.

c. Except for purposes of bingo, the person from whom the premises are rented shall not be a liquor control licensee or beer permittee with respect to those premises or with respect to adjacent premises.

The board of directors of a school district may authorize that public schools within that district, and the policymaking body of a nonpublic school, may authorize that games of skill, games of chance, bingo and raffles may be held at bona fide school functions, such as carnivals, fall festivals, bazaars and similar events. Each school shall obtain a license pursuant to this section prior to permitting the games or activities on the premises. However, the board of directors of a public school district may also be issued a license under this section. However, a board of directors of a public school shall not spend or authorize the expenditure of public funds for the purpose of purchasing a license. The department of inspections and appeals shall provide by rule a short form application for a license issued to a board of directors. Upon written approval by the board of directors, the license may be used by any school group or parent support group in the district to conduct activities authorized by this section. The board of directors shall not authorize a school group or parent support group to use the license more than twice in twelve months.

3. *a.* A person wishing to conduct games and raffles pursuant to this section as a qualified organization shall submit an application and a license fee of one hundred fifty dollars. The annual license fee for a statewide raffle license shall be one hundred fifty dollars. However, upon submission of an application accompanied by a license fee of fifteen dollars, a person may be issued a limited license to conduct all games and raffles pursuant to this section at a specified location and during a specified period of fourteen consecutive calendar days, except that a bingo occasion may only be conducted once per each seven consecutive calendar days of the specified period. In addition, a qualified organization may be issued a limited license to conduct raffles pursuant to this section for a period of ninety days for a license fee of forty dollars or for a period of one hundred eighty days for a license fee of seventy-five dollars. For the purposes

of this paragraph, a limited license is deemed to be issued on the first day of the period for which the license is issued.

b. A person or the agent of a person submitting application to conduct games pursuant to this section as a qualified organization shall certify that the receipts of all games, less reasonable expenses, charges, fees, taxes, and deductions allowed by this chapter, either will be distributed as prizes to participants or will be dedicated and distributed to educational, civic, public, charitable, patriotic or religious uses in this state and that the amount dedicated and distributed will equal at least seventy-five percent of the net receipts. "*Educational, civic, public, charitable, patriotic, or religious uses*" means uses benefiting a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals or animal rescue league, or uses benefiting an indefinite number of persons either by bringing them under the influence of education or religion or relieving them from disease, suffering, or constraint, or by erecting or maintaining public buildings or works, or otherwise lessening the burden of government, or uses benefiting any bona fide nationally chartered fraternal or military veterans' corporation or organization which operates in Iowa a clubroom, post, dining room, or dance hall, but does not include the erection, acquisition, improvement, maintenance, or repair of real, personal or mixed property unless it is used for one or more of the uses stated. "*Public uses*" specifically includes dedication of net receipts to political parties as defined in section 43.2. "*Charitable uses*" includes uses benefiting a definite number of persons who are the victims of loss of home or household possessions through explosion, fire, flood, or storm when the loss is uncompensated by insurance, and uses benefiting a definite number of persons suffering from a seriously disabling disease or injury, causing severe loss of income or incurring extraordinary medical expense when the loss is uncompensated by insurance.

Proceeds given to another charitable organization to satisfy the seventy-five percent dedication requirement shall not be used by the donee to pay any expenses in connection with the conducting of bingo by the donor organization, or for any cause, deed, or activity that would not constitute a valid dedication under this section.

c. A qualified organization shall distribute amounts awarded as prizes on the day they are won. A qualified organization shall dedicate and distribute the balance of the net receipts received within a quarter and remaining after deduction of reasonable expenses, charges, fees, taxes, and deductions allowed by this chapter, before the quarterly report required for that quarter under section 99B.2, subsection 4, is due. The amount dedicated and distributed must equal at least seventy-five percent of the net receipts. A person desiring to hold the net receipts for a period longer than permitted under this paragraph shall apply to the

department for special permission and upon good cause shown the department may grant the request.

If permission is granted to hold the net receipts, the person shall, as a part of the quarterly report required by section 99B.2, report the amount of money currently being held and all expenditures of the funds. This report shall be filed even if the person no longer holds a gambling license.

4. If a licensee derives ninety percent or more of its total income from conducting bingo, raffles, or small games of chance, at least seventy-five percent of the licensee's net receipts shall be distributed to an unrelated entity for an educational, civic, public, charitable, patriotic, or religious use.

5. It is lawful for an individual other than a person conducting games or raffles to participate in games or raffles conducted by a qualified organization, whether or not there is compliance with subsections 2 and 3: However, it is unlawful for the individual to participate where the individual has knowledge of or reason to know facts which constitute a failure to comply with subsection 1.

6. A political party or a political party organization is a qualified organization within the meaning of this chapter. Political parties or party organizations may contract with other qualified organizations to conduct the games of skill, games of chance, and raffles which may lawfully be conducted by the political party or party organization. A licensed qualified organization may promote the games of skill, games of chance, and raffles which it may lawfully conduct.

7. Proceeds coming into the possession of a person under this section are deemed to be held in trust for payment of expenses and dedication to charitable purposes as required by this section.

A licensee or agent who willfully fails to dedicate the required amount of proceeds to charitable purposes as required by this section commits a fraudulent practice.

8. A qualified organization licensed under this section shall purchase bingo equipment and supplies only from a manufacturer or a distributor licensed by the department.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §30; 2005 Acts, ch 106, §5, 11
Subsection 1, paragraph d, unnumbered paragraphs 1 and 2 amended
Subsection 3, paragraph a amended

99B.8 Annual game night.

1. Games of skill, games of chance, and card games lawfully may be conducted during a period of twelve consecutive hours once each year by any person. The games may be conducted at any location except one for which a license is required pursuant to section 99B.3 or section 99B.5, but only if all of the following are complied with:

a. The sponsor of the event has been issued a license pursuant to subsection 3 and prominently displays that license on the premises covered by the license.

b. A bona fide social or employment relation-

ship exists between the sponsor and all of the participants.

c. No participant pays any consideration of any nature, either directly or indirectly, to participate in the games.

d. All money or other items wagered are provided to the participant free by the sponsor.

e. The person conducting the game receives no consideration, either directly or indirectly, other than goodwill.

f. During the entire time activities permitted by this section are being engaged in, no other gambling is engaged in at the same location.

2. The other provisions of this section notwithstanding, if the games are conducted by a qualified organization also licensed under section 99B.7, the sponsor may charge an entrance fee or a fee to participate in the games, and participants may wager their own funds and pay an entrance or other fee for participation, provided that a participant may not expend more than a total of two hundred fifty dollars for all fees and wagers. The provisions of section 99B.7, subsection 3, paragraphs "b" and "c", shall apply to games conducted by a qualified organization pursuant to this section.

3. The department of inspections and appeals may issue a license pursuant to this section only once during a calendar year to any one person. The license may be issued only upon submission to the department of an application and a license fee of twenty-five dollars.

4. However, an organization may sponsor one or more game nights using play money for participation by students without the organization obtaining a license otherwise required by this section if the organization obtains prior approval for the game night from the board of directors of the accredited public school or the authorities in charge of the nonpublic school accredited by the state board of education for whose students the game night is to be held.

5. However, notwithstanding subsection 1, paragraphs "b" and "c", if the games are conducted by a qualified organization issued a license pursuant to subsection 3, the sponsor may charge an entrance fee to a participant and the sponsor need not have a bona fide social relationship with the participant.

2005 Acts, ch 106, §6
Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

99B.10 Electrical and mechanical amusement devices.

It is lawful to own, possess, and offer for use by any person at any location an electrical or mechanical amusement device, but only if all of the following are complied with:

1. A prize of merchandise exceeding five dollars in value or cash shall not be awarded for use of the device. However, a mechanical or amusement device may be designed or adapted to award a prize or one or more free games or portions of

games without payment of additional consideration by the participant.

2. An amusement device shall not be designed or adapted to cause or to enable a person to cause the release of free games or portions of games when designated as a potential award for use of the device, and shall not contain any meter or other measurement device for recording the number of free games or portions of games which are awarded.

3. An amusement device shall not be designed or adapted to enable a person using the device to increase the chances of winning free games or portions of games by paying more than is ordinarily required to play the game.

4. Each electrical and mechanical amusement device in operation or distributed in this state that awards a prize, as provided in this section, where the outcome is not primarily determined by the skill or knowledge of the operator, is registered by the department as provided by this subsection and is only located on premises for which a class "A", class "B", class "C", or class "D" liquor control license or class "B" or class "C" beer permit has been issued pursuant to chapter 123. For an organization that meets the requirements of section 99B.7, subsection 1, paragraph "m", no more than four, and for all other persons, no more than two electrical and mechanical amusement devices registered as provided by this subsection shall be permitted or offered for use in any single location or premises for which a class "A", class "B", class "C", or class "D" liquor control license or class "B" or class "C" beer permit has been issued pursuant to chapter 123. Each person owning an electrical and mechanical amusement device in this state shall obtain a registration tag for each electrical and mechanical amusement device owned that is required to be registered as provided in this subsection. Upon receipt of an application and a fee of twenty-five dollars for each device required to be registered, the department shall issue an annual registration tag which tag shall be displayed as required by rules adopted by the department. The application shall be submitted on forms designated by the department and contain the information required by rule of the department. A registration may be renewed annually upon submission of a registration application and payment of the annual registration fee and compliance with this chapter and the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter. However, the number of electrical and mechanical amusement devices registered by the department under this subsection shall not exceed the total number of devices registered by the department as of April 28, 2004. In addition, the department shall not initially register an electrical and mechanical amusement device that is required to be registered as provided in this subsection to an owner for a location for which only a class "B" or class "C" beer permit has been issued

pursuant to chapter 123 on or after April 28, 2004. A person owning or leasing an electrical and mechanical amusement device required to be registered under this subsection shall only own or lease an electrical and mechanical amusement device that is required to be registered that has been purchased from a manufacturer, manufacturer's representative, or distributor registered with the department under section 99B.10A and shall not advertise or promote the availability of the device to the public as anything other than an electrical and mechanical amusement device pursuant to rules adopted by the department. In addition, an owner at a location for which only a class "B" or class "C" beer permit has been issued pursuant to chapter 123 shall not relocate an amusement device registered as provided in this subsection to a location other than the location of the device on April 28, 2004, and shall not transfer, assign, sell, or lease an amusement device registered as provided in this subsection to another person for which only a class "B" or class "C" beer permit has been issued pursuant to chapter 123 after April 28, 2004.

5. Any awards given for use of an amusement device shall only be redeemed on the premises where the device is located and only for merchandise sold in the normal course of business for the premises.

6. Each electrical or mechanical amusement device required to be registered as provided by this section shall, by January 1, 2006, include on the device a counting mechanism which establishes the volume of business of the device. The department and the department of public safety shall have access to the information provided by the counting mechanism.

7. Each electrical or mechanical amusement device required to be registered as provided by this section at a location for which only a class "B" or class "C" beer permit has been issued pursuant to chapter 123 shall include on the device a security mechanism which prevents the device from being operated by a person until action is taken by the owner or owner's designee to allow the person to operate the device.

8. An electrical or mechanical amusement device required to be registered as provided in this section shall not be a gambling device, as defined in section 725.9, or a device that plays poker, blackjack, or keno.

9. Any other requirements as determined by the department by rule. Rules adopted pursuant to this subsection shall be formulated in consultation with affected state agencies and industry and consumer groups.

It is lawful for an individual other than an owner or promoter of an amusement device to operate an amusement device, whether or not the amusement device is owned, possessed or offered for use in compliance with this section.

The use of an amusement device which complies

with this section shall not be deemed gambling.

2005 Acts, ch 106, §7

Use of amusement devices registered prior to April 28, 2004, at nonliquor control locations until July 1, 2005; limitations on sale of such devices on and after that date; 2004 Acts, ch 1118, §10, 11; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §396
NEW subsection 8 and former subsection 8 renumbered as 9

99B.10A Electrical and mechanical amusement device manufacturers, distributors, and for-profit owners — registration.

1. A person engaged in business in this state as a manufacturer, manufacturer's representative, distributor, or for-profit owner of electrical and mechanical amusement devices required to be registered as provided in section 99B.10, subsection 4, shall register with the department. Each person who registers with the department under this section shall pay an annual registration fee in an amount as provided in subsection 2. Registration shall be submitted on forms designated by the department that shall contain the information required by the department by rule. The department shall adopt rules providing for the submission of information to the department by a person registered pursuant to this section if information in the initial registration is changed, including discontinuing the business in this state.

2. For purposes of this section, the annual registration fee shall be as follows:

a. For a manufacturer or manufacturer's representative, two thousand five hundred dollars.

b. For a distributor, five thousand dollars.

c. For an owner of no more than two electrical and mechanical amusement devices registered as provided in section 99B.10, subsection 4, at a single location or premises that is not an organization that meets the requirements of section 99B.7, subsection 1, paragraph "m", two thousand five hundred dollars.

Section not amended; footnote deleted

99B.10D Electrical and mechanical amusement devices — special fund.

Fees collected by the department pursuant to sections 99B.10 and 99B.10A shall be deposited in a special fund created in the state treasury. Moneys in the fund are appropriated to the department of inspections and appeals and the department of public safety for administration and enforcement of sections 99B.10, 99B.10A, 99B.10B, and 99B.10C, including employment of necessary personnel. The distribution of moneys in the fund to the department of inspections and appeals and the department of public safety shall be pursuant to a written policy agreed upon by the departments. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the fund shall be credited to the fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys remaining in the fund at the end of a fiscal year shall not revert to the general

fund of the state.

2005 Acts, ch 106, §8

NEW section

99B.11 Bona fide contests.

1. It is lawful for a person to conduct any of the contests specified in subsection 2, and to offer and pay awards to persons winning in those contests whether or not entry fees, participation fees, or other charges are assessed against or collected from the participants, but only if all of the following are complied with:

a. The contest is not held at an amusement concession.

b. No gambling device is used in conjunction with, or incident to the contest.

c. The contest is not conducted in whole or in part on or in any property subject to chapter 297, relating to schoolhouses and schoolhouse sites, unless the contest and the person conducting the contest has the express written approval of the governing body of that school district.

d. The contest is conducted in a fair and honest manner. A contest shall not be designed or adapted to permit the operator of the contest to prevent a participant from winning or to predetermine who the winner will be, and the object of the contest must be attainable and possible to perform under the rules stated.

2. A contest is not lawful unless it is one of the following contests:

a. Athletic or sporting contests, leagues or tournaments, rodeos, horse shows, golf, bowling, trap or skeet shoots, fly casting, tractor pulling, rifle, pistol, musket, muzzle-loader, pool, darts, archery, and horseshoe contests, leagues, or tournaments.

b. Horse races, harness racing, ski, airplane, snowmobile, raft, boat, bicycle and motor vehicle races.

c. Contests or exhibitions of cooking, horticulture, livestock, poultry, fish or other animals, artwork, hobbywork or craftwork, except those prohibited by chapter 717A.

d. Cribbage, bridge, chess, checkers, dominoes, pinochle and similar contests, leagues or tournaments. The provisions of this paragraph are retroactive to August 15, 1975.

e. A video machine golf tournament game which is an interactive bona fide contest. A player operates a video machine golf tournament game with a trackball assembly which acts as the golfer's swing and determines the results of play and tournament scores. A video machine golf tournament game is capable of receiving program and data information from an off-site location. A tournament operator shall prominently display all tournament rules.

3. A poker, blackjack, craps, keno, or roulette contest, league, or tournament shall not be consid-

ered a bona fide contest under this section.

2005 Acts, ch 106, §9
NEW subsection 3

99B.14 License denial, suspension, and revocation.

1. The department may deny, suspend, or revoke a license if the department finds that an applicant, licensee, or an agent of the licensee violated or permitted a violation of a provision of this chapter or a departmental rule adopted pursuant to chapter 17A, or for any other cause for which the director of the department would be or would have been justified in refusing to issue a license, or upon the conviction of a person of a violation of this chapter or a rule adopted under this chapter which occurred on the licensed premises. However, the denial, suspension, or revocation of one type of gambling license does not require, but may result in, the denial, suspension, or revocation of a different type of gambling license held by the same licensee. In addition, a person whose license is revoked under this section who is a person for which a class “A”, class “B”, class “C”, or class “D” liquor control license has been issued pursuant to chapter 123 shall have the person’s liquor control license suspended for a period of fourteen days in the same manner as provided in section 123.50, subsection 3, paragraph “a”. In addition, a person whose license is revoked under this section who is a person for which only a class “B” or class “C” beer permit has been issued pursuant to chapter 123 shall have the person’s class “B” or class “C” beer permit suspended and that person’s sales tax permit suspended for a period of fourteen days in the same manner as provided in section 123.50, subsection 3, paragraph “a”.

2. The process for denial, suspension, or revocation of a license shall commence by delivering to the applicant or licensee by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service a notice setting forth the particular reasons for such action.

a. If a written request for a hearing is not received within thirty days after the mailing or ser-

vice of the notice, the denial, suspension, or revocation of a license shall become effective pending a final determination by the department. The determination involved in the notice may be affirmed, modified, or set aside by the department in a written decision.

b. If a request for a hearing is timely received by the department, the applicant or licensee shall be given an opportunity for a prompt and fair hearing before the department and the denial, suspension, or revocation shall be deemed suspended until the department makes a final determination. However, the director may suspend a license prior to a hearing if the director finds that the public integrity of the licensed activity is compromised or there is a risk to public health, safety, or welfare. In addition, at any time during or prior to the hearing the department may rescind the notice of the denial, suspension, or revocation upon being satisfied that the reasons for the denial, suspension, or revocation have been or will be removed. On the basis of any such hearing, the determination involved in the notice may be affirmed, modified, or set aside by the department in a written decision.

3. A copy of the final decision of the department shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, or served personally upon the applicant or licensee. The applicant or licensee may seek judicial review in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A.

4. The procedure governing hearings authorized by this section shall be in accordance with the rules promulgated by the department and chapter 17A.

5. If the department finds cause for denial of a license, the applicant may not reapply for the same license for a period of two years. If the department finds cause for suspension, the license shall be suspended for a period determined by the department. If the department finds cause for revocation, the license shall be revoked for a period not to exceed two years.

2005 Acts, ch 106, §10
Section amended

CHAPTER 99D

PARI-MUTUEL WAGERING

99D.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Applicant*” means an individual applying for an occupational license or the officers and members of the board of directors of a nonprofit corporation applying for a license to conduct a race where pari-mutuel wagering would be permitted under this chapter.

2. “*Breakage*” means the odd cents by which

the amount payable on each dollar wagered in a pari-mutuel pool exceeds a multiple of ten cents.

3. “*Commission*” means the state racing and gaming commission created under section 99D.5.

4. “*Holder of occupational license*” means a person licensed by the commission to perform an occupation which the commission has identified as requiring a license to engage in within the racing industry in Iowa.

5. “*Licensee*” means a nonprofit corporation li-

censed under section 99D.9.

6. “*Pari-mutuel wagering*” means the system of wagering described in section 99D.11.

7. “*Race*”, “*racine*”, “*race meeting*”, “*track*”, and “*racetrack*” refer to dog racing and horse racing, including, but not limited to, quarterhorse, thoroughbred, and harness racing, as approved by the commission.

8. “*Racetrack enclosure*” means all real property utilized for the conduct of a race meeting, including the racetrack, grandstand, concession stands, offices, barns, kennels and barn areas, employee housing facilities, parking lots, and any additional areas designated by the commission.

9. “*Wagering area*” means that portion of a racetrack in which a licensee may receive wagers of money from a person present in a licensed racetrack enclosure on a horse or dog in a race selected by the person making the wager as designated by the commission.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §24
Subsection 9 amended

99D.5 Creation of state racing and gaming commission.

1. A state racing and gaming commission is created within the department of inspections and appeals consisting of five members who shall be appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate, and who shall serve not to exceed a three-year term at the pleasure of the governor. The term of each member shall begin and end as provided in section 69.19.

2. A vacancy on the commission shall be filled as provided in section 2.32.

3. Not more than three members of the commission shall belong to the same political party. A member of the commission shall not have a financial interest in a racetrack.

4. Commission members are each entitled to receive an annual salary of ten thousand dollars. Members shall also be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties to a maximum of thirty thousand dollars per year for the commission. Each member shall be covered by the blanket surety bond of the state purchased pursuant to section 8A.321, subsection 12.

5. A member or a holder of an official’s license shall not knowingly:

a. Have a pecuniary, equitable, or other interest in or engage in a business or employment which would be a conflict of interest or interfere or conflict with the proper discharge of the duties of the commission including any of the following:

(1) A business which does business with a licensee.

(2) A business issued a concession operator’s license.

b. Participate directly or indirectly as an owner, owner-trainer, trainer of a horse or dog, or jockey of a horse in a race meeting conducted in this state.

c. Place a wager on an entry in a race or on a gambling game operated on an excursion gambling boat.

A violation of this subsection is a serious misdemeanor. In addition, the individual may be subject to disciplinary actions pursuant to the commission rules.

6. A member, employee, or appointee of the commission, spouse of a member, employee, or appointee of the commission, or a family member related within the second degree of affinity or consanguinity to a member, employee, or appointee of the commission shall not do either of the following:

a. Hold an occupational license except an official’s license.

b. Enter directly or indirectly into any business dealing, venture, or contract with an owner or lessee of a racetrack.

A member who knowingly approves of a violation of this subsection is guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

2005 Acts, ch 177, §15
Confirmation, see §2.32
Subsection 4 amended

99D.8A Requirements of applicant — penalty — consent to search.

1. A person shall not be issued a license to conduct races under this chapter or an occupational license unless the person has completed and signed an application on the form prescribed and published by the commission. The application shall state the full name, social security number, residence, date of birth and other personal identifying information of the applicant that the commission deems necessary. The application shall state whether the applicant has any of the following:

a. A record of conviction of a felony.

b. An addiction to alcohol or a controlled substance.

c. A history of mental illness or repeated acts of violence.

2. An applicant shall submit pictures, fingerprints, and descriptions of physical characteristics to the commission in the manner prescribed on the application forms. The fingerprints may be submitted to the federal bureau of investigation by the department of public safety through the state criminal history repository for the purpose of a national criminal history check.

3. The commission shall charge the applicant a fee set by the department of public safety, division of criminal investigation, to defray the costs associated with the search and classification of fingerprints required in subsection 2. This fee is in addition to any other license fee charged by the commission.

4. A person who knowingly makes a false statement on the application is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor.

5. The licensee or a holder of an occupational license shall consent to agents of the division of

criminal investigation of the department of public safety or commission employees designated by the administrator of the commission to the search without a warrant of the licensee or holder's person, personal property and effects, and premises which are located within the racetrack enclosure or adjacent facilities under control of the licensee to inspect or investigate for criminal violations of this chapter or violations of rules adopted by the commission.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §31
Terminology change applied

99D.11 Pari-mutuel wagering — televising races — age restrictions.

1. Except as permitted in this section, the licensee shall permit no form of wagering on the results of the races.

2. Licensees shall only permit the pari-mutuel or certificate method of wagering as defined in this section.

3. The licensee may receive wagers of money only from a person present in a licensed racetrack enclosure on a horse or dog in the race selected by the person making the wager to finish first in the race. The person wagering shall acquire an interest in the total money wagered on all horses or dogs in the race as first winners in proportion to the amount of money wagered by the person.

4. The licensee shall issue to each person wagering a certificate on which shall be shown the number of the race, the amount wagered, and the number or name of the horse or dog selected as first winner.

5. As each race is run the licensee shall deduct sixteen percent from the total sum wagered on all horses or dogs as first winners. However, the commission shall authorize at the request of the licensee a deduction of a higher or lower percentage of the total sum wagered not to exceed eighteen percent and the additional deduction shall be retained by the licensee. The balance, after deducting breakage, shall be paid to the holders of certificates on the winning horse or dog in the proportion that the amount wagered by each certificate holder bears to the total amount wagered on all horses or dogs in the race as first winners. The licensee may pay a larger amount if approved by the commission. The licensee shall likewise receive other wagers on horses or dogs in places or combinations the commission may authorize. The method, procedure, and the authority and right of the licensee, as well as the deduction allowed to the licensee, shall be as specified with respect to wagers upon horses or dogs selected to run first. However, the commission shall authorize at the request of the licensee a deduction of a higher or lower percent of the total sum wagered not to exceed twenty-four percent on multiple or exotic wagering involving not more than two horses or dogs. The deduction authorized above twenty percent on the multiple

or exotic wagering involving not more than two dogs or horses shall be retained by the licensee. For exotic wagering involving three or more horses or dogs, the commission shall authorize at the request of the licensee a deduction of a higher or lower percent of the total sum wagered not to exceed twenty-five percent on the exotic wagers. The additional deduction authorized above twenty-two percent on the multiple or exotic wagers involving more than two horses or dogs shall be retained by the licensee. One percent of the exotic wagers on three or more horses or dogs shall be distributed as provided in section 99D.12.

6. *a.* All wagering shall be conducted within the racetrack enclosure where the licensed race is held, except as provided in paragraph "b".

b. The commission may authorize the licensee to simultaneously telecast within the racetrack enclosure, for the purpose of pari-mutuel wagering, a horse or dog race licensed by the racing authority of another state. It is the responsibility of each licensee to obtain the consent of appropriate racing officials in other states as required by the federal Interstate Horseracing Act of 1978, 15 U.S.C. § 3001-3007, to televise races for the purpose of conducting pari-mutuel wagering. A licensee may also obtain the permission of a person licensed by the commission to conduct horse or dog races in this state to televise races conducted by that person for the purpose of conducting pari-mutuel racing. However, arrangements made by a licensee to televise any race for the purpose of conducting pari-mutuel wagering are subject to the approval of the commission, and the commission shall select the races to be televised. The races selected by the commission shall be the same for all licensees approved by the commission to televise races for the purpose of conducting pari-mutuel wagering. The commission shall not authorize the simultaneous telecast or televising of and a licensee shall not simultaneously telecast or televise any horse or dog race for the purpose of conducting pari-mutuel wagering unless the simultaneous telecast or televising is done at the racetrack of a licensee that schedules no less than sixty performances of nine live races each day of the season. For purposes of the taxes imposed under this chapter, races televised by a licensee for purposes of pari-mutuel wagering shall be treated as if the races were held at the racetrack of the licensee. Notwithstanding any contrary provision in this chapter, the commission may allow a licensee to adopt the same deductions as those of the pari-mutuel racetrack from which the races are being telecast.

7. A person under the age of twenty-one years shall not make or attempt to make a pari-mutuel wager. A person who violates this subsection commits a scheduled violation under section 805.8C, subsection 5.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §25
Subsection 3 amended

99D.13 Unclaimed winnings — appropriation.

1. Winnings provided in section 99D.11 not claimed by the person who placed the wager within sixty days of the close of the racing meet during which the wager was placed shall be forfeited.

2. Winnings from each racetrack forfeited under subsection 1 shall escheat to the state and to the extent appropriated by the general assembly shall be used by the department of agriculture and land stewardship to administer section 99D.22. The remainder shall be paid over to the commission to pay all or part of the cost of drug testing at the tracks. To the extent the remainder paid over to the commission, less the cost of drug testing, is from unclaimed winnings from harness race meetings, the remainder shall be used as provided in subsection 3. To the extent the remainder paid to the commission, less the cost of drug testing, is from unclaimed winnings from licensed dog tracks, the commission shall remit annually five thousand dollars, or an equal portion of that amount, to each licensed dog track to carry out the racing dog adoption program pursuant to section 99D.27. To the extent the remainder paid over to the commission, less the cost of drug testing, is from unclaimed winnings from tracks licensed for dog or horse races, the commission, on an annual basis, shall remit one-third of the amount to the treasurer of the city in which the racetrack is located, one-third of the amount to the treasurer of the county in which the racetrack is located, and one-third of the amount to the racetrack from which it was forfeited. If the racetrack is not located in a city, then one-third shall be deposited as provided in chapter 556. The amount received by the racetrack under this subsection shall be used only for retiring the debt of the racetrack facilities and for capital improvements to the racetrack facilities.

3. One hundred twenty thousand dollars of winnings from wagers placed at harness race meetings forfeited under subsection 1 in a calendar year that escheat to the state and are paid over to the commission are appropriated to the racing commission for the fiscal year beginning in that calendar year to be used as follows:

a. Eighty percent of the amount appropriated shall be allocated to qualified harness racing tracks, to be used by the tracks to supplement the purses for those harness races in which only Iowa-bred or owned horses may run. However, beginning with the allocation of the appropriation made for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1992, the races for which the purses are to be supplemented under this paragraph shall be those in which only Iowa-bred two-year and three-year olds may run. In addition, the races must be held under the control or jurisdiction of the Iowa state fair board, established under section 173.1, or of a fair, as defined under section 174.1.

b. Twenty percent of the amount appropriated shall be allocated to qualified harness racing tracks, to be used by the tracks for maintenance of and improvements to the tracks. Races held at the tracks must be under the control or jurisdiction of the Iowa state fair board, established under section 173.1, or of a fair, as defined under section 174.1.

c. For purposes of this subsection, “*qualified harness racing track*” means a harness racing track that has either held at least one harness race meeting between July 1, 1985, and July 1, 1989, or after July 1, 1989, has applied to and been approved by the racing commission for the allocation of funds under this subsection. The racing commission shall approve an application if the harness racing track has held at least one harness race meeting during the year preceding the year for which the track seeks funds under this subsection.

Notwithstanding section 8.33, unencumbered or unobligated funds remaining on June 30 of the fiscal year for which the funds were appropriated shall not revert but shall be available for expenditure for the following fiscal year for the purposes of this subsection.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §26; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §113, 114
 Subsection 2 amended
 Subsection 3, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
 Subsection 3, paragraph c, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

99D.20 Audit of licensee operations.

Within ninety days after the end of each race meeting, the licensee shall transmit to the commission an audit of the financial transactions and condition of the licensee’s operations conducted under this chapter. Additionally, within ninety days after the end of the licensee’s fiscal year, the licensee shall transmit to the commission an audit of the licensee’s total racing and gaming operations, including an itemization of all expenses and subsidies. All audits shall be conducted by certified public accountants registered in the state of Iowa under chapter 542 who are selected by the board of supervisors of the county in which the licensee operates.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §27
 Section amended

99D.22 Native horses or dogs.

1. A licensee shall hold at least one race on each racing day limited to Iowa-foaled horses or Iowa-whelped dogs as defined by the department of agriculture and land stewardship using standards consistent with this section. However, if sufficient competition cannot be had among that class of horses or dogs on any day, another race for the day may be substituted. A sum equal to twelve percent of the purse won by an Iowa-foaled horse or Iowa-whelped dog shall be used to promote the horse and dog breeding industries. The twelve percent shall be withheld by the licensee from the breakage and shall be paid at the end of the race

meeting to the state department of agriculture and land stewardship which in turn shall deposit it in a special fund to be known as the Iowa horse and dog breeders fund. The department shall pay the amount deposited in the fund that is withheld from the purse won by an Iowa-foaled horse to the breeder of the winning Iowa-foaled horse by December 31 of each calendar year. The department shall pay the amount deposited in the fund that is withheld from the purse won by an Iowa-whelped dog to the breeder of the winning Iowa-whelped dog by March 31 of each calendar year. For the purposes of this section, the breeder of a horse shall be considered to be the owner of the brood mare at the time the foal is dropped.

2. For the purposes of this chapter, the following shall be considered in determining if a horse is an Iowa-foaled thoroughbred horse, quarter horse, or standardbred horse:

a. All thoroughbred horses, quarter horses, or standardbred horses foaled in Iowa prior to January 1, 1985, which are registered by the jockey club, American quarter horse association, or United States trotting association as Iowa foaled shall be considered to be Iowa foaled.

b. After January 1, 1985, eligibility for brood mare residence shall be achieved by meeting at least one of the following rules:

(1) Thirty days residency until the foal is inspected, if in foal to a registered Iowa stallion.

(2) Thirty days residency until the foal is inspected for brood mares which are bred back to registered Iowa stallions.

(3) Continuous residency from December 31 until the foal is inspected if the mare was bred by other than an Iowa registered stallion and is not bred back to an Iowa registered stallion.

c. To be eligible for registration as an Iowa thoroughbred, quarter horse, or standardbred stallion, the following requirements shall be met:

(1) Stallion residency from January 1 through July 31 for the year of registration. However, horses going to stud for the first year shall be eligible upon registration with residency to continue through July 31.

(2) At least fifty-one percent of an Iowa registered stallion shall be owned by bona fide Iowa residents.

d. State residency shall not be required for owners of brood mares.

3. To facilitate the implementation of this section, the department of agriculture and land stewardship shall do all of the following:

a. Adopt standards to qualify thoroughbred, quarter horse, or standardbred stallions for Iowa breeding. A stallion shall stand for service in the state at the time of the foal's conception and shall not stand for service at any place outside the state during the calendar year in which the foal is conceived.

b. Provide for the registration of Iowa-foaled

horses and that a horse shall not compete in a race limited to Iowa-foaled horses unless the horse is registered with the department of agriculture and land stewardship. The department may prescribe such forms as necessary to determine the eligibility of a horse.

c. The secretary of agriculture shall appoint investigators to determine the eligibility for registration of Iowa-foaled horses.

d. Establish a registration fee imposed on each horse which is a thoroughbred, quarter horse, or standardbred which shall be paid by the breeder of the horse. The department shall not impose the registration fee more than once on each horse. The amount of the registration fee shall not exceed thirty dollars. The moneys paid to the department from registration fees shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2, and shall be used for the administration and enforcement of this subsection.

4. *a.* The department of agriculture and land stewardship shall adopt rules establishing a schedule of registration fees to be imposed on owners of dogs that are whelped and raised for the first six months of their lives in Iowa for purposes of promoting native dogs as provided in this chapter, including section 99D.12 and this section. The amount of the registration fees shall be imposed as follows:

(1) An owner of a dam registering the dam, twenty-five dollars.

(2) An owner of a litter registering the litter, ten dollars.

(3) An owner of a dog registering the dog, five dollars.

b. The moneys paid to the department from registration fees as provided in paragraph "a" shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2, and shall be used for the administration and enforcement of programs for the promotion of native dogs.

5. To qualify for the Iowa horse and dog breeders fund, a dog shall have been whelped in Iowa and raised for the first six months of its life in Iowa. In addition, the owner of the dog shall have been a resident of the state for at least two years prior to the whelping. The department of agriculture and land stewardship shall adopt rules and prescribe forms to bring Iowa breeders into compliance with residency requirements of dogs and breeders in this subsection.

2005 Acts, ch 172, §19, 20

Subsection 3, paragraph d stricken and rewritten

NEW subsection 4 and former subsection 4 renumbered as 5

99D.24 Prohibited activities — penalty.

1. A person is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor for doing any of the following:

a. Holding or conducting a race or race meeting where the pari-mutuel system of wagering is used or to be used without a license issued by the commission.

b. Holding or conducting a race or race meeting where wagering is permitted other than in the manner specified by section 99D.11.

c. Committing any other corrupt or fraudulent practice as defined by the commission in relation to racing which affects or may affect the result of a race.

2. A person knowingly permitting a person under the age of twenty-one years to make a pari-mutuel wager is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

3. A person wagering or accepting a wager at any location outside the wagering area is subject to the penalties in section 725.7.

4. A person commits a class “D” felony and, in addition, shall be barred for life from racetracks under the jurisdiction of the commission, if the person does any of the following:

a. Offers, promises, or gives anything of value or benefit to a person who is connected with racing including, but not limited to, an officer or employee of a licensee, an owner of a horse, a jockey or driver, a trainer, or handler, pursuant to an agreement or arrangement or with the intent that the promise or thing of value or benefit will influence the actions of the person to whom the offer, promise, or gift was made in order to affect or attempt to affect the outcome of a race, or to influence official action of a member of the commission.

b. Solicits or knowingly accepts or receives a promise of anything of value or benefit while the person is connected with racing including, but not limited to, an officer or employee of a licensee, an

owner of a horse, a jockey or driver, a trainer, or handler, pursuant to an understanding or arrangement or with the intent that the promise or thing of value or benefit will influence the actions of the person to affect or attempt to affect the outcome of a race, or to influence official action of a member of the commission.

5. A person commits a class “D” felony and the commission shall suspend or revoke a license held by the person if the person:

a. Uses, possesses, or conspires to use or possess a device other than the ordinary whip or spur for the purpose of stimulating or depressing a horse or dog during a race or workout.

b. Sponges a horse’s or dog’s nostrils or wind-pipe or uses any method, injurious or otherwise, for the purpose of stimulating or depressing a horse or dog or affecting its speed in a race or a workout.

6. A person commits a serious misdemeanor if the person has in the person’s possession within the confines of a racetrack, stable, shed, building or grounds, or within the confines of a stable, shed, building or grounds where a horse or dog is kept which is eligible to race over a racetrack licensed under this chapter, an appliance other than the ordinary whip or spur which can be used for the purpose of stimulating or depressing a horse or dog or affecting its speed at any time.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §31
Subsection 3 amended

CHAPTER 99F

GAMBLING — EXCURSION GAMBLING BOATS AND RACETRACKS

99F.4C Gambling games prohibition area.

1. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter or chapter 99D to the contrary, the commission shall not grant a license to conduct gambling games to a facility to be located in the applicable area as described in this section.

2. For purposes of this section, the “*applicable area*” means that portion of the city of Des Moines in Polk county bounded by a line commencing at the point East Euclid avenue intersects East Fourteenth street, then proceeding south along East Fourteenth street and Southeast Fourteenth street until it intersects Park avenue, then proceeding west along Park avenue until it intersects Fleur drive, then proceeding north along Fleur drive until it intersects Eighteenth street, then proceeding north along Eighteenth street until it intersects Ingersoll avenue, then proceeding west along Ingersoll avenue until it intersects Martin Luther King Jr. parkway, then proceeding north-

erly along Martin Luther King Jr. parkway until it intersects Euclid avenue, then proceeding east along Euclid avenue and East Euclid avenue to the point of origin. For purposes of this section, such reference to a street or other boundary means such street or boundary as it was delineated on the official Pub. L. No. 94-171 census maps used for redistricting following the 2000 United States decennial census.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §28
Subsection 2 amended

99F.6 Requirements of applicant — fee — penalty.

1. A person shall not be issued a license to conduct gambling games on an excursion gambling boat or a license to operate an excursion gambling boat under this chapter, an occupational license, a distributor license, or a manufacturer license unless the person has completed and signed an application on the form prescribed and published by

the commission. The application shall include the full name, residence, date of birth and other personal identifying information of the applicant that the commission deems necessary. The application shall also indicate whether the applicant has any of the following:

a. A record of conviction of a felony.

b. An addiction to alcohol or a controlled substance.

c. A history of mental illness.

2. An applicant shall submit pictures, fingerprints, and descriptions of physical characteristics to the commission in the manner prescribed on the application forms. The fingerprints may be submitted to the federal bureau of investigation by the department of public safety through the state criminal history repository for the purpose of a national criminal history check.

3. The commission shall charge the applicant a fee set by the department of public safety, division of criminal investigation, to defray the costs associated with the search and classification of fingerprints required in subsection 2 and background investigations conducted by agents of the division of criminal investigation. This fee is in addition to any other license fee charged by the commission.

4. *a.* Before a license is granted, the division of criminal investigation of the department of public safety shall conduct a thorough background investigation of the applicant for a license to operate a gambling game operation on an excursion gambling boat. The applicant shall provide information on a form as required by the division of criminal investigation. A qualified sponsoring organization licensed to operate gambling games under this chapter shall distribute the receipts of all gambling games, less reasonable expenses, charges, taxes, fees, and deductions allowed under this chapter, as winnings to players or participants or shall distribute the receipts for educational, civic, public, charitable, patriotic, or religious uses as defined in section 99B.7, subsection 3, paragraph “*b*”. However, a licensee to conduct gambling games under this chapter shall, unless an operating agreement for an excursion gambling boat otherwise provides, distribute at least three percent of the adjusted gross receipts for each license year for educational, civic, public, charitable, patriotic, or religious uses as defined in section 99B.7, subsection 3, paragraph “*b*”. However, if a licensee who is also licensed to conduct pari-mutuel wagering at a horse racetrack has unpaid debt from the pari-mutuel racetrack operations, the first receipts of the gambling games operated within the racetrack enclosure less reasonable operating expenses, taxes, and fees allowed under this chapter shall be first used to pay the annual indebtedness. The commission shall authorize, subject to the debt payments for horse racetracks and the provisions of paragraph “*b*” for dog racetracks, a licensee who is also licensed to

conduct pari-mutuel dog or horse racing to use receipts from gambling games within the racetrack enclosure to supplement purses for races particularly for Iowa-bred horses pursuant to an agreement which shall be negotiated between the licensee and representatives of the dog or horse owners. For agreements subject to commission approval concerning purses for horse racing beginning on or after January 1, 2006, and ending before January 1, 2021, the agreements shall provide that total annual purses for all horse racing shall be no less than eleven percent of the first two hundred million dollars of net receipts, and six percent of net receipts above two hundred million dollars. Agreements that are subject to commission approval concerning horse purses for a particular period of time beginning on or after January 1, 2006, and ending before January 1, 2021, shall be jointly submitted to the commission for approval. A qualified sponsoring organization shall not make a contribution to a candidate, political committee, candidate’s committee, state statutory political committee, county statutory political committee, national political party, or fund-raising event as these terms are defined in section 68A.102. The membership of the board of directors of a qualified sponsoring organization shall represent a broad interest of the communities. For purposes of this paragraph, “*net receipts*” means the annual adjusted gross receipts from all gambling games less the annual amount of money pledged by the owner of the facility to fund a project approved to receive vision Iowa funds as of July 1, 2004.

b. The commission shall authorize the licensees of pari-mutuel dog racetracks located in Dubuque county and Black Hawk county to conduct gambling games as provided in section 99F.4A if the licensees schedule at least one hundred thirty performances of twelve live races each day during a season of twenty-five weeks. For the pari-mutuel dog racetrack located in Pottawattamie county, the commission shall authorize the licensee to conduct gambling games as provided in section 99F.4A if the licensee schedules at least two hundred ninety performances of twelve live races each day during a season of fifty weeks. The commission shall approve an annual contract to be negotiated between the annual recipient of the dog racing promotion fund and each dog racetrack licensee to specify the percentage or amount of gambling game proceeds which shall be dedicated to supplement the purses of live dog races. The parties shall agree to a negotiation timetable to insure no interruption of business activity. If the parties fail to agree, the commission shall impose a timetable. If the two parties cannot reach agreement, each party shall select a representative and the two representatives shall select a third person to assist in negotiating an agreement. The two representatives may select the commission or one of its members to serve as the third party. Alter-

nately, each party shall submit the name of the proposed third person to the commission who shall then select one of the two persons to serve as the third party. All parties to the negotiations, including the commission, shall consider that the dog racetracks were built to facilitate the development and promotion of Iowa greyhound racing dogs in this state and shall negotiate and decide accordingly.

5. Before a license is granted, an operator of an excursion gambling boat shall work with the department of economic development to promote tourism throughout Iowa. Tourism information from local civic and private persons may be submitted for dissemination.

6. A person who knowingly makes a false statement on the application is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor.

7. For the purposes of this section, applicant includes each member of the board of directors of a qualified sponsoring organization.

8. *a.* The licensee or a holder of an occupational license shall consent to the search, without a warrant, by agents of the division of criminal investigation of the department of public safety or commission employees designated by the secretary of the commission, of the licensee's or holder's person, personal property, and effects, and premises which are located on the excursion gambling boat or adjacent facilities under control of the licensee, in order to inspect or investigate for violations of this chapter or rules adopted by the commission pursuant to this chapter. The department or commission may also obtain administrative search warrants under section 808.14.

b. However, this subsection shall not be construed to permit a warrantless inspection of living quarters or sleeping rooms on the riverboat if all of the following are true:

(1) The licensee has specifically identified those areas which are to be used as living quarters or sleeping rooms in writing to the commission.

(2) Gaming is not permitted in the living quarters or sleeping rooms, and devices, records, or other items relating to the licensee's gaming operations are not stored, kept, or maintained in the living quarters or sleeping rooms.

(3) Alcoholic beverages are not stored, kept, or maintained in the living quarters or sleeping rooms except those legally possessed by the individual occupying the quarters or room.

c. The commission shall adopt rules to enforce this subsection.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §31
Terminology change applied

99F.9 Wagering — age restrictions.

1. Except as permitted in this section, the licensee shall permit no form of wagering on gambling games.

2. Reserved.

3. The licensee may receive wagers only from

a person present on a licensed excursion gambling boat or in a licensed racetrack enclosure.

4. The licensee shall exchange the money of each wagerer for tokens, chips, or other forms of credit to be wagered on the gambling games. However, nickels and quarters of legal tender may be used for wagering in lieu of tokens or other forms of credit. The licensee shall exchange the gambling tokens, chips, or other forms of wagering credit for money at the request of the wagerer.

5. A person under the age of twenty-one years shall not make or attempt to make a wager on an excursion gambling boat or in a racetrack enclosure and shall not be allowed on the gaming floor of an excursion gambling boat or in the wagering area, as defined in section 99D.2, or on the gaming floor of a racetrack enclosure. However, a person eighteen years of age or older may be employed to work on the gaming floor of an excursion gambling boat or in the wagering area or on the gaming floor of a racetrack enclosure. A person who violates this subsection with respect to making or attempting to make a wager commits a scheduled violation under section 805.8C, subsection 5.

6. A licensee shall not accept a credit card as defined in section 537.1301, subsection 17, to purchase coins, tokens, or other forms of credit to be wagered on gambling games.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

99F.10 Regulatory fee — local fees — initial license fee.

1. A qualified sponsoring organization conducting gambling games on an excursion gambling boat licensed under section 99F.7 shall pay the tax imposed by section 99F.11.

2. An excursion gambling boat licensee shall pay to the commission a regulatory fee to be charged as provided in this section.

3. Subject to approval of excursion gambling boat docking by the voters, a city may adopt, by ordinance, an admission fee not exceeding fifty cents for each person embarking on an excursion gambling boat docked within the city, or a county may adopt, by ordinance, an admission fee not exceeding fifty cents for each person embarking on an excursion gambling boat docked outside the boundaries of a city. The admission revenue received by a city or a county shall be credited to the city general fund or county general fund as applicable.

4. In determining the license fees and state regulatory fees to be charged as provided under section 99F.4 and this section, the commission shall use as the basis for determining the amount of revenue to be raised from the license fees and regulatory fees the amount appropriated to the commission plus the cost of salaries for no more than two special agents for each excursion gambling boat and no more than four gaming enforcement officers for each excursion gambling boat with a patron capacity of less than two thousand

persons or no more than five gaming enforcement officers for each excursion gambling boat with a patron capacity of at least two thousand persons, plus any direct and indirect support costs for the agents and officers, for the division of criminal investigation's excursion gambling boat activities.

5. No other license tax, permit tax, occupation tax, excursion fee, or taxes on fees shall be levied, assessed, or collected from a licensee by the state or by a political subdivision, except as provided in this chapter.

6. No other excise tax shall be levied, assessed, or collected from the licensee relating to gambling excursions or admission charges by the state or by a political subdivision, except as provided in this chapter.

7. In addition to any other fees required by this chapter, a person awarded a new license to conduct gambling games pursuant to section 99F.7 on or after January 1, 2004, shall pay the applicable initial license fee to the commission as provided by this subsection. A person awarded a new license shall pay one-fifth of the applicable initial license fee immediately upon the granting of the license, one-fifth of the applicable initial license fee within one year of the granting of the license, one-fifth of the applicable initial license fee within two years of the granting of the license, one-fifth of the appli-

cable initial license fee within three years of the granting of the license, and the remaining one-fifth of the applicable initial license fee within four years of the granting of the license. However, the license fee provided for in this subsection shall not apply when a licensed facility is sold and a new license is issued to the purchaser. Fees paid pursuant to this subsection are not refundable to the licensee. For purposes of this subsection, the applicable initial license fee shall be five million dollars if the population of the county where the licensee shall conduct gambling games is fifteen thousand or less based upon the most recent federal decennial census, shall be ten million dollars if the population of the county where the licensee shall conduct gambling games is more than fifteen thousand and less than one hundred thousand based upon the most recent federal decennial census, and shall be twenty million dollars if the population of the county where the licensee shall conduct gambling games is one hundred thousand or more based upon the most recent federal decennial census. Moneys collected by the commission from an initial license fee paid under this subsection shall be deposited in the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund created in section 8.57.

2005 Acts, ch 48, §1
Subsection 4 amended

CHAPTER 100

STATE FIRE MARSHAL

100.1 Fire marshal.

The chief officer of the division of state fire marshal in the department of public safety shall be known as the state fire marshal.

The fire marshal's duties shall be as follows:

1. To enforce all laws of the state relating to the suppression of arson, and to apprehend those persons suspected of arson;

2. To investigate into the cause, origin and circumstances of fires;

3. To promote fire safety and reduction of loss by fire through educational methods;

4. To enforce all laws, and the rules and regulations of the Iowa department of public safety, concerned with:

a. The prevention of fires;

b. The storage, transportation, handling, and use of flammable liquids, combustibles, and explosives;

c. The storage, transportation, handling and use of liquid petroleum gas;

d. The electric wiring and heating, and adequate means of exit in case of fire, from churches, schools, hotels, theaters, amphitheaters, asylums, hospitals, health care facilities as defined in sec-

tion 135C.1, college buildings, lodge halls, public meeting places, and all other structures in which persons congregate from time to time, whether publicly or privately owned;

5. To promulgate fire safety rules. The state fire marshal shall have exclusive right to promulgate fire safety rules as they apply to enforcement or inspection requirements by the state fire marshal, but the rules shall be promulgated only after public hearing. Wherever by any statute the fire marshal or the department of public safety is authorized or required to promulgate, proclaim, or amend rules and minimum standards regarding fire hazards or fire safety or protection in any establishment, building or structure, the rules and standards shall promote and enforce fire safety, fire protection and the elimination of fire hazards as the rules may relate to the use, occupancy and construction of the buildings, establishments or structures. The word "construction" shall include, but is not limited to, electrical wiring, plumbing, heating, lighting, ventilation, construction materials, entrances and exits, and all other physical conditions of the building which may affect fire hazards, safety or protection. The rules and mini-

mum standards shall be in substantial compliance except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter, with the standards of the national fire protection association relating to fire safety as published in the national fire codes.

6. To adopt rules designating a fee to be assessed to each building, structure, or facility for which a fire safety inspection or plan review by the state fire marshal is required by law. The fee des-

ignated by rule shall be set in an amount that is reasonably related to the costs of conducting the applicable inspection or plan review. The fees collected by the state fire marshal shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

7. To administer the fire extinguishing system contractor certification program established in chapter 100C.

Section not amended; terminology change applied

CHAPTER 100B

STATE FIRE SERVICE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE COUNCIL

100B.1 State fire service and emergency response council.

1. The state fire service and emergency response council is established in the division of state fire marshal of the department of public safety. The council shall consist of eleven voting members. Members of the state fire service and emergency response council shall be appointed by the governor. The governor shall appoint members of the council from a list of nominees submitted by each of the following organizations:

- a. Two members from a list submitted by the Iowa firemen's association.
- b. Two members from a list submitted by the Iowa fire chiefs' association.
- c. One member from a list submitted by the Iowa association of professional fire fighters.
- d. Two members from a list submitted by the Iowa association of professional fire chiefs.
- e. One member from a list submitted by the Iowa fire fighters group.
- f. One member from a list submitted by the Iowa emergency medical services association.

A person nominated for membership on the council is not required to be a member of the organization that nominates the person.

The tenth and eleventh members of the council shall be members of the general public appointed by the governor.

The labor commissioner, or the labor commissioner's designee, shall be a nonvoting, ex officio member of the council. Members of the council shall hold office commencing July 1, 2000, for four years and until their successors are appointed, except that three initial appointees shall be appointed for two years, four initial appointees for three years, and four initial appointees for four years.

The fire marshal or the fire marshal's designee shall attend each meeting of the council.

2. Each voting member of the council shall receive per diem compensation at the rate as specified in section 7E.6 for each day spent in the performance of the member's duties. All members of

the council shall receive actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

3. Six voting members of the council shall constitute a quorum. For the purpose of conducting business, a majority vote of the council shall be required. The council shall elect a chairperson from its members. The council shall meet at the call of the chairperson, or the state fire marshal, or when any six members of the council file a written request with the chairperson for a meeting.

4. If a voting member of the council is absent for fifty or more percent of council meetings during any twelve-month period, the other council members by their unanimous vote may declare the member's position on the council vacant. A vacancy in the membership of the council shall be filled by appointment of the governor for the balance of the unexpired term.

Section not amended; terminology change applied

100B.2 Duties.

The state fire service and emergency response council shall:

1. Advise and confer with the state fire marshal in matters relating to fire protection services including, but not limited to, training.

2. Cooperate with and assist agencies concerning fire emergency services matters and may, at the request of the state fire marshal or the chairperson of the council, hold public hearings for the purpose of seeking resolution of, or making recommendations on, fire services issues.

3. Develop, in consultation with the state fire marshal, the policies of the fire service training bureau of the division of state fire marshal.

4. Develop and submit to the state fire marshal for adoption rules establishing minimum training standards for fire service training that will be applicable statewide, periodically review these standards, and offer rules as deemed appropriate.

5. Provide recommendations to the state fire marshal that will facilitate the delivery of basic level fire fighter training at the local level.

6. Provide recommendations to the state fire marshal for a fee schedule for training and consultation services as necessary for the administration of this chapter.

7. Prepare annual performance reviews of training administrators for submittal to the state fire marshal.

8. Hear testimony from the labor commissioner, or the labor commissioner's designee, on inspections and investigations involving occupational safety and health standards for fire fighters and conducted by the office of the labor commissioner.

Section not amended; terminology change applied

100B.4 Fees — retention — use.

Fees assessed pursuant to this chapter shall be retained by the division of state fire marshal and such repayments received shall be used exclusively to offset the cost of fire service training.

Notwithstanding section 8.33, repayment receipts collected by the division of state fire marshal for the fire service training bureau that remain unencumbered or unobligated at the close of the fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain available for expenditure for the purposes designated until the close of the succeeding fiscal year.

Section not amended; terminology change applied

100B.13 Volunteer fire fighter preparedness fund.

1. A volunteer fire fighter preparedness fund is created as a separate and distinct fund in the state treasury under the control of the division of state fire marshal of the department of public safety.

2. Revenue for the volunteer fire fighter preparedness fund shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

a. Moneys credited to the fund pursuant to section 422.12F.

b. Moneys in the form of a devise, gift, bequest, donation, or federal or other grant intended to be used for the purposes of the fund.

3. Moneys in the volunteer fire fighter preparedness fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

4. Moneys in the volunteer fire fighter preparedness fund are appropriated to the division of state fire marshal of the department of public safety to be used annually to pay the costs of providing volunteer fire fighter training around the state and to pay the costs of providing volunteer fire fighting equipment.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §25
Subsections 1 and 4 amended

CHAPTER 100C

**FIRE EXTINGUISHING SYSTEM
CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION**

100C.9 Deposit and use of moneys collected.

1. All fees assessed pursuant to this chapter shall be retained as repayment receipts by the division of state fire marshal in the department of public safety and such fees received shall be used exclusively to offset the costs of administering this chapter.

2. Notwithstanding section 8.33, fees collected by the division of state fire marshal that remain unencumbered or unobligated at the close of the fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain available for expenditure for the purposes designated until the close of the succeeding fiscal year.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §26
Section applicable July 1, 2005; 2004 Acts, ch 1125, §17
Section amended

100C.10 Fire extinguishing system contractors advisory board.

1. A fire extinguishing system contractors advisory board is established in the division of state fire marshal of the department of public safety and shall advise the division on matters pertaining to

the application and certification of fire extinguishing system contractors pursuant to this chapter.

2. The board shall consist of seven voting members appointed by the commissioner of public safety as follows:

a. Two full-time fire officials of incorporated municipalities or counties.

b. One full-time building official of an incorporated municipality or county.

c. Two fire extinguishing system contractors, certified pursuant to this chapter, of which at least one shall be a water-based fire sprinkler contractor.

d. One professional engineer or architect licensed in the state.

e. One representative of the general public.

3. The state fire marshal, or the state fire marshal's designee, shall be a nonvoting ex officio member of the board.

4. The commissioner shall initially appoint two members for two-year terms, two members for four-year terms, and three members for six-year terms. Following the expiration of the terms of initially appointed members, each term thereafter

shall be for a period of six years. No member shall serve more than two consecutive terms.

5. Four voting members of the advisory board shall constitute a quorum. A majority vote of the

board shall be required to conduct business.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §27
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 101

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS AND LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES

101.28 Fees for certification inspections of underground storage tanks. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 19, § 125.

CHAPTER 101A

EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS

101A.10 Persons and agencies exempt.

This chapter shall not apply to the transportation and use of explosive materials by the regular military or naval forces of the United States, the duly organized militia of this state, representatives of the state fire marshal, the state patrol, division of criminal investigation, local police departments, sheriffs departments, and fire departments acting in their official capacity; nor shall this chapter apply to the transportation and use of

explosive materials by any peace officer to enforce provisions of this chapter when the peace officer is acting pursuant to such authority, however, other agencies of the state or any of its political subdivisions desiring to purchase, possess, transport, or use explosive materials for construction or other purposes shall be required to obtain user's permits.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §31
Terminology changes applied

CHAPTER 123

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL

123.3 Definitions.

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

1. "*Administrator*" means the administrator of the division, appointed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, or the administrator's designee.

2. "*Air common carrier*" means a person engaged in transporting passengers for hire in interstate or foreign commerce by aircraft and operating regularly scheduled flights under a certificate of public convenience issued by the civil aeronautics board.

3. "*Alcohol*" means the product of distillation of any fermented liquor rectified one or more times, whatever may be the origin thereof, and includes synthetic ethyl alcohol.

4. "*Alcoholic beverage*" means any beverage containing more than one-half of one percent of alcohol by volume including alcoholic liquor, wine, and beer.

5. "*Alcoholic liquor*" or "*intoxicating liquor*" means the varieties of liquor defined in subsections 3 and 33 which contain more than five per-

cent of alcohol by weight, beverages made as described in subsection 7 which beverages contain more than five percent of alcohol by weight but which are not wine as defined in subsection 37, and every other liquid or solid, patented or not, containing spirits and every beverage obtained by the process described in subsection 37 containing more than seventeen percent alcohol by weight, and susceptible of being consumed by a human being, for beverage purposes. Alcohol manufactured in this state for use as fuel pursuant to an experimental distilled spirits plant permit or its equivalent issued by the federal bureau of alcohol, tobacco and firearms is not an "*alcoholic liquor*".

6. "*Application*" means a formal written request for the issuance of a permit or license supported by a verified statement of facts.

7. "*Beer*" means any liquid capable of being used for beverage purposes made by the fermentation of an infusion in potable water of barley, malt, and hops, with or without unmalted grains or degerminated and degerminated grains or made by the fermentation of or by distillation of the fer-

mented products of fruit, fruit extracts, or other agricultural products, containing more than one-half of one percent of alcohol by volume but not more than five percent of alcohol by weight but not including mixed drinks or cocktails mixed on the premises.

8. “*Brewer*” means any person who manufactures beer for the purpose of sale, barter, exchange, or transportation.

8A. “*Broker*” means a person who represents or promotes alcoholic liquor within the state on behalf of the holder of a distiller’s certificate of compliance through an agreement with the distiller, and whose name is disclosed on a distiller’s current certificate of compliance as its representative in the state. An employee of the holder of a distiller’s certificate of compliance is not a broker.

9. “*City*” means a municipal corporation but not including a county, township, school district, or any special purpose district or authority.

10. “*Club*” means any nonprofit corporation or association of individuals, which is the owner, lessee, or occupant of a permanent building or part thereof, membership in which entails the prepayment of regular dues and is not operated for a profit other than such profits as would accrue to the entire membership.

11. “*Commercial establishment*” means a place of business which is at all times equipped with sufficient tables and seats to accommodate twenty-five persons at one time, and the licensed premises of which conform to the standards and specifications of the division.

12. “*Commission*” means the alcoholic beverages commission established by this chapter.

12A. “*Designated security employee*” means an agent, contract employee, independent contractor, servant, or employee of a licensee or permittee who works in a security position in any capacity at a commercial establishment licensed or permitted under this chapter.

13. “*Distillery*”, “*winery*”, and “*brewery*” mean not only the premises where alcohol or spirits are distilled, wine is fermented, or beer is brewed, but in addition mean a person owning, representing, or in charge of such premises and the operations conducted there, including the blending and bottling or other handling and preparation of alcoholic liquor, wine, or beer in any form.

14. “*Division*” means the alcoholic beverages division of the department of commerce established by this chapter.

15. “*Hotel*” or “*motel*” means premises licensed by the department of inspections and appeals and regularly or seasonally kept open in a bona fide manner for the lodging of transient guests, and with twenty or more sleeping rooms.

16. “*Import*” means the transporting or ordering or arranging the transportation of alcoholic liquor, wine, or beer into this state whether by a resident of this state or not.

17. “*Importer*” means the person who trans-

ports or orders, authorizes, or arranges the transportation of alcoholic liquor, wine, or beer into this state whether the person is a resident of this state or not.

18. The terms “*in accordance with the provisions of this chapter*”, “*pursuant to the provisions of this title*”, or similar terms shall include all rules and regulations of the division adopted to aid in the administration or enforcement of those provisions.

19. “*Legal age*” means twenty-one years of age or more.

20. “*Licensed premises*” or “*premises*” means all rooms, enclosures, contiguous areas, or places susceptible of precise description satisfactory to the administrator where alcoholic beverages, wine, or beer is sold or consumed under authority of a liquor control license, wine permit, or beer permit. A single licensed premises may consist of multiple rooms, enclosures, areas or places if they are wholly within the confines of a single building or contiguous grounds.

21. “*Local authority*” means the city council of any incorporated city in this state, or the county board of supervisors of any county in this state, which is empowered by this chapter to approve or deny applications for retail beer or wine permits and liquor control licenses; empowered to recommend that such permits or licenses be granted and issued by the division; and empowered to take other actions reserved to them by this chapter.

22. “*Manufacture*” means to distill, rectify, ferment, brew, make, mix, concoct, or process any substance capable of producing a beverage containing more than one-half of one percent of alcohol by volume and includes blending, bottling, or the preparation for sale.

22A. “*Native wine*” means wine manufactured in this state.

23. “*Package*” means any container or receptacle used for holding alcoholic liquor.

24. “*Permit*” or “*license*” means an express written authorization issued by the division for the manufacture or sale, or both, of alcoholic liquor, wine, or beer.

25. “*Person*” means any individual, association, partnership, corporation, club, hotel or motel, or municipal corporation owning or operating a bona fide airport, marina, park, coliseum, auditorium, or recreational facility in or at which the sale of alcoholic liquor, wine, or beer is only an incidental part of the ownership or operation.

26. “*Person of good moral character*” means any person who meets all of the following requirements:

a. The person has such financial standing and good reputation as will satisfy the administrator that the person will comply with this chapter and all laws, ordinances, and regulations applicable to the person’s operations under this chapter. However, the administrator shall not require the person to post a bond to meet the requirements of this

paragraph.

b. The person is not prohibited by section 123.40 from obtaining a liquor control license or a wine or beer permit.

c. Notwithstanding paragraph “e”, the applicant is a citizen of the United States and a resident of this state, or licensed to do business in this state in the case of a corporation. Notwithstanding paragraph “e”, in the case of a partnership, only one general partner need be a resident of this state.

d. The person has not been convicted of a felony. However, if the person’s conviction of a felony occurred more than five years before the date of the application for a license or permit, and if the person’s rights of citizenship have been restored by the governor, the administrator may determine that the person is of good moral character notwithstanding such conviction.

e. The requirements of this subsection apply to the following:

(1) Each of the officers, directors, and partners of such person.

(2) A person who directly or indirectly owns or controls ten percent or more of any class of stock of such person.

(3) A person who directly or indirectly has an interest of ten percent or more in the ownership or profits of such person.

27. “*Public place*” means any place, building, or conveyance to which the public has or is permitted access.

28. “*Residence*” means the place where a person resides, permanently or temporarily.

29. “*Retail beer permit*” means a class “B” or class “C” beer permit issued under the provisions of this chapter.

30. “*Retail wine permit*” means a class “B” wine permit, class “B” native wine permit, or class “C” native wine permit issued under this chapter.

31. “*Retailer*” means any person who shall sell, barter, exchange, offer for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell any alcoholic liquor, wine, or beer for consumption either on or off the premises where sold.

32. The prohibited “*sale*” of alcoholic liquor, wine, or beer under this chapter includes soliciting for sales, taking orders for sales, keeping or exposing for sale, delivery or other trafficking for a valuable consideration promised or obtained, and procuring or allowing procurement for any other person.

33. “*Spirits*” means any beverage which contains alcohol obtained by distillation mixed with drinkable water and other substances in solution, including, but not limited to, brandy, rum, whisky, and gin.

34. “*Unincorporated town*” means a compactly populated area recognized as a distinct place with a distinct place-name which is not itself incorporated or within the corporate limits of a city.

35. “*Warehouse*” means any premises or place primarily constructed or used or provided with facilities for the storage in transit or other temporary storage of perishable goods or for the conduct of normal warehousing business.

36. “*Wholesaler*” means any person, other than a vintner, brewer or bottler of beer or wine, who shall sell, barter, exchange, offer for sale, have in possession with intent to sell, deal or traffic in alcoholic liquor, wine, or beer. A wholesaler shall not sell for consumption upon the premises.

37. “*Wine*” means any beverage containing more than five percent but not more than seven percent of alcohol by weight obtained by the fermentation of the natural sugar contents of fruits or other agricultural products but excluding any product containing alcohol derived from malt or by the distillation process from grain, cereal, molasses or cactus.

2005 Acts, ch 13, §1
Subsection 12A amended

123.14 Beer, wine, and liquor law enforcement.

1. The department of public safety is the primary beer, wine, and liquor law enforcement authority for this state.

2. The county attorney, the county sheriff and the sheriff’s deputies, and the police department of every city, and the alcoholic beverages division of the department of commerce, shall be supplementary aids to the department of public safety. Any neglect, misfeasance, or malfeasance shown by any peace officer included in this section shall be sufficient cause for the peace officer’s removal as provided by law. This section shall not be construed to affect the duties and responsibilities of any county attorney or peace officer with respect to law enforcement.

3. The department of public safety shall have full access to all records, reports, audits, tax reports and all other documents and papers in the alcoholic beverages division pertaining to liquor licenses and wine and beer permittees and their business.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §28
Section amended

123.32 Action by local authorities and division on applications for liquor control licenses and wine and beer permits.

1. *Filing of application.* An application for a class “A”, class “B”, class “C”, or class “E” liquor control license, for a retail beer permit as provided in sections 123.128 and 123.129, or for a class “B”, class “B” native, or class “C” native retail wine permit as provided in section 123.178, 123.178A, or 123.178B, accompanied by the necessary fee and bond, if required, shall be filed with the appropriate city council if the premises for which the license or permit is sought are located within the corporate limits of a city, or with the board of su-

pervisors if the premises for which the license or permit is sought are located outside the corporate limits of a city. An application for a class “D” liquor control license and for a class “A” beer or class “A” wine permit, accompanied by the necessary fee and bond, if required, shall be filed with the division, which shall proceed in the same manner as in the case of an application approved by local authorities.

2. *Action by local authorities.* The local authority shall either approve or disapprove the issuance of a liquor control license, retail wine permit, or retail beer permit, shall endorse its approval or disapproval on the application and shall forward the application with the necessary fee and bond, if required, to the division. There is no limit upon the number of liquor control licenses, retail wine permits, or retail beer permits which may be approved for issuance by local authorities.

3. *Licensed premises for local events.* A local authority may define, by motion of the local authority, licensed premises which shall be used by holders of liquor control licenses, beer permits, and wine permits at festivals, fairs, or celebrations which are sponsored or authorized by the local authority. The licensed premises defined by motion of the local authority shall be used by the holders of five-day or fourteen-day liquor control licenses, or five-day or fourteen-day beer permits only.

4. *Security employee training.* A local authority, as a condition of obtaining and holding a license or permit for on-premises consumption, may require a designated security employee as defined in section 123.3 to be trained and certified in security methods. The training shall include but is not limited to mediation techniques, civil rights or unfair practices awareness as provided in section 216.7, and providing instruction on the proper physical restraint methods used against a person who has become combative.

5. *Action by administrator.*

a. Upon receipt of an application having been disapproved by the local authority, the administrator shall notify the applicant that the applicant may appeal the disapproval of the application to the administrator. The applicant shall be notified by certified mail, and the application, the fee, and any bond shall be returned to the applicant.

b. Upon receipt of an application having been approved by the local authority, the division shall make an investigation as the administrator deems necessary to determine that the applicant complies with all requirements for holding a license or permit, and may require the applicant to appear to be examined under oath to demonstrate that the applicant complies with all of the requirements to hold a license or permit. If the administrator requires the applicant to appear and to testify under oath, a record shall be made of all testimony or evidence and the record shall become a part of the ap-

plication. The administrator may appoint a member of the division or may request an administrative law judge of the department of inspections and appeals to receive the testimony under oath and evidence, and to issue a proposed decision to approve or disapprove the application for a license or permit. The administrator may affirm, reverse, or modify the proposed decision to approve or disapprove the application for the license or permit. If the application is approved by the administrator, the license or permit shall be issued. If the application is disapproved by the administrator, the applicant and the appropriate local authority shall be so notified by certified mail.

6. *Appeal to administrator.* An applicant for a liquor control license, wine permit, or beer permit may appeal from the local authority’s disapproval of an application for a license or permit to the administrator. In the appeal the applicant shall be allowed the opportunity to demonstrate in an evidentiary hearing conducted pursuant to chapter 17A that the applicant complies with all of the requirements for holding the license or permit. The administrator may appoint a member of the division or may request an administrative law judge from the department of inspections and appeals to conduct the evidentiary hearing and to render a proposed decision to approve or disapprove the issuance of the license or permit. The administrator may affirm, reverse, or modify the proposed decision. If the administrator determines that the applicant complies with all of the requirements for holding a license or permit, the administrator shall order the issuance of the license or permit. If the administrator determines that the applicant does not comply with the requirements for holding a license or permit, the administrator shall disapprove the issuance of the license or permit.

7. *Judicial review.* The applicant or the local authority may seek judicial review of the action of the administrator in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A. Notwithstanding the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A, petitions for judicial review may be filed in the district court of the county where the premises covered by the application are situated.

8. *Suspension by local authority.* A liquor control licensee or a wine or beer permittee whose license or permit has been suspended or revoked or a civil penalty imposed by a local authority for a violation of this chapter or suspended by a local authority for violation of a local ordinance may appeal the suspension, revocation, or civil penalty to the administrator. The administrator may appoint a member of the division or may request an administrative law judge from the department of inspections and appeals to hear the appeal which shall be conducted in accordance with chapter 17A and to issue a proposed decision. The administra-

tor may review the proposed decision upon the motion of a party to the appeal or upon the administrator's own motion in accordance with chapter 17A. Upon review of the proposed decision, the administrator may affirm, reverse, or modify the proposed decision. A liquor control licensee, wine or beer permittee, or a local authority aggrieved by a decision of the administrator may seek judicial review of the decision pursuant to chapter 17A.

2005 Acts, ch 13, §2
Subsection 4 amended

123.47 Persons under legal age — penalty.

1. A person shall not sell, give, or otherwise supply alcoholic liquor, wine, or beer to any person knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that person to be under legal age.

2. A person or persons under legal age shall not purchase or attempt to purchase, or individually or jointly have alcoholic liquor, wine, or beer in their possession or control; except in the case of liquor, wine, or beer given or dispensed to a person under legal age within a private home and with the knowledge, presence, and consent of the parent or guardian, for beverage or medicinal purposes or as administered to the person by either a physician or dentist for medicinal purposes and except to the extent that a person under legal age may handle alcoholic beverages, wine, and beer during the regular course of the person's employment by a liquor control licensee, or wine or beer permittee under this chapter.

3. *a.* A person who is under legal age, other than a licensee or permittee, who violates this section regarding the purchase of or attempt to purchase alcoholic liquor, wine, or beer, or possessing or having control of alcoholic liquor, wine, or beer, commits the following:

(1) A simple misdemeanor punishable as a scheduled violation under section 805.8C, subsection 7.

(2) A second offense shall be a simple misdemeanor punishable by a fine of five hundred dollars. In addition to any other applicable penalty, the person in violation of this section shall choose between either completing a substance abuse evaluation or the suspension of the person's motor vehicle operating privileges for a period not to exceed one year.

(3) A third or subsequent offense shall be a simple misdemeanor punishable by a fine of five hundred dollars and the suspension of the person's motor vehicle operating privileges for a period not to exceed one year.

b. The court may, in its discretion, order the person who is under legal age to perform community service work under section 909.3A, of an equivalent value to the fine imposed under this section.

c. If the person who commits a violation of this section is under the age of eighteen, the matter shall be disposed of in the manner provided in

chapter 232.

4. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 5 and 6, a person who is of legal age, other than a licensee or permittee, who sells, gives, or otherwise supplies alcoholic liquor, wine, or beer to a person who is under legal age in violation of this section commits a serious misdemeanor punishable by a minimum fine of five hundred dollars.

5. A person who is of legal age, other than a licensee or permittee, who sells, gives, or otherwise supplies alcoholic liquor, wine, or beer to a person who is under legal age in violation of this section which results in serious injury to any person commits an aggravated misdemeanor.

6. A person who is of legal age, other than a licensee or permittee, who sells, gives, or otherwise supplies alcoholic liquor, wine, or beer to a person who is under legal age in violation of this section which results in the death of any person commits a class "D" felony.

2005 Acts, ch 105, §1
Subsection 3 amended

123.53 Beer and liquor control fund — allocations to substance abuse — use of civil penalties.

1. There shall be established within the office of the treasurer of state a fund to be known as the beer and liquor control fund. The fund shall consist of any moneys appropriated by the general assembly for deposit in the fund and moneys received from the sale of alcoholic liquors by the division, from the issuance of permits and licenses, and of moneys and receipts received by the division from any other source.

2. The director of the department of administrative services shall periodically transfer from the beer and liquor control fund to the general fund of the state those revenues of the division which are not necessary for the purchase of liquor for resale by the division, or for remittances to local authorities or other sources as required by this chapter, or for other obligations and expenses of the division which are paid from such fund.

All moneys received by the division from the issuance of vintner's certificates of compliance and wine permits shall be transferred by the director of the department of administrative services to the general fund of the state.

3. The treasurer of state shall transfer into a special revenue account in the general fund of the state, a sum of money at least equal to seven percent of the gross amount of sales made by the division from the beer and liquor control fund on a monthly basis but not less than nine million dollars annually, and any amounts so transferred shall be used by the substance abuse division of the Iowa department of public health for substance abuse treatment and prevention programs in an amount determined by the general assembly and any amounts received in excess of the amounts appropriated to the substance abuse di-

vision of the Iowa department of public health shall be considered part of the general fund balance.

4. The treasurer of state, after making the transfer provided for in subsection 3, shall transfer to the division from the beer and liquor control fund and before any other transfer to the general fund, an amount sufficient to pay the costs incurred by the division for collecting and properly disposing of the liquor containers.

5. Civil penalties imposed and collected by the division shall be credited to the general fund of the state. The moneys from the civil penalties shall be used by the division, subject to appropriation by the general assembly, for the purposes of providing educational programs, information and publications for alcoholic beverage licensees and permittees, local authorities, and law enforcement agencies regarding the laws and rules which govern the alcoholic beverages industry, and for promoting compliance with alcoholic beverage laws and rules.

For future amendment to this section effective July 1, 2006, see 2005 Acts, ch 179, §144, 146
Section not amended; footnote added

123.183 Wine gallonage tax and related funds.

1. In addition to the annual permit fee to be paid by each class “A” wine permittee, a wine gallonage tax shall be levied and collected from each class “A” wine permittee on all wine manufactured for sale and sold in this state at wholesale and on

all wine imported into this state for sale at wholesale and sold in this state at wholesale. The rate of the wine gallonage tax is one dollar and seventy-five cents for each wine gallon. The same rate shall apply for the fractional parts of a wine gallon. The wine gallonage tax shall not be levied or collected on wine sold by one class “A” wine permittee to another class “A” wine permittee.

2. *a.* Revenue collected from the wine gallonage tax on wine manufactured for sale and sold in this state shall be deposited in the wine gallonage tax fund as created in this section.

b. A wine gallonage tax fund is created in the office of the treasurer of state. Moneys deposited in the fund are appropriated to the department of economic development as provided in section 15E.117. Moneys in the fund are not subject to section 8.33.

3. The revenue collected from the wine gallonage tax on wine imported into this state for sale at wholesale and sold in this state at wholesale shall be deposited as follows:

a. Five percent of the revenue collected from the wine gallonage tax on wine imported into this state for sale at wholesale and sold in this state at wholesale shall be deposited in the grape and wine development fund as created in section 175A.5.

b. The remaining revenue collected from the wine gallonage tax on wine imported into this state for sale at wholesale and sold in this state at wholesale shall be deposited in the beer and liquor control fund created in section 123.53.

2005 Acts, ch 113, §1
Subsection 3, paragraph a stricken and rewritten

CHAPTER 124

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

124.212 Schedule V — substances included.

1. Schedule V shall consist of the drugs and other substances, by whatever official name, common or usual name, chemical name, or brand name designated, listed in this section.

2. Narcotic drugs containing nonnarcotic active medicinal ingredients. Any compound, mixture, or preparation containing any of the following narcotic drugs, or their salts calculated as the free anhydrous base or alkaloid, in limited quantities as set forth below, which shall include one or more nonnarcotic active medicinal ingredients in sufficient proportion to confer upon the compound, mixture, or preparation valuable medicinal qualities other than those possessed by narcotic drugs alone:

a. Not more than two hundred milligrams of codeine per one hundred milliliters or per one hundred grams.

b. Not more than one hundred milligrams of

dihydrocodeine per one hundred milliliters or per one hundred grams.

c. Not more than one hundred milligrams of ethylmorphine per one hundred milliliters or per one hundred grams.

d. Not more than two point five milligrams of diphenoxylate and not less than twenty-five micrograms of atropine sulfate per dosage unit.

e. Not more than one hundred milligrams of opium per one hundred milliliters or per one hundred grams.

f. Not more than point five milligram of difenoxin and not less than twenty-five micrograms of atropine sulfate per dosage unit.

3. *Stimulants.* Unless specifically excepted or listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of pyrovalerone, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers.

4. *Precursors to amphetamine and methamphetamine.* Unless specifically excepted in para-

graph “d” or “e” or listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following precursors to amphetamine or methamphetamine, including their salts, optical isomers, and salts of their optical isomers:

a. Ephedrine.

b. Phenylpropanolamine.

c. Pseudoephedrine. A person shall present a government-issued photo identification card when purchasing a pseudoephedrine product from a pharmacy. A person shall not purchase more than seven thousand five hundred milligrams of pseudoephedrine, either separately or collectively, within a thirty-day period from a pharmacy, unless the person has a prescription for a pseudoephedrine product in excess of that quantity.

d. Any product that contains three hundred sixty milligrams or less of pseudoephedrine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of its optical isomers, which is in liquid, liquid capsule, or liquid-filled gel capsule form, is excepted from this schedule and may be warehoused, distributed, and sold over the counter pursuant to section 126.23A.

e. A pseudoephedrine product warehoused by a distributor located in this state which is warehoused for export to a retailer outside this state is excepted from this schedule. A distributor warehousing and exporting a pseudoephedrine product shall register with the board and comply with any rules adopted by the board and relating to the diversion of pseudoephedrine products from legitimate commerce.

2005 Acts, ch 15, §1, 14; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §56
Subsection 4 stricken and rewritten

124.213 Pharmacy pseudoephedrine sale restriction — penalty.

A person who purchases more than seven thousand five hundred milligrams of pseudoephedrine from a pharmacy in violation of section 124.212 or a retailer in violation of section 126.23A, either separately or collectively, within a thirty-day period commits a serious misdemeanor.

2005 Acts, ch 15, §2, 14
NEW section

124.308 Prescriptions.

1. Except when dispensed directly by a practitioner, other than a pharmacy, to an ultimate user, no controlled substance in schedule II may be dispensed without the written prescription of a practitioner or without the electronic or facsimile prescription of a practitioner in accordance with subsection 2.

2. A practitioner, other than a pharmacy, or a practitioner’s authorized agent may transmit an electronic prescription or facsimile prescription to a pharmacy for a schedule II controlled substance, provided that the prescription complies with section 155A.27 and provided that the original signed prescription is presented to the pharmacist prior

to the dispensing of the schedule II controlled substance. If permitted by federal law, and in accordance with federal requirements, the electronic or facsimile prescription shall serve as the original signed prescription and the practitioner shall not provide the patient or the patient’s authorized representative with a signed, written prescription.

3. In emergency situations, as defined by rule of the board, schedule II drugs may be dispensed upon oral prescription of a practitioner, reduced promptly to writing and filed by the pharmacy. Prescriptions shall be retained in conformity with the requirements of section 124.306. No prescription for a schedule II substance may be refilled.

4. Except when dispensed directly by a practitioner, other than a pharmacy, to an ultimate user, a controlled substance included in schedule III or IV, which is a prescription drug as determined under chapter 155A, shall not be dispensed without a written or oral prescription of a practitioner or without an electronic or facsimile prescription in accordance with subsection 5. The prescription may not be filled or refilled more than six months after the date thereof or be refilled more than five times, unless renewed by the practitioner.

5. A practitioner, other than a pharmacy, or the practitioner’s authorized agent may transmit an electronic prescription or a facsimile prescription to a pharmacy for a schedule III, IV, or V controlled substance, provided that the prescription complies with section 155A.27, and provided that the original signed prescription is presented to the pharmacist prior to the dispensing of the controlled substance, or if the prescription is electronic, an oral prescription or a facsimile prescription is provided. If permitted by federal law, and in accordance with federal requirements, the electronic or facsimile prescription shall serve as the original signed prescription and the practitioner shall not provide the patient or the patient’s authorized representative with a signed, written prescription.

6. A controlled substance included in schedule V shall not be distributed or dispensed other than for a medical purpose.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §29
Subsection 2 amended

124.401E Certain penalties for manufacturing or delivery of amphetamine or methamphetamine.

1. If a court sentences a person for the person’s first conviction for delivery or possession with intent to deliver a controlled substance under section 124.401, subsection 1, paragraph “c”, and if the controlled substance is amphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers, or methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers, the court may suspend the sentence, and the court may order the person to complete a drug court program if a drug court has been established in the county in which the person is sentenced or

order the person to be assigned to a community-based correctional facility for a period of one year or until maximum benefits are achieved, whichever is earlier.

2. If a court sentences a person for a conviction of manufacturing of a controlled substance under section 124.401, subsection 1, paragraph “c”, and if the controlled substance is amphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers, or methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers, the court may suspend the sentence, and the court may order the person to complete a drug court program if a drug court has been established in the county in which the person is sentenced, or order the person to be assigned to a community-based correctional facility for a period of one year or until maximum benefits are achieved, whichever is earlier.

3. If a court sentences a person for the person’s second or subsequent conviction for delivery or possession with intent to deliver a controlled substance under section 124.401, subsection 1, and the controlled substance is amphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers, or methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers, the court, in addition to any other authorized penalties, shall sentence the person to imprisonment in accordance with section 124.401, subsection 1, and the person shall serve the mini-

imum period of confinement as required by section 124.413.

Continuation of drug court pilot programs; 2002 Acts, ch 1174, §1; 2002 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1003, §157, 171, 172; 2003 Acts, ch 183, §1; 2004 Acts, ch 1176, §1; 2005 Acts, ch 176, §1

Section not amended; footnote updated

124.510 Reports of arrests and analyses to department.

Any peace officer who arrests for any crime, any known unlawful user of the drugs described in Schedule I, II, III, or IV, or who arrests any person for a violation of this chapter, or charges any person with a violation of this chapter subsequent to the person’s arrest, shall within five days after the arrest or the filing of the charge, whichever is later, report the arrest and the charge filed to the department. The peace officer or any other peace officer or law enforcement agency which makes or obtains any quantitative or qualitative analysis of any substance seized in connection with the arrest of the person charged, shall report to the department the results of the analysis at the time the arrest is reported or at such later time as the results of the analysis become available.

This information is for the exclusive use of the division of narcotics enforcement in the department of public safety, and shall not be a matter of public record.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §29

Unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

CHAPTER 125

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE

125.2 Definitions.

For purposes of this chapter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

1. “*Board*” means the state board of health created pursuant to chapter 136.

2. “*Chemical dependency*” means an addiction or dependency, either physical or psychological, on a chemical substance. Persons who take medically prescribed drugs shall not be considered chemically dependent if the drug is medically prescribed and the intake is proportionate to the medical need.

3. “*Chemical substance*” means alcohol, wine, spirits, and beer as defined in chapter 123 and controlled substances as defined in section 124.101.

4. “*Chief medical officer*” means the medical director in charge of a public or private hospital, or the director’s physician-designee. This chapter does not negate the authority otherwise reposed by chapter 226 in the respective superintendents of the state mental health institutes to make decisions regarding the appropriateness of admissions or discharges of patients of those institutes, however, it is the intent of this chapter that a superintendent who is not a licensed physician shall be

guided in these decisions by the chief medical officer of the institute.

5. “*Chronic substance abuser*” means a person who meets all of the following criteria:

a. Habitually lacks self control as to the use of chemical substances to the extent that the person is likely to seriously endanger the person’s health, or to physically injure the person’s self or others, if allowed to remain at liberty without treatment.

b. Lacks sufficient judgment to make responsible decisions with respect to the person’s hospitalization or treatment.

6. “*Clerk*” means the clerk of the district court.

7. “*Department*” means the Iowa department of public health.

8. “*Director*” means the director of the Iowa department of public health.

9. “*Facility*” means an institution, a detoxification center, or an installation providing care, maintenance and treatment for substance abusers licensed by the department under section 125.13, hospitals licensed under chapter 135B, or the state mental health institutes designated by chapter 226.

10. “*Incapacitated by a chemical substance*”

means that a person, as a result of the use of a chemical substance, is unconscious or has the person's judgment otherwise so impaired that the person is incapable of realizing and making a rational decision with respect to the need for treatment.

11. "Incompetent person" means a person who has been adjudged incompetent by a court of law.

12. "Interested person" means a person who, in the discretion of the court, is legitimately concerned that a respondent receive substance abuse treatment services.

13. "Intoxicated person" means a person whose mental or physical functioning is substantially impaired as a result of the use of a chemical substance.

14. "Residence" means the place where a person resides. For the purpose of determining which Iowa county, if any, is liable pursuant to this chapter for payments of costs attributable to its residents, the following rules shall apply:

a. If a person claims an Iowa homestead, then the person's residence shall be in the county where that homestead is claimed, irrespective of any other factors.

b. If paragraph "a" does not apply, and the person continuously has been provided or has maintained living quarters within any county of this state for a period of not less than one year, whether or not at the same location within that county, then the person's residence shall be in that county, irrespective of other factors. However, this paragraph shall not apply to unemancipated persons under eighteen years of age who are wards of this state.

c. If paragraphs "a" and "b" do not apply, or, if the person is under eighteen years of age, is unemancipated, and is a ward of this state, then the person shall be unclassified with respect to county of residence, and payment of all costs shall be made by the department as provided in this chapter.

d. An unemancipated person under eighteen years of age who is not a ward of the state shall be deemed to reside where the parent having legal custody, or the legal guardian, or legal custodian of that person has residence as determined according to this subsection.

e. The provisions of this subsection shall not be used in any case to which section 125.43 is applicable.

15. "Respondent" means a person against whom an application is filed under section 125.75.

16. "Substance abuse" means the use of chemical substances by persons suffering from chemical dependency, persons who are incapacitated by a chemical substance, substance abusers, or chronic substance abusers.

17. "Substance abuser" means a person who habitually lacks self-control as to the use of chemical substances or uses chemical substances to the extent that the person's health is substantially im-

paired or endangered or that the person's social or economic function is substantially disrupted.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §59, 60
NEW subsection 1 and former subsections 1 – 5 renumbered as 2 – 6
Former subsection 6 stricken

125.3 Substance abuse program established.

The Iowa department of public health shall develop, implement, and administer a comprehensive substance abuse program pursuant to sections 125.1 to 125.43.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §61
Section amended

125.4 Terms of office. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 175, § 128.

125.5 Organization of commission. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 175, § 128.

125.6 Expenses — compensation. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 175, § 128.

125.7 Duties of the board.

The board shall:

1. Approve the comprehensive substance abuse program, developed by the department pursuant to sections 125.1 to 125.43.

2. Advise the department on policies governing the performance of the department in the discharge of any duties imposed on the department by law.

3. Advise or make recommendations to the governor and the general assembly relative to substance abuse treatment, intervention, education, and prevention programs in this state.

4. Adopt rules for subsections 1 and 6 and review other rules necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter, subject to review in accordance with chapter 17A.

5. Investigate the work of the department relating to substance abuse, and for this purpose the board shall have access at any time to all books, papers, documents, and records of the department.

6. Consider and approve or disapprove all applications for a license and all cases involving the renewal, denial, suspension, or revocation of a license.

7. Act as the appeal board regarding funding decisions made by the department.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §62
Section amended

125.9 Powers of director.

The director may:

1. Plan, establish and maintain treatment, intervention, education, and prevention programs as necessary or desirable in accordance with the comprehensive substance abuse program.

2. Make contracts necessary or incidental to the performance of the duties and the execution of

the powers of the director, including contracts with public and private agencies, organizations and individuals to pay them for services rendered or furnished to substance abusers, chronic substance abusers, or intoxicated persons.

3. Solicit and accept for use any gift of money or property made by will or otherwise, and any grant of money, services or property from the federal government, the state, or any political subdivision thereof or any private source, and do all things necessary to cooperate with the federal government or any of its agencies and the department in making an application for any grant.

4. Coordinate the activities of the department and cooperate with substance abuse programs in this and other states, and make contracts and other joint or co-operative arrangements with state, local or private agencies in this and other states for the treatment of substance abusers, chronic substance abusers, and intoxicated persons and for the common advancement of substance abuse programs.

5. Require that a written report, in reasonable detail, be submitted to the director at any time by any agency of this state or of any of its political subdivisions in respect to any substance abuse prevention function, or program for the benefit of persons who are or have been involved in substance abuse, which is being conducted by the agency.

6. Submit to the governor a written report of the pertinent facts at any time the director concludes that any agency of this state or of any of its political subdivisions is conducting any substance abuse prevention function, or program for the benefit of persons who are or have been involved in substance abuse in a manner not consistent with or which impairs achievement of the objectives of the state plan to combat substance abuse, and has failed to effect appropriate changes in the function or program.

7. Keep records and engage in research and the gathering of relevant statistics.

8. Employ a deputy director who shall be exempt from the merit system. The director may employ other staff necessary to carry out the duties assigned to the director.

9. Do other acts and things necessary or convenient to execute the authority expressly granted to the director.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §63
Subsection 1 amended

125.10 Duties of director.

The director shall:

1. Prepare and submit a state plan subject to approval by the board and in accordance with the provisions of 42 U.S.C. § 4573. The state plan shall designate the department as the sole agency for supervising the administration of the plan.

2. Develop, encourage, and foster statewide, regional and local plans and programs for the pre-

vention of substance abuse and the treatment of substance abusers, chronic substance abusers, and intoxicated persons in cooperation with public and private agencies, organizations and individuals, and provide technical assistance and consultation services for these purposes.

3. Coordinate the efforts and enlist the assistance of all public and private agencies, organizations and individuals interested in the prevention of substance abuse and the treatment of substance abusers, chronic substance abusers, and intoxicated persons.

4. Cooperate with the department of human services in establishing and conducting programs to provide treatment for substance abusers, chronic substance abusers, and intoxicated persons.

5. Cooperate with the department of education, boards of education, schools, police departments, courts, and other public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals in establishing programs for the prevention of substance abuse and the treatment of substance abusers, chronic substance abusers, and intoxicated persons, and in preparing relevant curriculum materials for use at all levels of school education.

6. Prepare, publish, evaluate and disseminate educational material dealing with the nature and effects of chemical substances.

7. Develop and implement, as an integral part of treatment programs, an educational program for use in the treatment of substance abusers, chronic substance abusers, and intoxicated persons, which program shall include the dissemination of information concerning the nature and effects of chemical substances.

8. Organize and implement, in cooperation with local treatment programs, training programs for all persons engaged in treatment of substance abusers, chronic substance abusers, and intoxicated persons.

9. Sponsor and implement research in cooperation with local treatment programs into the causes and nature of substance abuse and treatment of substance abusers, chronic substance abusers, and intoxicated persons, and serve as a clearing house for information relating to substance abuse.

10. Specify uniform methods for keeping statistical information by public and private agencies, organizations and individuals, and collect and make available relevant statistical information, including number of persons treated, frequency of admission and readmission, and frequency and duration of treatment.

11. Develop and implement, with the counsel and approval of the board, the comprehensive plan for treatment of substance abusers, chronic substance abusers, and intoxicated persons in accordance with this chapter.

12. Assist in the development of, and cooperate with, substance abuse education and treat-

ment programs for employees of state and local governments and businesses and industries in the state.

13. Utilize the support and assistance of interested persons in the community, particularly recovered substance abusers and chronic substance abusers, to encourage substance abusers and chronic substance abusers to voluntarily undergo treatment.

14. Cooperate with the commissioner of public safety in establishing and conducting programs designed to deal with the problem of persons operating motor vehicles while intoxicated.

15. Encourage general hospitals and other appropriate health facilities to admit without discrimination substance abusers, chronic substance abusers, and intoxicated persons and to provide them with adequate and appropriate treatment. The director may negotiate and implement contracts with hospitals and other appropriate health facilities with adequate detoxification facilities.

16. Encourage all health and disability insurance programs to include substance abuse as a covered illness.

17. Review all state health, welfare, education and treatment proposals to be submitted for federal funding under federal legislation, and advise the governor on provisions to be included relating to substance abuse, substance abusers, chronic substance abusers, and intoxicated persons.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §64
Subsections 1 and 11 amended

125.12 Comprehensive program for treatment — regional facilities.

1. The board shall review the comprehensive substance abuse program implemented by the department for the treatment of substance abusers, chronic substance abusers, intoxicated persons, and concerned family members. Subject to the review of the board, the director shall divide the state into appropriate regions for the conduct of the program and establish standards for the development of the program on the regional level. In establishing the regions, consideration shall be given to city and county lines, population concentrations, and existing substance abuse treatment services.

2. The program of the department shall include:

a. Emergency treatment provided by a facility affiliated with or part of the medical service of a general hospital.

b. Inpatient treatment.

c. Residential treatment.

d. Outpatient and follow-up treatment and rehabilitation.

e. Prevention and education.

f. Assessment.

g. Halfway house treatment.

3. The director shall provide for adequate and appropriate treatment for substance abusers,

chronic substance abusers, intoxicated persons, and concerned family members admitted under sections 125.33 and 125.34, or under section 125.75, 125.81, or 125.91. Treatment shall not be provided at a correctional institution except for inmates.

4. The director shall maintain, supervise and control all facilities operated by the director pursuant to this chapter.

5. All appropriate public and private resources shall be coordinated with and utilized in the program if possible.

6. The director shall prepare, publish and distribute annually a list of all facilities.

7. The director may contract for the use of a facility if the director, pursuant to section 125.44, considers this to be an effective and economical course to follow.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §65
Subsection 1 amended

125.13 Programs licensed — exceptions.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2, a person shall not maintain or conduct any chemical substitutes or antagonists program, residential program, or nonresidential outpatient program, the primary purpose of which is the treatment and rehabilitation of substance abusers or chronic substance abusers without having first obtained a written license for the program from the department.

Four types of licenses may be issued by the department. A renewable license may be issued for one, two, or three years. A treatment program applying for its initial license may be issued a license for two hundred seventy days. A license issued for two hundred seventy days shall not be renewed or extended.

2. The licensing requirements of this chapter do not apply to any of the following:

a. A hospital providing care or treatment to substance abusers or chronic substance abusers licensed under chapter 135B which is accredited by the joint commission on the accreditation of health care organizations, the commission on accreditation of rehabilitation facilities, the American osteopathic association, or another recognized organization approved by the board. All survey reports from the accrediting or licensing body must be sent to the department.

b. Any practitioner of medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery, in the practitioner's private practice. However, a program shall not be exempted from licensing by the board by virtue of its utilization of the services of a medical practitioner in its operation.

c. Private institutions conducted by and for persons who adhere to the faith of any well recognized church or religious denomination for the purpose of providing care, treatment, counseling, or rehabilitation to substance abusers or chronic substance abusers and who rely solely on prayer

or other spiritual means for healing in the practice of religion of such church or denomination.

d. A program that provides only education, prevention, referral or post treatment services.

e. Alcoholics anonymous.

f. Individuals in private practice who are providing substance abuse treatment services independent from a program that is required to be licensed under subsection 1.

g. Intervention and referral programs which are financed and managed by a county or counties, are staffed by county employees, and do not receive state payments pursuant to a contract under section 125.44.

h. Voluntary, nonprofit groups whose funding is provided solely from nontax sources.

i. A substance abuse treatment program not funded by the department which is accredited or licensed by the joint commission on the accreditation of health care organizations, the commission on the accreditation of rehabilitation facilities, the American osteopathic association, or another recognized organization approved by the board. All survey reports from the accrediting or licensing body must be sent to the department.

j. A hospital substance abuse treatment program that is accredited or licensed by the joint commission on the accreditation of health care organizations, the commission on the accreditation of rehabilitation facilities, the American osteopathic association, or another recognized organization approved by the board. All survey reports for the hospital substance abuse treatment program from the accrediting or licensing body shall be sent to the department.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §66
Subsection 2, paragraphs a, b, i, and j amended

125.14 Licenses — renewal — fees.

The board shall consider all cases involving initial issuance, and renewal, denial, suspension, or revocation of a license. The department shall issue a license to an applicant whom the board determines meets the licensing requirements of this chapter. Licenses shall expire no later than three years from the date of issuance and shall be renewed upon timely application made in the same manner as for initial issuance of a license unless notice of nonrenewal is given to the licensee at least thirty days prior to the expiration of the license. The department shall not charge a fee for licensing or renewal of programs contracting with the department for provision of treatment services. A fee may be charged to other licensees.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §67
Section amended

125.15A Licensure — emergencies.

1. The department may place an employee or agent to serve as a monitor in a licensed substance abuse treatment program or may petition the

court for appointment of a receiver for a program when any of the following conditions exist:

a. The program is operating without a license.

b. The board has suspended, revoked, or refused to renew the existing license of the program.

c. The program is closing or has informed the department that it intends to close and adequate arrangements for the location of clients have not been made at least thirty days before the closing.

d. The department determines that an emergency exists, whether or not it has initiated revocation or nonrenewal procedures, and because of the unwillingness or inability of the licensee to remedy the emergency, the department determines that a monitor or receiver is necessary. As used in this paragraph, “*emergency*” means a threat to the health, safety, or welfare of a client that the program is unwilling or unable to correct.

2. The monitor shall observe operation of the program, assist the program with advice regarding compliance with state regulations, and report periodically to the department on the operation of the program.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §68
Subsection 1, paragraph b amended

125.16 Transfer of license or change of location prohibited.

A license issued under this chapter may not be transferred, and the location of the physical facilities occupied or utilized by any program licensed under this chapter shall not be changed without the prior written consent of the board.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §69
Section amended

125.17 License suspension or revocation.

Violation of any of the requirements or restrictions of this chapter or of any of the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter is cause for suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew a license. The director shall at the earliest time feasible notify a licensee whose license the board is considering suspending or revoking and shall inform the licensee what changes must be made in the licensee’s operation to avoid such action. The licensee shall be given a reasonable time for compliance, as determined by the director, after receiving such notice or a notice that the board does not intend to renew the license. When the licensee believes compliance has been achieved, or if the licensee considers the proposed suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew unjustified, the licensee may submit pertinent information to the board and the board shall expeditiously make a decision in the matter and notify the licensee of the decision.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §70
Section amended

125.18 Hearing before board.

If a licensee under this chapter makes a written request for a hearing within thirty days of suspen-

sion, revocation, or refusal to renew a license, a hearing before the board shall be expeditiously arranged by the department of inspections and appeals whose decision is subject to review by the board. The board shall issue a written statement of the board's findings within thirty days after conclusion of the hearing upholding or reversing the proposed suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew a license. Action involving suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew a license shall not be taken by the board unless a quorum is present at the meeting. A copy of the board's decision shall be promptly transmitted to the affected licensee who may, if aggrieved by the decision, seek judicial review of the actions of the board in accordance with the terms of chapter 17A.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §71
Section amended

125.19 Reissuance or reinstatement.

After suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew a license pursuant to this chapter, the affected licensee shall not have the license reissued or reinstated within one year of the effective date of the suspension, revocation, or expiration upon refusal to renew, unless the board orders otherwise. After that time, proof of compliance with the requirements and restrictions of this chapter and the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter must be presented to the board prior to reinstatement or reissuance of a license.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §72
Section amended

125.21 Chemical substitutes and antagonists programs.

1. The board has exclusive power in this state to approve and license chemical substitutes and antagonists programs, and to monitor chemical substitutes and antagonists programs to ensure that the programs are operating within the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter. The board shall grant approval and license if the requirements of the rules are met and state funding is not requested. The chemical substitutes and antagonists programs conducted by persons exempt from the licensing requirements of this chapter pursuant to section 125.13, subsection 2, are subject to approval and licensure under this section.

2. The department may do any of the following:

a. Provide advice, consultation, and technical assistance to chemical substitutes and antagonists programs.

b. Approve local agencies or bodies to assist the department in carrying out the provisions of this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §73
Section amended

125.43A Prescreening — exception.

Except in cases of medical emergency or court-

ordered admissions, a person shall be admitted to a state mental health institute for substance abuse treatment only after a preliminary intake and assessment by a department-licensed treatment facility or a hospital providing care or treatment for substance abusers licensed under chapter 135B and accredited by the joint commission on the accreditation of health care organizations, the commission on accreditation of rehabilitation facilities, the American osteopathic association, or another recognized organization approved by the board, or by a designee of a department-licensed treatment facility or a hospital other than a state mental health institute, which confirms that the admission is appropriate to the person's substance abuse service needs. A county board of supervisors may seek an admission of a patient to a state mental health institute who has not been confirmed for appropriate admission and the county shall be responsible for one hundred percent of the cost of treatment and services of the patient.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §74
Section amended

125.58 Inspection — penalties.

1. If the department has probable cause to believe that an institution, place, building, or agency not licensed as a substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation facility is in fact a substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation facility as defined by this chapter, and is not exempt from licensing by section 125.13, subsection 2, the board may order an inspection of the institution, place, building, or agency. If the inspector upon presenting proper identification is denied entry for the purpose of making the inspection, the inspector may, with the assistance of the county attorney of the county in which the premises are located, apply to the district court for an order requiring the owner or occupant to permit entry and inspection of the premises to determine whether there have been violations of this chapter. The investigation may include review of records, reports, and documents maintained by the facility and interviews with staff members consistent with the confidentiality safeguards of state and federal law.

2. A person establishing, conducting, managing, or operating a substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation facility without a license is guilty of a serious misdemeanor. Each day of continued violation after conviction or notice from the department by certified mail of a violation shall be considered a separate offense or chargeable offense. A person establishing, conducting, managing or operating a substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation facility without a license may be temporarily or permanently restrained therefrom by a court of competent jurisdiction in an action brought by the state.

3. Notwithstanding the existence or pursuit of any other remedy, the department may, in the

manner provided by law, maintain an action in the name of the state for injunction or other process against a person or governmental unit to restrain or prevent the establishment, conduct, manage-

ment or operation of a substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation facility without a license.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §75
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 126

DRUGS, DEVICES, AND COSMETICS

126.23A Pseudoephedrine retail restrictions.

1. *a.* A retailer or an employee of a retailer shall not do any of the following:

(1) Sell a product in violation of section 124.212, subsection 4.

(2) Knowingly sell more than one package of a product containing pseudoephedrine to a person in a twenty-four-hour period.

(3) Sell a package of a pseudoephedrine product that can be further broken down or subdivided into two or more separate and distinct packages or offer promotions where a pseudoephedrine product is given away for free as part of any purchase transaction.

b. A retailer or an employee of a retailer shall do the following:

(1) Provide for the sale of a pseudoephedrine product in a locked cabinet or behind a sales counter where the public is unable to reach the product and where the public is not permitted.

(2) Require a purchaser to present a government-issued photo identification card identifying the purchaser prior to purchasing a pseudoephedrine product.

(3) Require the purchaser to sign a logbook and to also require the purchaser to legibly print the purchaser's name and address in the logbook.

(4) Determine the signature in the logbook corresponds with the name on the government-issued photo identification card.

(5) Keep the logbook twelve months from the date of the last entry.

(6) Provide notification in a clear and conspicuous manner in a location where a pseudoephedrine product is offered for sale stating the following:

Iowa law prohibits the over-the-counter purchase of more than one package of a product containing pseudoephedrine in a twenty-four-hour period or of more than seven thousand five hundred milligrams of pseudoephedrine within a thirty-day period. If you purchase a product containing pseudoephedrine, you are required to sign a logbook which may be accessible to law enforcement officers.

2. A purchaser shall not do any of the following:

a. Purchase more than one package of a pseudoephedrine product within a twenty-four-hour period from a retailer.

b. Purchase more than seven thousand five hundred milligrams of pseudoephedrine from a retailer, either separately or collectively, within a thirty-day period.

3. A purchaser shall sign the logbook and also legibly print the purchaser's name and address in the logbook.

4. Enforcement of this section shall be implemented uniformly throughout the state. A political subdivision of the state shall not adopt an ordinance regulating the display or sale of products containing pseudoephedrine. An ordinance adopted in violation of this section is void and unenforceable and any enforcement activity of an ordinance in violation of this section is void.

5. The logbook may be kept in an electronic format upon approval by the department of public safety.

6. A pharmacy that sells a product that contains three hundred sixty milligrams or less of pseudoephedrine on a retail basis shall comply with the provisions of this section with respect to the sale of such product. However, a pharmacy is exempted from the provisions of this section when selling a pseudoephedrine product pursuant to section 124.212.

7. A retailer or an employee of a retailer that reports to any law enforcement agency any alleged criminal activity related to the purchase or sale of pseudoephedrine or who refuses to sell a pseudoephedrine product to a person is immune from civil liability for that conduct, except in cases of willful misconduct.

8. If a retailer or an employee of a retailer violates any provision of this section, a city or county may assess a civil penalty against the retailer upon hearing and notice as provided in section 126.23B.

9. An employee of a retailer who commits a violation of subsection 1 or a purchaser who commits a violation of subsection 2 commits a simple misdemeanor punishable by a scheduled fine under section 805.8C, subsection 6.

10. As used in this section, "retailer" means a person or business entity engaged in this state in the business of selling products on a retail basis. An "employee of a retailer" means any employee,

contract employee, or agent of the retailer.

2005 Acts, ch 15, §3, 14; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §115 – 117
Theft of pseudoephedrine, see §714.7C
Section stricken and rewritten

126.23B Civil penalty.

1. A city or a county may enforce section 126.23A, after giving the retailer an opportunity to be heard upon ten days' written notice by restricted certified mail stating the alleged violation and the time and place at which the retailer may appear and be heard.

2. For a violation of section 126.23A by the retailer or an employee of the retailer a civil penalty shall be assessed against the retailer as follows:

a. For a first violation, the retailer shall be assessed a civil penalty in the amount of three hundred dollars.

b. For a second violation within a period of two years, the retailer shall be assessed a civil penalty in the amount of one thousand five hundred dollars.

c. For a third violation within a period of three years, the retailer shall be assessed a civil penalty in the amount of two thousand dollars. The retailer may also be prohibited from selling pseudoephedrine for up to three years from the date of assessment of the civil penalty.

d. For a fourth or subsequent violation within a period of three years, the retailer shall be assessed a civil penalty in the amount of three thousand dollars. On a fourth or subsequent violation, the retailer shall be prohibited from selling pseudoephedrine products for three years from the date of the assessment of the civil penalty.

3. The city or county that takes legal action against a retailer under this section shall report the assessment of a civil penalty to the department of public safety within thirty days of the penalty being assessed.

4. The civil penalty shall be collected by the clerk of the district court and shall be distributed as provided in section 602.8105, subsection 4.

2005 Acts, ch 15, §4, 14
NEW section

CHAPTER 135

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

135.11 Duties of department.

The director of public health shall be the head of the "Iowa Department of Public Health", which shall:

1. Exercise general supervision over the public health, promote public hygiene and sanitation, prevent substance abuse and unless otherwise provided, enforce the laws relating to the same.

2. Conduct campaigns for the education of the people in hygiene and sanitation.

3. Issue monthly health bulletins containing fundamental health principles and other health data deemed of public interest.

4. Make investigations and surveys in respect to the causes of disease and epidemics, and the effect of locality, employment, and living conditions upon the public health. For this purpose the department may use the services of the experts connected with the state hygienic laboratory at the state university of Iowa.

5. Establish, publish, and enforce a code of rules governing the installation of plumbing in cities and amend the same when deemed necessary.

6. Exercise general supervision over the administration of the housing law and give aid to the local authorities in the enforcement of the same, and it shall institute in the name of the state such legal proceedings as may be necessary in the enforcement of said law.

7. Establish stations throughout the state for the distribution of antitoxins and vaccines to physicians, druggists, and other persons, at cost. All

antitoxin and vaccine thus distributed shall be labeled "Iowa Department of Public Health".

8. Exercise general supervision over the administration and enforcement of the sexually transmitted diseases and infections law, chapter 139A, subchapter II.

9. Exercise sole jurisdiction over the disposal and transportation of the dead bodies of human beings and prescribe the methods to be used in preparing such bodies for disposal and transportation. However, the department may approve a request for an exception to the application of specific embalming and disposition rules adopted pursuant to this subsection if such rules would otherwise conflict with tenets and practices of a recognized religious denomination to which the deceased individual adhered or of which denomination the deceased individual was a member. The department shall inform the board of mortuary science examiners of any such approved exception which may affect services provided by a funeral director licensed pursuant to chapter 156.

10. Establish, publish, and enforce rules which require companies, corporations, and other entities to obtain a permit from the department prior to scattering cremated human remains.

11. Exercise general supervision over the administration and enforcement of the vital statistics law, chapter 144.

12. Enforce the law relative to chapter 146 and "Health-related Professions", Title IV, subtitle 3, excluding chapter 155.

13. Establish and maintain such divisions in the department as are necessary for the proper enforcement of the laws administered by it, including a division of contagious and infectious diseases, a division of venereal diseases, a division of housing, a division of sanitary engineering, and a division of vital statistics, but the various services of the department shall be so consolidated as to eliminate unnecessary personnel and make possible the carrying on of the functions of the department under the most economical methods.

14. Establish, publish, and enforce rules not inconsistent with law for the enforcement of the provisions of chapters 125 and 155, and Title IV, subtitle 2, excluding chapters 142B, 145B, and 146 and for the enforcement of the various laws, the administration and supervision of which are imposed upon the department.

15. Establish standards for, issue permits for, and exercise control over the distribution of venereal disease prophylactics distributed by methods not under the direct supervision of a physician licensed under chapter 148, 150, or 150A, or a pharmacist licensed under chapter 147. Any person selling, offering for sale, or giving away any venereal disease prophylactics in violation of the standards established by the department shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and the department shall revoke their permit.

16. Administer the statewide public health nursing, homemaker-home health aide, and senior health programs by approving grants of state funds to the local boards of health and the county boards of supervisors and by providing guidelines for the approval of the grants and allocation of the state funds. Program direction, evaluation requirements, and formula allocation procedures for each of the programs shall be established by the department by rule.

17. Administer chapters 125, 136A, 136C, 139A, 142, 142A, 144, and 147A.

18. Issue an annual report to the governor as provided in section 7E.3, subsection 4.

19. Consult with the office of statewide clinical education programs at the university of Iowa college of medicine and annually submit a report to the general assembly by January 15 verifying the number of physicians in active practice in Iowa by county who are engaged in providing obstetrical care. To the extent data are readily available, the report shall include information concerning the number of deliveries per year by specialty and county, the age of physicians performing deliveries, and the number of current year graduates of the university of Iowa college of medicine and the Des Moines university — osteopathic medical center entering into residency programs in obstetrics, gynecology, and family practice. The report may include additional data relating to access to obstetrical services that may be available.

20. Administer the statewide maternal and child health program and the program for children

with disabilities by conducting mobile and regional child health specialty clinics and conducting other activities to improve the health of low-income women and children and to promote the welfare of children with actual or potential conditions which may cause disabilities and children with chronic illnesses in accordance with the requirements of Title V of the federal Social Security Act. The department shall provide technical assistance to encourage the coordination and collaboration of state agencies in developing outreach centers which provide publicly supported services for pregnant women, infants, and children. The department shall also, through cooperation and collaborative agreements with the department of human services and the mobile and regional child health specialty clinics, establish common intake proceedings for maternal and child health services. The department shall work in cooperation with the legislative services agency in monitoring the effectiveness of the maternal and child health centers, including the provision of transportation for patient appointments and the keeping of scheduled appointments.

21. Establish, publish, and enforce rules requiring prompt reporting of methemoglobinemia, pesticide poisoning, and the reportable poisonings and illnesses established pursuant to section 139A.21.

22. Collect and maintain reports of pesticide poisonings and other poisonings, illnesses, or injuries caused by selected chemical or physical agents, including methemoglobinemia and pesticide and fertilizer hypersensitivity; and compile and publish, annually, a statewide and county-by-county profile based on the reports.

23. Adopt rules which require personnel of a licensed hospice, of a homemaker-home health aide provider agency which receives state homemaker-home health aide funds, or of an agency which provides respite care services and receives funds to complete a minimum of two hours of training concerning acquired immune deficiency syndrome-related conditions through a program approved by the department. The rules shall require that new employees complete the training within six months of initial employment and existing employees complete the training on or before January 1, 1989.

24. Adopt rules which require all emergency medical services personnel, firefighters, and law enforcement personnel to complete a minimum of two hours of training concerning acquired immune deficiency syndrome-related conditions and the prevention of human immunodeficiency virus infection.

25. Adopt rules which provide for the testing of a convicted or alleged offender for the human immunodeficiency virus pursuant to sections 915.40 through 915.43. The rules shall provide for the provision of counseling, health care, and support services to the victim.

26. Establish ad hoc and advisory committees to the director in areas where technical expertise is not otherwise readily available. Members may be compensated for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. To encourage health consumer participation, public members may also receive a per diem as specified in section 7E.6 if funds are available and the per diem is determined to be appropriate by the director. Expense moneys paid to the members shall be paid from funds appropriated to the department. A majority of the members of such a committee constitutes a quorum.

27. Establish an abuse education review panel for review and approval of mandatory reporter training curricula for those persons who work in a position classification that under law makes the persons mandatory reporters of child or dependent adult abuse and the position classification does not have a mandatory reporter training curriculum approved by a licensing or examining board.

28. Establish and administer a substance abuse treatment facility pursuant to section 135.130.

29. Administer annual grants to county boards of health for the purpose of conducting programs for the testing of private water supply wells, the closing of abandoned private water supply wells, and the renovation or rehabilitation of private water supply wells. Grants shall be funded through moneys transferred to the department from the agriculture management account of the groundwater protection fund pursuant to section 455E.11, subsection 2, paragraph "b", subparagraph (3), subparagraph subdivision (b). The department shall adopt rules relating to the awarding of the grants.

30. Establish and administer, if sufficient funds are available to the department, a program to assess and forecast health workforce supply and demand in the state for the purpose of identifying current and projected workforce needs. The program may collect, analyze, and report data that furthers the purpose of the program. The program shall not release information that permits identification of individual respondents of program surveys.

2005 Acts, ch 89, §2, 3

Laboratory tests, §263.7, 263.8

Establishment and funding of state poison control center; 2000 Acts, ch 1221, §1; 2001 Acts, ch 184, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1174, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 183, §1; 2004 Acts, ch 1176, §1; 2005 Acts, ch 176, §1

Subsection 16 amended

NEW subsection 30

135.20 Hepatitis C awareness program — veterans — vaccinations.

1. The department shall establish and administer a hepatitis C awareness program. The goal of the program shall be to distribute information to veterans regarding the higher incidence of hepatitis C exposure and infection among veterans,

the dangers presented by the disease, and contacts for additional information and referrals. For purposes of this section, "veteran" means an individual meeting the definition contained in section 35.1.

2. The information to be distributed shall be determined by the department by rule, in consultation with the commission of veterans affairs. The information shall, at a minimum, contain statements indicating that:

a. The federal department of veterans affairs estimates a hepatitis C infection rate in veterans more than three times higher than for the general population.

b. The infection rate for Vietnam veterans is estimated to be even higher than for other veterans groups.

c. The disease is caused by a bloodborne virus readily transmitted during combat and combat-related emergency medical treatment.

d. Many veterans currently carrying the virus were infected prior to the development of medical screening tests.

e. The hepatitis C virus often resolves into a chronic infection without symptoms for ten to thirty years before signs of resultant liver disease appear.

f. This unusually long latency period makes it difficult to connect current symptoms with an infection that may have actually been contracted during military service decades ago.

The information shall also present treatment options and shall specify a procedure to be followed for veterans desiring a medical consultation for screening and treatment purposes. The department shall cooperate with the state commission of veterans affairs regarding distribution of the information to the veterans home, the county commissions of veteran affairs, veterans hospitals, and other appropriate points of distribution.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §27, 40

Report to general assembly regarding information development and distribution by January 1, 2007; 2005 Acts, ch 115, §38

NEW section

135.22A Advisory council on brain injuries.

1. For purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. "Brain injury" means a brain injury as defined in section 135.22.

b. "Council" means the advisory council on brain injuries.

2. The advisory council on brain injuries is established. The following persons or their designees shall serve as ex officio, nonvoting members of the council:

a. The director of public health.

b. The director of human services and any division administrators of the department of human services so assigned by the director.

c. The director of the department of education.

d. The chief of the special education bureau of

the department of education.

e. The administrator of the division of vocational rehabilitation services of the department of education.

f. The director of the department for the blind.

g. The commissioner of insurance.

3. The council shall be composed of a minimum of nine members appointed by the governor in addition to the ex officio members, and the governor may appoint additional members. Insofar as practicable, the council shall include persons with brain injuries, family members of persons with brain injuries, representatives of industry, labor, business, and agriculture, representatives of federal, state, and local government, and representatives of religious, charitable, fraternal, civic, educational, medical, legal, veteran, welfare, and other professional groups and organizations. Members shall be appointed representing every geographic and employment area of the state and shall include members of both sexes.

4. Members of the council appointed by the governor shall be appointed for terms of two years. Vacancies on the council shall be filled for the remainder of the term of the original appointment. Members whose terms expire may be reappointed.

5. The voting members of the council shall appoint a chairperson and a vice chairperson and other officers as the council deems necessary. The officers shall serve until their successors are appointed and qualified. Members of the council shall receive actual expenses for their services. Members may also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6. The council shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A.

6. The council shall do all of the following:

a. Promote meetings and programs for the discussion of methods to reduce the debilitating effects of brain injuries, and disseminate information in cooperation with any other department, agency, or entity on the prevention, evaluation, care, treatment, and rehabilitation of persons affected by brain injuries.

b. Study and review current prevention, evaluation, care, treatment, and rehabilitation technologies and recommend appropriate preparation, training, retraining, and distribution of personnel and resources in the provision of services to persons with brain injuries through private and public residential facilities, day programs, and other specialized services.

c. Participate in developing and disseminating criteria and standards which may be required for future funding or licensing of facilities, day programs, and other specialized services for persons with brain injuries in this state.

d. Make recommendations to the governor for developing and administering a state plan to provide services for persons with brain injuries.

e. Meet at least quarterly.

7. The department is designated as Iowa's lead

agency for brain injury. For the purposes of this section, the designation of lead agency authorizes the department to perform or oversee the performance of those functions specified in subsection 6, paragraphs "a" through "c". The council is assigned to the department for administrative purposes. The director shall be responsible for budgeting, program coordination, and related management functions.

8. The council may receive gifts, grants, or donations made for any of the purposes of its programs and disburse and administer them in accordance with their terms and under the direction of the director.

2005 Acts, ch 89, §4
For definition of "brain injury" for purposes of recognition as a disability, see also §225C.23
Subsection 7 amended

135.24 Volunteer health care provider program established — immunity from civil liability.

1. The director shall establish within the department a program to provide to eligible hospitals, clinics, free clinics, or other health care facilities, health care referral programs, or charitable organizations, free medical, dental, chiropractic, pharmaceutical, nursing, optometric, psychological, social work, behavioral science, podiatric, physical therapy, occupational therapy, respiratory therapy, and emergency medical care services given on a voluntary basis by health care providers. A participating health care provider shall register with the department and obtain from the department a list of eligible, participating hospitals, clinics, free clinics, or other health care facilities, health care referral programs, or charitable organizations.

2. The department, in consultation with the department of human services, shall adopt rules to implement the volunteer health care provider program which shall include the following:

a. Procedures for registration of health care providers deemed qualified by the board of medical examiners, the board of physician assistant examiners, the board of dental examiners, the board of nursing, the board of chiropractic examiners, the board of psychology examiners, the board of social work examiners, the board of behavioral science examiners, the board of pharmacy examiners, the board of optometry examiners, the board of podiatry examiners, the board of physical and occupational therapy examiners, the state board for respiratory care, and the Iowa department of public health, as applicable.

b. Procedures for registration of free clinics.

c. Criteria for and identification of hospitals, clinics, free clinics, or other health care facilities, health care referral programs, or charitable organizations, eligible to participate in the provision of free medical, dental, chiropractic, pharmaceutical, nursing, optometric, psychological, social

work, behavioral science, podiatric, physical therapy, occupational therapy, respiratory therapy, or emergency medical care services through the volunteer health care provider program. A free clinic, a health care facility, a health care referral program, a charitable organization, or a health care provider participating in the program shall not bill or charge a patient for any health care provider service provided under the volunteer health care provider program.

d. Identification of the services to be provided under the program. The services provided may include, but shall not be limited to, obstetrical and gynecological medical services, psychiatric services provided by a physician licensed under chapter 148, 150, or 150A, dental services provided under chapter 153, or other services provided under chapter 147A, 148A, 148B, 148C, 149, 151, 152, 152B, 152E, 154, 154B, 154C, 154D, or 155A.

3. A health care provider providing free care under this section shall be considered an employee of the state under chapter 669 and shall be afforded protection as an employee of the state under section 669.21, provided that the health care provider has done all of the following:

a. Registered with the department pursuant to subsection 1.

b. Provided medical, dental, chiropractic, pharmaceutical, nursing, optometric, psychological, social work, behavioral science, podiatric, physical therapy, occupational therapy, respiratory therapy, or emergency medical care services through a hospital, clinic, free clinic, or other health care facility, health care referral program, or charitable organization listed as eligible and participating by the department pursuant to subsection 1.

4. A free clinic providing free care under this section shall be considered a state agency solely for the purposes of this section and chapter 669 and shall be afforded protection under chapter 669 as a state agency for all claims arising from the provision of free care by a health care provider registered under subsection 3 who is providing services at the free clinic in accordance with this section or from the provision of free care by a health care provider who is covered by adequate medical malpractice insurance as determined by the department, if the free clinic has registered with the department pursuant to subsection 1.

5. For the purposes of this section:

a. “*Charitable organization*” means a charitable organization within the meaning of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code which has as its primary purpose the sponsorship or support of programs designed to improve the quality, awareness, and availability of chiropractic, dental, medical, pharmaceutical, nursing, optometric, psychological, social work, behavioral science, podiatric, physical therapy, occupational therapy, respiratory therapy, or emergency medical care

services to children and to serve as a funding mechanism for provision of chiropractic, dental, medical, pharmaceutical, nursing, optometric, psychological, social work, behavioral science, podiatric, physical therapy, occupational therapy, respiratory therapy, or emergency medical care services, including but not limited to immunizations, to children in this state.

b. “*Free clinic*” means a facility, other than a hospital or health care provider’s office which is exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and which has as its sole purpose the provision of health care services without charge to individuals who are otherwise unable to pay for the services.

c. “*Health care provider*” means a physician licensed under chapter 148, 150, or 150A, a chiropractor licensed under chapter 151, a physical therapist licensed pursuant to chapter 148A, an occupational therapist licensed pursuant to chapter 148B, a podiatrist licensed pursuant to chapter 149, a physician assistant licensed and practicing under a supervising physician pursuant to chapter 148C, a licensed practical nurse, a registered nurse, or an advanced registered nurse practitioner licensed pursuant to chapter 152 or 152E, a respiratory therapist licensed pursuant to chapter 152B, a dentist, dental hygienist, or dental assistant registered or licensed to practice under chapter 153, an optometrist licensed pursuant to chapter 154, a psychologist licensed pursuant to chapter 154B, a social worker licensed pursuant to chapter 154C, a mental health counselor or a marital and family therapist licensed pursuant to chapter 154D, a pharmacist licensed pursuant to chapter 155A, or an emergency medical care provider certified pursuant to chapter 147A.

2005 Acts, ch 118, §1 – 6
 Subsection 1 amended
 Subsection 2, paragraphs a, c, and d amended
 Subsection 3, paragraph b amended
 Subsection 4 amended
 Subsection 5 stricken
 Subsection 6 amended and renumbered as 5

135.26 Automated external defibrillator grant program.

The department shall establish and implement an automated external defibrillator grant program which provides matching funds to local boards of health, community organizations, or cities for the program after standards and requirements for the utilization of automated external defibrillator equipment, and training on the use of such equipment, are developed at the local level. The objective of the program shall be to enhance the emergency response system in rural areas of the state where access to health care providers is often limited by providing increased access to automated external defibrillator equipment by rural emergency and community personnel. A local board of health, community organization, or city may submit an application to the department for

review. The department shall establish criteria for the review and approval of grant applications by rule, and may accept gifts, grants, bequests, and other private contributions, as well as state or federal funds, for purposes of the program. The amount of a grant shall not exceed fifty percent of the cost of the automated external defibrillator equipment to be distributed to the applicant and the training program to be administered by the applicant at the local level. Each application shall include information demonstrating that the applicant will provide matching funds of fifty percent of the cost of the program. Grant recipients shall submit an annual report to the department indicating automated external defibrillator equipment usage levels, patient outcomes, and number of individuals trained.

Funding, 2004 Acts, ch 1176, §1; 2005 Acts, ch 176, §1
Section not amended; footnote updated

135.31 Location of boards — rulemaking.

The offices for the state board of medical examiners, the state board of pharmacy examiners, the state board of nursing, and the state board of dental examiners shall be located within the department of public health. The individual boards shall have policymaking and rulemaking authority.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §30
Section amended

135.39C Elderly wellness services — payment of last resort.

The department shall implement elderly wellness services in a manner that ensures that the services provided are not payable by a third-party source.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §76
NEW section

135.43 Iowa child death review team established — duties.

1. An Iowa child death review team is established as an independent agency of state government. The Iowa department of public health shall provide staffing and administrative support to the team.

2. The membership of the review team is subject to the provisions of sections 69.16 and 69.16A, relating to political affiliation and gender balance. Review team members who are not designated by another appointing authority shall be appointed by the director of public health in consultation with the director of human services. Membership terms shall be for three years. A membership vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. The review team shall elect a chairperson and other officers as deemed necessary by the review team. The review team shall meet upon the call of the chairperson, upon the request of a state agency, or as determined by the review team. The members of the team are eligible

for reimbursement of actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.

The review team shall include the following:

- a. The state medical examiner or the state medical examiner's designee.
 - b. A certified or licensed professional who is knowledgeable concerning sudden infant death syndrome.
 - c. A pediatrician who is knowledgeable concerning deaths of children.
 - d. A family practice physician who is knowledgeable concerning deaths of children.
 - e. One mental health professional who is knowledgeable concerning deaths of children.
 - f. One social worker who is knowledgeable concerning deaths of children.
 - g. A certified or licensed professional who is knowledgeable concerning domestic violence.
 - h. A professional who is knowledgeable concerning substance abuse.
 - i. A local law enforcement official.
 - j. A county attorney.
 - k. An emergency room nurse who is knowledgeable concerning the deaths of children.
 - l. A perinatal expert.
 - m. A representative of the health insurance industry.
 - n. One other appointed at large.
3. The review team shall perform the following duties:

a. Collect, review, and analyze child death certificates and child death data, including patient records or other pertinent confidential information concerning the deaths of children under age eighteen, and other information as the review team deems appropriate for use in preparing an annual report to the governor and the general assembly concerning the causes and manner of child deaths. The report shall include analysis of factual information obtained through review and recommendations regarding prevention of child deaths.

b. Recommend to the governor and the general assembly interventions to prevent deaths of children based on an analysis of the cause and manner of such deaths.

c. Recommend to the agencies represented on the review team changes which may prevent child deaths.

d. Except as authorized by this section, maintain the confidentiality of any patient records or other confidential information reviewed.

e. Recommend to the department of human services, appropriate law enforcement agencies, and any other person involved with child protection, interventions that may prevent harm to a child who is related to or is living in the same home as a child whose case is reviewed by the team.

f. If the sharing of information is necessary to assist in or initiate a child death investigation or

criminal prosecution and the office or agency receiving the information does not otherwise have access to the information, share information possessed by the review team with the office of the attorney general, a county attorney's office, or an appropriate law enforcement agency. The office or agency receiving the information shall maintain the confidentiality of the information in accordance with this section. Unauthorized release or disclosure of the information received is subject to penalty as provided in this section.

g. In order to assist a division of the department in performing the division's duties, if the division does not otherwise have access to the information, share information possessed by the review team. The division receiving the information shall maintain the confidentiality of the information in accordance with this section. Unauthorized release or disclosure of the information received is subject to penalty as provided in this section.

4. The review team shall develop protocols for a child fatality review committee, to be appointed by the director on an ad hoc basis, to immediately review the child abuse assessments which involve the fatality of a child under age eighteen. The director shall appoint a medical examiner, a pediatrician, and a person involved with law enforcement to the committee.

a. The purpose of the review shall be to determine whether the department of human services and others involved with the case of child abuse responded appropriately. The protocols shall provide for the committee to consult with any multidisciplinary team, as defined in section 235A.13, that is operating in the area in which the fatality occurred.

b. The committee shall have access to patient records and other pertinent confidential information and, subject to the restrictions in this subsection, may disseminate the confidential information in the committee's report.

c. Upon completion of the review, the committee shall issue a report which shall include findings concerning the case and recommendations for changes to prevent child fatalities when similar circumstances exist. The report shall include but is not limited to the following information, subject to the restrictions listed in paragraph "d":

(1) The dates, outcomes, and results of any actions taken by the department of human services and others in regard to each report and allegation of child abuse involving the child who died.

(2) The results of any review of the case performed by a multidisciplinary team, or by any other public entity that reviewed the case.

(3) Confirmation of the department of human services receipt of any report of child abuse involving the child, including confirmation as to whether or not any assessment involving the child was performed in accordance with section 232.71B, the results of any assessment, a description of the most

recent assessment and the services offered to the family, the services rendered to the family, and the basis for the department's decisions concerning the case.

d. Prior to issuing the report, the committee shall consult with the county attorney responsible for prosecution of the alleged perpetrator of the child fatality. The committee's report shall include child abuse information associated with the case and the child, but is subject to the restrictions applicable to the department of human services for release of information concerning a child fatality or near fatality in accordance with section 235A.15, subsection 9.

e. Following the completion of the trial of any alleged perpetrator of the child fatality and the appeal period for the granting of a new trial, the committee shall issue a supplemental report containing the information that was withheld, in accordance with paragraph "d", so as not to jeopardize the prosecution or the rights of the alleged perpetrator to a fair trial as described in section 235A.15, subsection 9, paragraphs "e" and "f".

f. The report and any supplemental report shall be submitted to the governor and general assembly.

g. If deemed appropriate by the committee, at any point in the review the committee may recommend to the department of human services, appropriate law enforcement agencies, and any other person involved with child protection, interventions that may prevent harm to a child who is related to or is living in the same home as a child whose case is reviewed by the committee.

5. The following individuals shall designate a liaison to assist the review team in fulfilling its responsibilities:

a. The director of public health.

b. The director of human services.

c. The commissioner of public safety.

d. The administrator of the bureau of vital records of the Iowa department of public health.

e. The attorney general.

f. The director of transportation.

g. The director of the department of education.

6. The review team may establish subcommittees to which the team may delegate some or all of the team's responsibilities under subsection 3.

7. *a.* The Iowa department of public health and the department of human services shall adopt rules providing for disclosure of information which is confidential under chapter 22 or any other provision of state law, to the review team for purposes of performing its child death and child abuse review responsibilities.

b. A person in possession or control of medical, investigative, assessment, or other information pertaining to a child death and child abuse review shall allow the inspection and reproduction of the information by the department upon the request of the department, to be used only in the administration and for the duties of the Iowa child death

review team. Except as provided for a report on a child fatality by an ad hoc child fatality review committee under subsection 4, information and records produced under this section which are confidential under section 22.7 and chapter 235A, and information or records received from the confidential records, remain confidential under this section. A person does not incur legal liability by reason of releasing information to the department as required under and in compliance with this section.

8. Review team members and their agents are immune from any liability, civil or criminal, which might otherwise be incurred or imposed as a result of any act, omission, proceeding, decision, or determination undertaken or performed, or recommendation made as a review team member or agent provided that the review team members or agents acted in good faith and without malice in carrying out their official duties in their official capacity. The department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this subsection. A complainant bears the burden of proof in establishing malice or lack of good faith in an action brought against review team members involving the performance of their duties and powers under this section.

9. A person who releases or discloses confidential data, records, or any other type of information in violation of this section is guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

2005 Acts, ch 6, §1 - 3; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §118
Subsection 3, paragraph d amended
Subsection 3, NEW paragraphs e - g
Subsection 4, NEW paragraph g

135.45 Program established — definitions. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 89, § 39.

135.46 Committee established. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 89, § 39.

135.47 Rulemaking authority. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 89, § 39.

135.48 Application for financial assistance. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 89, § 39.

135.107 Center for rural health and primary care established — duties.

1. The center for rural health and primary care is established within the department. There is established an advisory committee to the center for rural health and primary care consisting of one representative, approved by the respective agency, of each of the following agencies: the department of agriculture and land stewardship, the Iowa department of public health, the department of inspections and appeals, the national institute for rural health policy, the rural health resource center, the institute of agricultural medicine and

occupational health, and the Iowa state association of counties. The governor shall appoint two representatives of consumer groups active in rural health issues and a representative of each of two farm organizations active within the state, a representative of an agricultural business in the state, a practicing rural family physician, a practicing rural physician assistant, a practicing rural advanced registered nurse practitioner, and a rural health practitioner who is not a physician, physician assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner, as members of the advisory committee. The advisory committee shall also include as members two state representatives, one appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and one by the minority leader of the house, and two state senators, one appointed by the majority leader of the senate and one by the minority leader of the senate.

The advisory committee shall regularly meet with the administrative head of the center as well as the director of the center for agricultural health and safety established under section 262.78. The head of the center and the director of the center for agricultural health and safety shall consult with the advisory committee and provide the committee with relevant information regarding their agencies.

A simple majority of the membership of the advisory committee shall constitute a quorum. Action may be taken by the affirmative vote of a majority of the advisory committee membership.

2. The center for rural health and primary care shall do all of the following:

a. Provide technical planning assistance to rural communities and counties exploring innovative means of delivering rural health services through community health services assessment, planning, and implementation, including but not limited to hospital conversions, cooperative agreements among hospitals, physician and health practitioner support, recruitment and retention of primary health care providers, public health services, emergency medical services, medical assistance facilities, rural health care clinics, and alternative means which may be included in the long-term community health services assessment and developmental plan. The center for rural health and primary care shall encourage collaborative efforts of the local boards of health, hospital governing boards, and other public and private entities located in rural communities to adopt a long-term community health services assessment and developmental plan pursuant to rules adopted by the department and perform the duties required of the Iowa department of public health in section 135B.33.

b. Provide technical assistance to assist rural communities in improving Medicare reimbursements through the establishment of rural health

clinics, defined pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1395(x), and distinct part skilled nursing facility beds.

c. Coordinate services to provide research for the following items:

(1) Examination of the prevalence of rural occupational health injuries in the state.

(2) Assessment of training and continuing education available through local hospitals and others relating to diagnosis and treatment of diseases associated with rural occupational health hazards.

(3) Determination of continuing education support necessary for rural health practitioners to diagnose and treat illnesses caused by exposure to rural occupational health hazards.

(4) Determination of the types of actions that can help prevent agricultural accidents.

(5) Surveillance and reporting of disabilities suffered by persons engaged in agriculture resulting from diseases or injuries, including identifying the amount and severity of agricultural-related injuries and diseases in the state, identifying causal factors associated with agricultural-related injuries and diseases, and indicating the effectiveness of intervention programs designed to reduce injuries and diseases.

d. Cooperate with the center for agricultural health and safety established under section 262.78, the center for health effects of environmental contamination established under section 263.17, and the department of agriculture and land stewardship. The agencies shall coordinate programs to the extent practicable.

e. Administer grants for farm safety education efforts directed to rural families for the purpose of preventing farm-related injuries to children.

3. The center for rural health and primary care shall establish a primary care provider recruitment and retention endeavor, to be known as PRIMECARE. The endeavor shall include a community grant program, a primary care provider loan repayment program, and a primary care provider community scholarship program. The endeavor shall be developed and implemented in a manner to promote and accommodate local creativity in efforts to recruit and retain health care professionals to provide services in the locality. The focus of the endeavor shall be to promote and assist local efforts in developing health care provider recruitment and retention programs. Eligibility under any of the programs established under the primary care provider recruitment and retention endeavor shall be based upon a community health services assessment completed under subsection 2, paragraph "a". A community or region, as applicable, shall submit a letter of intent to conduct a community health services assessment and to apply for assistance under this subsection. The letter shall be in a form and contain information as determined by the center. A letter of intent shall be submitted to the center by January 1 preceding the fiscal year for which an ap-

plication for assistance is to be made. Assistance under this subsection shall not be granted until such time as the community or region making application has completed the community health services assessment and adopted a long-term community health services assessment and developmental plan. In addition to any other requirements, a developmental plan shall include a clear commitment to informing high school students of the health care opportunities which may be available to such students.

The center for rural health and primary care shall seek additional assistance and resources from other state departments and agencies, federal agencies and grant programs, private organizations, and any other person, as appropriate. The center is authorized and directed to accept on behalf of the state any grant or contribution, federal or otherwise, made to assist in meeting the cost of carrying out the purpose of this subsection. All federal grants to and the federal receipts of the center are appropriated for the purpose set forth in such federal grants or receipts. Funds appropriated by the general assembly to the center for implementation of this subsection shall first be used for securing any available federal funds requiring a state match, with remaining funds being used for the community grant program.

The center for rural health and primary care may, to further the purposes of this subsection, provide financial assistance in the form of grants to support the effort of a community which is clearly part of the community's long-term community health services assessment and developmental plan. Efforts for which such grants may be awarded include, but are not limited to, the procurement of clinical equipment, clinical facilities, and telecommunications facilities, and the support of locum tenens arrangements and primary care provider mentor programs.

a. *Community grant program.* The center for rural health and primary care shall adopt rules establishing an application process to be used by the center to establish a grant assistance program as provided in this paragraph, and establishing the criteria to be used in evaluating the applications. Selection criteria shall include a method for prioritizing grant applications based on illustrated efforts to meet the health care provider needs of the locality and surrounding area. Such assistance may be in the form of a forgivable loan, grant, or other nonfinancial assistance as deemed appropriate by the center. An application submitted shall contain a commitment of at least a dollar-for-dollar match of the grant assistance. Application may be made for assistance by a single community or group of communities.

Grants awarded under the program shall be subject to the following limitations:

(1) Ten thousand dollars for a single community or region with a population of ten thousand or less. An award shall not be made under this pro-

gram to a community with a population of more than ten thousand.

(2) An amount not to exceed one dollar per capita for a region in which the population exceeds ten thousand. For purposes of determining the amount of a grant for a region, the population of the region shall not include the population of any community with a population of more than ten thousand located in the region.

b. Primary care provider loan repayment program.

(1) A primary care provider loan repayment program is established to increase the number of health professionals practicing primary care in federally designated health professional shortage areas of the state. Under the program, loan repayment may be made to a recipient for educational expenses incurred while completing an accredited health education program directly related to obtaining credentials necessary to practice the recipient's health profession.

(2) The center for rural health and primary care shall adopt rules relating to the establishment and administration of the primary care provider loan repayment program. Rules adopted pursuant to this paragraph shall provide, at a minimum, for all of the following:

(a) Determination of eligibility requirements and qualifications of an applicant to receive loan repayment under the program, including but not limited to years of obligated service, clinical practice requirements, and residency requirements. One year of obligated service shall be provided by the applicant in exchange for each year of loan repayment, unless federal requirements otherwise require. Loan repayment under the program shall not be approved for a health provider whose license or certification is restricted by a medical regulatory authority of any jurisdiction of the United States, other nations, or territories.

(b) Identification of federally designated health professional shortage areas of the state and prioritization of such areas according to need.

(c) Determination of the amount and duration of the loan repayment an applicant may receive, giving consideration to the availability of funds under the program, and the applicant's outstanding educational loans and professional credentials.

(d) Determination of the conditions of loan repayment applicable to an applicant.

(e) Enforcement of the state's rights under a loan repayment program contract, including the commencement of any court action.

(f) Cancellation of a loan repayment program contract for reasonable cause.

(g) Participation in federal programs supporting repayment of loans of health care providers and acceptance of gifts, grants, and other aid or amounts from any person, association, foundation, trust, corporation, governmental agency, or

other entity for the purposes of the program.

(h) Upon availability of state funds, determine eligibility criteria and qualifications for participating communities and applicants not located in federally designated shortage areas.

(i) Other rules as necessary.

(3) The center for rural health and primary care may enter into an agreement under chapter 28E with the college student aid commission for the administration of this program.

c. Primary care provider community scholarship program.

(1) A primary care provider community scholarship program is established to recruit and to provide scholarships to train primary health care practitioners in federally designated health professional shortage areas of the state. Under the program, scholarships may be awarded to a recipient for educational expenses incurred while completing an accredited health education program directly related to obtaining the credentials necessary to practice the recipient's health profession.

(2) The department shall adopt rules relating to the establishment and administration of the primary care provider community scholarship program. Rules adopted pursuant to this paragraph shall provide, at a minimum, for all of the following:

(a) Determination of eligibility requirements and qualifications of an applicant to receive scholarships under the program, including but not limited to years of obligated service, clinical practice requirements, and residency requirements. One year of obligated service shall be provided by the applicant in exchange for each year of scholarship receipt, unless federal requirements otherwise require.

(b) Identification of federally designated health professional shortage areas of the state and prioritization of such areas according to need.

(c) Determination of the amount of the scholarship an applicant may receive.

(d) Determination of the conditions of scholarship to be awarded to an applicant.

(e) Enforcement of the state's rights under a scholarship contract, including the commencement of any court action.

(f) Cancellation of a scholarship contract for reasonable cause.

(g) Participation in federal programs supporting scholarships for health care providers and acceptance of gifts, grants, and other aid or amounts from any person, association, foundation, trust, corporation, governmental agency, or other entity for the purposes of the program.

(h) Upon availability of state funds, determine eligibility criteria and qualifications for participating communities and applicants not located in federally designated shortage areas.

(i) Other rules as necessary.

(3) The center for rural health and primary

care may enter into an agreement under chapter 28E with the college student aid commission for the administration of this program.

2005 Acts, ch 89, §5
Subsection 1, NEW unnumbered paragraph 3

135.140 Definitions.

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

1. *"Bioterrorism"* means the intentional use of any microorganism, virus, infectious substance, or biological product that may be engineered as a result of biotechnology, or any naturally occurring or bioengineered component of any such microorganism, virus, infectious substance, or biological product, to cause death, disease, or other biological malfunction in a human, an animal, a plant, or another living organism.

2. *"Department"* means the Iowa department of public health.

3. *"Director"* means the director of public health or the director's designee.

4. *"Disaster"* means disaster as defined in section 29C.2.

5. *"Division"* means the division of acute disease prevention and emergency response of the department.

6. *"Public health disaster"* means a state of disaster emergency proclaimed by the governor in consultation with the department pursuant to section 29C.6 for a disaster which specifically involves an imminent threat of an illness or health condition that meets any of the following conditions of paragraphs "a" and "b":

a. Is reasonably believed to be caused by any of the following:

(1) Bioterrorism or other act of terrorism.
(2) The appearance of a novel or previously controlled or eradicated infectious agent or biological toxin.

(3) A chemical attack or accidental release.

(4) An intentional or accidental release of radioactive material.

(5) A nuclear or radiological attack or accident.

b. Poses a high probability of any of the following:

(1) A large number of deaths in the affected population.

(2) A large number of serious or long-term disabilities in the affected population.

(3) Widespread exposure to an infectious or toxic agent that poses a significant risk of substantial future harm to a large number of the affected population.

7. *"Public health response team"* means a team of professionals, including licensed health care providers, nonmedical professionals skilled and trained in disaster or emergency response, and public health practitioners, which is sponsored by a hospital or other entity and approved by the department to provide disaster medical assistance in

the event of a disaster or threatened disaster.

2005 Acts, ch 89, §6, 7
Former subsection 5 amended and renumbered as 7
Former subsection 6 amended and renumbered as 5
Former subsection 7 renumbered as 6

135.141 Division of acute disease prevention and emergency response — duties of department.

1. A division of acute disease prevention and emergency response is established within the department. The division shall coordinate the administration of this division of this chapter with other administrative divisions of the department and with federal, state, and local agencies and officials.

2. The department shall do all of the following:

a. Coordinate with the homeland security and emergency management division of the department of public defense the administration of emergency planning matters which involve the public health, including development, administration, and execution of the public health components of the comprehensive plan and emergency management program pursuant to section 29C.8.

b. Coordinate with federal, state, and local agencies and officials, and private agencies, organizations, companies, and persons, the administration of emergency planning matters that involve the public health.

c. Conduct and maintain a statewide risk assessment of any present or potential danger to the public health from biological agents.

d. If a public health disaster exists, or if there is reasonable cause to believe that a public health disaster is imminent, conduct a risk assessment of any present or potential danger to the public health from chemical, radiological, or other potentially dangerous agents.

e. For the purpose of paragraphs "c" and "d", an employee or agent of the department may enter into and examine any premises containing potentially dangerous agents with the consent of the owner or person in charge of the premises or, if the owner or person in charge of the premises refuses admittance, with an administrative search warrant obtained under section 808.14. Based on findings of the risk assessment and examination of the premises, the director may order reasonable safeguards or take any other action reasonably necessary to protect the public health pursuant to rules adopted to administer this subsection.

f. Coordinate the location, procurement, storage, transportation, maintenance, and distribution of medical supplies, drugs, antidotes, and vaccines to prepare for or in response to a public health disaster, including receiving, distributing, and administering items from the strategic national stockpile program of the centers for disease control and prevention of the United States department of health and human services.

g. Conduct or coordinate public information activities regarding emergency and disaster plan-

ning matters that involve the public health.

h. Apply for and accept grants, gifts, or other funds to be used for programs authorized by this division of this chapter.

i. Establish and coordinate other programs or activities as necessary for the prevention, detection, management, and containment of public health disasters.

j. Adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A for the administration of this division of this chapter including rules adopted in cooperation with the Iowa pharmacy association and the Iowa hospital association for the development of a surveillance system to monitor supplies of drugs, antidotes, and vaccines to assist in detecting a potential public health disaster.

Prior to adoption, the rules shall be approved by the state board of health and the administrator of the homeland security and emergency management division of the department of public defense.

2005 Acts, ch 89, §8
Subsection 1 amended

135.143 Public health response teams.

1. The department shall approve public health response teams to supplement and support disrupted or overburdened local medical and public health personnel, hospitals, and resources. Assistance shall be rendered under the following circumstances:

a. At or near the site of a disaster or threatened disaster by providing direct medical care to victims or providing other support services.

b. If local medical or public health personnel or hospitals request the assistance of a public health response team to provide direct medical care to victims or to provide other support services in relation to any of the following incidents:

(1) During an incident resulting from a novel or previously controlled or eradicated infectious agent, disease, or biological toxin.

(2) After a chemical attack or accidental chemical release.

(3) After an intentional or accidental release of radioactive material.

(4) In response to a nuclear or radiological attack or accident.

(5) Where an incident poses a high probability of a large number of deaths or long-term disabilities in the affected population.

2. A member of a public health response team acting pursuant to this division of this chapter shall be considered an employee of the state under section 29C.21 and chapter 669, shall be afforded protection as an employee of the state under section 669.21, and shall be considered an employee of the state for purposes of workers' compensation, disability, and death benefits, provided that the member has done all of the following:

a. Registered with and received approval to serve on a public health response team from the department.

b. Provided direct medical care or other support services during a disaster, threatened disaster, or other incident described in subsection 1; or participated in a training exercise to prepare for a disaster or other incident described in subsection 1.

3. The department shall provide the department of administrative services with a list of individuals who have registered with and received approval from the department to serve on a public health response team. The department shall update the list on a quarterly basis, or as necessary for the department of administrative services to determine eligibility for coverage.

4. Upon notification of a compensable loss, the department of administrative services shall seek funding from the executive council for those costs associated with covered workers' compensation benefits.

2005 Acts, ch 89, §9
Section amended

135.144 Additional duties of the department related to a public health disaster.

If a public health disaster exists, the department, in conjunction with the governor, may do any of the following:

1. Decontaminate or cause to be decontaminated, to the extent reasonable and necessary to address the public health disaster, any facility or material if there is cause to believe the contaminated facility or material may endanger the public health.

2. Adopt and enforce measures to provide for the identification and safe disposal of human remains, including performance of postmortem examinations, transportation, embalming, burial, cremation, interment, disinterment, and other disposal of human remains. To the extent possible, religious, cultural, family, and individual beliefs of the deceased person or the deceased person's family shall be considered when disposing of any human remains.

3. Take reasonable measures as necessary to prevent the transmission of infectious disease and to ensure that all cases of communicable disease are properly identified, controlled, and treated.

4. Take reasonable measures as necessary to ensure that all cases of chemical, biological, and radiological contamination are properly identified, controlled, and treated.

5. Order physical examinations and tests and collect specimens as necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of individuals, to be performed by any qualified person authorized to do so by the department. An examination or test shall not be performed or ordered if the examination or test is reasonably likely to lead to serious harm to the affected individual. The department may isolate or quarantine, pursuant to chapter 139A and the rules implementing chapter 139A and this division of this chapter, any individual whose refusal

of medical examination or testing results in uncertainty regarding whether the individual has been exposed to or is infected with a communicable or potentially communicable disease or otherwise poses a danger to public health.

6. Vaccinate or order that individuals be vaccinated against an infectious disease and to prevent the spread of communicable or potentially communicable disease. Vaccinations shall be administered by any qualified person authorized to do so by the department. The vaccination shall not be provided or ordered if it is reasonably likely to lead to serious harm to the affected individual. To prevent the spread of communicable or potentially communicable disease, the department may isolate or quarantine, pursuant to chapter 139A and the rules implementing chapter 139A and this division of this chapter, any person who is unable or unwilling to undergo vaccination pursuant to this subsection.

7. Treat or order that individuals exposed to or infected with disease receive treatment or prophylaxis. Treatment or prophylaxis shall be administered by any qualified person authorized to do so by the department. Treatment or prophylaxis shall not be provided or ordered if the treatment or prophylaxis is reasonably likely to lead to serious harm to the affected individual. To prevent the spread of communicable or potentially communicable disease, the department may isolate or quarantine, pursuant to chapter 139A and the rules implementing chapter 139A and this division of this chapter, any individual who is unable or unwilling to undergo treatment or prophylaxis pursuant to this section.

8. Isolate or quarantine individuals or groups of individuals pursuant to chapter 139A and the rules implementing chapter 139A and this division of this chapter.

9. Inform the public when a public health disaster has been declared or terminated, about protective measures to take during the disaster, and about actions being taken to control the disaster.

10. Accept grants and loans from the federal government pursuant to section 29C.6 or available provisions of federal law.

11. If a public health disaster or other public health emergency situation exists which poses an imminent threat to the public health, safety, and welfare, the department, in conjunction with the governor, may provide financial assistance, from funds appropriated to the department that are not otherwise encumbered, to political subdivisions as needed to alleviate the disaster or the emergency. If the department does not have sufficient unencumbered funds, the governor may request that the executive council, pursuant to the authority of section 7D.29, commit sufficient funds, up to one million dollars, that are not otherwise encumbered from the general fund, as needed and available, for the disaster or the emergency. If addition-

al financial assistance is required in excess of one million dollars, approval by the legislative council is also required.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §32
Subsection 11 amended

135.146 First responder vaccination program.

1. In the event that federal funding is received for administering vaccinations for first responders, the department shall offer a vaccination program for first responders who may be exposed to infectious diseases when deployed to disaster locations. For purposes of this section, "*first responder*" means state and local law enforcement personnel, fire department personnel, and emergency medical personnel who will be deployed to sites of bioterrorism attacks, terrorist attacks, catastrophic or natural disasters, and other disasters. The vaccinations shall include, but not be limited to, vaccinations for hepatitis B, diphtheria, tetanus, influenza, and other vaccinations when recommended by the United States public health service and in accordance with federal emergency management agency policy. Immune globulin will be made available when necessary.

2. Participation in the vaccination program shall be voluntary, except for first responders who are classified as having occupational exposure to blood-borne pathogens as defined by the occupational safety and health administration standard contained in 29 C.F.R. § 1910.1030. First responders who are so classified shall be required to receive the vaccinations as described in subsection 1. A first responder shall be exempt from this requirement, however, when a written statement from a licensed physician is presented indicating that a vaccine is medically contraindicated for that person or the first responder signs a written statement that the administration of a vaccination conflicts with religious tenets.

3. The department shall establish first responder notification procedures regarding the existence of the program by rule, and shall develop, and distribute to first responders, educational materials on methods of preventing exposure to infectious diseases. In administering the program, the department may contract with county and local health departments, not-for-profit home health care agencies, hospitals, physicians, and military unit clinics.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §31
Subsection 1 amended

135.150 Gambling treatment fund — program — standards and licensing.

1. A gambling treatment fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department. The fund consists of all moneys appropriated to the fund. However, if moneys appropriated to the fund in a fiscal year exceed six million dollars, the amount exceeding six million dol-

lars shall be transferred to the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund created in section 8.57. Moneys in the fund are appropriated to the department for the purposes described in this section.

2. *a.* Moneys appropriated to the department under this section shall be for the purpose of operating a gambling treatment program and shall be used for funding of administrative costs and to provide programs which may include, but are not limited to, outpatient and follow-up treatment for persons affected by problem gambling, rehabilitation and residential treatment programs, information and referral services, crisis call access, education and preventive services, and financial management and credit counseling services.

b. A person shall not maintain or conduct a gambling treatment program funded under this section unless the person has obtained a license for the program from the department. The department shall adopt rules to establish standards for the licensing and operation of gambling treatment programs under this section. The rules shall specify, but are not limited to specifying, the qualifications for persons providing gambling treatment services, standards for the organization and administration of gambling treatment programs, and a mechanism to monitor compliance with this section and the rules adopted under this section.

3. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the gambling treatment fund shall be credited to the gambling treatment fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys credited to the gambling treatment fund shall not revert to the fund from which appropriated at the close of a fiscal year.

4. The department shall report semiannually to the legislative government oversight committees regarding the operation of the gambling treatment fund and program. The report shall include, but is not limited to, information on revenues and expenses related to the fund for the previous period, fund balances for the period, and moneys expended and grants awarded for operation of the gambling treatment program.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §77
Subsection 2 amended

135.151 Reserved.

DIVISION XIX
OBSTETRICAL AND NEWBORN
INDIGENT PATIENT
CARE PROGRAM

135.152 Statewide obstetrical and newborn indigent patient care program.

1. The department shall establish a statewide obstetrical and newborn indigent patient care program to provide obstetrical and newborn care to medically indigent residents of this state at the ap-

propriate and necessary level, at a licensed hospital or health care facility closest and most available to the residence of the indigent individual.

2. The department shall administer the program, and appropriations by the general assembly for the program shall be allocated to the obstetrical and newborn patient care fund within the department to be utilized for the obstetrical and newborn indigent patient care program.

3. The department shall adopt administrative rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer the program.

4. The department shall establish a patient quota formula for determining the maximum number of obstetrical and newborn patients eligible for the program, annually, from each county. The formula used shall be based upon the annual appropriation for the program, the average number of live births in each county for the most recent three-year period, and the per capita income for each county for the most recent year. The formula shall also provide for reassignment of an unused county quota allotment on April 1 of each year.

5. *a.* The department, in collaboration with the department of human services and the Iowa state association of counties, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to establish minimum standards for eligibility for obstetrical and newborn care, including physician examinations, medical testing, ambulance services, and inpatient transportation services under the program. The minimum standards shall provide that the individual is not otherwise eligible for assistance under the medical assistance program or for assistance under the medically needy program without a spend-down requirement pursuant to chapter 249A, or for expansion population benefits pursuant to chapter 249J. If the individual is eligible for assistance pursuant to chapter 249A or 249J, or if the individual is eligible for maternal and child health care services covered by a maternal and child health program, the obstetrical and newborn indigent patient care program shall not provide the assistance, care, or covered services provided under the other program.

b. The minimum standards for eligibility shall provide eligibility for persons with family incomes at or below one hundred eighty-five percent of the federal poverty level as defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services, and shall provide, but shall not be limited to providing, eligibility for uninsured and underinsured persons financially unable to pay for necessary obstetrical and newborn care. The minimum standards may include a spend-down provision. The resource standards shall be set at or above the resource standards under the federal supplemental security income program. The resource exclusions allowed under the federal supplemental security income program shall be al-

lowed and shall include resources necessary for self-employment.

c. The department in cooperation with the department of human services, shall develop a standardized application form for the program and shall coordinate the determination of eligibility for the medical assistance and medically needy programs under chapter 249A, the medical assistance expansion under chapter 249J, and the obstetrical and newborn indigent patient care program.

6. The department shall establish application procedures and procedures for certification of an individual for obstetrical and newborn care under this section.

7. An individual certified for obstetrical and newborn care under this division may choose to receive the appropriate level of care at any licensed hospital or health care facility.

8. The obstetrical and newborn care costs of an individual certified for such care under this division at a licensed hospital or health care facility or from licensed physicians shall be paid by the department from the obstetrical and newborn patient care fund.

9. All providers of services to obstetrical and

newborn patients under this division shall agree to accept as full payment the reimbursements allowable under the medical assistance program established pursuant to chapter 249A, adjusted for intensity of care.

10. The department shall establish procedures for payment for providers of services to obstetrical and newborn patients under this division from the obstetrical and newborn patient care fund. All billings from such providers shall be submitted directly to the department. However, payment shall not be made unless the requirements for application and certification for care pursuant to this division and rules adopted by the department are met.

11. Moneys encumbered prior to June 30 of a fiscal year for a certified eligible pregnant woman scheduled to deliver in the next fiscal year shall not revert from the obstetrical and newborn patient care fund to the general fund of the state. Moneys allocated to the obstetrical and newborn patient care fund shall not be transferred nor voluntarily reverted from the fund within a given fiscal year.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §43, 66
NEW section

CHAPTER 135B

LICENSURE AND REGULATION OF HOSPITALS

135B.31 Exceptions.

This division is not intended and shall not affect in any way the obligation of public hospitals under chapter 347 or municipal hospitals to provide medical care or treatment to patients of certain entitlement, nor the operation by the state of men-

tal or other hospitals authorized by law. This division shall not in any way affect or limit the practice of dentistry or the practice of oral surgery by a dentist.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §44, 66
Section amended

CHAPTER 135C

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

Cost-related systems, §249.12
Modified price-based case-mix reimbursement for nursing facilities; 2001 Acts, ch 192, §4;
2002 Acts, ch 1172, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 112, §9;
2003 Acts, ch 175, §50; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §165;
2004 Acts, ch 1175, §154; 2005 Acts, ch 175, §31

135C.5 Limitations on use.

Another business or activity serving persons other than the residents of a health care facility may be operated or provided in a designated part of the physical structure of the health care facility if the other business or activity meets the requirements of applicable state and federal laws, administrative rules, and federal regulations. The department shall not limit the ability of a health care facility to operate or provide another business or

activity in the designated part of the facility if the business or activity does not interfere with the use of the facility by the residents or with the services provided to the residents, and is not disturbing to the residents. In denying the ability of a health care facility to operate or provide another business or activity under this section, the burden of proof shall be on the department to demonstrate that the other business or activity substantially interferes with the use of the facility by the residents or

the services provided to the residents, or is disturbing to the residents. The state fire marshal, in accordance with chapter 17A, shall adopt rules which establish criteria for approval of a business or activity to be operated or provided in a designated part of the physical structure of a health care facility. For the purposes of this section, “*another business or activity*” shall not include laboratory services with the exception of laboratory services for which a waiver from regulatory oversight has been obtained under the federal Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988, Pub. L. No. 100-578, as amended, radiological services, anesthesiology services, obstetrical services, surgical services, or emergency room services provided by hospitals licensed under chapter 135B.

2005 Acts, ch 126, §1
Section amended

135C.31A Assessment of residents — program eligibility.

Beginning July 1, 2003, a health care facility receiving reimbursement through the medical assistance program under chapter 249A shall assist the Iowa department of veterans affairs in identifying, upon admission of a resident, the resident’s eligibility for benefits through the federal department of veterans affairs. The health care facility shall also assist the Iowa department of veterans affairs in determining such eligibility for residents residing in the facility on July 1, 2003. The department of inspections and appeals, in cooperation with the department of human services, shall adopt rules to administer this section, including a provision that ensures that if a resident is eligible for benefits through the federal department of veterans affairs or other third-party payor, the payor of last resort for reimbursement to the health care

facility is the medical assistance program. This section shall not apply to the admission of an individual to a state mental health institute for acute psychiatric care or to the admission of an individual to the Iowa veterans home.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §28, 40
Section amended

135C.37 Complaints alleging violations — confidentiality.

A person may request an inspection of a health care facility by filing with the department, resident advocate committee of the facility, or the long-term care resident’s advocate as established pursuant to section 231.42, a complaint of an alleged violation of applicable requirements of this chapter or the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter. A person alleging abuse or neglect of a resident with a developmental disability or with mental illness may also file a complaint with the protection and advocacy agency designated pursuant to section 135B.9 or section 135C.2. A copy of a complaint filed with the resident advocate committee or the long-term care resident’s advocate shall be forwarded to the department. The complaint shall state in a reasonably specific manner the basis of the complaint, and a statement of the nature of the complaint shall be delivered to the facility involved at the time of the inspection. The name of the person who files a complaint with the department, resident advocate committee, or the long-term care resident’s advocate shall be kept confidential and shall not be subject to discovery, subpoena, or other means of legal compulsion for its release to a person other than department employees involved in the investigation of the complaint.

2005 Acts, ch 45, §1
Section amended

CHAPTER 135H

PSYCHIATRIC MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN

135H.6 Inspection — conditions for issuance.

The department shall issue a license to an applicant under this chapter if all the following conditions exist:

1. The department has ascertained that the applicant’s medical facilities and staff are adequate to provide the care and services required of a psychiatric institution.
2. The proposed psychiatric institution is accredited by the joint commission on the accreditation of health care organizations, the commission on accreditation of rehabilitation facilities, the council on accreditation of services for families and children, or by any other recognized accrediting organization with comparable standards ac-

ceptable under federal regulation.

3. The applicant complies with applicable state rules and standards for a psychiatric institution adopted by the department in accordance with federal requirements under 42 C.F.R. § 441.150 – 441.156.

4. The applicant has been awarded a certificate of need pursuant to chapter 135, unless exempt as provided in this section.

5. The department of human services has submitted written approval of the application based on the department of human services’ determination of need. The department of human services shall identify the location and number of children in the state who require the services of a psychiatric medical institution for children. Approval of an

application shall be based upon the location of the proposed psychiatric institution relative to the need for services identified by the department of human services and an analysis of the applicant's ability to provide services and support consistent with requirements under chapter 232, particularly regarding community-based treatment. If the proposed psychiatric institution is not freestanding from a facility licensed under chapter 135B or 135C, approval under this subsection shall not be given unless the department of human services certifies that the proposed psychiatric institution is capable of providing a resident with a living environment similar to the living environment provided by a licensee which is freestanding from a facility licensed under chapter 135B or 135C.

6. The department of human services shall not give approval to an application which would cause the total number of beds licensed under this chapter for services reimbursed by the medical assistance program under chapter 249A to exceed four hundred thirty beds.

7. In addition to the beds authorized under subsection 6, the department of human services may establish not more than thirty beds licensed under this chapter at the state mental health institute at Independence. The beds shall be exempt from the certificate of need requirement under subsection 4.

8. The department of human services may give approval to conversion of beds approved under subsection 6, to beds which are specialized to provide substance abuse treatment. However, the total number of beds approved under subsection 6 and this subsection shall not exceed four hundred

thirty. Conversion of beds under this subsection shall not require a revision of the certificate of need issued for the psychiatric institution making the conversion.

9. The proposed psychiatric institution is under the direction of an agency which has operated a facility licensed under section 237.3, subsection 2, paragraph "a", as a comprehensive residential facility for children for three years or of an agency which has operated a facility for three years providing psychiatric services exclusively to children or adolescents and the facility meets or exceeds requirements for licensure under section 237.3, subsection 2, paragraph "a", as a comprehensive residential facility for children.

10. A psychiatric institution licensed prior to July 1, 1999, may exceed the number of beds authorized under subsection 6 if the excess beds are used to provide services funded from a source other than the medical assistance program under chapter 249A. Notwithstanding subsections 4, 5, and 6, the provision of services using those excess beds does not require a certificate of need or a review by the department of human services.

11. If a child has an emotional, behavioral, or mental health disorder, the psychiatric institution does not require court proceedings to be initiated or that a child's parent, guardian, or custodian must terminate parental rights over or transfer legal custody of the child for the purpose of obtaining treatment from the psychiatric institution for the child. Relinquishment of a child's custody shall not be a condition of the child receiving services.

2005 Acts, ch 117, §1
NEW subsection 11

CHAPTER 135J

LICENSED HOSPICE PROGRAMS

135J.1 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter unless otherwise defined:

1. "*Core services*" means physician services, nursing services, medical social services, counseling services, and volunteer services. These core services, as well as others deemed necessary by the hospice in delivering safe and appropriate care to its case load, can be provided through either direct or indirect arrangement by the hospice.

2. "*Department*" means the department of inspections and appeals.

3. "*Hospice patient*" or "*patient*" means a diagnosed terminally ill person with an anticipated life expectancy of six months or less, as certified by the attending physician, who, alone or in conjunction with a unit of care as defined in subsection 8, has voluntarily requested and received admission into the hospice program. If the patient is unable to re-

quest admission, a family member may voluntarily request and receive admission on the patient's behalf.

4. "*Hospice patient's family*" means the immediate kin of the patient, including a spouse, parent, stepparent, brother, sister, stepbrother, step-sister, child, or stepchild. Additional relatives or individuals with significant personal ties to the hospice patient may be included in the hospice patient's family.

5. "*Hospice program*" means a centrally coordinated program of home and inpatient care provided directly or through an agreement under the direction of an identifiable hospice administration providing palliative care and supportive medical and other health services to terminally ill patients and their families. A licensed hospice program shall utilize a medically directed interdisciplinary team and provide care to meet the

physical, emotional, social, spiritual, and other special needs which are experienced during the final stages of illness, dying, and bereavement. Hospice care shall be available twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

6. “*Interdisciplinary team*” means the hospice patient and the hospice patient’s family, the attending physician, and all of the following individuals trained to serve with a licensed hospice program:

- a. A licensed physician pursuant to chapter 148, 150, or 150A.
- b. A licensed registered nurse pursuant to chapter 152.
- c. An individual with at least a baccalaureate degree in the field of social work providing medical-social services.
- d. Trained hospice volunteers.

Providers of special services, including but not limited to, a spiritual counselor, a pharmacist, or professionals in the fields of mental health may be included on the interdisciplinary team as deemed appropriate by the hospice.

7. “*Palliative care*” means care directed at managing symptoms experienced by the hospice patient, as well as addressing related needs of the patient and family as they experience the stress of the dying process. The intent of palliative care is to enhance the quality of life for the hospice patient and family unit, and is not treatment directed at cure of the terminal illness.

8. “*Unit of care*” means the patient and the patient’s family within a hospice program.

9. “*Volunteer services*” means the services provided by individuals who have successfully completed a training program developed by a licensed hospice program.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §32
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

135J.2 Licenses — fees — criteria.

A person or governmental unit, acting severally or jointly with any other person may establish, conduct, or maintain a hospice program in this state and receive a license from the department after meeting the requirements of this chapter. The application shall be on a form prescribed by the department and shall require information the de-

partment deems necessary. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit a person or governmental unit from establishing, conducting, or maintaining a hospice program without a license. Each application for license shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable biennial license fee determined by the department.

The hospice program shall meet the criteria pursuant to section 135J.3 before a license is issued. The department of inspections and appeals is responsible to provide the necessary personnel to inspect the hospice program, the home care and inpatient care provided and the hospital or facility used by the hospice to determine if the hospice complies with necessary standards before a license is issued. Hospices that are certified as Medicare hospice providers by the department of inspections and appeals or are accredited as hospices by the joint commission on the accreditation of health care organizations, shall be licensed without inspection by the department of inspections and appeals.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §33
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

135J.5 Denial, suspension, or revocation of licenses.

The department may deny, suspend, or revoke a license if the department determines there is failure of the program to comply with this chapter or the rules adopted under this chapter. The suspension or revocation may be appealed under chapter 17A. The department may reissue a license following a suspension or revocation after the hospice corrects the conditions upon which the suspension or revocation was based.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §34
Section amended

135J.7 Rules.

Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary to implement this chapter, subject to approval of the state board of health. Formulation of the rules shall include consultation with Iowa hospice organization representatives and other persons affected by this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §35
Section amended

CHAPTER 135M

PRESCRIPTION DRUG DONATION REPOSITORY

135M.1 Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to improve the health of low-income Iowans through a prescription drug donation repository that authorizes medical facilities and pharmacies to redispense prescription drugs and supplies that would other-

wise be destroyed.

2005 Acts, ch 97, §1
NEW section

135M.2 Definitions.

1. “*Anti-rejection drug*” means a prescription

drug that suppresses the immune system to prevent or reverse rejection of a transplanted organ.

2. “*Cancer drug*” means a prescription drug that is used to treat any of the following:

- a. Cancer or the side effects of cancer.
- b. The side effects of any prescription drug that is used to treat cancer or the side effects of cancer.

3. “*Controlled substance*” means the same as defined in section 155A.3.

4. “*Department*” means the Iowa department of public health.

5. “*Indigent*” means a person with an income that is below two hundred percent of the federal poverty level as defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services.

6. “*Medical facility*” means any of the following:

- a. A physician’s office.
- b. A hospital.
- c. A health clinic.
- d. A nonprofit health clinic which includes a federally qualified health center as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 1396d(l)(2)(B); a rural health clinic as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 1396d(l)(1); and a nonprofit health clinic that provides medical care to patients who are indigent, uninsured, or underinsured.

e. A free clinic as defined in section 135.24.

f. A charitable organization as defined in section 135.24.

g. A nursing facility as defined in section 135C.1.

7. “*Pharmacy*” means a pharmacy as defined in section 155A.3.

8. “*Prescription drug*” means the same as defined in section 155A.3, and includes cancer drugs and anti-rejection drugs, but does not include controlled substances.

9. “*Supplies*” means the supplies necessary to administer the prescription drugs donated.

2005 Acts, ch 97, §2
NEW section

135M.3 Prescription drug donation repository program authorized.

1. The department, in cooperation with the board of pharmacy examiners, may establish and maintain a prescription drug donation repository program under which any person may donate prescription drugs and supplies for use by an individual who meets eligibility criteria specified by the department by rule. The department may contract with a third party to implement and administer the program.

2. Donations of prescription drugs and supplies under the program may be made on the premises of a medical facility or pharmacy that elects to participate in the program and meets the requirements established by the department.

3. The medical facility or pharmacy may

charge an individual who receives a prescription drug or supplies a handling fee that shall not exceed an amount established by rule by the department.

4. A medical facility or pharmacy that receives prescription drugs or supplies may distribute the prescription drugs or supplies to another eligible medical facility or pharmacy for use pursuant to the program.

5. Participation in the program shall be voluntary.

2005 Acts, ch 97, §3
NEW section

135M.4 Prescription drug donation repository program requirements.

1. A prescription drug or supplies may be accepted and dispensed under the prescription drug donation repository program if all of the following conditions are met:

a. The prescription drug is in its original sealed and tamper-evident packaging. However, a prescription drug in a single-unit dose or blister pack with the outside packaging opened may be accepted if the single-unit dose packaging remains intact.

b. The prescription drug bears an expiration date that is more than six months after the date the prescription drug was donated.

c. The prescription drug or supplies are inspected before the prescription drug or supplies are dispensed by a licensed pharmacist employed by or under contract with the medical facility or pharmacy, and the licensed pharmacist determines that the prescription drug or supplies are not adulterated or misbranded.

d. The prescription drug or supplies are prescribed by a health care practitioner for use by an eligible individual and are dispensed by a pharmacist.

2. A prescription drug or supplies donated under this chapter shall not be resold.

3. a. If a person who donates prescription drugs under this chapter to a medical facility or pharmacy receives a notice from a pharmacy that a prescription drug has been recalled, the person shall inform the medical facility or pharmacy of the recall.

b. If a medical facility or pharmacy receives a recall notification from a person who donated prescription drugs under this chapter, the medical facility or pharmacy shall perform a uniform destruction of all of the recalled prescription drugs in the medical facility or pharmacy.

4. A prescription drug dispensed through the prescription drug donation repository program shall not be eligible for reimbursement under the medical assistance program.

5. The department shall adopt rules establishing all of the following:

a. Requirements for medical facilities and pharmacies to accept and dispense donated pre-

scription drugs and supplies, including all of the following:

(1) Eligibility criteria for participation by medical facilities and pharmacies.

(2) Standards and procedures for accepting, safely storing, and dispensing donated prescription drugs and supplies.

(3) Standards and procedures for inspecting donated prescription drugs to determine if the prescription drugs are in their original sealed and tamper-evident packaging, or if the prescription drugs are in single-unit doses or blister packs and the outside packaging is opened, if the single-unit dose packaging remains intact.

(4) Standards and procedures for inspecting donated prescription drugs and supplies to determine that the prescription drugs and supplies are not adulterated or misbranded.

b. Eligibility criteria for individuals to receive donated prescription drugs and supplies dispensed under the program. The standards shall prioritize dispensing to individuals who are indigent or uninsured, but may permit dispensing to other individuals if an uninsured or indigent individual is unavailable.

c. Necessary forms for administration of the prescription drug donation repository program, including forms for use by individuals who donate, accept, distribute, or dispense the prescription drugs or supplies under the program.

d. A means by which an individual who is eligible to receive donated prescription drugs and supplies may indicate such eligibility.

e. The maximum handling fee that a medical facility or pharmacy may charge for accepting, distributing, or dispensing donated prescription drugs and supplies under the program.

f. A list of prescription drugs that the prescription drug donation repository program will accept.

2005 Acts, ch 97, §4
NEW section

135M.5 Exemption from disciplinary action, civil liability, and criminal prosecution.

1. A drug manufacturer acting reasonably and in good faith, is not subject to criminal prosecution

or civil liability for injury, death, or loss to a person or property for matters related to the donation, acceptance, or dispensing of a prescription drug manufactured by the drug manufacturer that is donated under this chapter, including liability for failure to transfer or communicate product or consumer information or the expiration date of the donated prescription drug.

2. Except as provided in subsection 3, a person other than a drug manufacturer subject to subsection 1, acting reasonably and in good faith, is immune from civil liability and criminal prosecution for injury to or the death of an individual to whom a donated prescription drug is dispensed under this chapter and shall be exempt from disciplinary action related to the person's acts or omissions related to the donation, acceptance, distribution, or dispensing of a donated prescription drug under this chapter.

3. The immunity and exemption provided in subsection 2 do not extend to any of the following:

a. The donation, acceptance, distribution, or dispensing of a donated prescription drug under this chapter by a person if the person's acts or omissions are not performed reasonably and in good faith.

b. To acts or omissions outside the scope of the program.

2005 Acts, ch 97, §5
NEW section

135M.6 Sample prescription drugs.

This chapter shall not be construed to restrict the use of samples by a physician or other person legally authorized to prescribe drugs under state and federal law during the course of the physician's or other person's duties at a medical facility or pharmacy.

2005 Acts, ch 97, §6; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §119
NEW section

135M.7 Resale prohibited.

This chapter shall not be construed to authorize the resale of prescription drugs by any person.

2005 Acts, ch 97, §7
NEW section

CHAPTER 136

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

136.1 Composition of board.

The state board of health shall consist of the following members: Five members learned in health-related disciplines, two members who have direct experience with substance abuse treatment or prevention, and four members representing the general public.

The director of public health shall serve as secretary of the board.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §78
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

136.3 Duties.

The state board of health shall be the policy

making body for the Iowa department of public health and shall have the following powers and duties to:

1. Consider and study the entire field of legislation and administration concerning public health, hygiene, and sanitation.
2. Advise the department relative to:
 - a. The causes of disease and epidemics, and the effect of locality, employment, and living conditions upon the public health.
 - b. The sanitary conditions in the educational, charitable, correctional, and penal institutions in the state.
 - c. Communicable and infectious diseases including zoonotic diseases, quarantine and isolation, venereal diseases, antitoxins and vaccines, housing, and vital statistics.
3. Establish policies governing the performance of the department in the discharge of any duties imposed on it by law.
4. Establish policies for the guidance of the director in the discharge of the director's duties.
5. Investigate the conduct of the work of the

department, and for this purpose it shall have access at any time to all books, papers, documents, and records of the department.

6. Advise or make recommendations to the governor and general assembly relative to public health, hygiene, and sanitation.
7. Adopt, promulgate, amend, and repeal rules and regulations consistent with law for the protection of the public health and prevention of substance abuse, and for the guidance of the department. All rules adopted by the department are subject to approval by the board.
8. Act by committee, or by a majority of the board.
9. Keep minutes of the transactions of each session, regular or special, which shall be public records and filed with the department.
10. Perform those duties authorized pursuant to chapter 125.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §79, 80
Subsection 7 amended
NEW subsection 10

CHAPTER 136A

CENTER FOR CONGENITAL AND INHERITED DISORDERS

136A.5 Newborn metabolic screening.

1. All newborns born in this state shall be screened for congenital and inherited disorders in accordance with rules adopted by the department.
2. An attending health care provider shall ensure that every newborn under the provider's care is screened for congenital and inherited disorders in accordance with rules adopted by the department.
3. This section does not apply if a parent ob-

jects to the screening. If a parent objects to the screening of a newborn, the attending health care provider shall document the refusal in the newborn's medical record and shall obtain a written refusal from the parent and report the refusal to the department as provided by rule of the department.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §33
Subsection 3 amended

CHAPTER 136C

RADIATION MACHINES AND RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

136C.10 Fees.

1. a. The department shall establish and collect fees for the licensing and amendment of licenses for radioactive materials, the registration of radiation machines, the periodic inspection of radiation machines and radioactive materials, and the implementation of section 136C.3, subsection 2. Fees shall be in amounts sufficient to defray the cost of administering this chapter. The license fee may include the cost of environmental surveillance activities to assess the radiological impact of activities conducted by licensees.

b. Fees collected shall be remitted to the treasurer of state who shall deposit the funds in the general fund of the state. However, the fees collected from the licensing, registration, authorization, accreditation, and inspection of radiation machines used for mammographically guided breast biopsy, screening, and diagnostic mammography shall be used to support the department's administration of this chapter and the fees collected shall be considered repayment receipts, as defined in section 8.2.

- c. When a registrant or licensee fails to pay the

applicable fee the department may suspend or revoke the registration or license or may issue an appropriate order. Fees for the license, amendment of a license, and inspection of radioactive material shall not exceed the fees prescribed by the United States nuclear regulatory commission.

2. The department may establish and collect a fee related to transporting radioactive material if the fee is used for a purpose related to transporting radioactive material, including enforcement and planning, developing, and maintaining a capability for emergency response. The fees shall be established by rules adopted pursuant to chapter 17A, and shall be deposited into a special fund

within the state treasury under the exclusive authority of the department. Amounts deposited in the special fund shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2, and shall not be transferred, used, obligated, appropriated, or otherwise encumbered except as provided in this section. Repayment receipts collected and deposited pursuant to this section that remain unencumbered or unobligated at the close of the fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain available for expenditure for the purposes designated in future fiscal years.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §81
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 137C

HOTEL SANITATION CODE

137C.25A Right to require financial guarantee.

The hotel operator has the right to require a person seeking the use of a room, accommodations, facilities, or other privileges of the hotel to demonstrate the ability to pay for such use by cash, credit card, or approved check. The hotel operator may require the parent or guardian of a minor to do all of the following:

1. Accept in writing the liability for the cost of the room, accommodations, facilities, or other privileges of the hotel used by the minor, and for the cost of any damages to the room, furnishings in the room, or other facilities of the hotel caused by the minor while the minor is using the room, accommodations, facilities, or other privileges of the hotel.

2. Provide the hotel operator with one of the following:

a. The authority to charge any amount due for the cost of the room, accommodations, facilities, or other privileges of the hotel used by the minor, and

for the cost of any damages to the room, furnishings in the room, or other facilities of the hotel caused by the minor while the minor is using the room, accommodations, facilities, or other privileges of the hotel to a credit card as defined in section 537.1301, subsection 17.

b. An advance cash payment sufficient to cover the cost of the room, accommodations, facilities, or other privileges of the hotel used by the minor, and a reasonable amount as a deposit toward the cost of any damages to the room, furnishings in the room, or other facilities of the hotel caused by the minor while the minor is using the room, accommodations, facilities, or other privileges of the hotel. A cash deposit for any damages required by the hotel operator shall be refunded to the extent not used to cover the cost of any such damages as determined by the hotel operator following an inspection of the room, accommodations, or facilities of the hotel used by the minor at the end of the minor's stay.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

CHAPTER 139A

COMMUNICABLE AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND POISONINGS

139A.8A Vaccine shortage — department order — immunity.

1. In the event of a shortage of a vaccine, or in the event a vaccine shortage is imminent, the department may issue an order controlling, restricting, or otherwise regulating the distribution and administration of the vaccine. The order may designate groups of persons which shall receive priority in administration of the vaccine and may prohibit vaccination of persons who are not included in a priority designation. The order shall include

an effective date, which may be amended or rescinded only through a written order of the department. The order shall be applicable to health care providers, hospitals, clinics, pharmacies, health care facilities, local boards of health, public health agencies, and other persons or entities that distribute or administer vaccines.

2. A health care provider, hospital, clinic, pharmacy, health care facility, local board of health, public health agency, or other person or entity that distributes or administers vaccines shall

not be civilly liable in any action based on a failure or refusal to distribute or administer a vaccine to any person if the failure or refusal to distribute or administer the vaccine was consistent with a department order issued pursuant to this section.

3. The department shall adopt rules to administer this section.

2005 Acts, ch 89, §10
NEW section

CHAPTER 142A

TOBACCO USE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

142A.4 Commission duties.

The commission shall do all of the following:

1. Develop and implement the comprehensive tobacco use prevention and control initiative as provided in this chapter.

2. Provide a forum for the discussion, development, and recommendation of public policy alternatives in the field of tobacco use prevention and control.

3. Develop an educational component of the initiative. Educational efforts provided through the school system shall be developed in conjunction with the department of education.

4. Develop a plan for implementation of the initiative in accordance with the purpose and intent specified in section 142A.1.

5. Provide for technical assistance, training, and other support under the initiative.

6. Take actions to develop and implement a statewide system for the initiative programs that are delivered through community partnerships.

7. Manage and coordinate the provision of funding and other moneys available to the initiative by combining all or portions of appropriations or other revenues as authorized by law.

8. Assist with the linkage of the initiative with child welfare and juvenile justice decategorization projects, education programming, community empowerment areas, and other programs and services directed to youth at the state and community level.

9. Coordinate and respond to any requests from a community partnership relating to any of the following:

a. Removal of barriers to community partnership efforts.

b. Pooling and redirecting of existing federal, state, or other public or private funds available for purposes that are consistent with the initiative.

c. Seeking of federal waivers to assist community partnership efforts.

In coordinating and responding to the requests, the commission shall work with state agencies, the governor, and the general assembly as necessary to address requests deemed appropriate by the commission.

10. Adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A as necessary for the designation, governance, and oversight of the initiative and the implementation

of this chapter. The commission shall provide for community partnership and youth program input in the rules adoption process. The rules shall include but are not limited to all of the following:

a. Performance indicators for initiative programs, community partnerships, and the services provided under the auspices of community partnerships. The performance indicators shall be developed with input from communities.

b. Minimum standards to further the provision of equal access to services.

11. Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of performance measures utilized under the initiative.

12. Submit a report to the governor and the general assembly on a periodic basis, during the initial year of operation, and on an annual basis thereafter, regarding the initiative, including demonstrated progress based on performance indicators. The commission shall report more frequently if requested by the joint appropriations subcommittee that makes recommendations concerning the commission's budget. Beginning July 1, 2005, the commission shall also perform a comprehensive review of the initiative and shall submit a report of its findings to the governor and the general assembly on or before December 15, 2005.

13. Represented by the chairperson of the commission, annually appear before the joint appropriations subcommittee that makes recommendations concerning the commission's budget to report on budget expenditures and division operations relative to the prior fiscal year and the current fiscal year.

14. Approve contracts entered into with the alcoholic beverages division of the department of commerce, to provide for enforcement of tobacco laws and regulations.

15. Advise the director in evaluating potential candidates for the position of administrator, consult with the director in the hiring of the administrator, and review and advise the director on the performance of the administrator in the discharge of the administrator's duties.

16. Prioritize funding needs and the allocation of moneys appropriated and other resources available for the programs and activities of the initiative.

17. Ensure that sufficient resources are avail-

able to promote and ensure retailer compliance with tobacco laws and ordinances relating to minors and ensure that compliance with 42 U.S.C. § 300X-26 is prioritized when allocating funds under this chapter.

18. Review fiscal needs of the initiative and make recommendations to the director in the development of budget requests.

19. Solicit and accept any gift of money or property, including any grant of money, services, or property from the federal government, the state, a political subdivision, or a private source that is consistent with the goals of the initiative. The commission shall adopt rules prohibiting the acceptance of gifts from a manufacturer of tobacco products.

20. Advise and make recommendations to the governor, the general assembly, the director, and the administrator, relative to tobacco use, treat-

ment, intervention, prevention, control, and education programs in the state.

21. Evaluate the work of the division and the department relating to the initiative. For this purpose, the commission shall have access to any relevant department records and documents, and other information reasonably obtainable by the department.

22. Develop the structure for the statewide youth summit to be held annually.

23. Approve the content of any materials distributed by the youth program pursuant to section 142A.9, prior to distribution of the materials.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §57
NEW subsection 23

142A.11 Repeal. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 89, § 39.

CHAPTER 142C

UNIFORM ANATOMICAL GIFT ACT

142C.15 Anatomical gift public awareness and transplantation fund — established — uses of fund.

1. An anatomical gift public awareness and transplantation fund is created as a separate fund in the state treasury under the control of the Iowa department of public health. The fund shall consist of moneys remitted by the county treasurer of a county or by the department of transportation which were collected through the payment of a contribution made by an applicant for registration of a motor vehicle pursuant to section 321.44A and any other contributions to the fund.

2. The moneys collected under this section and deposited in the fund are appropriated to the Iowa department of public health for the purposes specified in this section. Moneys in the fund shall not be subject to appropriation or expenditure for any other purpose.

3. The treasurer of state shall act as custodian of the fund and shall disburse amounts contained in the fund as directed by the department. The treasurer of state may invest the moneys deposited in the fund. The income from any investment shall be credited to and deposited in the fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys in the fund are not subject to reversion to the general fund of the state. The fund shall be administered by the department which shall make expenditures from the fund consistent with the purposes of this section.

4. The Iowa department of public health may use not more than five percent of the moneys in the fund for administrative costs. The remaining moneys in the fund may be expended through grants to any of the following persons, subject to

the following conditions:

a. Not more than twenty percent of the moneys in the fund annually may be expended in the form of grants to state agencies or to nonprofit legal entities with an interest in anatomical gift public awareness and transplantation to conduct public awareness projects. Moneys remaining that were not requested and awarded for public awareness projects may be used for research, or to develop and support a statewide organ and tissue donor registry. Grants shall be made based upon the submission of a grant application by an agency or entity to conduct a public awareness project or to research, develop, and support a statewide organ and tissue donor registry.

b. Not more than thirty percent of the moneys in the fund annually may be expended in the form of grants to hospitals for reimbursement for costs directly related to the development of in-hospital anatomical gift public awareness projects, anatomical gift referral protocols, and associated administrative expenses. As a condition of receiving a grant, a hospital shall demonstrate, through documentation, that the hospital, during the previous calendar year, properly complied with in-hospital anatomical gift request protocols for all deaths occurring in the hospital at a percentage rate which places the hospital in the upper fifty percent of all protocol compliance rates for hospitals submitting documentation for cost reimbursement under this section.

c. Not more than fifty percent of the moneys in the fund annually may be expended in the form of grants to transplant recipients, transplant candidates, living organ donors, or to legal representa-

tives on behalf of transplant recipients, transplant candidates, or living organ donors. Transplant recipients, transplant candidates, living organ donors, or the legal representatives of transplant recipients, transplant candidates, or living organ donors shall submit grant applications with supporting documentation provided by a hospital that performs transplants, verifying that the person by or for whom the application is submitted requires a transplant or is a living organ donor and specifying the amount of the costs associated with the fol-

lowing, if funds are not available from any other third-party payor:

(1) The costs of the organ transplantation procedure.

(2) The costs of post-transplantation drug or other therapy.

(3) Other transplantation costs including but not limited to food, lodging, and transportation.

2005 Acts, ch 89, §11
Subsection 4, paragraph a amended

CHAPTER 144

VITAL STATISTICS

144.13A Fees — use of funds.

1. The state registrar shall charge the parent a fee for the registration of a certificate of birth as follows:

a. Beginning July 1, 2003, and ending June 30, 2005, a fee of fifteen dollars.

b. Beginning July 1, 2005, a fee of twenty dollars.

2. The state registrar shall charge the parent a separate fee established under section 144.46 for a certified copy of the certificate. The certified copy shall be mailed to the parent by the state registrar. The mailing of a certified copy of the certificate to a biological parent shall not be precluded by the execution of a release of custody under chapter 600A, and, upon request, a biological parent shall be provided with a certified copy of the certificate unless the parental rights of the biological parent are terminated.

3. If the person responsible for the filing of the certificate of birth under section 144.13 is not the parent, the person is entitled to collect the fee from the parent. The fee shall be remitted to the state registrar. If the expenses of the birth are reimbursed under the medical assistance program established by chapter 249A or if the parent is indigent and unable to pay the expenses of the birth and no other means of payment is available to the parent, the registration fee and certified copy fee are waived. If the person responsible for the filing of the certificate is not the parent, the person is discharged from the duty to collect and remit the fee under this section if the person has made a good faith effort to collect the fee from the parent.

4. The fees collected by the state registrar shall be remitted to the treasurer of state for deposit in the general fund of the state.

a. Beginning July 1, 2003, and ending June 30, 2005, ten dollars of each registration fee is appropriated and shall be used for primary and secondary child abuse prevention programs pursuant to section 235A.1, and five dollars of each registra-

tion fee is appropriated and shall be used for the center for congenital and inherited disorders central registry established pursuant to section 136A.6.

Ten dollars of each registration fee is appropriated and shall be used for primary and secondary child abuse prevention programs pursuant to section 235A.1, and ten dollars of each registration fee is appropriated and shall be used for the center for congenital and inherited disorders central registry established pursuant to section 136A.6. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys appropriated in this unnumbered paragraph that remain unencumbered or unobligated at the close of the fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain available for expenditure for the purposes designated until the close of the succeeding fiscal year.

b. It is the intent of the general assembly that the funds generated from the fees as established under section 144.46 for the mailing of the certified copy of the birth certificate be appropriated and used to support the distribution of the automatic birth certificate and the implementation of the electronic birth certificate system.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §45, 66; 2005 Acts, ch 175, §82, 129
Subsection 3 amended
Subsection 4, paragraph a, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

144.23 State registrar to issue new certificate.

The state registrar shall establish a new certificate of birth for a person born in this state, when the state registrar receives the following:

1. An adoption report as provided in section 144.19, or a certified copy of the decree of adoption together with the information necessary to identify the original certificate of birth and to establish a new certificate of birth.

2. A request that a new certificate be established and evidence proving that the person for whom the new certificate is requested has been legitimated, or that a court of competent jurisdiction has determined the paternity of the person.

3. A notarized affidavit by a licensed physician and surgeon or osteopathic physician and surgeon stating that by reason of surgery or other treatment by the licensee, the sex designation of the person has been changed. The state registrar may make a further investigation or require further information necessary to determine whether a sex change has occurred.

2005 Acts, ch 89, §12
Subsection 1 amended

144.40 Paternity of children — birth certificates.

Upon request and receipt of an affidavit of paternity completed and filed pursuant to section 252A.3A, or a certified copy or notification by the clerk of court of a court or administrative order establishing paternity, the state registrar shall establish a new certificate of birth to show paternity if paternity is not shown on the birth certificate. Upon written request of the parents on the affidavit of paternity, the surname of the child may be changed on the certificate to that of the father. The certificate shall not be marked “amended”. The original certificate and supporting documentation shall be maintained in a sealed file; however, a photocopy of the paternity affidavit filed pursuant to section 252A.3A and clearly labeled as a copy may be provided to a parent named on the affidavit of paternity.

2005 Acts, ch 89, §13
Section amended

144.46 Fee for copy of record.

The department by rule shall establish fees based on the average administrative cost which shall be collected by the state registrar or the county registrar for each certified copy or short form certification of certificates or records, or for a search of the files or records when no copy is made, or when no record is found on file. Fees collected by the state registrar and by the county registrar on behalf of the state under this section shall be deposited in the general fund of the state. Fees collected by the county registrar pursuant to section 331.605, subsection 6, shall be deposited in the county general fund. A fee shall not be col-

lected from a political subdivision or agency of this state.

Section not amended; footnote deleted

144.46A Vital records fund.

1. A vital records fund is created under the control of the department. Moneys in the fund shall be used for purposes of the purchase and maintenance of an electronic system for vital records scanning, data capture, data reporting, storage, and retrieval, and for all registration and issuance activities. Moneys in the fund may also be used for other related purposes including but not limited to the streamlining of administrative procedures and electronically linking offices of county registrars to state vital records so that the records may be issued at the county level.

2. The department shall adopt rules providing for an increase in the fees charged by the state registrar for vital records services under section 144.46 in an amount necessary to pay for the purposes designated in subsection 1.

3. Increased fees collected by the state registrar pursuant to this section shall be credited to the vital records fund. Moneys credited to the fund are appropriated to the department to be used for the purposes designated in subsection 1. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys credited to the fund that remain unencumbered or unobligated at the close of the fiscal year shall not revert to any fund but shall remain available for expenditure for the purposes designated.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §83
NEW section

144.57 Public safety officer death — required notice — autopsy.

A person who is authorized to pronounce individuals dead is required to inform one of the persons authorized to request an autopsy, as provided in section 144.56, that an autopsy will be required if the individual who died was a public safety officer* who may have died in the line of duty and an eligible beneficiary of the deceased seeks to claim a federal public safety officer death benefit.*

2005 Acts, ch 174, §19
*Public safety officers’ death benefits, see 42 U.S.C. § 3796 et seq.
NEW section

CHAPTER 144A

LIFE-SUSTAINING PROCEDURES

144A.7 Procedure in absence of declaration.

1. Life-sustaining procedures may be withheld or withdrawn from a patient who is in a terminal condition and who is comatose, incompetent, or otherwise physically or mentally incapable of communication and has not made a declaration in accordance with this chapter if there is con-

sultation and written agreement for the withholding or the withdrawal of life-sustaining procedures between the attending physician and any of the following individuals, who shall be guided by the express or implied intentions of the patient, in the following order of priority if no individual in a prior class is reasonably available, willing, and competent to act:

a. The attorney in fact designated to make treatment decisions for the patient should such person be diagnosed as suffering from a terminal condition, if the designation is in writing and complies with chapter 144B or section 633B.1.

b. The guardian of the person of the patient if one has been appointed, provided court approval is obtained in accordance with section 633.635, subsection 2, paragraph “c”. This paragraph does not require the appointment of a guardian in order for a treatment decision to be made under this section.

c. The patient’s spouse.

d. An adult child of the patient or, if the patient has more than one adult child, a majority of the adult children who are reasonably available for consultation.

e. A parent of the patient, or parents if both are

reasonably available.

f. An adult sibling.

2. When a decision is made pursuant to this section to withhold or withdraw life-sustaining procedures, there shall be a witness present at the time of the consultation when that decision is made.

3. Subsections 1 and 2 shall not be in effect for a patient who is known to the attending physician to be pregnant with a fetus that could develop to the point of live birth with continued application of life-sustaining procedures. However, the provisions of this subsection do not impair any existing rights or responsibilities that any person may have in regard to the withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining procedures.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §55

Internal reference change applied

CHAPTER 147

GENERAL PROVISIONS, HEALTH-RELATED PROFESSIONS

147.1 Definitions.

1. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, “book”, “list”, “record”, or “schedule” kept by a county auditor, assessor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, or other county officer means the county system as defined in section 445.1.

2. For the purpose of this and the following chapters of this subtitle:

a. “Department” shall mean the Iowa department of public health.

b. “Examining board” shall mean one of the boards appointed by the governor to give examinations to applicants for licenses.

c. “Licensed” or “certified” when applied to a physician and surgeon, podiatric physician, osteopath, osteopathic physician and surgeon, physician assistant, psychologist or associate psychologist, chiropractor, nurse, dentist, dental hygienist, optometrist, speech pathologist, audiologist, pharmacist, physical therapist, occupational therapist, respiratory care practitioner, practitioner of cosmetology arts and sciences, practitioner of barbering, funeral director, dietitian, marital and family therapist, mental health counselor, social worker, massage therapist, athletic trainer, acupuncturist, or interpreter for the hearing impaired means a person licensed under this subtitle.

d. “Peer review” means evaluation of professional services rendered by a person licensed to practice a profession.

e. “Peer review committee” means one or more persons acting in a peer review capacity who also serve as an officer, director, trustee, agent, or member of any of the following:

(1) A state or local professional society of a profession for which there is peer review.

(2) Any organization approved to conduct peer review by a society as designated in paragraph “a” of this subsection.

(3) The medical staff of any licensed hospital.

(4) An examining board.

(5) The board of trustees of a licensed hospital when performing a function relating to the reporting required by section 147.135, subsection 3.

(6) A health care entity, including but not limited to a group medical practice, that provides health care services and follows a formal peer review process for the purpose of furthering quality health care.

f. “Profession” means medicine and surgery, podiatry, osteopathy, osteopathic medicine and surgery, practice as a physician assistant, psychology, chiropractic, nursing, dentistry, dental hygiene, optometry, speech pathology, audiology, pharmacy, physical therapy, occupational therapy, respiratory care, cosmetology arts and sciences, barbering, mortuary science, marital and family therapy, mental health counseling, social work, dietetics, massage therapy, athletic training, acupuncture, or interpreting for the hearing impaired.

2004 Acts, ch 1175, §419, 420, 433

2004 amendments to subsection 2, paragraphs c and f, take effect July 1, 2005; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §433

Subsection 2, paragraph c and f amended

147.2 License required.

A person shall not engage in the practice of medicine and surgery, podiatry, osteopathy, osteopathic medicine and surgery, psychology, chiropractic, physical therapy, nursing, dentistry, dental hy-

giene, optometry, speech pathology, audiology, occupational therapy, respiratory care, pharmacy, cosmetology, barbering, social work, dietetics, marital and family therapy or mental health counseling, massage therapy, mortuary science, athletic training, acupuncture, or interpreting for the hearing impaired, or shall not practice as a physician assistant as defined in the following chapters of this subtitle, unless the person has obtained from the department a license for that purpose.

For purposes of this section, a person who is licensed in another state and recognized for licensure in this state pursuant to the nurse licensure compact contained in section 152E.1 or pursuant to the advanced practice registered nurse compact contained in section 152E.3 shall be considered to have obtained a license to practice nursing from the department.

2004 Acts, ch 1175, §421, 433; 2005 Acts, ch 53, §1
2005 amendment to unnumbered paragraph 2 to be repealed effective July 1, 2008; 2005 Acts, ch 53, §1, 11
2004 amendment to unnumbered paragraph 1 is effective July 1, 2005; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §433
See Code editor's note to §10B.4
Section amended

147.5 License required — exception.

Every license to practice a profession shall be in the form of a certificate under the seal of the department, signed by the director of public health. Such license shall be issued in the name of the examining board which conducts examinations for that particular profession.

This section shall not apply to a person who is licensed in another state and recognized for licensure in this state pursuant to the nurse licensure compact contained in section 152E.1 or pursuant to the advanced practice registered nurse compact contained in section 152E.3.

2005 Acts, ch 53, §2
2005 amendment to unnumbered paragraph 2 to be repealed effective July 1, 2008; 2005 Acts, ch 53, §2, 11
Unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

147.7 Display of license.

Every person licensed under this subtitle to practice a profession shall keep the license publicly displayed in the primary place in which the person practices.

This section shall not apply to a person who is licensed in another state and recognized for licensure in this state pursuant to the nurse licensure compact contained in section 152E.1 or pursuant to the advanced practice registered nurse compact contained in section 152E.3. A person licensed in another state and recognized for licensure in this state pursuant to the compact shall, however, maintain a copy of a license issued by the person's home state available for inspection when engaged in the practice of nursing in this state.

2005 Acts, ch 53, §3
2005 amendment to unnumbered paragraph 2 to be repealed effective July 1, 2008; 2005 Acts, ch 53, §3, 11
Unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

147.13 Designation of boards.

The examining boards provided in section 147.12 shall be designated as follows:

1. For medicine and surgery, osteopathy, osteopathic medicine and surgery, and acupuncture, medical examiners.
2. For physician assistants, board of physician assistant examiners.
3. For psychology, psychology examiners.
4. For podiatry, podiatry examiners.
5. For chiropractic, chiropractic examiners.
6. For physical therapists and occupational therapists, physical and occupational therapy examiners.
7. For nursing, board of nursing.
8. For dentistry, dental hygiene, and dental assisting, dental examiners.
9. For optometry, optometry examiners.
10. For speech pathology and audiology, speech pathology and audiology examiners.
11. For cosmetology arts and sciences, cosmetology arts and sciences examiners.
12. For barbering, barber examiners.
13. For pharmacy, pharmacy examiners.
14. For mortuary science, mortuary science examiners.
15. For social workers, social work examiners.
16. For marital and family therapists and mental health counselors, behavioral science examiners.
17. For dietetics, dietetic examiners.
18. For respiratory care therapists, respiratory care examiners.
19. For massage therapists, massage therapy examiners.
20. For athletic trainers, athletic training examiners.
21. For interpreters, interpreter for the hearing impaired examiners.

2004 Acts, ch 1175, §422, 433
2004 amendment adding new subsection 21 takes effect July 1, 2005; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §433
NEW subsection 21

147.14 Composition of boards.

The boards of examiners shall consist of the following:

1. For barbering, three members licensed to practice barbering, and two members who are not licensed to practice barbering and who shall represent the general public. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the board.
2. For medical examiners, five members licensed to practice medicine and surgery, two members licensed to practice osteopathic medicine and surgery, and three members not licensed to practice either medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery, and who shall represent the general public. A majority of members of the board constitutes a quorum.
3. For the board of nursing, four registered nurses, two of whom shall be actively engaged in

practice, two of whom shall be nurse educators from nursing education programs; of these, one in higher education and one in area community and vocational-technical registered nurse education; one licensed practical nurse actively engaged in practice; and two members not registered nurses or licensed practical nurses and who shall represent the general public. The representatives of the general public shall not be members of health care delivery systems. A majority of the members of the board constitutes a quorum.

4. For dental examiners, five members shall be licensed to practice dentistry, two members shall be licensed to practice dental hygiene and two members not licensed to practice dentistry or dental hygiene and who shall represent the general public. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum. No member of the dental faculty of the school of dentistry at the state university of Iowa shall be eligible to be appointed. Beginning January 1, 2000, persons appointed to the board as dental hygienist members shall not be employed by or receive any form of remuneration from a dental or dental hygiene educational institution. The two dental hygienist board members and one dentist board member shall constitute a dental hygiene committee of the board as provided in section 153.33A.

5. For pharmacy examiners, five members licensed to practice pharmacy and two members who are not licensed to practice pharmacy and who shall represent the general public. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

6. For optometry examiners, five members licensed to practice optometry and two members who are not licensed to practice optometry and who shall represent the general public. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

7. For psychology examiners, five members who are licensed to practice psychology and two members not licensed to practice psychology and who shall represent the general public. Of the five members who are licensed to practice psychology, one member shall be primarily engaged in graduate teaching in psychology, two members shall be persons who render services in psychology, one member shall represent areas of applied psychology and may be affiliated with training institutions and shall devote a major part of the member's time to rendering service in psychology, and one member shall be primarily engaged in research psychology. A majority of the members of the board constitutes a quorum.

8. For chiropractic examiners, five members licensed to practice chiropractic and two members who are not licensed to practice chiropractic and who shall represent the general public. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

9. For speech pathology and audiology ex-

aminers, five members licensed to practice speech pathology or audiology at least two of which shall be licensed to practice speech pathology and at least two of which shall be licensed to practice audiology, and two members who are not licensed to practice speech pathology or audiology and who shall represent the general public. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

10. For physical therapy and occupational therapy, three members licensed to practice physical therapy, two members licensed to practice occupational therapy, and two members who are not licensed to practice physical therapy or occupational therapy and who shall represent the general public. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the board.

11. For dietetic examiners, one licensed dietitian representing the approved or accredited dietetic education programs, one licensed dietitian representing clinical dietetics in hospitals, one licensed dietitian representing community nutrition services and two members who are not licensed dietitians and who shall represent the general public. A majority of the members of the board constitutes a quorum.

12. For the board of physician assistant examiners, three members licensed to practice as physician assistants, at least two of whom practice in counties with a population of less than fifty thousand, one member licensed to practice medicine and surgery who supervises a physician assistant, one member licensed to practice osteopathic medicine and surgery who supervises a physician assistant, and two members who are not licensed to practice either medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery or licensed as a physician assistant and who shall represent the general public. At least one of the physician members shall be in practice in a county with a population of less than fifty thousand. A majority of members of the board constitutes a quorum.

13. For behavioral science examiners, three members licensed to practice marital and family therapy, one of whom shall be employed in graduate teaching, training, or research in marital and family therapy and two of whom shall be practicing marital and family therapists; three members licensed to practice mental health counseling, one of whom shall be employed in graduate teaching, training, or research in mental health counseling and two of whom shall be practicing mental health counselors; and three members who are not licensed to practice marital and family therapy or mental health counseling and who shall represent the general public. A majority of the members of the board constitutes a quorum.

14. For cosmetology arts and sciences examiners, a total of seven members, three who are licensed cosmetologists, one who is a licensed electrologist, esthetician, or nail technologist, one who is a licensed instructor of cosmetology arts and

sciences at a public or private school and who does not own a school of cosmetology arts and sciences, and two who are not licensed in a practice of cosmetology arts and sciences and who shall represent the public.

15. For respiratory care, one licensed physician with training in respiratory care, three respiratory care practitioners who have practiced respiratory care for a minimum of six years immediately preceding their appointment to the board and who are recommended by the society for respiratory care, and one member not licensed to practice medicine or respiratory care who shall represent the general public. A majority of members of the board constitutes a quorum.

16. For mortuary science examiners, four members licensed to practice mortuary science, one member owning, operating, or employed by a crematory, and two members not licensed to practice mortuary science and not a crematory owner, operator, or employee who shall represent the general public. A majority of the members of the board constitutes a quorum.

17. For massage therapists, four members licensed to practice massage therapy and three members who are not licensed to practice massage therapy and who shall represent the general public. A majority of the members of the board constitutes a quorum.

18. For athletic trainers, three members licensed to practice athletic training, three members licensed to practice medicine and surgery, and one member not licensed to practice athletic training or medicine and surgery and who shall represent the general public. A majority of the members of the board constitutes a quorum.

19. For podiatry examiners, five members licensed to practice podiatry and two members who are not licensed to practice podiatry and who shall represent the general public. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

20. For social work examiners, a total of seven members, five who are licensed to practice social work, with at least one from each of three levels of licensure described in section 154C.3, subsection 1, two employed by a licensee under chapter 237, and two who are not licensed social workers and who shall represent the general public.

21. For interpreting for the hearing impaired, four members licensed to practice interpreting, three of whom shall be practicing interpreters at the time of appointment to the board and at least one of whom is employed in an educational setting; and three members who are consumers of interpreting services as defined in section 154E.1, each of whom shall be deaf. A majority of members of the board constitutes a quorum.

2004 Acts, ch 1175, §423, 433; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §36
2004 amendment enacting subsection 21 takes effect July 1, 2005; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §433
Subsection 3 amended
NEW subsection 21

147.28A Scope of practice review committees — future repeal.

1. The department shall utilize scope of practice review committees to evaluate and make recommendations to the general assembly and to the appropriate examining boards regarding all of the following issues:

a. Requests from practitioners seeking to become newly licensed health professionals or to establish their own examining boards.

b. Requests from health professionals seeking to expand or narrow the scope of practice of a health profession.

c. Unresolved administrative rulemaking disputes between examining boards.

2. A scope of practice review committee established under this section shall evaluate the issues specified in subsection 1 and make recommendations regarding proposed changes to the general assembly based on the following standards and guidelines:

a. The proposed change does not pose a significant new danger to the public.

b. Enacting the proposed change will benefit the health, safety, or welfare of the public.

c. The public cannot be effectively protected by other more cost-effective means.

3. A scope of practice review committee shall be limited to five members as follows:

a. One member representing the profession seeking licensure, a new examining board, or a change in scope of practice.

b. One member of the health profession directly impacted by, or opposed to, the proposed change.

c. One impartial health professional who is not directly or indirectly affected by the proposed change.

d. Two impartial members of the general public.

4. The department may contract with a school or college of public health to assist in implementing this section.

5. The department shall submit an annual progress report to the governor and the general assembly by January 15 and shall include any recommendations for legislative action as a result of review committee activities.

6. The department shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A to implement this section.

7. This section is repealed July 1, 2007.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §84
NEW section

147.74 Professional titles or abbreviations — false use prohibited.

1. Any person who falsely claims by the use of any professional title or abbreviation, either in writing, cards, signs, circulars, or advertisements, to be a practitioner of a system of the healing arts other than the one under which the person holds a license or who fails to use the following designa-

tions shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2. A physician or surgeon may use the prefix “Dr.” or “Doctor”, and shall add after the person’s name the letters, “M.D.”

3. An osteopath or osteopathic physician and surgeon may use the prefix “Dr.” or “Doctor”, and shall add after the person’s name the letters, “D.O.”, or the words “osteopath” or “osteopathic physician and surgeon”.

4. A chiropractor may use the prefix “Doctor”, but shall add after the person’s name the letters, “D.C.” or the word, “chiropractor”.

5. A dentist may use the prefix “Doctor”, but shall add after the person’s name the letters “D.D.S.” or the word “dentist” or “dental surgeon”.

6. A podiatric physician may use the prefix “Dr.” but shall add after the person’s name the words “podiatric physician”.

7. A graduate of a school accredited on the board of optometric examiners may use the prefix “Doctor”, but shall add after the person’s name the letters “O.D.”

8. A physical therapist registered or licensed under chapter 148A may use the words “physical therapist” after the person’s name or signify the same by the use of the letters “P.T.” after the person’s name.

9. A physical therapist assistant licensed under chapter 148A may use the words “physical therapist assistant” after the person’s name or signify the same by use of the letters “P.T.A.” after the person’s name.

10. A psychologist who possesses a doctoral degree and who claims to be a certified practicing psychologist may use the prefix “Doctor” but shall add after the person’s name the word “psychologist”.

11. A speech pathologist with an earned doctoral degree in speech pathology obtained beyond a bachelor’s degree from an accredited school, college, or university, may use the suffix designating the degree, or the prefix “Doctor” or “Dr.” and add after the person’s name the words “speech pathologist”. An audiologist with an earned doctoral degree in audiology obtained beyond a bachelor’s degree from an accredited school, college, or university, may use the suffix designating the degree, or the prefix “Doctor” or “Dr.” and add after the person’s name the word “audiologist”.

12. A bachelor social worker licensed under chapter 154C may use the words “licensed bachelor social worker” or the letters “L.B.S.W.” after the person’s name. A master social worker licensed under chapter 154C may use the words “licensed master social worker” or the letters “L.M.S.W.” after the person’s name. An independent social worker licensed under chapter 154C may use the words “licensed independent social worker”, or the letters “L.I.S.W.” after the person’s name.

13. A marital and family therapist licensed under chapter 154D and this chapter may use the words “licensed marital and family therapist” after the person’s name or signify the same by the use of the letters “L.M.F.T.” after the person’s name. A marital and family therapist licensed under chapter 154D and this chapter who possesses a doctoral degree may use the prefix “Doctor” or “Dr.” in conjunction with the person’s name, but shall add after the person’s name the words “licensed marital and family therapist”.

14. A mental health counselor licensed under chapter 154D and this chapter may use the words “licensed mental health counselor” after the person’s name. A mental health counselor licensed under chapter 154D and this chapter who possesses a doctoral degree may use the prefix “Doctor” or “Dr.” in conjunction with the person’s name, but shall add after the person’s name the words “licensed mental health counselor”.

15. A pharmacist who possesses a doctoral degree recognized by the American council of pharmaceutical education from a college of pharmacy approved by the board of pharmacy examiners or a doctor of philosophy degree in an area related to pharmacy may use the prefix “Doctor” or “Dr.” but shall add after the person’s name the word “pharmacist” or “Pharm. D.”

16. A physician assistant licensed under chapter 148C may use the words “physician assistant” after the person’s name or signify the same by the use of the letters “P.A.” after the person’s name.

17. A massage therapist licensed under chapter 152C may use the words “licensed massage therapist” or the initials “L.M.T.” after the person’s name.

18. An acupuncturist licensed under chapter 148E may use the words “licensed acupuncturist” after the person’s name.

19. A respiratory care practitioner licensed under chapter 152B and this chapter may use the title “respiratory care practitioner” or the letters “R.C.P.” after the person’s name.

20. An athletic trainer licensed under chapter 152D and this chapter may use the words “licensed athletic trainer” or the letters “LAT” after the person’s name.

21. A registered nurse licensed under chapter 152 may use the words “registered nurse” or the letters “R.N.” after the person’s name. A licensed practical nurse licensed under chapter 152 may use the words “licensed practical nurse” or the letters “L.P.N.” after the person’s name.

22. An interpreter licensed under chapter 154E and this chapter may use the title “licensed interpreter” or the letters “L.I.” after the person’s name.

23. No other practitioner licensed to practice a profession under any of the provisions of this subtitle shall be entitled to use the prefix “Dr.” or

“Doctor”.

2004 Acts, ch 1175, §424, 433
 2004 amendment adding new subsection 22 takes effect July 1, 2005;
 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §433
 NEW subsection 22 and former subsection 22 renumbered as 23

147.80 License — examination — fees.

An examining board shall set the fees for the examination of applicants, which fees shall be based upon the cost of administering the examinations. An examining board shall set the license fees and renewal fees required for any of the following based upon the cost of sustaining the board and the actual costs of licensing:

1. License to practice dentistry issued upon the basis of an examination given by the board of dental examiners, license to practice dentistry issued under a reciprocal agreement, resident dentist's license, renewal of a license to practice dentistry.
2. License to practice pharmacy issued upon the basis of an examination given by the board of pharmacy examiners, license to practice pharmacy issued under a reciprocal agreement, renewal of a license to practice pharmacy.
3. License to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, or osteopathy and renewal of a license to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, or osteopathy.
4. Certificate to practice psychology or associate psychology issued on the basis of an examination given by the board of psychology examiners, or certificate to practice psychology or associate psychology issued under a reciprocity agreement or by endorsement, renewal of a certificate to practice psychology or associate psychology.
5. Application for a license to practice as a physician assistant, issuance of a license to practice as a physician assistant issued upon the basis of an examination given or approved by the board of physician assistant examiners, issuance of a license to practice as a physician assistant issued under a reciprocal agreement, renewal of a license to practice as a physician assistant, temporary license to practice as a physician assistant.
6. License to practice chiropractic issued on the basis of an examination given by the board of chiropractic examiners. License to practice chiropractic issued by endorsement or under a reciprocal agreement, renewal of a license to practice chiropractic.
7. License to practice podiatry issued upon the basis of an examination given by the board of podiatry examiners, license to practice podiatry issued under a reciprocal agreement, renewal of a license to practice podiatry.
8. License to practice physical therapy issued upon the basis of an examination given by the board of physical and occupational therapy examiners, license to practice physical therapy is-

sued under a reciprocal agreement, renewal of a license to practice physical therapy.

9. License to practice as a physical therapist assistant issued on the basis of an examination given by the board of physical and occupational therapy examiners, license to practice as a physical therapist assistant issued under a reciprocal agreement, renewal of a license to practice as a physical therapist assistant.

10. For a license to practice optometry issued upon the basis of an examination given by the board of optometry examiners, license to practice optometry issued under a reciprocal agreement, renewal of a license to practice optometry.

11. License to practice dental hygiene issued upon the basis of an examination given by the board of dental examiners, license to practice dental hygiene issued under a reciprocal agreement, renewal of a license to practice dental hygiene.

12. License to practice mortuary science issued upon the basis of an examination given by the board of mortuary science examiners, license to practice mortuary science issued under a reciprocal agreement, renewal of a license to practice mortuary science.

13. License to practice nursing issued upon the basis of an examination given by the board of nursing; license to practice nursing based on an endorsement from another state, territory or foreign country; renewal of a license to practice nursing.

14. A nurse who does not engage in nursing during the year succeeding the expiration of the license shall notify the board to place the nurse upon the inactive list and the nurse shall not be required to pay the renewal fee so long as the nurse remains inactive and so notifies the board. To resume nursing, the nurse shall notify the board and remit the renewal fee for the current period.

15. License to practice cosmetology arts and sciences issued upon the basis of an examination given by the board of cosmetology arts and sciences examiners, license to practice cosmetology arts and sciences under a reciprocal agreement, renewal of a license to practice cosmetology arts and sciences, temporary permit to practice as a cosmetology arts and sciences trainee, original license to conduct a school of cosmetology arts and sciences, renewal of license to conduct a school of cosmetology arts and sciences, original license to operate a salon, renewal of a license to operate a salon, original license to practice manicuring, renewal of a license to practice manicuring, annual inspection of a school of cosmetology arts and sciences, annual inspection of a salon, original cosmetology arts and sciences school instructor's license, and renewal of cosmetology arts and sciences school instructor's license.

16. License to practice barbering on the basis of an examination given by the board of barber examiners, license to practice barbering under a re-

reciprocal agreement, renewal of a license to practice barbering, annual inspection by the department of inspections and appeals of barber school and annual inspection of barber shop, an original barber school license, renewal of a barber school license, transfer of license upon change of ownership of a barber shop or barber school, inspection by the department of inspections and appeals and an original barber shop license, renewal of a barber shop license, original barber school instructor's license, renewal of a barber school instructor's license.

17. License to practice speech pathology or audiology issued on the basis of an examination given by the board of speech pathology and audiology, or license to practice speech pathology or audiology issued under a reciprocity agreement, renewal of a license to practice speech pathology or audiology.

18. License to practice occupational therapy issued upon the basis of an examination given by the board of physical and occupational therapy examiners, license to practice occupational therapy issued under a reciprocal agreement, renewal of a license to practice occupational therapy.

19. License to assist in the practice of occupational therapy issued upon the basis of an examination given by the board of physical and occupational therapy examiners, license to assist in the practice of occupational therapy issued under a reciprocal agreement, renewal of a license to assist in the practice of occupational therapy.

20. License to practice social work issued on the basis of an examination by the board of social work examiners, or license to practice social work issued under a reciprocity agreement, or renewal of a license to practice social work.

21. License to practice marital and family therapy issued upon the basis of an examination given by the board of behavioral science examiners, license to practice marital and family therapy issued under a reciprocal agreement, or renewal of a license to practice marital and family therapy.

22. License to practice mental health counseling issued upon the basis of an examination given by the board of behavioral science examiners, license to practice mental health counseling issued under a reciprocal agreement, or renewal of a license to practice mental health counseling.

23. License to practice dietetics issued upon the basis of an examination given by the board of dietetic examiners, license to practice dietetics issued under a reciprocal agreement, or renewal of a license to practice dietetics.

24. License to practice acupuncture, license to practice acupuncture under a reciprocal agreement, or renewal of a license to practice acupuncture.

25. License to practice respiratory care, license to practice respiratory care under a reciprocal license, or renewal of a license to practice respi-

ratory care.

26. License to practice massage therapy, license to practice massage therapy under a reciprocal license, or renewal of a license to practice massage therapy.

27. License to practice athletic training, license to practice athletic training under a reciprocal license, or renewal of a license to practice athletic training.

28. Registration to practice as a dental assistant, registration to practice as a dental assistant under a reciprocal agreement, or renewal of registration to practice as a dental assistant.

29. License to practice interpreting, license to practice interpreting under a reciprocal license, or renewal of a license to practice interpreting.

30. For a certified statement that a licensee is licensed in this state.

31. Duplicate license, which shall be so designated on its face, upon satisfactory proof the original license issued by the department has been destroyed or lost.

The licensing and certification division shall prepare estimates of projected revenues to be generated by the licensing, certification, and examination fees of each board as well as a projection of the fairly apportioned administrative costs and rental expenses attributable to each board. Each board shall annually review and adjust its schedule of fees so that, as nearly as possible, projected revenues equal projected costs and any imbalance in revenues and costs in a fiscal year is offset in a subsequent fiscal year.

The board of medical examiners, the board of pharmacy examiners, the board of dental examiners, and the board of nursing shall retain individual executive officers, but shall make every effort to share administrative, clerical, and investigative staffs to the greatest extent possible. The department shall annually submit a status report to the general assembly in December regarding the sharing of staff during the previous fiscal year.

2004 Acts, ch 1175, §425, 433; 2005 Acts, ch 175, §85

2004 amendment adding new subsection 29 takes effect July 1, 2005; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §433

NEW subsection 29 and former subsection 29 and 30 renumbered as 30 and 31

NEW unnumbered paragraph 3

147.82 Fees.

Notwithstanding section 12.10, all fees collected under this chapter by an examining board or the department shall be paid to the treasurer of state and credited to the general fund of the state, except for the following:

1. The department may retain and expend or encumber a portion of fees collected under this chapter for an examining board if the expenditure or encumbrance is directly the result of an unanticipated litigation expense or an expense associated with a scope of practice review committee created pursuant to section 147.28A. Before the de-

partment retains, expends, or encumbers funds for an unanticipated litigation expense or a scope of practice review committee, the director of the department of management shall approve the expenditure or encumbrance. The amount of fees retained pursuant to this subsection shall not exceed five percent of the average annual fees generated by the affected examining board for the two previous fiscal years. The amount of fees retained shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2.

2. The department may annually retain and expend not more than two hundred ninety-seven thousand nine hundred sixty-one dollars for lease and maintenance expenses from fees collected pursuant to section 147.80 by the board of dental examiners, the board of pharmacy examiners, the board of medical examiners, and the board of nursing. Fees retained by the department pursuant to this subsection shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2.

3. The department may annually retain and expend not more than one hundred thousand dollars for reduction of the number of days necessary to process medical license requests and for reduction of the number of days needed for consideration of malpractice cases from fees collected pursuant to section 147.80 by the board of medical examiners in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2006. Fees retained by the department pursuant to this subsection shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2 and shall be used for the purposes described in this subsection.

4. The board of dental examiners may annually retain and expend not more than one hundred forty-eight thousand sixty dollars from revenues generated pursuant to section 147.80. Fees retained by the board pursuant to this subsection shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2 and shall be used for the purposes of regulating dental assistants.

5. The board of nursing may annually retain and expend ninety percent of the revenues generated from an increase in license and renewal fees established pursuant to section 147.80 for the practice of nursing, above the license and renewal fees in effect as of July 1, 2003. The moneys retained shall be used for any of the board's duties, including but not limited to the addition of full-time equivalent positions for program services and investigations. Revenues retained by the board pursuant to this subsection shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2, and shall be used for the purposes described in this subsection.

6. The board of pharmacy examiners may annually retain and expend ninety percent of the revenues generated from an increase in license and renewal fees established pursuant to sections 124.301 and 147.80, and chapter 155A, for the

practice of pharmacy, above the license and renewal fees in effect as of July 1, 2004. The moneys retained shall be used for any of the board's duties, including but not limited to the addition of full-time equivalent positions for program services and investigations. Revenues retained by the board pursuant to this subsection shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2, and shall be used for the purposes described in this subsection.

7. In addition to the amounts authorized in subsections 1 through 6, the examining boards listed in section 147.80 may retain and expend ninety percent of the revenue generated from an increase in license and renewal fees established pursuant to section 147.80 for the practice of the licensed profession for which an examining board conducts examinations above the license and renewal fees in effect as of June 30, 2005. The moneys retained by an examining board shall be used for any of the board's duties, including but not limited to addition of full-time equivalent positions for program services and investigations. Revenues retained by an examining board pursuant to this subsection shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §86
Section amended

147.94 Pharmacists.

The provisions of this chapter relative to the making of application for a license, the issuance of a license, the negotiation of reciprocal agreements for recognition of foreign licenses, and the preservation of records shall not apply to the licensing of persons to practice pharmacy, but such licensing shall be governed by the following:

1. Every application for a license to practice pharmacy shall be made to the secretary of the board of pharmacy examiners.

2. A license and all renewals of a license shall be issued by the board of pharmacy examiners.

3. Every reciprocal agreement for the recognition of any license issued in another state shall be negotiated by the board of pharmacy examiners.

4. All records in connection with the licensing of pharmacists shall be kept by the secretary of the board of pharmacy examiners.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §87
Section amended

147.102 Psychologists, chiropractors, and dentists.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this subtitle, every application for a license to practice psychology, chiropractic, or dentistry shall be made directly to the chairperson, executive director, or secretary of the examining board of such profession, and every reciprocal agreement for the recognition of any such license issued in another state shall be negotiated by the examining board for such profession. All examination, license, and renewal fees re-

ceived from persons licensed to practice any of such professions shall be paid to and collected by the chairperson, executive director, or secretary of the examining board of such profession. The salary of the secretary shall be established by the governor with the approval of the executive council pursuant to section 8A.413, subsection 2, under the pay plan for exempt positions in the executive branch of government.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §88
Section amended

147.105 Reserved.

ANATOMIC PATHOLOGY
SERVICES BILLING

147.106 Anatomic pathology services — billing.

1. A physician or a clinical laboratory located in this state or in another state that provides anatomic pathology services to a patient in this state shall present or cause to be presented a claim, bill, or demand for payment for such services only to the following persons:

- a. The patient who is the recipient of the services.
- b. The insurer or other third-party payor responsible for payment of the services.
- c. The hospital that ordered the services.
- d. The public health clinic or nonprofit clinic that ordered the services.
- e. The referring clinical laboratory, other than the laboratory of a physician's office or group practice, that ordered the services.
- f. A governmental agency or a specified public or private agent, agency, or organization that is responsible for payment of the services on behalf of the recipient of the services.

2. Except as provided under subsections 5 and 6, a clinical laboratory or a physician providing anatomic pathology services to patients in this state shall not, directly or indirectly, charge, bill, or otherwise solicit payment for such services unless the services were personally rendered by the clinical laboratory or the physician or under the direct supervision of the clinical laboratory or the physician in accordance with section 353 of the federal Public Health Service Act, 42 U.S.C. § 263a.

3. A person to whom a claim, bill, or demand for payment for anatomic pathology services is submitted is not required to pay the claim, bill, or demand for payment if the claim, bill, or demand for payment is submitted in violation of this section.

4. This section shall not be construed to mandate the assignment of benefits for anatomic pathology services as defined in this section.

5. This section does not prohibit claims or charges presented by a referring clinical laborato-

ry, other than a laboratory of a physician's office or group practice, to another clinical laboratory when samples are transferred between laboratories for the provision of anatomic pathology services.

6. This section does not prohibit claims or charges for anatomic pathology services presented on behalf of a public health clinic or nonprofit clinic that ordered the services provided that the clinic is identified on the claim or charge presented.

7. A violation of this section by a physician shall subject the physician to the disciplinary provisions of section 272C.3, subsection 2.

8. As used in this section:

a. "*Anatomic pathology services*" includes all of the following:

(1) Histopathology or surgical pathology, meaning the gross and microscopic examination and histologic processing of organ tissue performed by a physician or under the supervision of a physician.

(2) Cytopathology, meaning the examination of cells from fluids, aspirates, washings, brushings, or smears, including the Pap test examination, performed by a physician or under the supervision of a physician.

(3) Hematology, meaning the microscopic evaluation of bone marrow aspirates and biopsies performed by a physician or under the supervision of a physician, and the examination of peripheral blood smears performed by a physician or under the supervision of a physician upon the request of an attending or treating physician or technologist that a blood smear be reviewed by a physician.

(4) Subcellular pathology and molecular pathology services performed by a physician or under the supervision of a physician.

(5) Bloodbanking services performed by a physician or under the supervision of a physician.

b. "*Physician*" means any person licensed to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, or osteopathy in this state or in another state.

2005 Acts, ch 10, §1; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §120
NEW section

147.152 Applicability.

Nothing contained in this division shall be construed to apply to:

1. Licensed physicians and surgeons, licensed osteopathic physicians and surgeons, licensed osteopaths, approved physician assistants and registered nurses acting under the supervision of a physician, persons conducting hearing tests under the direct supervision of a licensed physician and surgeon, licensed osteopathic physician and surgeon, or licensed osteopath, or students of medicine or surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery pursuing a course of study in a medical school or college of osteopathic medicine and surgery approved by the medical examiners while perform-

ing functions incidental to their course of study.

2. Hearing aid fitting, the dispensing or sale of hearing aids and the providing of hearing aid service and maintenance by a hearing aid dispenser or holder of a temporary permit as defined and licensed under chapter 154A.

3. Students enrolled in an accredited college or university pursuing a course of study leading to a degree in speech pathology or audiology while receiving clinical training as a part of the course of study and acting under the supervision of a licensed speech pathologist or audiologist provided they use the title “trainee” or similar title clearly indicating training status.

4. Nonprofessional aides who perform their services under the supervision of a speech pathologist or audiologist as appropriate and who meet such qualifications as may be established by the board for aides if they use the title “aide”, “assistant”, “technician”, or other similar title clearly indicating their status.

5. Audiometric tests administered pursuant to the United States Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 or chapter 88, and in accordance with regulations issued thereunder, by employees of a person engaged in business, including the state of Iowa, its various departments, agencies, and political subdivisions, solely to em-

ployees of such employer, while acting within the scope of their employment.

6. Persons certified by the department of education as speech clinicians or hearing clinicians and employed by a school district or area education agency while acting within the scope of their employment.

A person exempted from the provisions of this division by this section shall not use the title speech pathologist or audiologist or any title or device indicating or representing in any manner that the person is a speech pathologist or is an audiologist; provided, a hearing aid dispenser licensed under chapter 154A may use the title “certified hearing aid audiologist” when granted by the national hearing aid society; and provided, persons who meet the requirements of section 147.153, subsection 1, who are certified by the department of education as speech clinicians may use the title speech pathologist and persons who meet the requirements of section 147.153, subsection 2, who are certified by the department of education as hearing clinicians may use the title audiologist, while acting within the scope of their employment.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §37, 38
Subsection 2 amended
Unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

CHAPTER 148

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

148.12 Voluntary agreements.

The medical examiners, after due notice and hearing, may issue an order to revoke, suspend, or restrict a license to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, or osteopathy, or to issue a restricted license on application if the medical examiners determine that a physician licensed to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, or osteopathy, or an

applicant for licensure has entered into a voluntary agreement to restrict the practice of medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, or osteopathy in another state, district, territory, country, or an agency of the federal government. A certified copy of the voluntary agreement shall be considered prima facie evidence.

2005 Acts, ch 89, §14
Section amended

CHAPTER 150

OSTEOPATHY

150.9 Repealed by 81 Acts, ch 117, § 1097.

Repeal entry revised; editorial reference deleted

CHAPTER 150A

OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY

150A.5 Repealed by 81 Acts, ch 117, § 1097.

Repeal entry revised; editorial reference deleted

CHAPTER 152

NURSING

152.6 Licenses — professional abbreviations.

The board may license a natural person to practice as a registered nurse or as a licensed practical nurse. However, only a person currently licensed as a registered nurse in this state may use that title and the abbreviation “RN” after the person’s name and only a person currently licensed as a licensed practical nurse in this state may use that title and the abbreviation “LPN” after the person’s name. For purposes of this section, “currently licensed” includes persons licensed in another state and recognized for licensure in this state pursuant to the nurse licensure compact contained in section 152E.1 or pursuant to the advanced practice registered nurse compact contained in section 152E.3.

2005 Acts, ch 53, §4
2005 amendment to this section to be repealed effective July 1, 2008;
2005 Acts, ch 53, §4, 11
Section amended

152.7 Applicant qualifications.

In addition to the provisions of section 147.3, an applicant to be licensed for the practice of nursing shall have the following qualifications:

1. Be a graduate of an accredited high school or the equivalent.
2. Pass an examination as prescribed by the board.
3. Complete a course of study approved by the board pursuant to section 152.5.

For purposes of licensure pursuant to the nurse licensure compact contained in section 152E.1 or pursuant to the advanced practice registered nurse compact contained in section 152E.3, the compact administrator may refuse to accept a change in the qualifications for licensure as a registered nurse or as a licensed practical or vocational nurse by a licensing authority in another state which is a party to the compact which substantially modifies that state’s qualifications for licensure in effect on July 1, 2000. A refusal to accept a change in a party state’s qualifications for licensure may result in submitting the issue to an arbitration panel or in withdrawal from the compact, at the discretion of the compact administrator.

2005 Acts, ch 53, §5
2005 amendment to unnumbered paragraph 2 to be repealed effective July 1, 2008; 2005 Acts, ch 53, §5, 11
Unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

152.8 Reciprocity.

Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 147.44 through 147.54, the following shall apply regarding applicants for nurse licensure possess-

ing a license from another state:

1. A license possessed by an applicant from a state which has not adopted the nurse licensure compact contained in section 152E.1 or the advanced practice registered nurse compact contained in section 152E.3 shall be recognized by the board under conditions specified which indicate that the licensee meets all the qualifications required under section 152.7. If a foreign license is recognized, the board may issue a license by endorsement without an examination being required. Recognition shall be based on whether the foreign licensee is qualified to practice nursing. The board may issue a temporary license to a natural person who has completed the requirements of and applied for licensure by endorsement. The board shall determine the length of time a temporary license shall remain effective.

2. A license possessed by an applicant and issued by a state which has adopted the nurse licensure compact contained in section 152E.1 or the advanced practice registered nurse compact contained in section 152E.3 shall be recognized pursuant to the provisions of that section.

2005 Acts, ch 53, §6
2005 amendments to subsections 1 and 2 to be repealed effective July 1, 2008; 2005 Acts, ch 53, §6, 11
Subsections 1 and 2 amended

152.10 License revocation or suspension.

1. Notwithstanding sections 147.87 to 147.89 and in addition to the provisions of sections 147.58 to 147.71, the board may restrict, suspend, or revoke a license to practice nursing or place the licensee on probation. The board may also prescribe by rule conditions of license reinstatement. The board shall prescribe rules of procedure by which to restrict, suspend, or revoke a license. These procedures shall conform to the provisions of chapter 17A.

2. In addition to the grounds stated in section 147.55, the following are grounds for suspension or revocation under subsection 1 of this section:

a. Willful violation of the rules of the board.

b. Continued practice while knowingly having an infectious or contagious disease which could be harmful to a patient’s welfare.

c. Conviction for a felony in the courts of this state or another state, territory, or country if the felony relates to the practice of nursing. Conviction shall include only a conviction for an offense which if committed in this state would be deemed a felony without regard to its designation elsewhere. A certified copy of the final order or judgment of conviction or plea of guilty in this state or in another jurisdiction shall be conclusive evidence of conviction.

d. (1) Having a license to practice nursing as a registered nurse or licensed practical nurse revoked or suspended, or having other disciplinary action taken by a licensing authority of another state, territory, or country. A certified copy of the record or order of suspension, revocation, or disciplinary action is prima facie evidence of such fact.

(2) Having a license to practice nursing as a registered nurse or licensed practical nurse revoked or suspended, or having other disciplinary action taken, by a licensing authority in another state which has adopted the nurse licensure compact contained in section 152E.1 or the advanced practice registered nurse compact contained in section 152E.3 and which has communicated information relating to such action pursuant to the coordinated licensure information system established by the compact. If the action taken by the licensing authority occurs in a jurisdiction which does not afford the procedural protections of chapter 17A, the licensee may object to the communicated information and shall be afforded the procedural protections of chapter 17A.

e. Knowingly aiding, assisting, procuring, advising, or allowing a person to unlawfully practice nursing.

f. Being adjudicated mentally incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction. Such adjudication shall automatically suspend a license for the duration of the license, unless the board orders otherwise.

g. Being guilty of willful or repeated departure from or the failure to conform to the minimum standard of acceptable and prevailing practice of

nursing; however, actual injury to a patient need not be established.

h. (1) Inability to practice nursing with reasonable skill and safety by reason of illness, excessive use of alcohol, drugs, narcotics, chemicals, or other type of material or as a result of a mental or physical condition.

(2) The board may, upon probable cause, request a licensee to submit to an appropriate medical examination by a designated physician. If requested by the licensee, the licensee may also designate a physician for an independent medical examination. The reasonable costs of such examinations and medical reports to the board shall be paid by the board. Refusal or failure of a licensee to complete such examinations shall constitute an admission of any allegations relating to such condition. All objections shall be waived as to the admissibility of the examining physicians' testimony or examination reports on the grounds that they constitute privileged communication. The medical testimony or examination reports shall not be used against a registered nurse or licensed practical nurse in another proceeding and shall be confidential. At reasonable intervals, a registered nurse or licensed practical nurse shall be afforded an opportunity to demonstrate that the registered nurse or licensed practical nurse can resume the competent practice of nursing with reasonable skill and safety to patients.

2005 Acts, ch 53, §7

2005 amendment to subsection 2, paragraph d, subparagraph (2), to be repealed effective July 1, 2008; 2005 Acts, ch 53, §7, 11

Subsection 2, paragraph d, subparagraph (2) amended

CHAPTER 152B

RESPIRATORY CARE

152B.5 Respiratory care students.

Respiratory care services may be rendered by a student enrolled in a respiratory therapy training program when these services are incidental to the student's course of study.

A student enrolled in a respiratory therapy training program who is employed in an organized health care system may render services defined in sections 152B.2 and 152B.3 under the direct and immediate supervision of a respiratory care practitioner for a limited period of time as determined

by rule. The student shall be identified as a "student respiratory care practitioner".

2005 Acts, ch 89, §15

Unnumbered paragraph 3 stricken

152B.14 Licensure through examination.

The board shall issue a license to practice respiratory care to an applicant who has passed an examination administered by the state or a national agency approved by the board.

2005 Acts, ch 89, §16

Section amended

CHAPTER 152E

NURSE LICENSURE COMPACT AND ADVANCED PRACTICE REGISTERED NURSE COMPACT

152E.2 Compact administrator.

The executive director of the board of nursing, as provided for in section 152.2, shall serve as the compact administrator identified in article VIII, section a, of the nurse licensure compact contained in section 152E.1 and as the compact administrator identified in article VIII, section a, of the advanced practice registered nurse compact contained in section 152E.3.

2005 Acts, ch 53, §8
2005 amendment to this section to be repealed effective July 1, 2008;
2005 Acts, ch 53, §8, 11
Section amended

152E.3 Form of advanced practice registered nurse compact.

The advanced practice registered nurse compact is entered into and enacted into law with all jurisdictions legally joining therein, in the form substantially as follows:

ARTICLE I —

FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

a. The party states find all of the following:

1. The health and safety of the public are affected by the degree of compliance with advanced practice registered nurse licensure and practice requirements and the effectiveness of enforcement activities related to state advanced practice registered nurse license or authority to practice laws.

2. Violations of advanced practice registered nurse licensure and practice and other laws regulating the practice of nursing may result in injury or harm to the public.

3. The expanded mobility of advanced practice registered nurses and the use of advanced communication technologies as part of our nation's health care delivery system require greater coordination and cooperation among states in the areas of advanced practice registered nurse licensure and practice requirements.

4. New practice modalities and technology make compliance with individual state advanced practice registered nurse licensure and practice requirements difficult and complex.

5. The current system of duplicative advanced practice registered nurse licensure and practice requirements for advanced practice registered nurses practicing in multiple states is cumbersome and redundant to both advanced practice registered nurses and states.

6. Uniformity of advanced practice registered nurse requirements throughout the states promotes public safety and public health benefits.

7. Access to advanced practice registered

nurse services increases the public's access to health care, particularly in rural and underserved areas.

b. The general purposes of this compact are to:

1. Facilitate the states' responsibilities to protect the public's health and safety.

2. Ensure and encourage the cooperation of party states in the areas of advanced practice registered nurse licensure and practice requirements including promotion of uniform licensure requirements.

3. Facilitate the exchange of information between party states in the areas of advanced practice registered nurse regulation, investigation, and adverse actions.

4. Promote compliance with the laws governing advanced practice registered nurse practice in each jurisdiction.

5. Invest all party states with the authority to hold an advanced practice registered nurse accountable for meeting all state practice laws in the state in which the patient is located at the time care is rendered through the mutual recognition of party state licenses.

ARTICLE II — DEFINITIONS

As used in this compact:

a. "Advanced practice registered nurse" means a nurse anesthetist, nurse practitioner, nurse midwife, or clinical nurse specialist to the extent a party state licenses or grants authority to practice in that advanced practice registered nurse role and title.

b. "Advanced practice registered nurse licensure and practice requirements" means the regulatory mechanism used by a party state to grant legal authority to practice as an advanced practice registered nurse.

c. "Advanced practice registered nurse uniform license or authority to practice requirements" means those minimum uniform licensure, education, and examination requirements as agreed to by the compact administrators and adopted by licensing boards for the recognized advanced practice registered nurse role and title.

d. "Adverse action" means a home or remote state action.

e. "Alternative program" means a voluntary, nondisciplinary monitoring program approved by a nurse licensing board.

f. "Coordinated licensure information system" means an integrated process for collecting, storing, and sharing information on advanced practice registered nurse licensure or authority to practice and enforcement activities related to advanced

practice registered nurse license or authority to practice laws, which is administered by a nonprofit organization composed of and controlled by state licensing boards.

g. “*Current significant investigative information*” means either of the following:

1. Investigative information that a licensing board, after a preliminary inquiry that includes notification and an opportunity for the advanced practice registered nurse to respond if required by state law, has reason to believe is not groundless and, if proved true, would indicate more than a minor infraction.

2. Investigative information that indicates that the advanced practice registered nurse represents an immediate threat to public health and safety regardless of whether the advanced practice registered nurse has been notified and had an opportunity to respond.

h. “*Home state*” means the party state that is the advanced practice registered nurse’s primary state of residence.

i. “*Home state action*” means any administrative, civil, equitable, criminal, or other action permitted by the home state’s laws which is imposed on an advanced practice registered nurse by the home state’s licensing board or other authority, including actions against an individual’s license or authority to practice such as revocation, suspension, probation, or any other action which affects an advanced practice registered nurse’s authorization to practice.

j. “*Licensing board*” means a party state’s regulatory body responsible for issuing advanced practice registered nurse licensure or authority to practice.

k. “*Multistate advanced practice privilege*” means current authority from a remote state permitting an advanced practice registered nurse to practice in that state in the same role and title as the advanced practice registered nurse is licensed or authorized to practice in the home state to the extent that the remote state laws recognize such advanced practice registered nurse role and title. A party state has the authority, in accordance with existing state due process laws, to take action against the advanced practice registered nurse’s privilege, including revocation, suspension, probation, or any other action that affects an advanced practice registered nurse’s multistate privilege to practice.

l. “*Party state*” means any state that has adopted this compact.

m. “*Prescriptive authority*” means the legal authority to prescribe medications and devices as defined by party state laws.

n. “*Remote state*” means a party state, other than the home state, where either of the following applies:

1. Where the patient is located at the time advanced practice registered nurse care is provided.
2. In the case of advanced practice registered

nurse practice not involving a patient, in such party state where the recipient of advanced practice registered nurse care is located.

o. “*Remote state action*” means either of the following:

1. Any administrative, civil, equitable, criminal, or other action permitted by a remote state’s laws which is imposed on an advanced practice registered nurse by the remote state’s licensing board or other authority, including actions against an individual’s multistate advanced practice privilege in the remote state.

2. Cease and desist and other injunctive or equitable orders issued by remote states or the licensing boards of remote states.

p. “*State*” means a state, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

q. “*State practice laws*” means a party state’s laws and regulations that govern advanced practice registered nurse practice, define the scope of advanced nursing practice, including prescriptive authority, and create the methods and grounds for imposing discipline. “*State practice laws*” does not include the requirements necessary to obtain and retain advanced practice registered nurse licensure or authority to practice as an advanced practice registered nurse, except for qualifications or requirements of the home state.

r. “*Unencumbered*” means that a state has no current disciplinary action against an advanced practice registered nurse’s license or authority to practice.

ARTICLE III —

GENERAL PROVISIONS AND JURISDICTION

a. All party states shall participate in the nurse licensure compact for registered nurses and licensed practical or vocational nurses in order to enter into the advanced practice registered nurse compact.

b. A state shall not enter the advanced practice registered nurse compact until the state adopts, at a minimum, the advanced practice registered nurse uniform license or authority to practice requirements for each advanced practice registered nurse role and title recognized by the state seeking to enter the advanced practice registered nurse compact.

c. Advanced practice registered nurse license or authority to practice issued by a home state to a resident in that state shall be recognized by each party state as authorizing a multistate advanced practice privilege to the extent that the role and title are recognized by each party state. To obtain or retain advanced practice registered nurse licensure and practice requirements as an advanced practice registered nurse, an applicant must meet the home state’s qualifications for authority or renewal of authority as well as all other applicable state laws.

d. The advanced practice registered nurse multistate advanced practice privilege does not include prescriptive authority, and does not affect any requirements imposed by states to grant to an advanced practice registered nurse initial and continuing prescriptive authority according to state practice laws. However, a party state may grant prescriptive authority to an individual on the basis of a multistate advanced practice privilege to the extent permitted by state practice laws.

e. A party state may, in accordance with state due process laws, limit or revoke the multistate advanced practice privilege in the party state and may take any other necessary actions under the party state's applicable laws to protect the health and safety of the party state's citizens. If a party state takes action, the party state shall promptly notify the administrator of the coordinated licensure information system. The administrator of the coordinated licensure information system shall promptly notify the home state of any such actions by remote states.

f. An advanced practice registered nurse practicing in a party state must comply with the state practice laws of the state in which the patient is located at the time care is provided. The advanced practice registered nurse practice includes patient care and all advanced nursing practice defined by the party state's practice laws. The advanced practice registered nurse practice subjects an advanced practice registered nurse to the jurisdiction of the licensing board, the courts, and the laws of the party state.

g. Individuals not residing in a party state may apply for an advanced practice registered nurse license or authority to practice as an advanced practice registered nurse under the laws of a party state. However, the authority to practice granted to these individuals shall not be recognized as granting the privilege to practice as an advanced practice registered nurse in any other party state unless explicitly agreed to by that party state.

ARTICLE IV —
APPLICATIONS FOR ADVANCED PRACTICE
REGISTERED NURSE LICENSURE OR
AUTHORITY TO PRACTICE IN A PARTY STATE

a. Once an application for an advanced practice registered nurse license or authority to practice is submitted, a party state shall ascertain, through the coordinated licensure information system, whether the applicant has held, or is the holder of, a nursing license or authority to practice issued by another state, whether the applicant has had a history of previous disciplinary action by any state, whether an encumbrance exists on any license or authority to practice, and whether any other adverse action by any other state has been taken against a license or authority to practice.

This information may be used in approving or

denying an application for an advanced practice registered nurse license or authority to practice.

b. An advanced practice registered nurse in a party state shall hold an advanced practice registered nurse license or authority to practice in only one party state at a time, issued by the home state.

c. An advanced practice registered nurse who intends to change the nurse's primary state of residence may apply for an advanced practice registered nurse license or authority to practice in the new home state in advance of such change. However, a new license or authority to practice shall not be issued by a party state until after an advanced practice registered nurse provides evidence of change in the nurse's primary state of residence satisfactory to the new home state's licensing board.

d. 1. If an advanced practice registered nurse changes the nurse's primary state of residence by moving between two party states, and obtains an advanced practice registered nurse license or authority to practice from the new home state, the advanced practice registered nurse license or authority to practice from the former home state is no longer valid.

2. If an advanced practice registered nurse changes the nurse's primary state of residence by moving from a nonparty state to a party state, and obtains an advanced practice registered nurse license or authority to practice from the new home state, the individual state license issued by the nonparty state is not affected and shall remain in full force if so provided by the laws of the nonparty state.

3. If an advanced practice registered nurse changes the nurse's primary state of residence by moving from a party state to a nonparty state, the advanced practice registered nurse license or authority to practice issued by the prior home state converts to an individual state license, valid only in the former home state, without the multistate licensure privilege to practice in other party states.

ARTICLE V — ADVERSE ACTIONS

In addition to the general provisions described in article III, the following provisions apply:

a. The licensing board of a remote state shall promptly report to the administrator of the coordinated licensure information system any remote state actions, including the factual and legal basis for such action, if known. The licensing board of a remote state shall also promptly report any significant current investigative information yet to result in a remote state action. The administrator of the coordinated licensure information system shall promptly notify the home state of any such reports.

b. The licensing board of a party state shall have the authority to complete any pending investigations for an advanced practice registered

nurse who changes the nurse's primary state of residence during the course of such investigations. It shall also have the authority to take appropriate action and shall promptly report the conclusions of such investigations to the administrator of the coordinated licensure information system. The administrator of the coordinated licensure information system shall promptly notify the new home state of any such actions.

c. A remote state may take adverse action affecting the multistate advanced practice privilege to practice within that party state. However, only the home state shall have the power to impose adverse action against the advanced practice registered nurse license or authority to practice issued by the home state.

d. For purposes of imposing adverse action, the licensing board of the home state shall give the same priority and effect to reported conduct received from a remote state as it would if such conduct had occurred within the home state. In so doing, it shall apply its own state laws to determine appropriate action.

e. The home state may take adverse action based on the factual findings of the remote state, so long as each state follows its own procedures for imposing such adverse action.

f. Nothing in this compact shall override a party state's decision that participation in an alternative program may be used in lieu of adverse action and that such participation shall remain nonpublic if required by the party state's laws. Party states must require advanced practice registered nurses who enter any alternative programs to agree not to practice in any other party state during the term of the alternative program without prior authorization from such other party state.

g. All home state licensing board disciplinary orders, agreed to or otherwise, which limit the scope of the advanced practice registered nurse's practice or require monitoring of the advanced practice registered nurse as a condition of the order shall include the requirements that the advanced practice registered nurse will limit the nurse's practice to the home state during the pendency of the order. This requirement may allow the advanced practice registered nurse to practice in other party states with prior written authorization from both the home state and party state licensing boards.

ARTICLE VI —
ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES INVESTED IN
PARTY STATE LICENSING BOARDS

Notwithstanding any other powers, party state licensing boards shall have the authority to do all of the following:

a. If otherwise permitted by state law, recover from the affected advanced practice registered nurse the costs of investigations and disposition of

cases resulting from any adverse action taken against that advanced practice registered nurse.

b. Issue subpoenas for both hearings and investigations which require the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production of evidence. Subpoenas issued by a licensing board in a party state for the attendance and testimony of witnesses, or the production of evidence from another party state, shall be enforced in the latter state by any court of competent jurisdiction, according to the practice and procedure of that court applicable to subpoenas issued in proceedings pending before it. The issuing authority shall pay any witness fees, travel expenses, mileage, and other fees required by the service statutes of the state where the witnesses or evidence is located.

c. Issue cease and desist orders to limit or revoke an advanced practice registered nurse's privilege, license, or authority to practice in the state.

d. Promulgate uniform rules and regulations as provided for in article VIII, section c.

ARTICLE VII — COORDINATED LICENSURE
INFORMATION SYSTEM

a. All party states shall participate in a cooperative effort to create a coordinated database of all advanced practice registered nurses. This system shall include information on the advanced practice registered nurse licensure and practice requirements and disciplinary history of each advanced practice registered nurse, as contributed by party states, to assist in the coordination of the advanced practice registered nurse licensure or authority to practice and enforcement efforts.

b. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all party states' licensing boards shall promptly report adverse actions, actions against multistate advanced practice privileges, any current significant investigative information yet to result in adverse action, denials of applications, and the reasons for such denials, to the coordinated licensure information system.

c. Current significant investigative information shall be transmitted through the coordinated licensure information system only to party state licensing boards.

d. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all party states' licensing boards contributing information to the coordinated licensure information system may designate information that shall not be shared with nonparty states or disclosed to other entities or individuals without the express permission of the contributing state.

e. Any personally identifiable information obtained by a party state's licensing board from the coordinated licensure information system shall not be shared with nonparty states or disclosed to other entities or individuals except to the extent permitted by the laws of the party state contributing the information.

f. Any information contributed to the coordi-

nated licensure information system that is subsequently required to be expunged by the laws of the party state contributing that information shall also be expunged from the coordinated licensure information system.

g. The compact administrators, acting jointly with each other and in consultation with the administrator of the coordinated licensure information system, shall formulate necessary and proper procedures for the identification, collection, and exchange of information under this compact.

ARTICLE VIII — COMPACT ADMINISTRATION
AND INTERCHANGE OF INFORMATION

a. The head of the licensing board, or the head's designee, of each party state shall be the administrator of this compact for the head's state.

b. The compact administrator of each party state shall furnish to the compact administrator of each other party state any information and documents including, but not limited to, a uniform data set of investigations, identifying information, licensure data, and disclosable alternative program participation information to facilitate the administration of this compact.

c. Compact administrators shall have the authority to develop uniform rules to facilitate and coordinate implementation of this compact. These uniform rules shall be adopted by party states, under the authority invested under article VI, section d.

ARTICLE IX — IMMUNITY

A party state or the officers or employees or agents of a party state's licensing board who acts in accordance with the provisions of this compact shall not be liable on account of any act or omission in good faith while engaged in the performance of their duties under this compact. Good faith in this article shall not include willful misconduct, gross negligence, or recklessness.

ARTICLE X — ENTRY INTO FORCE,
WITHDRAWAL, AND AMENDMENT

a. This compact shall enter into force and become effective as to any state when it has been enacted into the laws of that state. Any party state may withdraw from this compact by enacting a statute repealing the same, but such withdrawal shall not take effect until six months after the

withdrawing state has given notice of the withdrawal to the executive heads of all other party states.

b. Withdrawal shall not affect the validity or applicability by the licensing boards of states remaining party to the compact of any report of adverse action occurring prior to the withdrawal.

c. This compact shall not be construed to invalidate or prevent any advanced practice registered nurse licensure or authority to practice agreement or other cooperative arrangement between a party state and a nonparty state that is made in accordance with the other provisions of this compact.

d. This compact may be amended by the party states. An amendment to this compact shall not become effective and binding upon the party states unless and until it is enacted into the laws of all party states.

ARTICLE XI —
CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY

a. This compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes of the compact. The provisions of this compact shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any party state or of the United States, or the applicability of the compact to any government, agency, person, or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact and the applicability of the compact to any government, agency, person, or circumstance shall not be affected by that action. If this compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any state which is party to the compact, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining party states and in full force and effect as to the party state affected as to all severable matters.

b. 1. In the event party states find a need for settling disputes arising under this compact, the party states may submit the issues in dispute to an arbitration panel which shall be comprised of an individual appointed by the compact administrator in the home state, an individual appointed by the compact administrator in the remote state or states involved, and an individual mutually agreed upon by the compact administrators of all the party states involved in the dispute.

2. The decision of a majority of the arbitrators shall be final and binding.

2005 Acts, ch 53, §9
For future repeal of this section effective July 1, 2008, see 2005 Acts, ch 53, §11
NEW section

CHAPTER 153

DENTISTRY

153.39 Dental assistants — registration requirements, renewal, revocation, or suspension.

1. A person shall not practice on or after July 1, 2001, as a dental assistant unless the person has registered with the board and received a certificate of registration pursuant to this chapter.

2. A person shall be registered upon the successful completion of education and examination requirements pursuant to paragraph “a” or “b”. Education requirements shall be determined by the board by rule, according to standards to be determined by the board.

a. Successful completion of a course of study and examination approved by the board and sponsored by a board-approved postsecondary school.

b. Successful completion of on-the-job training and examination consisting of all of the following:

(1) Completion of on-the-job training as specified in rule.

(2) Successful completion of an examination process approved by the board. A written examination may be waived by the board pursuant

to section 17A.9A, in practice situations where the written examination is deemed to be unnecessary or detrimental to the dentist’s practice.

The education requirements in paragraphs “a” and “b” may include possession of a valid certificate in a nationally recognized course in cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Successful passage of an examination administered by the board under paragraph “a” or “b”, which shall include sections regarding infection control, hazardous materials, and jurisprudence, shall also be required. The board shall establish continuing education requirements as a condition of renewing registration as a registered dental assistant, as well as standards for the suspension or revocation of registration.

3. Individuals employed as a dental assistant after July 1, 2005, shall have a twelve-month period following their first date of employment after July 1, 2005, to comply with the provisions of subsection 1.

2005 Acts, ch 28, §1, 2
Subsections 2 and 3 amended

CHAPTER 154A

HEARING AIDS

154A.22 Receipt of fees.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, the department shall deposit all fees collected under the provisions of this chapter in the general fund of the state. Compensation and travel expenses of members and employees of the board, and other expenses necessary for the board to administer and carry out the provisions of this chapter shall be paid from funds appropriated from the general fund of the state.

2. The department may retain ninety percent of the revenue generated from an increase in licen-

sure and permit fees established pursuant to section 154A.17 above the licensure and permit fees in effect as of June 30, 2005. The moneys retained by the department shall be used for any of the board’s duties, including but not limited to addition of full-time equivalent positions for program services and investigations. Revenues retained by the department pursuant to this subsection shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §89
Section amended

CHAPTER 154D

BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

154D.2 Licensure — marital and family therapy — mental health counseling.

1. An applicant for a license to practice marital and family therapy shall be granted a license by the board when the applicant satisfies all of the following requirements:

a. Possesses a master’s degree in marital and

family therapy consisting of at least forty-five credit hours, or its equivalent, from a nationally accredited institution or from a program approved by the board.

b. Has at least two years of supervised clinical experience or its equivalent as approved by the board. Standards for supervision, including the

required qualifications for supervisors, shall be determined by the board by rule.

c. Passes an examination administered by the board.

d. Has not failed the examination required in paragraph “c” within six months of the date of the current application.

2. An applicant for a license to practice mental health counseling shall be granted a license by the board when the applicant satisfies all of the following requirements:

a. Possesses a master’s degree in counseling consisting of at least forty-five credit hours, or its equivalent, from a nationally accredited institu-

tion or from a program approved by the board.

b. Has at least two years of supervised clinical experience in assessing mental health needs and problems and in providing appropriate mental health services as approved by the board. Standards for supervision, including the required qualifications for supervisors, shall be determined by the board by rule.

c. Passes an examination administered by the board.

2005 Acts, ch 89, §17, 18
Subsection 1, paragraph b amended
Subsection 2, paragraph b amended

CHAPTER 154E

INTERPRETING FOR THE HEARING IMPAIRED

2004 enactment of this chapter is effective July 1, 2005; transition provisions relating to the provisional establishment of the board of interpreter for the hearing impaired examiners and to temporary licensure of interpreters; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §432, 433

154E.1 Definitions.

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

1. “*Board*” means the board of interpreter for the hearing impaired examiners established in chapter 147.

2. “*Consumer*” means an individual utilizing interpreting services who uses spoken English, American sign language, or a manual form of English.

3. “*Department*” means the Iowa department of public health.

4. “*Interpreter training program*” means a postsecondary education program training individuals to interpret or transliterate.

5. “*Interpreting*” means facilitating communication between individuals who communicate via American sign language and individuals who communicate via spoken English.

6. “*Licensee*” means any person licensed to practice interpreting or transliterating for deaf, hard-of-hearing, and hearing individuals in the state of Iowa.

7. “*Transliterating*” means facilitating communication between individuals who communicate via a manual form of English and individuals who communicate via spoken English.

2004 Acts, ch 1175, §426, 433
Section effective July 1, 2005; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §433
NEW section

154E.2 Duties of the board.

The board shall administer this chapter. The board’s duties shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Adopt rules consistent with this chapter and with chapter 147 which are necessary for the performance of its duties.

2. Act on matters concerning licensure and the process of applying for, granting, suspending, imposing supervisory or probationary conditions upon, reinstating, and revoking a license.

3. Establish and collect licensure fees. The board shall establish the amounts of license and renewal fees based upon the actual costs of sustaining the board and the actual costs of issuing the licenses, and all fees collected shall be deposited with the treasurer of state who shall deposit them in the general fund of the state.

4. Administer the provisions of this chapter regarding documentation required to demonstrate competence as an interpreter, and the processing of applications for licenses and license renewals.

5. Establish and maintain as a matter of public record a registry of interpreters licensed pursuant to this chapter.

6. Develop continuing education requirements as a condition of license renewal.

7. Evaluate requirements for licensure in other states to determine if reciprocity may be granted.

2004 Acts, ch 1175, §427, 433
Section effective July 1, 2005; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §433
NEW section

154E.3 Requirements for licensure.

On or after July 1, 2005, every person providing interpreting or transliterating services in this state shall be licensed pursuant to this chapter. The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapters

17A, 147, and 272C establishing procedures for the licensing of new and existing interpreters. Prior to obtaining licensure, an applicant shall successfully pass an examination prescribed and approved by the board, demonstrating the following:

1. *Voice-to-sign interpretation.* An applicant shall demonstrate proficiency at:

a. Message equivalence: producing a true and accurate signed form of the spoken message, maintaining the integrity of content and meaning, and exhibiting few omissions, substitutions, or other errors.

b. Affect: producing nonmanual grammar consistent with the intent and emotion of the speaker, and exhibiting no distracting mannerisms.

c. Vocabulary choice: making correct sign choices appropriate to the setting and consumers, applying facial grammar consistent with sign choice, selecting signs that remain true to speaker's intent, and demonstrating lexical variety.

d. Fluency: displaying confidence in production, exhibiting a strong command of American sign language or manual codes for English, applying nonmanual behaviors consistent with the speaker's intent, and demonstrating understanding of and sensitivity to cultural differences.

2. *Sign-to-voice interpretation.* An applicant shall demonstrate proficiency at:

a. Message equivalence: producing a true and accurate spoken form of the signed message, maintaining the integrity of content and meaning, and exhibiting few omissions, substitutions, or other errors.

b. Affect: producing inflection consistent with the intent and emotion of the speaker, and exhibiting no distracting mannerisms.

c. Vocabulary choice: making correct word choices appropriate to the setting and consumers, using vocal inflection consistent with word choice, selecting words that remain true to the speaker's intent, and demonstrating lexical variety.

d. Fluency: displaying confidence in production, exhibiting a strong command of English in both spoken and written forms, applying vocal inflections consistent with the speaker's intent, and demonstrating understanding of and sensitivity to cultural differences.

3. *Professional conduct.* An applicant shall demonstrate:

a. Proficiency in functioning as a communicator of messages between the sender and receiver and educating consumers of services about the functions and logistics of the interpreting process.

b. An impartial demeanor, refraining from interjecting opinions or advice and from aligning with one party over another. An applicant shall treat all people fairly and respectfully regardless of their relationship to the interpreting assignment, and present a professional appearance that is not visually distracting and is appropriate to the setting. An applicant shall exhibit knowledge and application of federal and state laws pertaining to the interpreting profession.

c. Integrity, and shall be proficient in understanding and applying ethical behavior appropriate for a licensee. An applicant shall demonstrate discretion in accepting and meeting interpreter services requests, and shall engage actively in lifelong learning.

2004 Acts, ch 1175, §428, 433

Section effective July 1, 2005; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §433

NEW section

154E.4 Exceptions.

1. A person shall not practice interpreting or transliterating, or represent oneself to be an interpreter, unless the person is licensed under this chapter.

2. This chapter does not prohibit any of the following:

a. Any person residing outside of the state of Iowa holding a current license from another state that meets the state of Iowa's requirements from providing interpreting or transliterating services in this state for up to fourteen days per calendar year without a license issued pursuant to this chapter.

b. Any person who interprets or transliterates solely in a religious setting with the exception of those working in schools that receive government funding.

c. Volunteers working without compensation, including emergency situations, until a licensed interpreter is obtained.

d. Any person working as a substitute for a licensed interpreter in an early childhood, elementary, or secondary education setting for no more than thirty school days in a calendar year.

2004 Acts, ch 1175, §429, 433

Section effective July 1, 2005; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §433

NEW section

CHAPTER 155

NURSING HOME ADMINISTRATION

155.6 Receipt of fees.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, all fees collected under the provisions of this

chapter shall be paid to the treasurer of state who shall deposit the fees in the general fund of the state. Funds shall be appropriated to the board to

be used and expended by the board to pay the compensation and travel expenses of members and employees of the board, and other expenses necessary for the board to administer and carry out the provisions of this chapter.

2. The board may retain ninety percent of the revenue generated from an increase in examination, licensure, and renewal of licensure fees established pursuant to section 155.15 above the examination, licensure, and renewal of licensure

fees in effect as of June 30, 2005. The moneys retained by the board shall be used for any of the board's duties, including but not limited to addition of full-time equivalent positions for program services and investigations. Revenues retained by the department pursuant to this subsection shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §90
Section amended

CHAPTER 155A

PHARMACY

155A.3 Definitions.

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

1. *“Administer”* means the direct application of a prescription drug, whether by injection, inhalation, ingestion, or any other means, to the body of a patient or research subject by one of the following:

a. A practitioner or the practitioner's authorized agent.

b. The patient or research subject at the direction of a practitioner.

2. *“Authorized agent”* means an individual designated by a practitioner who is under the supervision of the practitioner and for whom the practitioner assumes legal responsibility.

3. *“Board”* means the board of pharmacy examiners.

4. *“Brand name”* or *“trade name”* means the registered trademark name given to a drug product or ingredient by its manufacturer, labeler, or distributor.

5. *“College of pharmacy”* means a school, university, or college of pharmacy that satisfies the accreditation standards of the American council on pharmaceutical education as adopted by the board, or that has degree requirements which meet the standards of accreditation adopted by the board.

6. *“Controlled substance”* means a drug substance, immediate precursor, or other substance listed in division II of chapter 124.

7. *“Controlled substances Act”* means chapter 124.

8. *“Deliver”* or *“delivery”* means the actual, constructive, or attempted transfer of a prescription drug or device or controlled substance from one person to another, whether or not for a consideration.

9. *“Demonstrated bioavailability”* means the rate and extent of absorption of a drug or drug ingredient from a specified dosage form, as reflected by the time-concentration curve of the drug or drug ingredient in the systemic circulation.

10. *“Device”* means an instrument, apparatus, implement, machine, contrivance, implant, in vitro reagent, or other similar or related article, including any component part or accessory, that is required under federal or state law to be ordered or prescribed by a practitioner.

11. *“Dispense”* means to deliver a prescription drug, device, or controlled substance to an ultimate user or research subject by or pursuant to the lawful prescription drug order or medication order of a practitioner, including the prescribing, administering, packaging, labeling, or compounding necessary to prepare the substance for that delivery.

12. *“Distribute”* means the delivery of a prescription drug or device.

13. *“Drug”* means one or more of the following:

a. A substance recognized as a drug in the current official United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary, official Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia, or other drug compendium or any supplement to any of them.

b. A substance intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in humans or other animals.

c. A substance, other than food, intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of humans or other animals.

d. A substance intended for use as a component of any substance specified in paragraph “a”, “b”, or “c”.

e. A controlled substance.

14. *“Drug product selection”* means the act of selecting the source of supply of a drug product.

15. *“Drug sample”* means a drug that is distributed without consideration to a pharmacist or practitioner.

16. *“Electronic order”* or *“electronic prescription”* means an order or prescription which is transmitted by a computer device in a secure manner, including computer-to-computer transmission and computer-to-facsimile transmission.

17. *“Electronic signature”* means a confidential personalized digital key, code, or number used

for secure electronic transmissions which identifies and authenticates the signatory.

18. “*Facsimile order*” or “*facsimile prescription*” means an order or prescription which is transmitted by a device which sends an exact image to the receiver.

19. “*Generic name*” means the official title of a drug or drug ingredient published in the current official United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary, official Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia, or other drug compendium published by the United States pharmacopoeial convention or any supplement to any of them.

20. “*Internship*” means a practical experience program approved by the board for persons training to become pharmacists.

21. “*Label*” means written, printed, or graphic matter on the immediate container of a drug or device.

22. “*Labeling*” means the process of preparing and affixing a label including information required by federal or state law or regulation to a drug or device container. The term does not include the labeling by a manufacturer, packer, or distributor of a nonprescription drug or commercially packaged prescription drug or device or unit dose packaging.

23. “*Logistics provider*” means an entity that provides or coordinates warehousing, distribution, or other services on behalf of a manufacturer or other owner of a drug, but does not take title to the drug or have general responsibility to direct its sale or other disposition.

24. “*Medication order*” means a written order from a practitioner or an oral order from a practitioner or the practitioner’s authorized agent for administration of a drug or device.

25. “*Pedigree*” means a recording of each distribution of any given drug or device, from the sale by the manufacturer through acquisition and sale by any wholesaler, pursuant to rules adopted by the board.

26. “*Pharmacist*” means a person licensed by the board to practice pharmacy.

27. “*Pharmacist in charge*” means the pharmacist designated on a pharmacy license as the pharmacist who has the authority and responsibility for the pharmacy’s compliance with laws and rules pertaining to the practice of pharmacy.

28. “*Pharmacist-intern*” means an undergraduate student enrolled in the professional sequence of a college of pharmacy approved by the board, or a graduate of a college of pharmacy, who is participating in a board-approved internship under the supervision of a preceptor.

29. “*Pharmacy*” means a location where prescription drugs are compounded, dispensed, or sold by a pharmacist and where prescription drug orders are received or processed in accordance with the pharmacy laws.

30. “*Pharmacy license*” means a license issued to a pharmacy or other place where prescription

drugs or devices are dispensed to the general public pursuant to a prescription drug order.

31. “*Pharmacy technician*” means a person registered by the board who is in a technician training program or who is employed by a pharmacy under the responsibility of a licensed pharmacist to assist in the technical functions of the practice of pharmacy.

32. “*Practice of pharmacy*” is a dynamic patient-oriented health service profession that applies a scientific body of knowledge to improve and promote patient health by means of appropriate drug use and related drug therapy.

33. “*Practitioner*” means a physician, dentist, podiatric physician, veterinarian, or other person licensed or registered to distribute or dispense a prescription drug or device in the course of professional practice in this state or a person licensed by another state in a health field in which, under Iowa law, licensees in this state may legally prescribe drugs.

34. “*Preceptor*” means a pharmacist in good standing licensed in this state to practice pharmacy and approved by the board to supervise and be responsible for the activities and functions of a pharmacist-intern in the internship program.

35. “*Prescription drug*” means any of the following:

a. A substance for which federal or state law requires a prescription before it may be legally dispensed to the public.

b. A drug or device that under federal law is required, prior to being dispensed or delivered, to be labeled with one of the following statements:

(1) Caution: Federal law prohibits dispensing without a prescription.

(2) Caution: Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

(3) Caution: Federal law restricts this device to sale by, or on the order of, a physician.

(4) Rx only.

c. A drug or device that is required by any applicable federal or state law or regulation to be dispensed on prescription only, or is restricted to use by a practitioner only.

36. “*Prescription drug order*” means a written, electronic, or facsimile order from a practitioner or an oral order from a practitioner or the practitioner’s authorized agent who communicates the practitioner’s instructions for a prescription drug or device to be dispensed.

37. “*Proprietary medicine*” or “*over-the-counter medicine*” means a nonnarcotic drug or device that may be sold without a prescription and that is labeled and packaged in compliance with applicable state or federal law.

38. “*Ultimate user*” means a person who has lawfully obtained and possesses a prescription drug or device for the person’s own use or for the use of a member of the person’s household or for administering to an animal owned by the person or by a member of the person’s household.

39. “Unit dose packaging” means the packaging of individual doses of a drug in containers which preserve the identity and integrity of the drug from the point of packaging to administration and which are properly labeled pursuant to rules of the board.

40. “Wholesaler” means a person operating or maintaining, either within or outside this state, a manufacturing plant, wholesale distribution center, wholesale business, or any other business in which prescription drugs or devices, medicinal chemicals, medicines, or poisons are sold, manufactured, compounded, dispensed, stocked, exposed, distributed from, or offered for sale at wholesale in this state. “Wholesaler” does not include those wholesalers who sell only proprietary or over-the-counter medicines. “Wholesaler” also does not include a commercial carrier that temporarily stores prescription drugs or devices, medicinal chemicals, medicines, or poisons while in transit.

41. “Wholesale salesperson” or “manufacturer’s representative” means an individual who takes purchase orders on behalf of a wholesaler for prescription drugs, medicinal chemicals, medicines, or poisons. “Wholesale salesperson” or “manufacturer’s representative” does not include an individual who sells only proprietary medicines.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §172 – 177

Subsection 11 amended

NEW subsection 23 and former subsection 23 renumbered as 24

NEW subsection 25 and former subsections 24 – 39 renumbered as 26

– 41

Subsection 35, paragraph b amended

Subsection 37 amended

Subsection 40 amended

155A.4 Prohibition against unlicensed persons dispensing or distributing prescription drugs — exceptions.

1. A person shall not dispense prescription drugs unless that person is a licensed pharmacist or is authorized by section 147.107 to dispense or distribute prescription drugs.

2. Notwithstanding subsection 1, it is not unlawful for:

a. A wholesaler to distribute prescription drugs or devices as provided by state or federal law.

b. A practitioner, licensed by the appropriate state board, to dispense prescription drugs to patients as incident to the practice of the profession, except with respect to the operation of a pharmacy for the retailing of prescription drugs.

c. A practitioner, licensed by the appropriate state board, to administer drugs to patients. This chapter does not prevent a practitioner from delegating the administration of a prescription drug to a nurse, intern, or other qualified individual or, in the case of a veterinarian, to an orderly or assistant, under the practitioner’s direction and supervision.

d. A person to sell at retail a proprietary medi-

cine, an insecticide, a fungicide, or a chemical used in the arts, if properly labeled.

e. A person to procure prescription drugs for lawful research, teaching, or testing and not for resale.

f. A pharmacy to distribute a prescription drug to another pharmacy or to a practitioner.

g. A qualified individual authorized to administer prescription drugs and employed by a home health agency or hospice to obtain, possess, and transport emergency prescription drugs as provided by state or federal law or by rules of the board.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §178

Subsection 2, paragraph a amended

155A.13 Pharmacy license.

1. A person shall not establish, conduct, or maintain a pharmacy in this state without a license. The license shall be identified as a pharmacy license. A pharmacy license issued pursuant to subsection 4 may be further identified as a hospital pharmacy license.

2. The board shall specify by rule the licensing procedures to be followed, including specifications of forms for use in applying for a pharmacy license and fees for filing an application.

3. The board may issue a special or limited-use pharmacy license based upon special conditions of use imposed pursuant to rules adopted by the board for cases in which the board determines that certain requirements may be waived.

4. The board shall adopt rules for the issuance of a hospital pharmacy license to a hospital which provides pharmacy services for its own use. The rules shall:

a. Recognize the special needs and circumstances of hospital pharmacies.

b. Give due consideration to the scope of pharmacy services that the hospital’s medical staff and governing board elect to provide for the hospital’s own use.

c. Consider the size, location, personnel, and financial needs of the hospital.

d. Give recognition to the standards of the joint commission on the accreditation of health care organizations and the American osteopathic association and to the conditions of participation under Medicare.

To the maximum extent possible, the board shall coordinate the rules with the standards and conditions described in paragraph “d” and shall coordinate its inspections of hospital pharmacies with the Medicare surveys of the department of inspections and appeals and with the board’s inspections with respect to controlled substances conducted under contract with the federal government.

A hospital which provides pharmacy services by contracting with a licensed pharmacy is not required to obtain a hospital pharmacy license or a general pharmacy license.

5. A hospital which elects to operate a pharma-

cy for other than its own use is subject to the requirements for a general pharmacy license. If the hospital's pharmacy services for other than its own use are special or limited, the board may issue a special or limited-use pharmacy license pursuant to subsection 3.

6. To qualify for a pharmacy license, the applicant shall submit to the board a license fee as determined by the board and a completed application on a form prescribed by the board. The application shall include the following and such other information as required by rules of the board and shall be given under oath:

- a. Ownership.
- b. Location.
- c. The license number of each pharmacist employed by the pharmacy at the time of application.
- d. The trade or corporate name of the pharmacy.
- e. The name of the pharmacist in charge, who has the authority and responsibility for the pharmacy's compliance with laws and rules pertaining to the practice of pharmacy.

7. A person who falsely makes the affidavit prescribed in subsection 6 is subject to all penalties prescribed for making a false affidavit.

8. A pharmacy license issued by the board under this chapter shall be issued in the name of the pharmacist in charge and is not transferable or assignable.

9. The board shall specify by rule minimum standards for professional responsibility in the conduct of a pharmacy.

10. A separate license is required for each principal place of practice.

11. The license of the pharmacy shall be displayed.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §179
Subsection 6, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

155A.17 Wholesale drug license.

1. A person shall not establish, conduct, or maintain a wholesale drug business as defined in this chapter without a license. The license shall be identified as a wholesale drug license.

2. The board shall establish standards for drug wholesaler licensure and may define specific types of wholesaler licenses. The board may deny, suspend, or revoke a drug wholesale license for failure to meet the applicable standards or for a violation of the laws of this state, another state, or the United States relating to prescription drugs, devices, or controlled substances, or for a violation of this chapter, chapter 124, 124A, 124B, 126, or 205, or a rule of the board.

3. The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A on matters pertaining to the issuance of a wholesale drug license. The rules shall provide for conditions of licensure, compliance standards, licensure fees, disciplinary action, and other relevant matters. Additionally, the rules shall establish provisions or exceptions for pharmacies,

chain pharmacy distribution centers, logistics providers, and other types of wholesalers relating to pedigree requirements, drug or device returns, and other related matters, so as not to prevent or interfere with usual, customary, and necessary business activities.

4. This section does not apply to a manufacturer's representative acting in the usual course of business or employment as a manufacturer's representative.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §180, 181
Subsections 2 and 3 amended

155A.19 Notifications to board.

1. A pharmacy shall report in writing to the board, pursuant to its rules, the following:

- a. Permanent closing.
- b. Change of ownership.
- c. Change of location.
- d. Change of pharmacist in charge.
- e. The sale or transfer of prescription drugs, including controlled substances, on the permanent closing or change of ownership of the pharmacy.

f. Change of legal name or doing-business-as name.

g. Theft or significant loss of any controlled substance on discovery of the theft or loss.

h. Disasters, accidents, and emergencies that may affect the strength, purity, or labeling of drugs, medications, devices, or other materials used in the diagnosis or the treatment of injury, illness, and disease.

2. A pharmacist shall report in writing to the board within ten days a change of name, address, or place of employment.

3. A wholesaler shall report in writing to the board, pursuant to its rules, the following:

a. Permanent closing or discontinuation of wholesale distributions into this state.

- b. Change of ownership.
- c. Change of location.
- d. Change of the wholesaler's responsible individual.

e. Change of legal name or doing-business-as name.

f. Theft or significant loss of any controlled substance on discovery of the theft or loss.

g. Disasters, accidents, and emergencies that may affect the strength, purity, or labeling of drugs, medications, devices, or other materials used in the diagnosis or the treatment of injury, illness, and disease.

h. Other information or activities as required by rule.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §182, 183
Subsection 1, paragraph f stricken and rewritten
NEW subsection 3

155A.20 Unlawful use of terms and titles — impersonation.

1. A person, other than a pharmacy or wholesaler licensed under this chapter, shall not display

in or on any store, internet site, or place of business, nor use in any advertising or promotional literature, communication, or representation, the word or words: “apothecary”, “drug”, “drug store”, or “pharmacy”, either in English or any other language, any other word or combination of words of the same or similar meaning, or any graphic representation in a manner that would mislead the public.

2. A person shall not do any of the following:

a. Impersonate before the board an applicant applying for licensing under this chapter.

b. Impersonate an Iowa licensed pharmacist.

c. Use the title pharmacist, druggist, apothecary, or words of similar intent unless the person is licensed to practice pharmacy.

3. A pharmacist shall not utilize the title “Dr.” or “Doctor” if that pharmacist has not acquired the doctor of pharmacy degree from an approved college of pharmacy or the doctor of philosophy degree in an area related to pharmacy.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §184
Subsection 1 amended

155A.21 Unlawful possession of prescription drug or device — penalty.

1. A person found in possession of a drug or device limited to dispensation by prescription, unless the drug or device was so lawfully dispensed, commits a serious misdemeanor.

2. Subsection 1 does not apply to a licensed pharmacy, licensed wholesaler, physician, veterinarian, dentist, podiatric physician, therapeutically certified optometrist, advanced registered nurse practitioner, physician assistant, a nurse acting under the direction of a physician, or the board of pharmacy examiners, its officers, agents, inspectors, and representatives, nor to a common carrier, manufacturer’s representative, or messenger when transporting the drug or device in the same unbroken package in which the drug or device was delivered to that person for transportation.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §185
Section amended

155A.23 Prohibited acts.

A person shall not perform or cause the performance of or aid and abet any of the following acts:

1. Obtaining or attempting to obtain a prescription drug or device or procuring or attempting to procure the administration of a prescription drug or device by:

a. Engaging in fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge.

b. Forging or altering a written, electronic, or facsimile prescription or any written, electronic, or facsimile order.

c. Concealing a material fact.

d. Using a false name or giving a false address.

2. Willfully making a false statement in any

prescription, report, or record required by this chapter.

3. For the purpose of obtaining a prescription drug or device, falsely assuming the title of or claiming to be a manufacturer, wholesaler, pharmacist, pharmacy owner, physician, dentist, podiatric physician, veterinarian, or other authorized person.

4. Making or uttering any false or forged oral, written, electronic, or facsimile prescription or oral, written, electronic, or facsimile order.

5. Forging, counterfeiting, simulating, or falsely representing any drug or device without the authority of the manufacturer, or using any mark, stamp, tag, label, or other identification device without the authorization of the manufacturer.

6. Manufacturing, repackaging, selling, delivering, or holding or offering for sale any drug or device that is adulterated, misbranded, counterfeit, suspected of being counterfeit, or that has otherwise been rendered unfit for distribution.

7. Adulterating, misbranding, or counterfeiting any drug or device.

8. Receiving any drug or device that is adulterated, misbranded, stolen, obtained by fraud or deceit, counterfeit, or suspected of being counterfeit, and delivering or proffering delivery of such drug or device for pay or otherwise.

9. Adulterating, mutilating, destroying, obliterating, or removing the whole or any part of the labeling of a drug or device or committing any other act with respect to a drug or device that results in the drug or device being misbranded.

10. Purchasing or receiving a drug or device from a person who is not licensed to distribute the drug or device to that purchaser or recipient.

11. Selling or transferring a drug or device to a person who is not authorized under the law of the jurisdiction in which the person receives the drug or device to purchase or possess the drug or device from the person selling or transferring the drug or device.

12. Failing to maintain or provide records as required by this chapter, chapter 124, or rules of the board.

13. Providing the board or any of its representatives or any state or federal official with false or fraudulent records or making false or fraudulent statements regarding any matter within the scope of this chapter, chapter 124, or rules of the board.

14. Distributing at wholesale any drug or device that meets any of the following conditions:

a. The drug or device was purchased by a public or private hospital or other health care entity.

b. The drug or device was donated or supplied at a reduced price to a charitable organization.

c. The drug or device was purchased from a person not licensed to distribute the drug or device.

d. The drug or device was stolen or obtained by

fraud or deceit.

15. Failing to obtain a license or operating without a valid license when a license is required pursuant to this chapter or chapter 147.

16. Engaging in misrepresentation or fraud in the distribution of a drug or device.

17. Distributing a drug or device to a patient without a prescription drug order or medication order from a practitioner licensed by law to use or prescribe the drug or device.

18. Distributing a drug or device that was previously dispensed by a pharmacy or distributed by a practitioner except as provided by rules of the board.

19. Failing to report any prohibited act.

Information communicated to a physician in an unlawful effort to procure a prescription drug or device or to procure the administration of a prescription drug shall not be deemed a privileged communication.

Subsections 6 and 7 shall not apply to the wholesale distribution by a manufacturer of a prescription drug or device that has been delivered into commerce pursuant to an application approved by the federal food and drug administration.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §186
Section amended

155A.24 Penalties.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person who violates a provision of section 155A.23 or who sells or offers for sale, gives away, or administers to another person any prescription drug or device in violation of this chapter commits a public offense and shall be punished as follows:

a. If the prescription drug is a controlled substance, the person shall be punished pursuant to chapter 124, division IV.

b. If the prescription drug is not a controlled substance, the person, upon conviction of a first offense, is guilty of a serious misdemeanor. For a second offense, or if in case of a first offense the offender previously has been convicted of any violation of the laws of the United States or of any state, territory, or district thereof relating to prescription drugs or devices, the offender is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor. For a third or subsequent offense or if in the case of a second offense the offender previously has been convicted two or more times in the aggregate of any violation of the laws of the United States or of any state, territory, or district thereof relating to prescription drugs or devices, the offender is guilty of a class "D" felony.

2. A person who violates any provision of this chapter by selling, giving away, or administering any prescription drug or device to a minor is guilty of a class "C" felony.

3. A wholesaler who, with intent to defraud or deceive, fails to deliver to another person, when required by rules of the board, complete and accurate pedigree concerning a drug prior to transfer-

ring the drug to another person is guilty of a class "C" felony.

4. A wholesaler who, with intent to defraud or deceive, fails to acquire, when required by rules of the board, complete and accurate pedigree concerning a drug prior to obtaining the drug from another person is guilty of a class "C" felony.

5. A wholesaler who knowingly destroys, alters, conceals, or fails to maintain, as required by rules of the board, complete and accurate pedigree concerning any drug in the person's possession is guilty of a class "C" felony.

6. A wholesaler who is in possession of pedigree documents required by rules of the board, and who knowingly fails to authenticate the matters contained in the documents as required, and who nevertheless distributes or attempts to further distribute drugs is guilty of a class "C" felony.

7. A wholesaler who, with intent to defraud or deceive, falsely swears or certifies that the person has authenticated any documents related to the wholesale distribution of drugs or devices is guilty of a class "C" felony.

8. A wholesaler who knowingly forges, counterfeits, or falsely creates any pedigree, who falsely represents any factual matter contained in any pedigree, or who knowingly omits to record material information required to be recorded in a pedigree is guilty of a class "C" felony.

9. A wholesaler who knowingly purchases or receives drugs or devices from a person not authorized to distribute drugs or devices in wholesale distribution is guilty of a class "C" felony.

10. A wholesaler who knowingly sells, barter, brokers, or transfers a drug or device to a person not authorized to purchase the drug or device under the jurisdiction in which the person receives the drug or device in a wholesale distribution is guilty of a class "C" felony.

11. A person who knowingly manufactures, sells, or delivers, or who possesses with intent to sell or deliver, a counterfeit, misbranded, or adulterated drug or device is guilty of the following:

a. If the person manufactures or produces a counterfeit, misbranded, or adulterated drug or device; or if the quantity of a counterfeit, misbranded, or adulterated drug or device being sold, delivered, or possessed with intent to sell or deliver exceeds one thousand units or dosages; or if the violation is a third or subsequent violation of this subsection, the person is guilty of a class "C" felony.

b. If the quantity of a counterfeit, misbranded, or adulterated drug or device being sold, delivered, or possessed with intent to sell or deliver exceeds one hundred units or dosages but does not exceed one thousand units or dosages; or if the violation is a second or subsequent violation of this subsection, the person is guilty of a class "D" felony.

c. All other violations of this subsection shall constitute an aggravated misdemeanor.

12. A person who knowingly forges, counterfeits, or falsely creates any label for a drug or device or who falsely represents any factual matter contained on any label of a drug or device is guilty of a class “C” felony.

13. A person who knowingly possesses, purchases, or brings into the state a counterfeit, misbranded, or adulterated drug or device is guilty of the following:

a. If the quantity of a counterfeit, misbranded, or adulterated drug or device being possessed, purchased, or brought into the state exceeds one hundred units or dosages; or if the violation is a second or subsequent violation of this subsection, the person is guilty of a class “D” felony.

b. All other violations of this subsection shall constitute an aggravated misdemeanor.

14. This section does not prevent a licensed practitioner of medicine, dentistry, podiatry, nursing, veterinary medicine, optometry, or pharmacy from acts necessary in the ethical and legal performance of the practitioner’s profession.

15. Subsections 1 and 2 shall not apply to a parent or legal guardian administering, in good faith, a prescription drug or device to a child of the parent or a child for whom the individual is designated a legal guardian.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §187
Section amended

155A.39 Programs to aid impaired pharmacists, pharmacist-interns, or pharmacy technicians — reporting, confidentiality, immunity, funding.

1. A person or pharmaceutical peer review committee may report relevant facts to the board relating to the acts of a pharmacist in this state, a pharmacist-intern as defined in section 155A.3, subsection 28, or a pharmacy technician in this state if the person or peer review committee has knowledge relating to the pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or pharmacy technician which, in the opinion of the person or pharmaceutical peer review committee, might impair competency due to chemical abuse, chemical dependence, or mental or physical illness, or which might endanger the public health and safety, or which provide grounds for disciplinary action as specified in this chapter and in the rules of the board.

2. A committee of a professional pharmaceutical organization, its staff, or a district or local intervenor participating in a program established to aid pharmacists, pharmacist-interns, or pharmacy technicians impaired by chemical abuse, chemical dependence, or mental or physical illness may report in writing to the board the name of the impaired pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or pharmacy technician together with pertinent information relating to the impairment. The board may report to a committee of a professional pharmaceutical organization or the organization’s designated staff information which the board receives

with regard to a pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or pharmacy technician who may be impaired by chemical abuse, chemical dependence, or mental or physical illness.

3. Upon determination by the board that a report submitted by a peer review committee or a professional pharmaceutical organization committee is without merit, the report shall be expunged from the pharmacist’s, pharmacist-intern’s, or pharmacy technician’s individual record in the board’s office. A pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, pharmacy technician, or an authorized representative of the pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or pharmacy technician shall be entitled on request to examine the peer review committee report or the pharmaceutical organization committee report submitted to the board and to place into the record a statement of reasonable length of the pharmacist’s, pharmacist-intern’s, or pharmacy technician’s view with respect to any information existing in the report.

4. Notwithstanding other provisions of the Code, the records and proceedings of the board, its authorized agents, a peer review committee, or a pharmaceutical organization committee as set out in subsections 1 and 2 shall be privileged and confidential and shall not be considered public records or open records unless the affected pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or pharmacy technician so requests and shall not be subject to a subpoena or to a discovery proceeding. The board may disclose the records and proceedings only as follows:

a. In a criminal proceeding.

b. In a disciplinary hearing before the board or in a subsequent trial or appeal of a board action or order.

c. To the pharmacist licensing or disciplinary authorities of other jurisdictions.

d. To the pharmacy technician registering, licensing, or disciplinary authorities of other jurisdictions.

e. Pursuant to an order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

f. Pursuant to subsection 11.

g. As otherwise provided by law.

5. An employee or a member of the board, a peer review committee member, a professional pharmaceutical organization committee member, a professional pharmaceutical organization district or local intervenor, or any other person who furnishes information, data, reports, or records in good faith for the purpose of aiding the impaired pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or pharmacy technician, shall be immune from civil liability. This immunity from civil liability shall be liberally construed to accomplish the purpose of this section and is in addition to other immunity provided by law.

6. An employee or member of the board or a committee or intervenor program is presumed to have acted in good faith. A person alleging a lack of good faith has the burden of proof on that issue.

7. The board may contract with professional pharmaceutical associations or societies to provide a program for pharmacists, pharmacist-interns, and pharmacy technicians who are impaired by chemical abuse, chemical dependence, or mental or physical illness. Such programs shall include, but not be limited to, education, intervention, and posttreatment monitoring. A contract with a professional pharmaceutical association or society shall include the following requirements:

a. Periodic reports to the board regarding education, intervention, and treatment activities.

b. Immediate notification to the board's executive secretary or director or the executive secretary's or director's designee of the identity of the pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or pharmacy technician who is participating in a program to aid impaired pharmacists, pharmacist-interns, or pharmacy technicians.

c. Release to the board's executive secretary or director or the executive secretary's or director's designee upon written request of all treatment records of a participant.

d. Quarterly reports to the board, by case number, regarding each participant's diagnosis, prognosis, and recommendations for continuing care, treatment, and supervision which maintain the anonymity of the participant.

e. Immediate reporting to the board of the name of an impaired pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or pharmacy technician who the treatment organization believes to be an imminent danger to either the public or to the pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or pharmacy technician.

f. Reporting to the board, as soon as possible, the name of a participant who refuses to cooperate with the program, who refuses to submit to treatment, or whose impairment is not substantially alleviated through intervention and treatment.

g. Immediate reporting to the board of the name of a participant where additional information is evident that known distribution of controlled substances or legend drugs to other individuals has taken place.

8. The board may add a surcharge of not more than ten percent of the applicable fee to a pharmacist license fee, pharmacist license renewal fee, pharmacist-intern registration fee, pharmacy technician registration fee, or pharmacy technician registration renewal fee authorized under this chapter to fund programs to aid impaired pharmacists, pharmacist-interns, or pharmacy technicians.

9. The board may accept, transfer, and expend funds made available by the federal or state government or by another public or private source to be used in programs authorized by this section. The board may contract to provide funding on an annual basis to a professional pharmaceutical association or society for expenses incurred in management and operation of a program to aid im-

paired pharmacists, pharmacist-interns, or pharmacy technicians. Documentation of the use of these funds shall be provided to the board not less than annually for review and comment.

10. Funds and surcharges collected under this section shall be deposited in an account and may be used by the board to administer programs authorized by this section, including the provision of education, intervention, and posttreatment monitoring to an impaired pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or pharmacy technician and to pay the administrative costs incurred by the board in connection with that funding and appropriate oversight, but not for costs incurred for a participant's initial evaluation, referral services, treatment, or rehabilitation subsequent to intervention.

11. The board may disclose that the license of a pharmacist, the registration of a pharmacist-intern, or the registration of a pharmacy technician who is the subject of an order of the board that is confidential pursuant to subsection 4 is suspended, revoked, canceled, restricted, or retired; or that the pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or pharmacy technician is in any manner otherwise limited in the practice of pharmacy; or other relevant information pertaining to the pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or pharmacy technician which the board deems appropriate.

12. The board may adopt rules necessary for the implementation of this section.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

155A.40 Criminal history record checks.

1. The board may request and obtain, notwithstanding section 692.2, subsection 5, criminal history data for any applicant for an initial or renewal license or registration issued pursuant to this chapter or chapter 147, any applicant for reinstatement of a license or registration issued pursuant to this chapter or chapter 147, or any licensee or registrant who is being monitored as a result of a board order or agreement resolving an administrative disciplinary action, for the purpose of evaluating the applicant's, licensee's, or registrant's eligibility for licensure, registration, or suitability for continued practice of the profession. Criminal history data may be requested for all owners, managers, and principal employees of a pharmacy or drug wholesaler licensed pursuant to this chapter. The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement this section. The board shall inform the applicant, licensee, or registrant of the criminal history requirement and obtain a signed waiver from the applicant, licensee, or registrant prior to submitting a criminal history data request.

2. A request for criminal history data shall be submitted to the department of public safety, division of criminal investigation, pursuant to section 692.2, subsection 1. The board may also require such applicants, licensees, and registrants to pro-

vide a full set of fingerprints, in a form and manner prescribed by the board. Such fingerprints may be submitted to the federal bureau of investigation through the state criminal history repository for a national criminal history check. The board may authorize alternate methods or sources for obtaining criminal history record information. The board may, in addition to any other fees, charge and collect such amounts as may be incurred by the board, the department of public safety, or the federal bureau of investigation in obtaining criminal history information. Amounts collected shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2.

3. Criminal history information relating to an applicant, licensee, or registrant obtained by the board pursuant to this section is confidential. The board may, however, use such information in a license or registration denial proceeding. In a disciplinary proceeding, such information shall constitute investigative information under section 272C.6, subsection 4, and may be used only for purposes consistent with that section.

4. This section shall not apply to a manufacturer of a prescription drug or device that has been delivered into commerce pursuant to an applica-

tion approved by the federal food and drug administration.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §31; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §188
Terminology change applied
NEW section

155A.41 Continuous quality improvement program.

1. Each licensed pharmacy shall implement or participate in a continuous quality improvement program to review pharmacy procedures in order to identify methods for addressing pharmacy medication errors and for improving patient use of medications and patient care services. Under the program, each pharmacy shall assess its practices and identify areas for quality improvement.

2. The board shall adopt rules for the administration of a continuous quality improvement program. The rules shall address all of the following:

a. Program requirements and procedures.

b. Program record and reporting requirements.

c. Any other provisions necessary for the administration of a program.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §189
NEW section

CHAPTER 156

FUNERAL DIRECTING, MORTUARY SCIENCE, AND CREMATION

156.4 Funeral directors.

1. The practice of a funeral director must be conducted from a funeral establishment licensed by the board.

2. A person shall not engage in the practice of mortuary science unless licensed.

3. Applications for the examination for a funeral director's license shall be in writing and verified on a form furnished by the board.

4. Applicants shall pass an examination prescribed by the board, which shall include the subjects of funeral directing, burial or other disposition of dead human bodies, sanitary science, em-

balming, restorative art, anatomy, public health, transportation, business ethics, and such other subjects as the board may designate.

5. After the applicant has completed satisfactorily the course of instruction in mortuary science in an accredited school approved by the board, the applicant must pass the examination prescribed by the board as provided in section 147.34. The applicant may then receive an internship certificate and shall then complete a minimum one-year internship as determined by the board.

2005 Acts, ch 89, §19
Subsection 4 amended

CHAPTER 157

COSMETOLOGY

157.1 Definitions.

For purposes of this chapter:

1. "Board" means the board of cosmetology arts and sciences examiners.

2. "Certified laser product" means a product which is certified by a manufacturer pursuant to the requirements of 21 C.F.R. pt. 1040 and as specified by rule.

3. "Chemical exfoliation" means the removal of surface epidermal cells of the skin by using only nonmedical strength cosmetic preparations consistent with labeled instructions and as specified by rule.

4. "Cosmetologist" means a person who performs the practice of cosmetology, or otherwise by the person's occupation claims to have knowledge

or skill particular to the practice of cosmetology. Cosmetologists shall not represent themselves to the public as being primarily in the practice of haircutting unless that function is, in fact, their primary specialty.

5. “*Cosmetology*” means all of the following practices:

a. Arranging, braiding, dressing, curling, waving, press and curl hair straightening, shampooing, cutting, singeing, bleaching, coloring, or similar works, upon the hair of any person, or upon a wig or hairpiece when done in conjunction with haircutting or hairstyling by any means.

b. Massaging, cleansing, stimulating, exercising, or beautifying the superficial epidermis of the scalp, face, neck, arms, hands, legs, feet, or upper body of any person with the hands or mechanical or electrical apparatus or appliances or with the use of cosmetic preparations, including cleansers, toners, moisturizers, or masques.

c. Removing superfluous hair from the face or body of a person with the use of depilatories, wax, sugars, or tweezing.

d. Applying makeup or eyelashes, tinting of lashes or brows, or lightening of hair on the face or body.

e. Cleansing, shaping, or polishing the fingernails, applying sculptured nails, nail extensions, wraps, overlays, nail art, or any other nail technique to the fingernails or toenails of a person.

6. “*Cosmetology arts and sciences*” means any or all of the following disciplines, performed with or without compensation by a licensee:

- a. Cosmetology.
- b. Electrology.
- c. Esthetics.
- d. Nail technology.
- e. Manicuring.

7. “*Department*” means the Iowa department of public health.

8. “*Depilatory*” means an agent used for the temporary removal of superfluous hair by dissolving it at the epidermal surface.

9. “*Electrologist*” means a person who performs the practice of electrology.

10. “*Electrology*” means the removal of superfluous hair of a person by the use of an electric needle or other electronic process.

11. “*Esthetician*” means a person who performs the practice of esthetics.

12. “*Esthetics*” means the following:

a. Beautifying, massaging, cleansing, stimulating, or hydrating the skin of a person, except the scalp, by the use of cosmetic preparations, including cleansers, antiseptics, tonics, lotions, creams, exfoliants, masques, and essential oils, to be applied with the hands or any device, electrical or otherwise, designed for the nonmedical care of the skin.

b. Applying makeup or eyelashes to a person, tinting eyelashes or eyebrows, or lightening hair on the body except the scalp.

c. Removing superfluous hair from the body of a person by the use of depilatories, waxing, sugaring, tweezers, or use of any certified laser products or intense pulsed light devices. This excludes the practice of electrology, whereby hair is removed with an electric needle.

d. The application of permanent makeup or cosmetic micropigmentation.

13. “*Exfoliation*” means the process whereby the superficial epidermal cells are removed from the skin.

14. “*General supervision*” means the supervising physician is not on site for laser procedures or use of an intense pulsed light device for hair removal conducted on minors, but is available for direct communication, either in person or by telephone, radio, radiotelephone, television, or similar means.

15. “*Instructor*” means a person licensed for the purpose of teaching cosmetology arts and sciences.

16. “*Intense pulsed light device*” means a device that uses incoherent light to destroy the vein of the hair bulb.

17. “*Laser*” means light amplification by the stimulated emission of radiation.

18. “*Manicuring*” means the practice of cleansing, shaping, or polishing the fingernails and massaging the hands and lower arms of a person. “*Manicuring*” does not include the application of sculptured nails or nail extensions to the fingernails or toenails of a person, and does not include the practice of pedicuring.

19. “*Manicurist*” means a person who performs the practice of manicuring.

20. “*Mechanical exfoliation*” means the physical removal of surface epidermal cells by means that include but are not limited to brushing machines, granulated scrubs, peel-off masques, peeling creams or drying preparations that are rubbed off, and microdermabrasion.

21. “*Microdermabrasion*” means mechanical exfoliation using an abrasive material or apparatus to remove surface epidermal cells with a machine which is specified by rule.

22. “*Minor*” means an unmarried person who is under the age of eighteen years.

23. “*Nail technologist*” means a person who performs the practice of nail technology.

24. “*Nail technology*” means all of the following:

a. Applying sculptured nails, nail extensions, wraps, overlays, nail art, or any other nail technique to the fingernails and toenails of a person.

b. Massaging the hands, arms, ankles, and feet of a person.

c. Removing superfluous hair from hands, arms, feet, or legs of a person by the use of wax or a tweezer.

d. Manicuring the nails of a person.

25. “*Physician*” means a person licensed in Iowa to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic

medicine and surgery, or osteopathy.

26. “*Salon*” means a fixed establishment or place where one or more persons engage in the practice of cosmetology arts and sciences, including, but not limited to, a retail establishment where cosmetologists engage in the practice of cosmetology arts and sciences.

27. “*School of cosmetology arts and sciences*” means an establishment licensed for the purpose of teaching cosmetology arts and sciences.

2005 Acts, ch 89, §20 – 22

Subsection 12, paragraph c amended

Subsection 14 amended

NEW subsection 16 and former subsections 16 – 26 renumbered as 17

– 27

157.2 Prohibitions — exceptions.

1. It is unlawful for a person to practice cosmetology arts and sciences with or without compensation unless the person possesses a license issued under section 157.3. However, practices listed in section 157.1 when performed by the following persons are not defined as the practice of cosmetology arts and sciences:

a. Licensed physicians and surgeons, osteopaths, osteopathic physicians and surgeons, nurses, dentists, podiatric physicians, optometrists, chiropractors, and physical therapists, when exclusively engaged in the practice of their respective professions.

b. Licensed barbers who practice barbering as defined in section 158.1.

c. Students enrolled in licensed schools of cosmetology arts and sciences or barber schools who are practicing under the instruction or immediate supervision of an instructor.

d. Persons who perform without compensation any of the practices listed in section 157.1 on an emergency basis or on a casual basis.

e. Employees and residents of hospitals, health care facilities, orphans’ homes, juvenile homes, and other similar facilities who shampoo, arrange, dress, or curl the hair of any resident without receiving direct compensation from the person receiving the service.

f. Persons who perform any of the practices listed in section 157.1 on themselves or on a member of the person’s immediate family.

g. Employees of a licensed barbershop when manicuring fingernails, if permitted under section 158.14, subsection 2.

h. Persons who apply samples of makeup, nail polish or other nail care products, cosmetics, or other cosmetology or esthetics preparations to persons to demonstrate the products in the regular course of business.

2. Cosmetologists shall not represent themselves to the public as electrologists, estheticians, or nail technologists unless the cosmetologist has completed the additional course study for the respective practice as prescribed by the board pursuant to section 157.10.

3. Persons licensed under this chapter shall not administer any practice of removing the skin by means of a razor-edged instrument.

4. With the exception of hair removal, manicuring, and nail technology services, persons licensed under this chapter shall not administer any procedure in which human tissue is cut, shaped, vaporized, or otherwise structurally altered.

5. Persons licensed under this chapter shall only use intense pulsed light devices for purposes of hair removal.

2005 Acts, ch 89, §23

NEW subsection 5

157.3 License requirements.

1. An applicant who has graduated from high school or its equivalent shall be issued a license to practice any of the cosmetology arts and sciences by the department when the applicant satisfies all of the following:

a. Presents to the department a diploma, or similar evidence, issued by a licensed school of cosmetology arts and sciences indicating that the applicant has completed the course of study for the appropriate practice of the cosmetology arts and sciences prescribed by the board. An applicant may satisfy this requirement upon presenting a diploma or similar evidence issued by a school in another state, recognized by the board, which provides instruction regarding the practice for which licensure is sought, provided that the course of study is equivalent to or greater in length and scope than that required for a school in this state, and is approved by the board.

b. Completes the application form prescribed by the board.

c. Passes an examination prescribed by the board. The examination may include both practical demonstrations and written or oral tests and shall not be confined to any specific system or method. However, a member of the board who is a licensed instructor of cosmetology arts and sciences shall not be involved in the selection or administration of the exam.

2. Notwithstanding subsection 1, a person who completes the application form prescribed by the board and who submits satisfactory proof of having been licensed in a practice of the cosmetology arts and sciences in another state for at least twelve months in the twenty-four month period preceding the submission of the application shall be allowed to take the examination for a license to practice the appropriate practice of the cosmetology arts and sciences. However, the examination requirement shall be waived for those persons who submit evidence of licensure in another state which has a reciprocal agreement with the state of Iowa under sections 147.44 to 147.49.

2005 Acts, ch 89, §24

Subsection 1 amended

157.3A License requirements — additional training.

In addition to the license requirements of section 157.3, a written application and proof of additional training and certification shall be required prior to approval by the board for the provision of the services described in this section.

1. *a.* A licensed esthetician, who intends to provide services pursuant to section 157.1, subsection 12, paragraphs “*a*” and “*c*”, having received additional training on the use of microdermabrasion, a certified laser product, or an intense pulsed light device, shall submit a written application and proof of additional training and certification for approval by the board. Training shall be specific to the service provided or certified laser product used.

b. A licensed esthetician who applies permanent makeup or cosmetic micropigmentation shall comply with the provisions of section 135.37 and applicable rules.

c. Extractions shall be administered only by a licensed esthetician who has been trained in extraction procedures.

d. Chemical peels shall be administered only by a licensed esthetician who has been certified by the manufacturer of the product being used.

2. *a.* A licensed cosmetologist having received additional training in the use of chemical peels, microdermabrasion, a certified laser product, or an intense pulsed light device for hair removal shall submit a written application and proof of additional training and certification for approval by the board. A cosmetologist who is licensed after July 1, 2005, shall not be eligible to provide chemical peels, practice microdermabrasion procedures, use certified laser products, or use an intense pulsed light device for hair removal.

b. A licensed cosmetologist who applies permanent makeup or cosmetic micropigmentation shall comply with the provisions of section 135.37 and applicable rules.

3. A licensed electrologist having received additional training on the use of a certified laser product or an intense pulsed light device for the purpose of hair removal shall submit a written application and proof of additional training and certification for approval by the board.

4. Any additional training received by a licensed esthetician, cosmetologist, or electrologist and submitted to the board relating to utilization of a certified laser product or an intense pulsed light device shall include a safety training component which provides a thorough understanding of the procedures being performed. The training program shall address fundamentals of nonbeam hazards, management and employee responsibilities relating to control measures, and regulatory requirements.

5. A certified laser product shall only be used on surface epidermal layers of the skin except for

hair removal.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §39; 2005 Acts, ch 89, §25 – 28
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
Subsection 1, paragraph a amended
Subsection 2, paragraph a amended
Subsections 3 and 4 amended

157.4 Temporary permits.

1. The department may issue a temporary permit which allows the applicant to practice in the cosmetology arts and sciences for purposes determined by rule. The board shall determine and state its recommendations and the length of time the temporary permit issued under this subsection is valid.

2. The fee for a temporary permit shall be established by the board as provided in section 147.80.

2005 Acts, ch 89, §29
Section amended

157.5 Consent and reporting requirements.

1. A licensed cosmetologist, esthetician, or electrologist who provides services relating to the use of a certified laser product, intense pulsed light device for hair removal, chemical peel, or microdermabrasion, shall obtain a consent in writing prior to the administration of the services. A consent in writing shall create a presumption that informed consent was given if the consent:

a. Sets forth in general terms the nature and purpose of the procedure or procedures, together with the known risks associated with the procedure or procedures, if reasonably determinable.

b. Acknowledges that the disclosure of that information has been made and that all questions asked about the procedure or procedures have been answered in a satisfactory manner.

c. Is signed by the client for whom the procedure is to be performed, or if the client for any reason lacks legal capacity to consent, is signed by a person who has legal authority to consent on behalf of that client in those circumstances.

2. A licensed cosmetologist, esthetician, or electrologist who provides services related to the use of a certified laser product, intense pulsed light device for hair removal, chemical peel, or microdermabrasion, shall submit a report to the board within thirty days of any incident involving the provision of such services which results in physical injury requiring medical attention. Failure to comply with this section shall result in disciplinary action being taken by the board.

2005 Acts, ch 89, §30, 31
Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
Subsection 2 amended

157.12A Use of laser or light products on minors.

A laser hair removal product or device, or intense pulsed light device, shall not be used on a minor unless the minor is accompanied by a parent

or guardian and only under the general supervision of a physician.

2005 Acts, ch 89, §32
Section amended

157.13 Violations.

1. It is unlawful for a person to employ an individual to practice cosmetology arts and sciences unless that individual is licensed under this chapter. It is unlawful for a licensee to practice with or without compensation in any place other than a licensed salon, a licensed school of cosmetology arts and sciences, or a licensed barbershop as defined in section 158.1, except that a licensee may practice at a location which is not a licensed salon or school of cosmetology arts and sciences under extenuating circumstances arising from physical or mental disability or death of a customer, or when a temporary permit has been approved by the board. It is unlawful for a licensee to claim to be a licensed barber, but it is lawful for a licensed cosmetologist to work in a licensed barbershop. It is unlawful for a person to employ a licensed cosmetologist, esthetician, or electrologist to perform the services described in section 157.3A if the licensee has not received the additional training and met the other requirements specified in section 157.3A.

2. If the owner or manager of a salon does not comply with the sanitary rules adopted under section 157.6 or fails to maintain the salon as prescribed by rules of the department, the department may notify the owner or manager in writing of the failure to comply. If the rules are not complied with within five days after receipt of the written notice by the owner or manager, the department shall in writing order the salon closed until the rules are complied with. It is unlawful for a person to practice in a salon which has been closed under this section. The county attorney in each county shall assist the department in enforcing this section.

3. If the board has reasonable grounds to believe that a person or establishment which is not licensed under this chapter has engaged, or is about to engage, in an act or practice which requires licensure under this chapter, or otherwise violates a provision of this chapter, the board may

issue an order to require the unlicensed person or establishment to comply with the provisions of this chapter, and may impose a civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars for each violation of this chapter by an unlicensed person or establishment. Each day of a continued violation after an order or citation by the board constitutes a separate offense, with the maximum penalty not to exceed ten thousand dollars.

a. In determining the amount of a civil penalty, the board may consider the following:

(1) Whether the amount imposed will be a substantial economic deterrent to the violation.

(2) The circumstances leading to or resulting in the violation.

(3) The severity of the violation and the risk of harm to the public.

(4) The economic benefits gained by the violator as a result of noncompliance.

(5) The welfare or best interest of the public.

b. The board may conduct an investigation as needed to determine whether probable cause exists to initiate the proceedings described in this subsection. Before issuing an order or citation under this section, the board shall provide written notice and the opportunity to request a hearing on the record. The hearing must be requested within thirty days of the issuance of the notice and shall be conducted as provided in chapter 17A. The board may, in connection with a proceeding under this section, issue subpoenas to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the disclosure of evidence and may request the attorney general to bring an action to enforce the subpoena.

c. A person aggrieved by the imposition of a civil penalty under this section may seek judicial review in accordance with section 17A.19. The board shall notify the attorney general of the failure to pay a civil penalty within thirty days after entry of an order pursuant to this subsection, or within ten days following final judgment in favor of the board if an order has been stayed pending appeal. The attorney general may commence an action to recover the amount of the penalty, including reasonable attorney fees and costs. An action to enforce an order under this subsection may be joined with an action for an injunction.

2005 Acts, ch 89, §33
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 158

BARBERING

158.2 Prohibition — exceptions.

It is unlawful for a person to practice barbering with or without compensation unless the person possesses a license issued under the provisions of section 158.3. Practices listed in section 158.1 when performed by the following persons are not

defined as practicing barbering:

1. Licensed physicians and surgeons, osteopaths, osteopathic physicians and surgeons, nurses, dentists, podiatric physicians, optometrists, chiropractors, and physical therapists, when exclusively engaged in the practice of their

respective professions.

2. Licensed practitioners of cosmetology arts and sciences as defined in section 157.1.

3. Students enrolled in licensed barber schools or schools of cosmetology arts and sciences who are practicing under the instruction or immediate supervision of an instructor.

4. Persons who, without compensation, perform any of the practices on an emergency basis or on a casual basis.

5. Employees and residents of hospitals, health care facilities, orphans' homes, juvenile homes, and other similar facilities who shampoo, arrange, dress, or curl the hair of any resident, or

who shave or trim the beard of any resident, without receiving direct compensation from the person receiving the service.

6. Persons who perform any of the practices listed in section 158.1 on themselves or on a member of the person's immediate family.

7. Offenders committed to the custody of the director of the department of corrections who cut the hair or trim or shave the beard of any other offender within a correctional facility, without receiving direct compensation from the person receiving the service.

2005 Acts, ch 174, §20
NEW subsection 7

CHAPTER 159

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND LAND STEWARDSHIP

159.6 Additional duties.

In addition to the duties imposed by section 159.5 the department shall enforce the law relative to:

1. Forest and fruit-tree reservations, chapter 427C.

2. Infectious and contagious diseases among animals, chapter 163.

3. Eradication of bovine tuberculosis, chapter 165.

4. Hog-cholera virus and serum, chapter 166.

5. Use and disposal of dead animals, chapter 167.

6. Practice of veterinary medicine and surgery, chapter 169.

7. Regulation and inspection of foods, drugs, and other articles, as provided in Title V, subtitle

4, but chapter 205 of that subtitle shall be enforced as provided in that chapter.

8. State aid received by certain associations as provided in chapters 176A through 182, 186, and 352.

9. Coal mining and mines as set forth in chapters 207 and 208.

10. Soil and water conservation as set forth in chapters 161A, 161C, 161E, and 161F.

11. Grain dealers as set forth in chapter 203.

12. Bonded warehouses for agricultural products as set forth in chapter 203C.

13. The grain depositors and sellers indemnity fund as set forth in chapter 203D.

2002 Acts, ch 1017, §2, 8; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §40, 116
2002 amendments to subsection 8 as amended by 2003 Acts, ch 44, §40, 116, take effect July 1, 2005; 2002 Acts, ch 1017, §8
Subsection 8 amended

CHAPTER 161A

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

161A.20 Special annual tax.

After obtaining agreements to carry out recommended soil conservation measures and proper farm plans from owners of not less than fifty percent of the lands situated in the subdistrict, a subdistrict shall have the authority to impose a special annual tax, the proceeds of which shall be used for the repayment of actual and necessary expenses incurred to organize the subdistrict, to acquire land or rights or interests therein by purchase or condemnation, repair, alteration, maintenance and operation of the present and future works of improvement within its boundaries.

On or before January 10 of each year its governing body shall make an estimate of the amount it deems necessary to be raised by such special tax

for the ensuing year and transmit said estimate in dollars to the board of supervisors of the county in which the subdistrict lies.

If portions of the subdistrict are in more than one county, then the governing body, as hereinbefore designated in such event, after arriving at the estimate in dollars deemed necessary for the entire subdistrict shall ratably apportion such amount between the counties and transmit and certify the prorated portion to the respective boards of supervisors of each of the counties.

The board or boards of supervisors shall upon receipt of certification from the governing body of the district make the necessary levy on the assessed valuation of all real estate within the boundaries of the subdistrict lying within their re-

spective county to raise said amounts, but in no event to exceed one dollar and eight cents per thousand dollars of assessed value.

The special tax levied under this section shall be collected in the same manner as other taxes with a penalty for delinquency. The moneys collected from the special tax and any delinquency penalty shall be deposited in a fund established by the governing body as provided by a resolution adopted by the governing body and delivered for filing with each appropriate county treasurer. Moneys earned as income from moneys in the fund, including as interest, shall remain in the fund until expended by the governing body according to procedures specified in the resolution. If the governing body does not adopt a resolution or deliver the resolution to the county treasurer, the moneys shall be deposited into a separate account in the county's general fund by that county treasurer. The account shall be identified by the official name of the subdistrict and expenditures from the account shall be made on requisition of the chairperson and secretary of the governing body of the subdistrict.

2005 Acts, ch 116, §1
Unnumbered paragraph 5 amended

161A.33 Assessments transmitted.

1. The governing body upon receiving the reports from three appointed appraisers and after holding the hearings shall transmit and certify the amounts of assessments to the respective boards of supervisors which, upon receipt of certification from the governing body of the district, make the necessary levy of such assessments as fixed by the governing body upon the land within such subdistrict. The assessments shall be levied at that time as a tax and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding that permitted by chapter 74A from that date payable annually except as hereafter provided as to cash payments therefor within a specified time.

2. The assessment levied under this section together with any accrued interest or delinquency penalty as provided in this chapter shall be deposited in a fund established by the governing body as provided by a resolution adopted by the governing body and delivered for filing with each appropriate county treasurer. Moneys earned as income from moneys in the fund, including as interest, shall remain in the fund until expended by the governing body according to procedures specified in the resolution. If the governing body does not adopt a resolution or deliver the resolution to the county treasurer, the moneys shall be deposited into a separate account in the county's general fund by that county treasurer. The account shall be identified by the official name of the subdistrict and expenditures from the account shall be made on requisition of the chairperson and secretary of the governing body of the subdistrict.

3. At no time shall an assessment be made

where the benefits accrued to the subdistrict do not exceed the cost of the improvements within the subdistrict.

2005 Acts, ch 116, §2
Section amended

161A.34 Payment to county treasurer.

1. All assessments for benefits shall be levied at one time against the property benefited and when levied and certified by the board or boards of supervisors shall be paid at the office of the county treasurer. Each person shall have the right within twenty days after the levy of assessments to pay the person's assessment in full without interest. The county treasurer shall pay the collected moneys into a fund established by the governing body or an account of the county's general fund as provided in section 161A.33.

2. If any levy of assessments is not sufficient to meet the cost and expenses of organizing and construction apportioned to each owner upon each forty-acre tract or less, additional assessments may be made on the same classification as the previous ones.

2005 Acts, ch 116, §3
Section amended

161A.80 Blufflands protection program and revolving fund.

1. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. For purposes of this section only, "bluffland" means a cliff, headland, or hill with a broad, steep face along the channel or floodplain of the Missouri or Mississippi river and their tributaries.

b. "Conservation organization" means a non-profit corporation incorporated in Iowa or an entity organized and operated primarily to enhance and protect natural resources in this state.

2. A blufflands protection revolving fund is created in the state treasury. All proceeds shall be divided into two equal accounts. One account shall be used for the purchase of blufflands along the Mississippi river and its tributaries and the other account shall be used for the purchase of blufflands along the Missouri river and its tributaries. The proceeds of the revolving fund are appropriated to make loans to conservation organizations which agree to purchase bluffland properties adjacent to state public lands. The department of agriculture and land stewardship, in conjunction with the department of natural resources, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer the disbursement of funds. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest or earnings on investments made pursuant to this section or as provided in section 12B.10 shall be credited to the blufflands protection revolving fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, unobligated or unencumbered funds credited to the blufflands protection revolving fund shall not revert at the close of a fiscal year. However, the maximum balance in the blufflands protection revolving fund shall not ex-

ceed two million five hundred thousand dollars. Any funds in excess of two million five hundred thousand dollars shall be credited to the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund.

a. This section is repealed on July 1, 2015.

b. The principal and interest from any bluffslands protection loan outstanding on July 1, 2015, and payable to the bluffslands protection revolving

fund, shall be paid to the administrative director of the division of soil conservation on or after July 1, 2015, pursuant to the terms of the loan agreement and shall be credited to the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §17
Coordination with programs and projects of the loess hills alliance, §161D.7
Subsection 2, paragraphs a and b amended

CHAPTER 162

CARE OF ANIMALS IN COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

162.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, except as otherwise expressly provided:

1. *"Adequate feed"* means the provision at suitable intervals of not more than twenty-four hours or longer if the dietary requirements of the species so require, of a quantity of wholesome foodstuff suitable for the species and age, sufficient to maintain a reasonable level of nutrition in each animal. The foodstuff shall be served in a clean receptacle, dish or container.

2. *"Adequate water"* means reasonable access to a supply of clean, fresh, potable water provided in a sanitary manner or provided at suitable intervals for the species and not to exceed twenty-four hours at any interval.

3. *"Animal shelter"* means a facility which is used to house or contain dogs or cats, or both, and which is owned, operated, or maintained by an incorporated humane society, animal welfare society, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, or other nonprofit organization devoted to the welfare, protection, and humane treatment of such animals.

4. *"Animal warden"* means any person employed, contracted, or appointed by the state, municipal corporation, or any political subdivision of the state, for the purpose of aiding in the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter or any other law or ordinance relating to the licensing of animals, control of animals or seizure and impoundment of animals and includes any peace officer, animal control officer, or other employee whose duties in whole or in part include assignments which involve the seizure or taking into custody of any animal.

5. *"Boarding kennel"* means a place or establishment other than a pound or animal shelter where dogs or cats not owned by the proprietor are sheltered, fed, and watered in return for a consideration.

6. *"Commercial breeder"* means a person, engaged in the business of breeding dogs or cats, who sells, exchanges, or leases dogs or cats in return for consideration, or who offers to do so, whether or not the animals are raised, trained, groomed, or

boarded by the person. A person who owns or harbors three or fewer breeding males or females is not a commercial breeder. However, a person who breeds or harbors more than three breeding male or female greyhounds for the purposes of using them for pari-mutuel racing shall be considered a commercial breeder irrespective of whether the person sells, leases, or exchanges the greyhounds for consideration or offers to do so.

7. *"Commercial kennel"* means a kennel which performs grooming, boarding, or training services for dogs or cats in return for a consideration.

8. *"Dealer"* means any person who is engaged in the business of buying for resale or selling or exchanging dogs or cats, or both, as a principal or agent, or who claims to be so engaged.

9. *"Euthanasia"* means the humane destruction of an animal accomplished by a method that involves instantaneous unconsciousness and immediate death or by a method that involves anesthesia, produced by an agent which causes painless loss of consciousness, and death during the loss of consciousness.

10. *"Housing facilities"* means any room, building or area used to contain a primary enclosure or enclosures.

11. *"Person"* means person as defined in chapter 4.

12. *"Pet shop"* means an establishment where a dog, cat, rabbit, rodent, nonhuman primate, fish other than live bait, bird, or other vertebrate animal is bought, sold, exchanged, or offered for sale. However, a pet shop does not include an establishment if one of the following applies:

a. The establishment receives less than five hundred dollars from the sale or exchange of vertebrate animals during a twelve-month period.

b. The establishment sells or exchanges less than six animals during a twelve-month period.

13. *"Pound"* or *"dog pound"* means a facility for the prevention of cruelty to animals operated by the state, a municipal corporation, or other political subdivision of the state for the purpose of impounding or harboring seized stray, homeless, abandoned or unwanted dogs, cats or other animals; or a facility operated for such a purpose un-

der a contract with any municipal corporation or incorporated society.

14. “*Primary enclosure*” means any structure used to immediately restrict an animal to a limited amount of space, such as a room, pen, cage or compartment.

15. “*Public auction*” means any place or location where dogs or cats, or both, are sold at auction to the highest bidder regardless of whether the dogs or cats are offered as individuals, as a group, or by weight.

16. “*Research facility*” means any school or college of medicine, veterinary medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, or osteopathy, or hospital, diagnostic or

research laboratories, or other educational or scientific establishment situated in this state concerned with the investigation of, or instruction concerning the structure or function of living organisms, the cause, prevention, control or cure of diseases or abnormal conditions of human beings or animals.

17. “*Vertebrate animal*” means those vertebrate animals other than members of the equine, bovine, ovine, and porcine species, and ostriches, rheas, or emus.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §40
Further definitions; see §159.1
Subsection 6 amended

CHAPTER 163

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG ANIMALS

163.3 Veterinary assistants.

The secretary or the secretary’s designee may appoint one or more veterinarians licensed pursuant to chapter 169 in each county as assistant veterinarians. The secretary may also appoint such special assistants as may be necessary in cases of emergency, including as provided in section 163.3A.

2005 Acts, ch 151, §1
Section amended

163.3A Veterinary emergency preparedness and response.

1. The department may provide veterinary emergency preparedness and response services necessary to prevent or control a serious threat to the public health, public safety, or the state’s economy caused by the transmission of disease among livestock as defined in section 717.1 or agricultural animals as defined in section 717A.1. The services may include measures necessary to ensure that all such animals carrying disease are properly identified, segregated, treated, or destroyed as provided in this Code.

2. The services shall be performed under the direction of the department and may be part of measures authorized by the governor under a declaration or proclamation issued pursuant to chapter 29C. In such case, the department shall cooperate with the Iowa department of public health under chapter 135, and the department of public defense, homeland security and emergency management division, and local emergency management agencies as provided in chapter 29C.

3. The secretary or the secretary’s designee shall appoint veterinarians licensed pursuant to chapter 169 or persons in related professions or oc-

cupations who are qualified, as determined by the secretary, to serve on a voluntary basis as members of one or more veterinary emergency response teams. The secretary shall provide for the registration of persons as part of the appointment process. The secretary may cooperate with the Iowa board of veterinary medicine in implementing this section.

4. *a.* A registered member of an emergency response team who acts under the authority of the secretary shall be considered an employee of the state for purposes of defending a claim on account of damage to or loss of property or on account of personal injury or death under chapter 669. The registered member shall be afforded protection under section 669.21. The registered member shall also be considered an employee of the state for purposes of disability, workers’ compensation, and death benefits under chapter 85.

b. The department shall provide and update a list of the registered members of each emergency response team, including the members’ names and identifying information, to the department of administrative services. Upon notification of a compensable loss suffered by a registered member, the department of administrative services shall seek funding from the executive council for those costs associated with covered benefits.

2005 Acts, ch 151, §2
NEW section

163.13 Certificate attached to bill of lading. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 19, § 125. See § 163.12.

163.22 Annual estimate. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 19, § 125.

CHAPTER 165B

CONTROL OF PATHOGENIC VIRUSES IN POULTRY

165B.1 Definitions.

1. “*Concentration point*” means a location or facility where poultry originating from the same or different sources are assembled for any purpose. However, a concentration point does not include an animal feeding operation as defined in section 459.102 if the poultry are provided care and feeding for purposes of egg production or slaughter.

2. “*Department*” means the department of agriculture and land stewardship.

3. “*Law enforcement officer*” means a state patrol officer or a regularly employed member of a police force of a city or county, including but not limited to a sheriff’s office, who is responsible for the prevention and detection of a crime and the enforcement of the criminal laws of this state.

4. “*Manure*” means the same as defined in section 459.102.

5. “*Pathogenic virus*” means any of the following:

a. A recognized serotype of the virus avian paramyxovirus which is classified as a velogenic or mesogenic strain of that virus and which may be transmitted to poultry.

b. A recognized serotype of the virus commonly referred to as avian influenza which may be transmitted to poultry.

6. “*Poultry*” means domesticated fowl which are chickens, ducks, or turkeys.

7. “*Separate and apart*” means to hold poultry so that neither the poultry nor organic material originating from the poultry has physical contact with other animals.

8. “*Slaughtering establishment*” means a slaughtering establishment operated under the provisions of the federal Meat Inspection Act, 21 U.S.C. § 601 et seq., or a slaughtering establishment that has been inspected by the state.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §31
Terminology change applied

165B.5 Restricted concentration points — civil penalties.

1. A person shall not operate a restricted concentration point. A restricted concentration point includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:

a. A concentration point where poultry are sold, bartered, or offered for sale or barter, if the concentration point is part of a market where poultry are sold, bartered, or offered for sale or barter to the general public.

b. A concentration point where poultry are placed together as part of a contest, including but not limited to an event conducted for purposes of producing violent contact between the poultry.

2. Subsection 1 does not apply to any of the fol-

lowing:

a. A slaughtering establishment, public stockyard, livestock auction market, state or federal market, livestock buying station, or a livestock dealer’s yard, truck, or facility.

b. A fair conducted pursuant to chapter 173 or 174.

c. An event sanctioned by the department.

d. A 4-H function.

e. An event sponsored or sanctioned by the Iowa turkey marketing council, the Iowa turkey federation, the national turkey federation, the Iowa poultry association, the Iowa egg council, the American egg board, or the American poultry association.

3. *a.* A person who owns or operates a restricted concentration point is subject to a civil penalty of five thousand dollars for the first violation and twenty-five thousand dollars for each subsequent violation. Each day that a violation continues constitutes a separate violation.

b. A person who has a legal interest in infected poultry or has custody of infected poultry which are located at a restricted concentration point is subject to a civil penalty of five thousand dollars for the first violation and twenty-five thousand dollars for each subsequent violation. Each day that a violation continues constitutes a separate violation.

c. A person who transports poultry to or from a restricted concentration point is subject to a civil penalty of one thousand dollars for the first violation and five thousand dollars for each subsequent violation. Each day that a violation continues constitutes a separate violation.

d. A person who purchases, offers to purchase, barter, or offers to barter for poultry at a restricted concentration point is subject to a civil penalty of one hundred dollars for the first violation and one thousand dollars for each subsequent violation. Each day that a violation continues constitutes a separate violation.

e. A person who charges admission for entry into a restricted concentration point where a contest occurs or otherwise holds, advertises, or conducts the contest is subject to a civil penalty of one thousand dollars for the first violation and five thousand dollars for each subsequent violation. Each day that a violation continues constitutes a separate violation.

f. A person who attends or participates in a contest at a restricted concentration point where a contest occurs is subject to a civil penalty of one hundred dollars for the first violation and one thousand dollars for each subsequent violation. Each day that a violation continues constitutes a

separate violation.

4. This subsection applies to poultry maintained at a restricted concentration point, or poultry transported to or from a restricted concentration point.

a. The department or a law enforcement officer may confiscate poultry before a contested case proceeding or judicial hearing is conducted to determine whether this section has been violated. If the department or a court determines that a violation of this section has occurred, the poultry are conclusively deemed to be infected with a pathogenic virus. The poultry shall be kept separate and apart until destroyed by euthanasia as defined in section 162.2.

b. The department shall provide that real or personal property that is exposed to the poultry shall be sanitized as required to eliminate the source of the pathogenic virus. As part of the sanitation, the department shall provide for the disposal of poultry carcasses, eggs, or manure. Upon inspection, the department shall certify that the sanitization has been performed as required by

this paragraph.

c. The department may utilize the procedures provided in section 17A.18A in order to enforce the provisions of this section. The attorney general or county attorney may petition the district court for an expedited hearing.

d. The department shall be reimbursed by the owner of the poultry or property for costs required to carry out this subsection. However, if the enforcement action is brought due to the activity of a law enforcement officer of a political subdivision, the political subdivision shall be reimbursed by the owner of the poultry or property for those costs. The department or political subdivision shall certify the amount to the county auditor of any county in which the owner is a titleholder of real property. The amount shall be placed upon the tax books and shall be a lien upon the real property, and collected with interest and penalties after due, in the same manner as other unpaid property taxes.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §41
Subsection 4, paragraph d amended

CHAPTER 166

HOG-CHOLERA VIRUS AND SERUM

166.1 Definitions.

When used in this chapter:

1. The words “*biological products*” shall include and be deemed to embrace only anti-hog-cholera serum and viruses which are either virulent or nonvirulent, alive or dead.

2. “*Dealer*” includes every person who, for profit, sells, dispenses, or distributes, or offers to do so, either as principal or agent, biological products, except:

a. A manufacturer selling direct to any person licensed under this chapter to sell, dispense, or distribute such biological products.

b. A regularly licensed veterinarian who uses such biological products in the veterinarian’s pro-

fessional practice and does not use it for sale or distribution to any other person.

3. “*Manufacturer*” includes every person engaged in the preparation, at any stage of the process, of biological products, except those engaged in such preparation in any state or governmental institution.

4. “*Place of business*” is construed to mean each place or premises where biological products are sold, or where biological products are stored or kept for the purpose of sale, dispensation or distribution, or where biological products are offered for sale, dispensation or distribution.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §34
Subsection 3 amended

CHAPTER 167

USE AND DISPOSAL OF DEAD ANIMALS

167.4 Licensing procedure — fees.

The following shall apply to a person required to be licensed under this chapter:

1. The person shall submit an application for a license to the department in a manner and according to procedures required by the department.

2. The person shall include in the application information as required by the department, on

forms prescribed by the department, which shall include at least all of the following:

a. For a disposal plant, the person shall state the person’s name and address, the person’s proposed place of business, and the total number of vehicles to be involved in the operation.

b. For a collection point involving the accumulation of whole animal carcasses or their parts

for ultimate transportation to a disposal plant, the person's name and address, the person's proposed place of business, and the total number of vehicles to be involved in the operation.

c. For a delivery service which transports whole animal carcasses or their parts to a disposal plant or collection point, the person's name and address, the total number of vehicles to be involved in the operation, and the location where the vehicles involved in the operation are to be maintained.

3. The person shall submit a separate application for each location that the person is to operate as a disposal plant, collection point, or a delivery service.

4. The person shall submit a license fee as follows:

a. For a disposal plant, one hundred dollars.

b. For a collection point, one hundred dollars. However, a person is not required to pay the license fee for a collection point which is operated by a disposal plant.

c. For a delivery service which is not part of the operation of a disposal plant or collection point, fifty dollars.

5. A license issued under this section shall expire on December 31 of each year. The person may renew the license by completing a renewal form as prescribed by the department in a manner and according to procedures required by the department. However, the renewal form must be submitted to the department prior to the license's expiration date. The person shall submit a renewal license fee which shall be for the same amount as the original license fee.

Fees collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited into the general fund of the state.

6. A person's license is subject to suspension or revocation by the department if the department determines that the person has committed a material violation of this chapter, including rules adopted by this chapter, or a term or condition of the license. The person may contest the depart-

ment's action as provided in chapter 17A.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §42
Subsection 3 amended

167.15 Transportation of animals — carcasses, parts, or offal material.

1. A person required to be licensed under section 167.4 shall transport a whole or part of an animal carcass or offal material according to requirements adopted by departmental rule.

a. The delivery vehicle's container used for loading and transporting the carcass or offal material shall be constructed according to departmental rules in a manner that prevents parts or liquids associated with the carcass or offal material from escaping during transport.

b. The department shall adopt rules requiring that the delivery vehicle's container be covered when transporting an animal carcass or offal material. However, this requirement shall not apply to a route delivery vehicle used primarily to transport animal carcasses from a farm to another location, unless the department issues a special order as provided in this paragraph. The department may issue such an order and require that the delivery vehicle's container be covered, if the state veterinarian determines that an animal or animal carcass on the farm has been infected or exposed to an infectious or contagious disease or that there has been an outbreak of an infectious or contagious disease in the area where the farm is located.

c. The person shall not overload the delivery vehicle's container with carcasses or offal material.

2. The department shall provide for the inspection of delivery vehicles used to transport carcasses or offal material, and for the inspection of disposal plants, collection points, or other locations in which carcasses or offal material is stored or processed before being delivered to a disposal plant.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §43
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 169

VETERINARY PRACTICE

169.5 Board of veterinary medicine.

1. The governor shall appoint, subject to confirmation by the senate, a board of five individuals, three of whom shall be licensed veterinarians and two of whom shall not be licensed veterinarians, but shall be knowledgeable in the area of animal husbandry and who shall represent the general public. The representatives of the general public shall not prepare, grade or otherwise administer examinations to applicants for license to practice veterinary medicine. The board shall be

known as the Iowa board of veterinary medicine. Each licensed veterinarian shall be actively engaged in veterinary medicine and shall have been so engaged for a period of five years immediately preceding appointment, the last two of which shall have been in Iowa. A member of the board shall not be employed by or have any material or financial interest in any wholesale or jobbing house dealing in supplies, equipment or instruments used or useful in the practice of veterinary medicine. The person designated as the state veter-

inarian shall serve as secretary of the board.

Professional associations or societies composed of licensed veterinarians may recommend the names of potential board members to the governor, but the governor is not bound by the recommendations.

2. The members of the board shall be appointed for a term of three years except the terms of the members of the initial board shall be rotated in such a manner that at least one member shall retire each year and a successor be appointed. The term of each member shall commence and end as provided by section 69.19. Members shall serve no more than three terms or nine years total, whichever is less.

3. Any vacancy in the membership of the board caused by death, resignation, removal, or otherwise, shall be filled for the period of the unexpired term in the same manner as original appointments.

4. Members of the board shall, in addition to necessary traveling and other expenses, set their own per diem compensation at a rate not exceeding the per diem specified in section 7E.6 for each day actually engaged in the discharge of their duties including compensation for the time spent traveling to and from the place of conducting the examination and for a reasonable number of days for the preparation of examination and the reading of papers, in addition to the time actually spent in conducting examinations, within the limits of funds appropriated to the board.

5. The department shall furnish the board with all articles and supplies required for the public use and necessary to enable the board to perform the duties imposed upon it by law. Such articles and supplies shall be obtained by the department in the same manner in which the regular supplies for the department are obtained, and the department shall assess the costs to the board for such articles and supplies. The board shall also reimburse the department for direct and indirect administrative costs incurred in issuing and renewing the licenses.

6. The board shall meet at least once each year as determined by the board. Other necessary meetings may be called by the president of the board by giving proper notice. Except as provided, a majority of the board constitutes a quorum. Meetings shall be open and public except that the board may meet in closed session to prepare, approve, administer, or grade examinations, or to deliberate the qualifications of an applicant for license or the disposition of a proceeding to discipline a licensed veterinarian.

7. At its annual meeting, the board shall organize by electing a president and such other officers as may be necessary. Officers of the board serve for terms of one year and until a successor is elected, without limitation on the number of terms an officer may serve. The president shall serve as chairperson of board meetings.

The duties of the board shall include carrying on the correspondence of the board, keeping permanent accounts and records of all receipts and disbursements by the board and of all board proceedings, including the disposition of all applications for license, and keeping a register of all persons currently licensed by the board. All board records shall be open to public inspection during regular office hours.

8. The board shall set the fees by rule for a license to practice veterinary medicine issued upon the basis of the examination. It shall also set the fees by rule for a license granted on the basis of reciprocity, a renewal of a license to practice veterinary medicine, a certified statement that a licensee is licensed to practice in this state, and an issuance of a duplicate license when the original is lost or destroyed. The fee shall be based upon the administrative costs of sustaining the board and shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

a. Per diem, expenses, and travel of board members.

b. Costs to the department for administration of this chapter.

9. Upon a three-fifths vote, the board may:

a. Examine and determine the qualifications and fitness of applicants for a license to practice veterinary medicine in the state.

b. Issue, renew, or deny issuance or renewal of licenses and temporary permits to practice veterinary medicine in this state.

c. Establish and publish annually a schedule of fees for licensing and registration of veterinarians. The fee schedule shall be based on the board's anticipated financial requirements for the year.

d. Conduct investigations for the purpose of discovering violations of this chapter or grounds for disciplining licensed veterinarians.

e. Hold hearings on all matters properly brought before the board and administer oaths, receive evidence, make the necessary determinations, and enter orders consistent with the findings. The board may require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of papers, records, or other documentary evidence and commission depositions. An administrative law judge may be appointed pursuant to section 17A.11 to perform those functions which properly repose in an administrative law judge.

f. Employ full-time or part-time personnel, professional, clerical, or special, as are necessary to effectuate the provisions of this chapter.

g. Appoint from its own membership one or more members to act as representatives of the board at any meeting within or without the state where such representation is deemed desirable.

h. Bring proceedings in the courts for the enforcement of this chapter or any regulations made pursuant to this chapter.

i. Adopt, amend, or repeal rules relating to the standards of conduct for, testing of, and revocation

or suspension of certificates issued to veterinary assistants. However, a certificate shall not be suspended or revoked by less than a two-thirds vote of the entire board in a proceeding conducted in compliance with section 17A.12.

j. Adopt, amend, or repeal all rules necessary for its government and all regulations necessary to carry into effect the provision of this chapter, including the establishment and publication of standards of professional conduct for the practice of veterinary medicine.

The powers enumerated above are granted for the purpose of enabling the board to effectively supervise the practice of veterinary medicine and are to be construed liberally to accomplish this objective.

10. A person who provides veterinary medical services, owns a veterinary clinic, or practices in this state shall obtain a certificate from the board and be subject to the same standards of conduct, as provided in this chapter and rules adopted by the board, as apply to a licensed veterinarian, unless the board determines that the same standards of conduct are inapplicable. The board shall issue, renew, or deny a certificate; adopt rules relating to the standards of conduct; and take disciplinary action against the person, including suspension or revocation of a certificate, in accor-

dance with the procedures established in section 169.14. Certification fees shall be established by the board pursuant to subsection 9, paragraph “*j*”. Fees shall be established in an amount sufficient to fully offset the costs of certification pursuant to this subsection. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2001, and ending June 30, 2002, the department shall retain fees collected to administer the program of certifying veterinary clinics and the fees retained are appropriated to the department for the purposes of this subsection. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2001, and ending June 30, 2002, notwithstanding section 8.33, fees which remain unexpended at the end of the fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund of the state but shall be available for use for the following fiscal year to administer the program. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2002, and succeeding fiscal years, certification fees shall be deposited in the general fund of the state and are appropriated to the department to administer the certification provisions of this subsection. This subsection shall not apply to an animal shelter, as defined in section 162.2, that provides veterinary medical services to animals in the custody of the shelter.

2005 Acts, ch 159, §1

Confirmation, see §2.32

Subsection 7, unnumbered paragraph 3 stricken

CHAPTER 170

FARM DEER

170.1 Definitions.

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

1. “*Chronic wasting disease*” means the animal disease afflicting deer and elk that is a transmissible disease of the nervous system resulting in distinctive lesions in the brain and that belongs to the group of diseases that is known as transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE).

2. “*Council*” means the farm deer council established pursuant to section 170.2.

3. “*Department*” means the department of agriculture and land stewardship.

4. *a.* “*Farm deer*” means an animal belonging to the cervidae family and classified as part of the dama species of the dama genus, commonly referred to as fallow deer; part of the elaphus species of the cervus genus, commonly referred to as red deer or elk; part of the virginianus species of the odocoileus genus, commonly referred to as whitetail; part of the hemionus species of the odocoileus genus, commonly referred to as mule deer; or part of the nippon species of the cervus genus, commonly referred to as sika.

b. “*Farm deer*” does not include any unmarked

free-ranging elk, whitetail, or mule deer. “*Farm deer*” also does not include preserve whitetail which are kept on a hunting preserve as provided in chapter 484C.

5. “*Fence*” means a boundary fence which encloses farm deer within a landowner’s property as required to be constructed and maintained pursuant to section 170.4.

6. “*Landowner*” means a person who holds an interest in land, including a titleholder or tenant.

2005 Acts, ch 139, §1
Subsection 4 amended

170.1A Application of chapter.

1. A landowner shall not keep whitetail unless the whitetail are kept as farm deer under this chapter or kept as preserve whitetail on a hunting preserve pursuant to chapter 484C.

2. This chapter authorizes the department of agriculture and land stewardship to regulate whitetail kept as farm deer. However, the department of natural resources shall regulate preserve whitetail kept on a hunting preserve pursuant to chapter 484C.

2005 Acts, ch 139, §2
NEW section

170.3A Chronic wasting disease control program.

The department shall establish and administer a chronic wasting disease control program for the control of chronic wasting disease which threatens farm deer. The program shall include procedures for the inspection and testing of farm deer, responses to reported cases of chronic wasting disease, and methods to ensure that owners of farm deer may engage in the movement and sale of farm deer.

2005 Acts, ch 172, §21
See also §167.22
NEW section

170.3B Farm deer administration fee.

The department may establish a farm deer administration fee which shall be annually imposed on each landowner who keeps farm deer in this state. The amount of the fee shall not exceed two hundred dollars per year. The fee shall be collected by the department in a manner specified by rules adopted by the department after consulting with the farm deer council established in section 170.2. The collected fees shall be credited to the farm deer administration fund created pursuant

to section 170.3C.

2005 Acts, ch 172, §22
NEW section

170.3C Farm deer administration fund — appropriation.

A farm deer administration fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department.

1. The fund shall be composed of moneys appropriated by the general assembly and moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the department from the United States or private sources for placement in the fund. The fund shall include all moneys collected from the farm deer administration fee as provided in section 170.3B.

2. The moneys in the fund are appropriated exclusively to the department for the purpose of administering the chronic wasting disease control program as provided in section 170.3A.

3. Section 8.33 shall not apply to moneys credited to the fund. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, moneys earned as income or interest from the fund shall remain in the fund until expended as provided in this section.

2005 Acts, ch 172, §23
NEW section

CHAPTER 172B

LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTATION

172B.1 Definitions.

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

1. “*Driver’s license*” means any license or permit issued to a person to operate a motor vehicle on the highways.

2. “*Law enforcement officer*” means a state patrol officer, a sheriff, or other peace officer so designated by this state or by a county or municipality.

3. “*Livestock*” means and includes live cattle, swine, sheep, horses, ostriches, rheas, or emus, and the carcasses of such animals whether in whole or in part.

4. “*Owner*” means a person having legal title to livestock.

5. “*Transportation certificate*” means the doc-

ument specified in section 172B.3 and includes either the standard form prescribed by the secretary, or a substitute document the use of which has been authorized by the secretary.

6. “*Transporting livestock*” means being in custody of or operating a vehicle in this state, whether or not on a highway, in which are confined one or more head of livestock. Vehicle includes a truck, trailer, and other device used for the purpose of conveying objects, whether or not the device has motive power or is attached to a vehicle with motive power at the time the livestock are confined.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §31
Terminology change applied

CHAPTER 173

STATE FAIR

173.3 Certification of state aid associations.

On or before November 15 of each year, the secretary of agriculture shall certify to the secretary

of the state fair board the names of the various associations, fairs, and societies which have qualified for state aid under the provisions of chapters 176A through 178, 181, 182, 186, and 352, and

which are entitled to representation in the convention as provided in section 173.2.

2002 Acts, ch 1017, §3, 8; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §43, 116
 2002 amendments as amended by 2003 Acts, ch 44, §43, 116, take effect
 July 1, 2005; 2002 Acts, ch 1017, §8; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §116
 See Code editor's note to §10B.4
 Section amended

173.14B Bonds and notes.

1. The board may issue and sell negotiable revenue bonds of the authority in denominations and amounts as the board deems for the best interests of the fair. However, the board must first submit a list of the purposes ranked by priority and a purpose must be authorized by a constitutional majority of each house of the general assembly and approved by the governor. A purpose must be one of the following:

a. To acquire real estate to be devoted to uses for the fair.

b. To pay any expenses or costs incidental to a building or repair project.

c. To provide sufficient funds for the advancement of any of its corporate purposes.

2. The board may issue negotiable bonds and notes of the authority in principal amounts which are necessary to provide sufficient funds for achievement of its corporate purposes, the payment of interest on its bonds and notes, the establishment of reserves to secure its bonds and notes, and all other expenditures of the board incident to and necessary or convenient to carry out its purposes and powers, subject to authorization and approval required under subsection 1. However, the total principal amount of bonds and notes outstanding at any time under subsection 1 and this subsection shall not exceed twenty-five million dollars. The bonds and notes are deemed to be investment securities and negotiable instruments within the meaning of and for all purposes of the uniform commercial code, chapter 554.

3. Bonds and notes are payable solely out of the moneys, assets, or revenues of the authority and as provided in the agreement with bondholders or noteholders pledging any particular moneys, assets, or revenues. Bonds or notes are not an obligation of this state or its political subdivisions other than the authority within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitations, but are special obligations of the authority payable solely from sources provided in this chapter, and the authority shall not pledge the credit or taxing power of this state or its political subdivisions other than the authority or make its debts payable out of any moneys except those of the authority.

4. Bonds shall:

a. State the date and series of the issue, be consecutively numbered, and state on their face that they are payable both as to principal and interest solely out of the assets of the authority and do not constitute an indebtedness of this state or its political subdivisions other than the authority within

the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limit.

b. Be either registered, registered as to principal only, or in coupon form, issued in denominations as the board prescribes, fully negotiable instruments under the laws of this state, signed on behalf of the authority with the manual or facsimile signature of the president or vice president, attested by the manual or facsimile signature of the secretary, have impressed or imprinted on it the seal of the authority or facsimile of it, and coupons attached shall be signed with the facsimile signature of the president or vice president, be payable as to interest at rates and at times as the authority determines, be payable as to principal at times over a period not to exceed fifty years from the date of issuance, at places and with reserved rights of prior redemption, as the board prescribes, be sold at prices, at public or private sale, and in a manner as the board prescribes, and the board may pay all expenses, premiums, and commissions which it deems necessary or advantageous in connection with the issuance and sale; and be issued subject to the terms, conditions, and covenant providing for the payment of the principal, redemption premiums, if any, interest, and other terms, conditions, covenants, and protective provisions safeguarding payment, not inconsistent with this chapter, as are found to be necessary by the board for the most advantageous sale, which may include, but are not limited to, covenants with the holders of the bonds as to those matters set forth in section 16.26, subsection 4, paragraph "b".

5. The board may issue bonds of the authority for the purpose of refunding any bonds or notes of the authority then outstanding, including the payment of any redemption premiums and any interest accrued or to accrue to the date of redemption of the outstanding bonds or notes. Until the proceeds of the bonds issued for the purpose of refunding outstanding bonds or notes are applied to the purchase or retirement of outstanding bonds or notes or the redemption of outstanding bonds or notes, the proceeds may be placed in escrow and be invested and reinvested in accordance with this chapter. The interest, income, and profits earned or realized on an investment may also be applied to the payment of the outstanding bonds or notes to be refunded by purchase, retirement, or redemption. After the terms of the escrow have been fully satisfied and carried out, any balance of proceeds and interest earned or realized on the investments may be returned to the authority for use by it in any lawful manner. All refunding bonds shall be issued and secured and subject to this chapter in the same manner and to the same extent as other bonds.

6. The board may issue negotiable bond anticipation notes of the authority and may renew them from time to time but the maximum maturity of the notes, including renewals, shall not exceed ten years from the date of issue of the original notes.

Notes are payable from any available moneys of the authority not otherwise pledged or from the proceeds of the sale of bonds in anticipation of which the notes were issued. Notes may be issued for any corporate purpose of the authority. Notes shall be issued in the same manner as bonds and notes and the resolution of the board may contain any provisions, conditions, or limitations, not inconsistent with this subsection, which the bonds or a bond resolution of the board may contain. Notes may be sold at public or private sale. In case of default on its notes or violation of any obligations of the authority to the noteholders, the noteholders have all the remedies provided in this chapter for bondholders. Notes shall be as fully negotiable as bonds of the authority.

7. A copy of each pledge agreement by or to the authority, including without limitation each bond resolution, indenture of trust, or similar agreement, or any revisions or supplements to it shall be filed with the secretary of state and no further filing or other action under article 9 of the uniform commercial code as provided in chapter 554, or any other law of the state is required to perfect the security interest in the collateral or any additions

to it or substitutions for it, and the lien and trust so created is binding from and after the time it is made against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise against the pledgor.

8. Members of the board and any person executing the authority's bonds, notes, or other obligations are not liable personally on the bonds, notes, or other obligations or subject to personal liability or accountability by reason of the issuance of the authority's bonds or notes.

9. The board shall publish a notice of intention to issue bonds or notes in a newspaper published and of general circulation in the state. The notice shall include a statement of the maximum amount of bonds or notes proposed to be issued, and in general, what net revenues will be pledged to pay the bonds or notes and interest on them. An action shall not be brought questioning the legality of the bonds or notes, the power of the board to issue the bonds or notes, or the legality of any proceedings in connection with the authorization or issuance of the bonds or notes after sixty days from the date of publication of the notice.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §44
Subsections 2 and 7 amended

CHAPTER 174

COUNTY AND DISTRICT FAIRS

174.2 Powers of a fair.

A fair may annually conduct a fair event to further interest in agriculture and to encourage the improvement of agricultural commodities and products, livestock, articles of domestic industry, implements, and other mechanical devices. It may offer and award such premiums as will induce general competition.

In addition to the powers granted in this chapter, a fair shall have the powers of a corporation not for pecuniary profit under the laws of this state and those powers enumerated in its articles of incorporation, such powers to be exercised before and after the holding of a fair event.

No salary or compensation of any kind shall be paid to the president, vice president, treasurer, or to a director of the association for such duties. However, the president, vice president, treasurer, or a director of the association may be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred by carrying out duties under this chapter or chapter 173, including, but not limited to attending the convention pro-

vided under section 173.2. A person claiming expenses under this paragraph shall be reimbursed to the same extent that a state employee is entitled to be reimbursed for expenses.

Nonprofit corporations, see chapter 504
Section not amended; footnote revised

174.15 Purchase and management.

Title to land purchased or received for purposes of conducting a fair event shall be taken in the name of the county or a fair. However, the board of supervisors shall place the land under the control and management of a fair. The fair may act as agent for the county in the erection of buildings and maintenance of the fairgrounds, including the buildings and improvements constructed on the grounds. Title to new buildings or improvements shall be taken in the name of the county or a fair. However, the county is not liable for the improvements or expenditures for them.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §35
Section amended

CHAPTER 175

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

175.17 Bonds and notes.

1. The authority may issue its negotiable bonds and notes in principal amounts which, in the opinion of the authority, are necessary to provide sufficient funds for achievement of its corporate purposes, the payment of interest on its bonds and notes, the establishment of reserves to secure its bonds and notes and all other expenditures of the authority incident to and necessary or convenient to carry out its purposes and powers. The bonds and notes shall be deemed to be investment securities and negotiable instruments within the meaning of and for all purposes of the uniform commercial code, chapter 554.

2. Bonds and notes are payable solely and only out of the moneys, assets or revenues of the authority and as provided in the agreement with bondholders or noteholders pledging any particular moneys, assets or revenues. Bonds or notes are not an obligation of this state or any political subdivision of this state other than the authority within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitations, but are special obligations of the authority payable solely and only from the sources provided in this chapter, and the authority shall not pledge the credit or taxing power of this state or any political subdivision of this state other than the authority or make its debts payable out of any moneys except those of the authority.

3. Bonds and notes must be authorized by a resolution of the authority. However, a resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds or notes may delegate to an officer of the authority the power to negotiate and fix the details of an issue of bonds or notes by an appropriate certificate of the authorized officer.

4. Bonds shall:

a. State the date and series of the issue, be consecutively numbered and state on their face that they are payable both as to principal and interest solely out of the assets of the authority and do not constitute an indebtedness of this state or any political subdivision of this state other than the authority within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limit.

b. Be either registered, registered as to principal only, or in coupon form, issued in denominations as the authority prescribes, fully negotiable instruments under the laws of this state, signed on behalf of the authority with the manual or facsimile signature of the chairperson or vice chairperson, attested by the manual or facsimile signature of the secretary, have impressed or imprinted thereon the seal of the authority or a facsimile of it, and the coupons attached shall be signed with the facsimile signature of the chairperson or vice chairperson, be payable as to interest at rates and

at times as the authority determines, be payable as to principal at times over a period not to exceed fifty years from the date of issuance, at places and with reserved rights of prior redemption, as the authority prescribes, be sold at prices, at public or private sale, and in a manner as the authority prescribes, and the authority may pay all expenses, premiums and commissions which it deems necessary or advantageous in connection with the issuance and sale, and be issued under and subject to the terms, conditions and covenants providing for the payment of the principal, redemption premiums, if any, interest and other terms, conditions, covenants and protective provisions safeguarding payment, not inconsistent with this chapter, as are found to be necessary by the authority for the most advantageous sale, which may include, but are not limited to, covenants with the holders of the bonds as to those matters set forth in section 16.26, subsection 4, paragraph "b".

5. The authority may issue its bonds for the purpose of refunding any bonds or notes of the authority then outstanding, including the payment of any redemption premiums and any interest accrued or to accrue to the date of redemption of the outstanding bonds or notes. Until the proceeds of bonds issued for the purpose of refunding outstanding bonds or notes are applied to the purchase or retirement of outstanding bonds or notes or the redemption of outstanding bonds or notes, the proceeds may be placed in escrow and be invested and reinvested in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. The interest, income and profits earned or realized on an investment may also be applied to the payment of the outstanding bonds or notes to be refunded by purchase, retirement or redemption. After the terms of the escrow have been fully satisfied and carried out, any balance of proceeds and interest earned or realized on the investments may be returned to the authority for use by it in any lawful manner. All refunding bonds shall be issued and secured and subject to the provisions of this chapter in the same manner and to the same extent as other bonds.

6. The authority may issue negotiable bond anticipation notes and may renew them from time to time but the maximum maturity of the notes, including renewals, shall not exceed ten years from the date of issue of the original notes. Notes are payable from any available moneys of the authority not otherwise pledged or from the proceeds of the sale of bonds in anticipation of which the notes were issued. Notes may be issued for any corporate purpose of the authority. Notes shall be issued in the same manner as bonds and notes and the resolution authorizing them may contain any provisions, conditions or limitations, not inconsis-

tent with the provisions of this subsection, which the bonds or a bond resolution of the authority may contain. Notes may be sold at public or private sale. In case of default on its notes or violation of any obligations of the authority to the noteholders, the noteholders shall have all the remedies provided in this chapter for bondholders. Notes shall be as fully negotiable as bonds of the authority.

7. A copy of each pledge agreement by or to the authority, including without limitation each bond resolution, indenture of trust or similar agreement, or any revisions or supplements to it shall be filed with the secretary of state and no further filing or other action under article 9 of the uniform commercial code as provided in chapter 554, or any other law of the state shall be required to perfect the security interest in the collateral or any additions to it or substitutions for it and the lien and trust so created shall be binding from and after the time made against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract or otherwise against the pledgor.

8. Members of the authority and any person executing its bonds, notes or other obligations are not liable personally on the bonds, notes or other obligations or subject to personal liability or ac-

countability by reason of the issuance of the authority's bonds or notes.

9. The authority shall publish a notice of intention to issue bonds or notes in a newspaper published and of general circulation in the state. The notice shall include a statement of the maximum amount of bonds or notes proposed to be issued, and in general, what net revenues will be pledged to pay the bonds or notes and interest thereon. An action shall not be brought questioning the legality of the bonds or notes or the power of the authority to issue the bonds or notes or to the legality of any proceedings in connection with the authorization or issuance of the bonds or notes after sixty days from the date of publication of the notice.

10. Bonds and notes issued by the authority for purposes of financing the beginning farmer loan program provided in section 175.12 are exempt from taxation by the state, and interest earned on the bonds and notes is deductible in determining net income for purposes of the state individual and corporate income tax under divisions II and III of chapter 422.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §45
Subsections 1 and 7 amended

CHAPTER 175A

GRAPE AND WINE DEVELOPMENT

175A.3 Administration.

1. The department shall administer this chapter and shall do all of the following:

a. Establish and administer grape and wine development programs as provided in section 175A.4 and account for and expend moneys from the grape and wine development fund created pursuant to section 175A.5. Prior to authorizing an expenditure of moneys, the department shall consult with the grape and wine development commission. The commission shall make recommendations to the department regarding the expenditure of moneys to enhance and develop the native wine industry and to provide an infrastructure to encourage the growth of the native wine industry in this state.

b. Report to the commission regarding the status of grape and wine development, including information regarding persons receiving assistance under grape and wine development programs as provided in section 175A.4 and the status of the grape and wine development fund as provided in section 175A.5.

c. Provide facilities for the commission to meet and carry out its powers and duties as provided in this section, including by staffing commission meetings.

d. Adopt all rules necessary to administer this chapter.

2. The grape and wine development commission shall oversee the administration of this chapter by the department and shall do all of the following:

a. Monitor conditions, practices, policies, and programs affecting the grape and wine development in this state.

b. Establish mutually beneficial relationships with local, state, and federal governmental agencies and local, regional, and national associations representing growers and winemakers.

c. Contract with a viticulturist or oenologist to provide technical assistance under grape and wine development programs as provided in section 175A.4.

d. Approve or disapprove applications for financial assistance under grape and wine development programs as provided in section 175A.4, after departmental review and recommendation and in accordance with rules adopted pursuant to this chapter. The department shall adopt rules for awarding moneys to persons submitting proposals, including procedures for submitting applications and criteria for selecting proposals.

e. Propose rules for adoption by the depart-

ment pursuant to chapter 17A required for the administration of this chapter.

f. Make recommendations to the department regarding a proposed expenditure of funds as pro-

vided in subsection 1, paragraph “a”.

2005 Acts, ch 113, §2, 3
Subsection 1, paragraph a amended
Subsection 2, NEW paragraph f

CHAPTER 176

FARM AID ASSOCIATIONS

Repealed effective July 1, 2005, by 2002 Acts, ch 1017, §7, 8;
see chapter 504

CHAPTER 181

BEEF CATTLE PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

181.17 Producers not members.

A producer who is not a member of the Iowa beef cattle producers association shall be entitled to vote in elections of persons to be members of the council in the same manner as if the producer were a member. The members elected to the council shall elect from their number the officers referred to in section 181.1A.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §46
Section amended

181.18 Rules.

All rules of the council heretofore or hereinafter promulgated shall be subject to the provisions of chapter 17A.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §47
Section amended

CHAPTER 184

IOWA EGG COUNCIL

184.1 Definitions.

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

1. “*Assessment*” means an excise tax on the sale of eggs as provided in this chapter.
2. “*Council*” means the Iowa egg council.
3. “*Egg product*” means a product produced in whole or in part from eggs or spent fowl.
4. “*Eggs*” means eggs produced from a layer-type chicken. “*Eggs*” includes shell eggs or eggs broken for further processing. However, “*eggs*” does not include any of the following:
 - a.* Fertile eggs that are incubated, hatched, or used for vaccines.
 - b.* Organic eggs which are produced as part of a production operation which is certified by the department pursuant to chapter 190C.
5. “*Eligible voter*” means a producer who is qualified to vote in a referendum conducted under this chapter according to the requirements of section 184.2 or 184.3.
6. “*Market development*” means programs which are directed toward any of the following:
 - a.* Better and more efficient production, marketing, and utilization of eggs or egg products.
 - b.* The maintenance of present markets and

the development of new or larger markets for the sale of eggs or egg products.

c. Prevention, modification, or elimination of trade barriers which obstruct the free flow of eggs or egg products in commerce.

7. “*Processor*” means the first purchaser of eggs from a producer, or a person who both produces and processes eggs.

8. “*Producer*” means any person who owns, or contracts for the care of, thirty thousand or more layer-type chickens raised in this state.

9. “*Purchaser*” means a person who resells eggs purchased from a producer or offers for sale a product produced from the eggs for any purpose.

10. “*Qualified financial institution*” means a bank, credit union, or savings and loan as defined in section 12C.1.

2005 Acts, ch 43, §1
Subsection 4 amended

184.3 Assessment.

1. *a.* Except as provided in paragraph “b”, an assessment of two and one-half cents is imposed on each thirty dozen eggs produced in this state. The assessment shall be imposed on a producer at the time of delivery to a purchaser who shall de-

duct the assessment from the price paid to a producer at the time of sale. The assessment shall not be refundable. The assessment is due to be paid to the council within thirty days following each calendar quarter, as provided by the council.

b. Upon request of the council, the secretary shall call a special referendum for producers to vote on whether to authorize an increase in the assessment to an amount that is more than two and one-half cents imposed on each thirty dozen eggs produced in this state. Notice shall be given and the special referendum shall be conducted in the manner provided in section 184.5. If a majority of the producers voting approves the increase, the council may increase the assessment for the amount approved. However, the assessment shall not exceed fifteen cents imposed on each thirty dozen eggs produced in this state.

2. If the producer sells eggs to a purchaser outside the state of Iowa, the producer shall deduct the assessment from the amount received from the sale and shall forward the amount deducted to the council within thirty days following each calendar quarter. If the producer and processor are the same person, then that person shall pay the assessment to the council within thirty days following each calendar quarter.

3. The council may charge interest on any amount of the assessment that is delinquent. The rate of interest shall not be more than the current rate published in the Iowa administrative bulletin by the department of revenue pursuant to section 421.7. The interest amount shall be computed from the date the assessment is delinquent, unless the council designates a later date. The interest amount shall accrue for each month in which there is delinquency calculated as provided in section 421.7, and counting each fraction of a month as an entire month. The interest amount due shall become a part of the assessment due.

2005 Acts, ch 43, §2
Section amended

184.9 Duties of the council — marketing.

The council shall develop new and expand existing markets for eggs and egg products, and may provide for any of the following:

1. Increasing the utilization of eggs or egg products.
2. Increasing the awareness of the health benefits associated with the consumption of eggs or egg products.
3. Increasing the awareness of the economic benefits associated with the production and processing of eggs or egg products.

2005 Acts, ch 43, §3
Section stricken and rewritten

184.9A Duties of the council — research.

The council shall participate in research programs or projects, including by conducting or financing such programs or projects, relating to any

of the following:

1. Increasing the utilization of eggs or egg products.
2. Improving the production or processing of eggs or egg products.
3. Preventing, modifying, or eliminating barriers to trade which obstruct the free flow of eggs or egg products in commerce.

2005 Acts, ch 43, §4
NEW section

184.9B Duties of the council — education.

The council shall participate in education programs or projects, including by conducting or financing such programs or projects, as follows:

1. The council's education programs or projects may provide for any of the following:
 - a.* The utilization of eggs or egg products.
 - b.* The production or processing of eggs or egg products.
 - c.* The safe consumption of eggs or egg products.
 - d.* The prevention, modification, or elimination of barriers to trade which obstruct the free flow of eggs or egg products in commerce.
 - e.* Increasing the awareness of the health benefits associated with the consumption of eggs or egg products.
 - f.* Increasing the awareness of the economic benefits associated with the production and processing of eggs or egg products.
2. The council's education programs or projects may be designed to increase consumers' knowledge of the production or processing of eggs, the preparation of eggs or egg products, or the consumption of eggs or egg products.
3. As part of the council's education programs or projects, it may provide for the dissemination of information of public interest, including but not limited to the development or publication of materials in a printed or electronic format.

2005 Acts, ch 43, §5
NEW section

184.10 Powers of council.

The council may perform any function that it deems necessary to carry out its purposes and duties as provided in this chapter, including but not limited to doing any of the following:

1. Employ and discharge assistants and professional counsel as necessary, prescribe their duties and powers and fix their compensation.
2. Establish offices, incur expenses and enter into any contracts or agreements necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.
3. Adopt, rescind and amend all proper and necessary rules for the exercise of its powers and duties.
4. Enter into arrangements for the collection of the assessment.
5. Receive gifts, rents, royalties, license fees or other moneys for deposit in the Iowa egg fund as provided in section 184.13.

6. Become a dues-paying member of an organization carrying out a purpose related to any of the following:

- a. The production or processing of eggs or egg products.
- b. The consumption or utilization of eggs or egg products.

7. Administer elections for members of the council and provide for the appointment of persons to fill vacancies occurring on the council, as provided in section 184.8. The department may assist the council in administering an election, upon request to the secretary by the council.

2005 Acts, ch 43, §6 – 8
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
Subsection 6 amended
Subsection 7 stricken and rewritten

184.14 Use of moneys — appropriation — audit.

All moneys deposited in the Iowa egg fund and transferred to the council as provided in section

184.13 are appropriated and shall be used for the administration of this chapter and for the payment of claims based upon obligations incurred in the performance of activities and functions set forth in this chapter.

Moneys collected, deposited in the fund, and transferred to the council as provided in this chapter are subject to audit by the auditor of state. The moneys transferred to the council shall be used by the council first for the payment of collection expenses, second for payment of the costs and expenses arising in connection with conducting referendums, and third to perform the functions and carry out the duties of the council as provided in this chapter. Moneys remaining after the council is abolished and the imposition of an assessment is terminated pursuant to a referendum conducted pursuant to section 184.5 shall continue to be expended in accordance with this chapter until exhausted.

2005 Acts, ch 43, §9
Unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

CHAPTER 185

IOWA SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

185.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

1. “*Association*” means the Iowa soybean association as recognized in section 185.1A.
2. “*Board*” means the Iowa soybean association board of directors established by this chapter.
3. “*Bushel*” means sixty pounds of soybeans by weight.
4. “*District*” means an official crop reporting district formed by the United States department of agriculture and set out in the annual farm census published by the Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship.
5. “*First purchaser*” means a person, public or private corporation, governmental subdivision, association, co-operative, partnership, commercial buyer, dealer, or processor who purchases soybeans from a producer for the first time for any purpose except to feed it to the purchaser’s livestock or to manufacture a product from the soybeans purchased for the purchaser’s personal consumption.
6. “*Influencing legislation*” means the same as defined in 26 C.F.R. § 56.4911 as that section exists on July 1, 2005.
7. “*Market development*” means to engage in research and educational programs directed toward better and more efficient production and utilization of soybeans; to provide methods and means, including but not limited to, public relations and other promotion techniques for the maintenance of present markets; to provide for the development of new or larger domestic and for-

eign markets; and to provide for the prevention, modification, or elimination of trade barriers which obstruct the free flow of soybeans.

8. “*Marketed in this state*” refers to a sale of soybeans to a first purchaser who is a resident of or doing business in this state where actual delivery of the soybeans occurs in this state.

9. “*National assessment*” means the assessment on soybeans collected pursuant to 7 U.S.C. ch. 92.

10. “*Net market price*” means the sales price received by a producer for soybeans after adjustments for any premium or discount based on grading or quality factors.

11. “*Producer*” means a person engaged in this state in the business of producing and marketing in the person’s name at least two hundred fifty bushels of soybeans in the previous year.

12. “*Promotional order*” means an order administered pursuant to this chapter which establishes a program for the promotion, research, and market development of soybeans and provides for a state assessment to finance the program.

13. “*Qualified financial institution*” means a bank, credit union, or savings and loan as defined in section 12C.1.

14. “*Sale*” or “*purchase*” includes but is not limited to the pledge or other encumbrance of soybeans as security for a loan extended under a federal price support loan program. Sale and actual delivery of the soybeans under the federal price support loan program occurs when the soybeans are marketed following redemption by the produc-

er or when the soybeans are forfeited in lieu of loan repayment. If the soybeans are forfeited in lieu of repayment, the purchase price of the soybeans is the principal amount of the loan extended and the state assessment shall be collected at the time of loan settlement.

15. “Secretary” means the secretary of agriculture.

16. “Soybeans” means and includes all kinds of varieties of soybeans marketed or sold as soybeans by the producer.

17. “State assessment” or “assessment” means an excise tax on each bushel of soybeans marketed in this state which is imposed pursuant to a promotional order as provided in this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 82, §1 – 3
Further definitions; see §159.1
Former subsection 1 stricken
NEW subsection 1
Subsection 2 amended
NEW subsection 6 and former subsection 6 renumbered as 7
Subsection 8 stricken and former subsection 7 renumbered as 8
NEW subsections 9 and 10 and former subsections 9 and 10 amended and renumbered as 11 and 12
Former subsection 11 renumbered as 13
Former subsection 12 amended and renumbered as 14
NEW subsection 15 and former subsection 13 renumbered as 16
NEW subsection 17

185.1A Recognition of Iowa soybean association.

The corporation known as the Iowa soybean association incorporated under the laws of this state shall be entitled to the benefits of this chapter by filing each year with the secretary a verified proof of its organization, the names of its officers, and any other information required by the secretary.

2005 Acts, ch 82, §4
NEW section

185.1B Duties and objects of the association.

The Iowa soybean association shall aid in the promotion of the soybean industry through research, education, public relations, promotion, and market development projects and programs as directed by the board to accomplish its purposes as provided in section 185.11.

2005 Acts, ch 82, §5
NEW section

185.3 Board established — elections.

The Iowa soybean association board of directors shall administer this chapter.

1. The board shall consist of directors who are producers residing in Iowa at the time of the election. The directors shall include all of the following:

a. Four producers who are elected from the state at large.

b. One producer who is elected from each district in the state. However, two producers shall be elected from a district producing more than an average of twenty-five million bushels of soybeans in the three previous years.

A producer shall be entitled to vote in the elec-

tion regardless of whether the producer is a member of the association.

2. The following persons shall serve on the board as nonvoting, ex officio directors:

a. The secretary or the secretary’s designee.

b. The dean of the college of agriculture of Iowa state university of science and technology or the dean’s designee.

c. The director of the department of economic development or the director’s designee.

d. Any other person that the board appoints.

2005 Acts, ch 82, §6
Transition provisions; 2005 Acts, ch 82, §29
Section amended

185.5 Notice of election for directors.

Notice of elections for directors of the board in a district shall be given by the board by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the district and in any other reasonable manner as determined by the board and shall set forth the period of time for voting, voting procedures, and other information the board deems necessary.

2005 Acts, ch 82, §7
Section amended

185.6 Manner of election — tie votes.

In districts electing one director, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected. In districts electing two directors, producers shall vote for two directors, and the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected. If the election results in a tie vote, the board shall appoint a director from among the candidates who received the same number of votes.

2005 Acts, ch 82, §8
Section amended

185.7 Terms.

A director’s term shall be for three years. A director shall not serve for more than three full terms.

2005 Acts, ch 82, §9
Section amended

185.8 Election administration — candidate nominations.

The board shall administer elections for its directors with the assistance of the secretary. Prior to the expiration of a director’s term of office, the board shall appoint a nominating committee of five producers. The nominating committee shall nominate two resident producers as candidates for each director position for which an election is to be held. Additional candidates may be nominated by a written petition of one hundred producers. Procedures governing the time and place of filing shall be adopted and publicized by the board. A place shall not be reserved on the ballot for write-in candidates, and votes cast for write-in candidates shall not be counted.

2005 Acts, ch 82, §10
Section amended

185.9 Vacancies — removal.

1. The board shall by appointment fill an unexpired term if a vacancy occurs in the board.

2. The secretary may remove a director for any reason enumerated in section 66.1A.

2005 Acts, ch 82, §11
Section amended

185.10 Ex officio members. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 82, § 28. See § 185.3.

185.11 Purpose of board.

The purposes of the board shall be to:

1. Provide for research and education programs directed toward better and more efficient production, marketing, and utilization of soybeans and soybean products.

2. Provide methods and means, including, but not limited to, public relations and other promotion techniques for the maintenance of present markets.

3. Assist in development of new or larger markets, both domestic and foreign, for soybeans and soybean products.

4. Work for prevention, modification, or elimination of trade barriers which obstruct the free flow of soybeans and soybean products to market.

2005 Acts, ch 82, §12
Subsection 1 amended

185.13 Powers and duties.

The board shall carry out its purposes as provided in section 185.11. The board shall administer this chapter, including by doing all of the following:

1. Employ and discharge assistants and professional counsel as necessary, prescribe their duties and powers, and fix their compensation.

2. Acquire and establish offices, incur expenses, and enter into any contracts or agreements necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

3. Adopt, rescind, and amend all proper and necessary rules for the exercise of its powers and duties.

4. Enter into arrangements for collection of the state assessment on soybeans marketed in this state.

5. Periodically review or evaluate each program conducted pursuant to this chapter to ensure that the program contributes to one of the purposes of the board.

6. Administer the soybean checkoff account as provided in section 185.26.

2005 Acts, ch 82, §13 – 15
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
Subsections 2 and 4 amended
NEW subsection 6

185.14 Compensation — meetings.

Each director of the board shall receive a per diem as specified in section 7E.6 and actual ex-

penses in performing official board functions. A director of the board shall not be a salaried employee of the board or any organization or agency which is receiving moneys from the board. The board shall meet at least four times each year.

2005 Acts, ch 82, §16
Section amended

185.20 Producers only to vote.

Only producers are eligible to vote in an election for directors or a referendum election and only in the district in which they reside. A producer shall sign an affidavit at the time of voting certifying the producer's eligibility to vote. Each qualified producer shall be entitled to one vote.

2005 Acts, ch 82, §17
Section amended

185.21 Assessment.

1. A state assessment which is adopted upon the initiation of a promotional order shall be collected during the effective period of the promotional order, and shall be of no force or effect upon termination of the promotional order.

2. The state assessment shall be paid into the soybean promotion fund established in section 185.26.

3. The rate of the state assessment shall be as follows:

a. If the national assessment is being collected, the rate of the state assessment shall be one-quarter of one percent of the net market price of the soybeans marketed in this state.

b. If the national assessment is not being collected, the rate of the state assessment shall be one-half of one percent of the net market price of soybeans marketed in this state.

2005 Acts, ch 82, §18
Section amended

185.22 Promotional order.

After a promotional order has been issued, the first purchaser at the time of payment for soybeans shall show the total amount of state assessment deducted from the sale on the purchase invoice.

2005 Acts, ch 82, §19
Section amended

185.23 Deduction of assessment.

The state assessment shall be deducted from the purchase price of soybeans at the time of sale, and forwarded to the board by the first purchaser in the manner and at intervals determined by the board.

2005 Acts, ch 82, §20
Section amended

185.24 Termination of a promotional order.

If a promotional order is not extended as determined by a referendum, the secretary and the board shall terminate the promotional order in an orderly manner as soon as practicable. After all

moneys collected from the state assessment are expended, the board shall remain in existence as provided in its articles of incorporation or bylaws. The directors shall no longer be elected as required in this chapter. The ex officio directors shall no longer serve on the board. The board shall cease to administer this chapter, and the board shall no longer carry out its duties or exercise its powers as provided in this chapter. However, if a future referendum passes, the board shall be reorganized by the secretary and the directors then serving on the board shall be deemed to be the same directors who served on the board when the promotional order was terminated. The directors shall serve out their terms as though there had been no lapse of time between the two effective orders.

2005 Acts, ch 82, §21
Section amended

185.25A Special referendum — request by the board. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 82, § 28.

185.26 Administration of moneys.

1. The state assessment collected by the board shall be deposited in a special fund known as the soybean promotion fund, in the office of the treasurer of state. The fund may also contain any gifts, or federal or state grant received by the board. Moneys collected, deposited into the fund, and transferred to the board, as provided in this chapter, shall be subject to audit by the auditor of state. The department of administrative services shall transfer moneys from the fund to the board for deposit into an account known as the soybean checkoff account which shall be established by the board in a qualified financial institution. The department shall transfer the moneys into the account as provided in a resolution adopted by the board. However, the department is only required to transfer moneys once during each day and only during hours when the offices of the state are open. From moneys collected, deposited, and transferred to the soybean checkoff account as provided in this section, the board shall first pay the costs of referendums, elections, and other expenses incurred in the administration of this chapter, before moneys may be expended to carry out the purposes of the board as provided in section 185.11. The association shall strictly segregate moneys in the soybean checkoff account from all other moneys of the association. Moneys in the soybean checkoff account shall be expended exclusively for the purposes of the board as provided in section 185.11. The account shall be subject to audit by the auditor of state.

2. The fiscal year of the association shall commence on October 1 and end on September 30.

2005 Acts, ch 82, §22
Section amended

185.27 Refund of assessment.

A producer who has sold soybeans and had the state assessment deducted from the sale price may, by application in writing to the board, secure a refund in the amount deducted. The refund shall be payable only when the application is made to the board within sixty days after the deduction. Application forms shall be given by the board to each first purchaser when requested and the first purchaser shall make the applications available to any producer. Each application for refund by a producer shall have attached thereto proof of assessment deducted. The proof of assessment may be in the form of a duplicate or certified copy of the purchase invoice by the first purchaser. The board shall have thirty days from the date the application for refund is received to remit the refund to the producer.

2005 Acts, ch 82, §23
Right to refund not subject to execution or transfer, §179.5A
Section amended

185.29 Remission of remaining moneys.

After the board has paid the costs of elections, referendum, necessary board expenses, and administrative costs, the remaining moneys collected, deposited in the fund, and transferred to the soybean checkoff account as provided in section 185.26 shall be expended by the board as is necessary to carry out its purposes as provided in section 185.11.

2005 Acts, ch 82, §24
Section amended

185.34 Not a state agency.

1. The association is not a state agency.
2. *a.* Except as provided in paragraph “b”, the board is not a state agency or a governmental entity as defined in section 8A.101, public employer as defined in section 20.3, or an authority or instrumentality of the state.

b. The board is deemed to be all of the following:

(1) A department for purposes of chapter 11.
(2) A public body for purposes of chapter 12C. Moneys deposited into the soybean checkoff account as established in section 185.26 shall be deemed to be public funds under chapter 12C.

(3) An agency for purposes of an appeal from its final decision under chapter 17A. A person who is aggrieved or adversely affected by the board’s final agency action is entitled to judicial review as provided in section 17A.19.

(4) A governmental body for purposes of chapter 21.

2005 Acts, ch 82, §25
Section amended

185.35 Political activity — influencing legislation prohibited.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2, all of the following shall apply:

a. The board shall not expend any moneys on

political activity or on any attempt to influence legislation.

b. It shall be a condition of any allocation of moneys that an organization receives from the board, that the organization shall not expend the moneys on a political activity or on an attempt to influence legislation.

2. Subsection 1 does not apply to a communication or action taken by the board if any of the following applies:

a. The board may communicate or take action directed to an appropriate government official or government relating to the marketing of soybeans or soybean products to a foreign country.

b. The communication or action relates to the prevention, modification, or elimination of trade barriers.

2005 Acts, ch 82, §26
NEW section

CHAPTER 185A

IOWA SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 82, §27; see chapter 185

CHAPTER 190C

ORGANIC AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

190C.6 Regional organic associations.

1. Regional organic associations may be established as provided in this section. A regional organic association must be organized as a corporation under chapter 504 which has certified members, elects its own officers and directors, and is independent from the department.

2. The department may authorize a regional organic association to assist the department in acting as a state certifying agent pursuant to section 190C.3. The regional organic association must be registered with the department. Upon request by the department, a registered regional organic association may do all of the following:

a. Review applications and provide applicants

with technical assistance in completing applications. The department may authorize a regional organic association to process applications, including collecting and forwarding applications to the department.

b. Prepare a summary of an application, including materials accompanying the application, for review by the department. A regional organic association may include a recommendation for approval, modification, or disapproval of an application.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

CHAPTER 199

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

199.1 Definitions.

For the purpose of this chapter or as used in labeling of seed:

1. "Advertisement" means all representations, other than those on the label, relating to seed within the scope of this chapter.

2. "Agricultural seed" means grass, forage, cereal, oil, fiber, and any other kind of crop seed commonly recognized within this state as agricultural seed, lawn seed, vegetable seed, or seed mixtures. Agricultural seed may include any additional seed the secretary designates by rules.

3. "Certifying agency" means an agency authorized under the laws of a state, territory, or possession to officially certify seed and which has stan-

dards and procedures approved by the United States secretary of agriculture to assure genetic purity and identity of the seed certified, or an agency of a foreign country determined by the United States secretary of agriculture to adhere to the procedures and standards for seed certification comparable to those adhered to generally by seed certifying agencies in the United States.

4. "Coated seed" means seed that has been encapsulated or covered with a substance other than those defined as "inoculated seed" or "treated seed". Pelleted seed is a subclass of "coated seed".

5. "Conditioning" means cleaning to remove chaff, sterile florets, immature seed, weed seed, inert matter, and other crop seed; scarifying;

blending to obtain uniform quality; or any other operation which may change the purity or germination of the seed and require retesting to determine the quality of the seed.

6. “*Cultivar*” or “*variety*” means a cultivated subdivision of a kind of plant that may be characterized by growth habits, fruit, seed, or other characteristics, by which it can be differentiated from other plants of the same kind.

7. “*Hybrid*” means the first generation seed produced by controlled pollination of two inbred lines to produce a single cross; an inbred line and a single cross of two unrelated inbred lines to produce a three-way cross; an inbred line and a single cross of two related lines to produce a modified single cross; two single crosses to produce a double cross; an inbred line or a single cross with an open-pollinated or synthetic cultivar to produce a modified cultivar cross; or a cross of two open-pollinated or synthetic cultivars to produce a cultivar cross. The second or subsequent generation from such crosses are not hybrids. Hybrid designations shall be treated as cultivar names.

8. “*Inoculant for leguminous plants*” means a bacterial culture, or material containing bacteria, that is represented as causing the formation of nodules and aiding the growth of leguminous plants by the fixation of nitrogen.

9. “*Inoculated seed*” means seed to which has been added a substance containing the cells, spores or mycelia of microorganisms for which a claim is made.

10. “*Kind*” means one or more related species or subspecies which singly or collectively are known by one common name.

11. “*Labeling*” means all labels and other written, printed, or graphic representations, in any form, accompanying and pertaining to seed, whether in bulk or in containers, and includes invoices.

12. *a.* “*Local governmental entity*” means any political subdivision, or any state authority which is not any of the following:

- (1) The general assembly.
- (2) A principal central department as enumerated in section 7E.5, or a unit of a principal central department.

b. “*Local governmental entity*” includes but is not limited to a county, special district, township, or city as provided in title IX of this Code.

13. “*Local legislation*” means any ordinance, motion, resolution, amendment, regulation, or rule adopted by a local governmental entity.

14. “*Mixture*” or “*blend*” means a combination of seed of more than one kind or variety if present in excess of five percent of the whole.

15. “*Multiline cultivar*” means a planned combination of two or more near-isogenic lines of a normally self-fertilizing kind of crop.

16. “*Noxious weed seed*” shall be divided into two classes, “*primary noxious weed seed*” and “*secondary noxious weed seed*” which are defined in

paragraphs “*a*” and “*b*” of this subsection. The secretary, upon the recommendation of the dean of agriculture, Iowa state university of science and technology, shall adopt as a rule, after public hearing, pursuant to chapter 17A, the list of seed classified as “*primary noxious weed seed*” and “*secondary noxious weed seed*”.

a. “*Primary noxious weed seed*” are the seed of perennial weeds that reproduce by seed and by underground roots or stems and which, when established, are highly destructive and difficult to control in this state by good cultural practices. For the purpose of this chapter and the sale of seed, primary noxious weeds in this state are the seeds of:

- (1) Quack grass — *Agropyron repens* (L.) Beauv.
- (2) Canada thistle — *Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop.
- (3) Perennial sow thistle — *Sonchus arvensis* L.
- (4) Perennial pepper grass (hoary cress) — *Cardaria draba* (L.) Desv.
- (5) European morning-glory (field bindweed) — *Convolvulus arvensis* L.
- (6) Horse nettle — *Solanum carolinense* L.
- (7) Leafy spurge — *Euphorbia esula* L.
- (8) Russian knapweed — *Centaurea repens* L.

b. “*Secondary noxious weed seed*” are the seed of weeds that are very objectionable in fields, lawns, or gardens in this state, but can be controlled by good cultural practices. For the purpose of this chapter and the sale of seed, the secondary noxious weed seeds in this state are the seeds of:

- (1) Wild carrot — *Daucus carota* L.
- (2) Sour dock (curly dock) — *Rumex crispus* L.
- (3) Smooth dock — *Rumex altissimus* Wood.
- (4) Sheep sorrel (red sorrel) — *Rumex acetosella* L.
- (5) Butterprint (velvet leaf) — *Abutilon theophrasti* Medic.
- (6) Mustards — *Brassica juncea* (L.) Coss., *Sinapis arvensis* L. and *B. nigra* (L.) Koch.
- (7) Cocklebur — *Xanthium strumarium* L.
- (8) Buckhorn — *Plantago lanceolata* L.
- (9) Dodders — *Cuscuta* species.
- (10) Giant foxtail — *Setaria faberii* Herrm.
- (11) Poison hemlock — *Conium maculatum*.
- (12) Wild sunflower — Wild strain of *Helianthus annuus* (L.)
- (13) Puncture vine — *Tribulus terrestris*.

17. “*Permit holder*” is a person who has obtained a permit from the department as required under sections 199.15 and 199.16.

18. “*Person*” means an individual, partnership, corporation, company, society, or association.

19. “*Purity*” means the pure seed percentage by weight, exclusive of inert matter and of other agricultural or weed seed which are distinguishable by their appearance from the crop seed in question.

20. “*Record*” means all information relating to

a shipment of agricultural seed and includes a file sample of each lot of seed.

21. “Registered seed technologist” is a person who has attained registered membership in the society of commercial seed technologists through qualifying tests and experience as required by this society.

22. “Tolerance” means the allowable deviation from any figure used on a label to designate the percentage of any component or the number of seeds given for the lot in question and is based on the law of normal variation from a mean. The secretary shall prepare tables of tolerances allowable in the enforcement of this chapter and may be guided in the preparation by the regulations under the federal Seed Act, 7 C.F.R. § 201.59 et seq.

23. “Treated seed” means agricultural seed that has been given an application of a substance, or subjected to a procedure, for which a claim is made or which is designed to reduce, control or repel disease organisms, insects, or other pests which attack seed or seedlings.

24. “Vegetable seed” means the crops which are grown in gardens or truck farms and are generally sold under the name of vegetable or herb seed in this state.

25. “Weed seed” means the seed of all plants listed as weeds in this chapter or listed as weeds in the rules of the department or commonly recognized as weeds in this state.

The Iowa secretary of agriculture shall, by rule, define the terms “breeder”, “foundation”, “regis-

tered”, “certified” and “inbred”, as used in this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 21, §2
Weeds, chapter 317
Further definitions, see §189.1
NEW subsections 12 and 13 and former subsections 12 – 23 renumbered as 14 – 25

199.13A Local legislation — prohibition.

1. The provisions of this chapter and rules adopted by the department pursuant to this chapter shall preempt local legislation adopted by a local governmental entity relating to the production, use, advertising, sale, distribution, storage, transportation, formulation, packaging, labeling, certification, or registration of an agricultural seed. A local governmental entity shall not adopt or continue in effect such local legislation regardless of whether a statute or a rule adopted by the department specifically preempts the local legislation. Local legislation in violation of this section is void and unenforceable.

2. This section does not apply to any of the following:

a. Local legislation of general applicability to commercial activity.

b. A motion or resolution that provides for any activity relating to agricultural seed which is owned by the local governmental entity and which is kept or used on land held by the local governmental entity.

2005 Acts, ch 21, §3
NEW section

CHAPTER 200

FERTILIZERS AND SOIL CONDITIONERS

200.3 Definitions of words and terms.

When used in this chapter:

1. “Ammonium nitrate” means a compound that is chiefly composed of ammonium salt of nitric acid which contains not less than thirty-three percent nitrogen, one-half of which is in the ammonium form and one-half in the nitrate form.

2. The term “anhydrous ammonia” means the compound formed by the combination of two gaseous elements, nitrogen and hydrogen, in the proportion of one part nitrogen to three parts hydrogen by volume.

3. “Anhydrous ammonia plant” means a facility used for the manufacture or distribution of the compound formed by the combination of two gaseous elements, nitrogen and hydrogen, in the proportion of one part nitrogen to three parts hydrogen by volume.

4. The term “brand” means a term, design, or trademark used in connection with one or several grades of commercial fertilizer.

5. The term “bulk fertilizer” shall mean commercial fertilizer delivered to the purchaser in the solid, liquid, or gaseous state, in a nonpackaged form to which a label cannot be attached.

6. The term “commercial fertilizer” includes fertilizer and fertilizer materials and fertilizer-pesticide mixtures.

7. The term “distributor” means any person who imports, consigns, manufactures, produces, compounds, mixes, or blends commercial fertilizer, or who offers for sale, sells, barter, or otherwise distributes commercial fertilizer in this state.

8. “Established date of operation” means the date on which an anhydrous ammonia plant commenced operating. If the physical facilities of the plant are subsequently expanded, the established date of operation for each expansion is deemed to be a separate and independent “established date of operation” established as of the date of commencement of the expanded operations. The com-

mencement of expanded operations does not divest the plant of a previously established date of operation.

9. “Established date of ownership” means the date of the recording of an appropriate instrument of title establishing the ownership of real estate.

10. The term “fertilizer” means any substance containing one or more recognized plant nutrient which is used for its plant nutrient content and which is designed for use and claimed to have value in promoting plant growth except unmanipulated animal and vegetable manures or calcium and magnesium carbonate materials used primarily for correcting soil acidity.

11. The term “fertilizer material” means any substance used as a fertilizer or for compounding a fertilizer containing one or more of the recognized plant nutrients which are used for promoting plant growth or altering plant composition.

12. The term “grade” means the percentages of total nitrogen, available phosphorus or P₂O₅ or both, and soluble potassium or K₂O or both stated in whole numbers in same terms, order and percentages as in the “guaranteed analysis”.

13. *Guaranteed analysis:*

a. The term “guaranteed analysis” shall mean the minimum percentage of plant nutrients claimed and reported as Total Nitrogen (N), Available Phosphorus (P) or P₂O₅ or both, Soluble Potassium (K) or K₂O or both and in the following form:

Total Nitrogen (N)	.....	percent
Available Phosphorus (P) or P ₂ O ₅ or both	.....	percent
Soluble Potassium (K) or K ₂ O or both	.....	percent

Registration and guarantee of water soluble phosphorus (P) or (P₂O₅) shall be permitted.

b. The term “guaranteed analysis”, in the form specified in paragraph “a”, includes:

(1) For unacidulated mineral phosphatic materials and basic slag, both total and available phosphorus or P₂O₅ or both and the degree of fineness. For bone tankage and other organic phosphatic materials, total phosphorus or P₂O₅ or both.

(2) When any additional plant nutrient elements contained in a substance as identified in subsection 10 of this section, are claimed in writing, they shall be identified in the guarantee, expressed as the element, and shall be subject to inspection and analysis in accordance with the methods and regulations that may be prescribed by the association of official agricultural chemists.

14. “Licensee” means a person licensed under section 200.4.

15. “Nuisance” means public or private nuisance as defined by statute or by the common law.

16. “Nuisance action or proceeding” means an

action, claim or proceeding brought at law, in equity, or as an administrative proceeding, which is based on nuisance.

17. The term “official sample” means any sample of commercial fertilizer taken by the secretary or the secretary’s agent.

18. “Organic agricultural product” means the same as defined in section 190C.1.

19. “Owner” means the person holding record title to real estate, and includes both legal and equitable interest under recorded real estate contracts.

20. The term “percent or percentage” means the percentage by weight.

21. The term “person” includes individual, partnership, association, firm, and corporation.

22. The term “pesticide” as used in this chapter means insecticides, miticides, nematocides, fungicides, herbicides and any other substance used in pest control.

23. “Rule” means a rule as defined in section 17A.2 which materially affects the operation of an anhydrous ammonia plant. The term includes a rule which was in effect prior to July 1, 1984.

24. The term “sell” or “sale” includes exchange.

25. A “soil conditioner” is any substance which when added to the soil or applied to plants will produce a favorable growth, yield or quality of crop or soil flora or fauna or other soil characteristics, other than a fertilizer, recognized pesticide, unmanipulated animal and vegetable manures or calcium and magnesium carbonate materials used primarily for correcting soil acidity.

26. A “specialty fertilizer” is a commercial fertilizer distributed primarily for nonfarm use, such as home gardens, lawns, shrubbery, flowers, golf courses, municipal parks, cemeteries, greenhouses and nurseries and may include commercial fertilizers used for research or experimental purposes.

27. The term “ton” means a net weight of two thousand pounds avoirdupois.

28. The term “unmanipulated manures” means any substances composed primarily of excreta, plant remains, or mixtures of such substances which have not been processed in any manner.

29. Words importing the singular number may extend and be applied to several persons or things, and words importing the plural number may include the singular.

2005 Acts, ch 73, §1

Further definitions, see §189.1

NEW subsection 1 and former subsections 1 – 12 renumbered as 2 – 13

NEW subsection 14 and former subsections 13 – 27 renumbered as 15 – 29

– 29

200.5 Registration.

1. Each brand and grade of commercial fertilizer and each soil conditioner shall be registered before being offered for sale, sold or otherwise distributed in this state; except that a commercial

fertilizer formulated according to special specifications furnished by a consumer to fill the consumer's order shall not be required to be registered, but shall be labeled as provided in subsection 3 of section 200.6. The application for registration shall be submitted to the secretary on forms furnished by the secretary and shall be accompanied by a label setting forth the guaranteed analysis which shall be the same as that appearing on the registered product.

2. All registration will be permanent, provided, however, that the secretary may request a listing of products to be currently manufactured. The application shall include the following information in the following order:

- a. Net weight, if sold in packaged form.
- b. Name and address of the registrant.
- c. Name of product.
- d. Brand.
- e. Grade.
- f. Guaranteed analysis.

3. In addition to the information required in subsection 2 of this section, applications for registration of soil conditioners must include the name or chemical designation and percentage of content of each of the active ingredients.

4. The secretary is authorized, after public hearing, following due notice, to adopt rules regulating the labeling and registration of specialty fertilizers and other fertilizer products, when necessary in the secretary's opinion. The secretary may require any reasonable information in addition to subsection 13 of section 200.3, which is necessary and useful to the purchasers of specialty fertilizers of this state and to promote uniformity among states.

5. The secretary is authorized after public hearing, following due notice, to establish minimum acceptable levels of trace and secondary elements recognized as effective to aid crops produced in Iowa and to require such warning statements as may be deemed necessary to prevent injury to crops.

6. The secretary, whenever the secretary deems it necessary in the administration of this chapter, may require the submission of additional data about any fertilizer or product to support the claims made for it. If it appears to the secretary that the composition of the article is such as to warrant the claims made for it, and if the article, its labeling and other material required to be submitted, comply with the requirements of this chapter, the secretary shall register the product.

7. If it does not appear to the secretary that the article is such as to warrant the proposed claims for it, or if the article and its labeling and other material required to be submitted does not comply with the provision of this chapter, the secretary shall notify the registrant of the manner in which the article, labeling, or other material required to be submitted fails to comply with this chapter so

as to afford the registrant an opportunity to make the necessary corrections before resubmitting the label.

8. It shall be the responsibility of the registrant to submit satisfactory evidence of favorable effects and safety of the product.

9. A distributor shall not be required to register any brand and grade of commercial fertilizer which is already registered under this chapter by another person.

10. The advisory committee created in section 206.23 shall advise and assist the secretary on the registration of a product of commercial fertilizer or soil conditioner under the provisions of this chapter.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

200.10 Inspection, sampling, and analysis.

1. It shall be the duty of the secretary, who may act through an authorized agent, to sample, inspect, make analysis of, and test commercial fertilizers or soil conditioners distributed within this state at time and place and to such an extent as the secretary may deem necessary, to determine whether such commercial fertilizers and soil conditioners are in compliance with the provisions of this chapter. In the performance of the foregoing duty, the secretary shall counsel with the director of the Iowa agricultural experimental station in respect to the time, place and extent of sampling. The secretary individually or through an agent is authorized to enter upon any public or private premises or conveyances during regular business hours in order to have access to commercial fertilizers or soil conditioners subject to the provisions of this chapter and the rules and regulations pertaining thereto. It shall be the duty of the secretary to maintain a laboratory with the necessary equipment and to employ such employees as may be necessary to aid in the administration and enforcement of this chapter.

2. The methods of sampling and analysis shall be the official methods of the association of official agricultural chemists in all cases where methods have been adopted by the association.

The findings of the state chemist or the state chemist's deputy, as shown by the sworn statement of the results of analysis of official samples of any brand and grade of commercial fertilizer, fertilizer material or soil conditioner, shall constitute prima facie evidence of their correctness in the courts of this state, as to the particular lots sampled and analyzed.

3. The secretary, in determining for administrative purposes whether any commercial fertilizer is deficient in plant food, or soil conditioner deficient in guaranteed active ingredients, shall be guided by the official sample as defined in subsection 17 of section 200.3, and obtained and analyzed

as provided for in subsection 2 of this section.

4. The results of official analysis of any commercial fertilizer or soil conditioner which has been found to be in violation of any provision of this chapter, shall be forwarded by the secretary to the registrant. Upon request, the secretary shall furnish to the registrant a portion of any sample.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

200.12 False or misleading statements.

A commercial fertilizer or soil conditioner is misbranded if it does not identify substances promoting plant growth as defined in subsection 10 of section 200.3, or if it carries any false or misleading statement upon or attached to the container or stated on the invoice or delivery ticket, or if the container or on the invoice or delivery ticket or in any advertising matter whatsoever connected with, accompanying or associated with the commercial fertilizer or soil conditioner. Further, the burden of proof of the desirable effect of the product on plant growth shall be the responsibility of the registrant.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

200.17A Ammonium nitrate security.

A licensee who sells ammonium nitrate on a retail basis shall comply with all of the following:

1. The licensee shall store the ammonium nitrate in a location which secures it from unauthorized access, and which prevents and provides for the detection of its theft.

2. A licensee shall only sell ammonium nitrate to a purchaser who presents a current official identification issued by the federal government or a state government which includes the purchaser's photograph and identifying information including the person's legal name and home address.

3. The licensee shall maintain a record of each sale of ammonium nitrate as follows:

a. The record shall be on a form promulgated or approved by the department. The form shall include at least all of the following:

(1) The date of sale.

(2) The quantity of ammonium nitrate purchased.

(3) The information contained in the purchaser's official identification as provided in this section. If the official identification is a driver's license, the information shall include the driver's license number. A photocopy of the purchaser's current official identification on file with the licensee shall comply with the requirements of this subparagraph.

(4) The purchaser's telephone number.

(5) The purchaser's signature.

b. The licensee shall maintain the record for at least two years after the date of the sale.

4. The department, a law enforcement officer as defined in section 80B.3, or an agent of the

United States department of justice may examine and photocopy the record during regular business hours.

2005 Acts, ch 73, §2
NEW section

200.18 Violations.

1. If it shall appear from the examination of any commercial fertilizer or soil conditioner or any anhydrous ammonia installation, equipment, or operation that any of the provisions of this chapter or the rules and regulations issued thereunder have been violated, the secretary shall cause notice of the violations to be given to the registrant, distributor, or possessor from whom said sample was taken; any person so notified shall be given opportunity to be heard under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary. If it appears after such hearing, either in the presence or absence of the person so notified, that any of the provisions of this chapter or rules and regulations issued thereunder have been violated, the secretary may certify the facts to the proper prosecuting attorney.

2. *a.* Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a person violating this chapter or rules adopted by the secretary pursuant to this chapter is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

b. A person who tampers with, possesses, or transports anhydrous ammonia or anhydrous ammonia equipment is guilty of a serious misdemeanor under section 124.401F.

c. A person who intentionally presents false identification or other information required in section 200.17A in order to purchase ammonium nitrate commits a serious misdemeanor. A person who purchases ammonium nitrate from a person required to be licensed under section 200.4 with the intention of manufacturing an explosive or incendiary device or material is guilty of a class "D" felony.

3. A person who is licensed pursuant to section 200.4 who fails to comply with the requirements of section 200.17A shall be subject to disciplinary action by the department. For a first violation, the department may suspend the person's license for up to ninety days. For a subsequent violation, the department may suspend the person's license for a longer period or revoke the person's license.

4. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as requiring the secretary or the secretary's representative to report for prosecution or for the institution of seizure proceedings minor violations of the chapter when the secretary believes that the public interest will be best served by a suitable notice of warning in writing.

5. It shall be the duty of each county attorney to whom any violation is reported, to cause appropriate proceedings to be instituted and prosecuted in a court of competent jurisdiction without delay.

6. The secretary is hereby authorized to apply

for and the court to grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating or continuing to violate any of the provisions of this chapter or any rule or regulation promulgated under the chapter notwithstanding the exist-

tence of other remedies at law, said injunction to be issued without bond.

2005 Acts, ch 73, §3
 Subsection 2 amended
 NEW subsection 3 and former subsections 3 – 5 renumbered as 4 – 6

CHAPTER 203

GRAIN DEALERS

203.1 Definitions.

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

1. *“Bond”* means a bond issued by a surety company or an irrevocable letter of credit issued by a financial institution described in subsection 7.

2. *“Check”* means a paper instrument used for ordering, instructing, or authorizing a financial institution to make payment or credit a presenter’s account and debit the issuer’s account. *“Check”* includes instruments commonly referred to as a check, draft, share draft, or other negotiable instrument for the payment of money. An instrument may be a check even though it is described on its face by another term, such as “money order”.

3. *“Credit-sale contract”* means a contract for the sale of grain pursuant to which the sale price is to be paid more than thirty days after the delivery of the grain to the buyer, or a contract which is titled as a credit-sale contract, including but not limited to those contracts commonly referred to as deferred-payment contracts, deferred-pricing contracts, and price-later contracts.

4. *“Custom livestock feeder”* means a person who buys grain for the sole purpose of feeding it to livestock owned by another person in a feedlot as defined in section 172D.1, subsection 6, or a confinement building owned or operated by the custom livestock feeder and located in this state.

5. *“Department”* means the department of agriculture and land stewardship.

6. *“Electronic funds transfer”* means a remote electronic transmission used for ordering, instructing, or authorizing a financial institution to pay money to or credit the account of the payee and debit the account of the payer. The remote electronic transmission may be initiated by telephone, terminal, computer, or similar device.

7. *“Financial institution”* means a bank or savings and loan association authorized by the state of Iowa or by the laws of the United States, which is a member of the federal deposit insurance corporation or the federal savings and loan insurance corporation, respectively; or the national bank for cooperatives established in the Agricultural Credit Act, Pub. L. No. 100-233.

8. *“Good cause”* means that the department

has cause to believe that the net worth or current asset to current liability ratio of a grain dealer presents a danger to sellers with whom the grain dealer does business, based on evidence of any of the following:

a. The making of a payment by use of a check or electronic funds transfer, and a financial institution refuses payment because of insufficient moneys in a grain dealer’s account.

b. A violation of recordkeeping requirements provided in this chapter or rules adopted pursuant to this chapter by the department.

c. A substantial risk of loss to the grain depositors and sellers indemnity fund caused by the possible insolvency of the grain dealer based on a statistical model provided in section 203.22.

9. *“Grain”* means any grain for which the United States department of agriculture has established standards including, but not limited to, corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, rye, barley, grain sorghum, flaxseeds, sunflower seed, spelt (emmer), and field peas.

10. *“Grain dealer”* means a person who cumulatively purchases at least one thousand bushels of grain from producers during any calendar month, if such grain is delivered within or into this state for purposes of resale, milling, or processing in this state. However, *“grain dealer”* does not include any of the following:

a. A producer of grain who is buying grain for the producer’s own use as seed or feed.

b. A person solely engaged in buying grain future contracts on the board of trade.

c. A person who purchases grain only for sale in a feed regulated under chapter 198.

d. A person who purchases grain only from grain dealers licensed under this chapter.

e. A person engaged in the business of selling agricultural seeds regulated by chapter 199.

f. A person buying grain only as a farm manager.

g. An executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, or conservator of an estate.

h. A custom livestock feeder.

i. A cooperative organized under chapter 501 or 501A, if the cooperative only purchases grain from its members who are producers or from a licensed grain dealer, and the cooperative does not resell that grain.

j. A limited liability company as defined in section 490A.102 that meets all of the following requirements:

(1) The majority of voting rights in the limited liability company are held by its members who are producers.

(2) The purpose of the limited liability company is to produce renewable fuel as defined in section 159A.2.

(3) The limited liability company only purchases grain from its members who are producers or from a licensed grain dealer.

(4) The limited liability company does not resell grain that it purchases.

11. “*Person*” means the same as defined in sec-

tion 4.1 and includes a business association as defined in section 202B.102 or joint or common venture regardless of whether it is organized under a chapter of the Code.

12. “*Producer*” means the owner, tenant, or operator of land in this state who has an interest in and receives all or a part of proceeds from the sale of grain produced on that land.

13. “*Seller*” means a person who sells grain which the person has produced or caused to be produced to a licensed grain dealer, and includes a person who executes a credit-sale contract as a seller.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §106
Subsection 10, paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 214A

MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL

214A.6 Department tests—fee. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 159, § 2.

CHAPTER 216

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

216.15 Complaint — hearing.

1. Any person claiming to be aggrieved by a discriminatory or unfair practice may, in person or by an attorney, make, sign, and file with the commission a verified, written complaint which shall state the name and address of the person, employer, employment agency, or labor organization alleged to have committed the discriminatory or unfair practice of which complained, shall set forth the particulars thereof, and shall contain such other information as may be required by the commission. The commission, a commissioner, or the attorney general may in like manner make, sign, and file such complaint.

2. Any place of public accommodation, employer, labor organization, or other person who has any employees or members who refuse or threaten to refuse to comply with the provisions of this chapter may file with the commission a verified written complaint in triplicate asking the commission for assistance to obtain their compliance by conciliation or other remedial action.

3. *a.* After the filing of a verified complaint, a true copy shall be served within twenty days on the person against whom the complaint is filed. If the first named respondent on a complaint is not a governmental entity, service of a true copy on the respondent shall be by certified mail. An authorized member of the commission staff shall make a prompt investigation and shall issue a recom-

mendation to an administrative law judge employed either by the commission or by the division of administrative hearings created by section 10A.801, who shall then issue a determination of probable cause or no probable cause.

b. For purposes of this chapter, an administrative law judge issuing a determination of probable cause or no probable cause under this section is exempt from section 17A.17.

c. If the administrative law judge concurs with the investigating official that probable cause exists regarding the allegations of the complaint, the staff of the commission shall promptly endeavor to eliminate the discriminatory or unfair practice by conference, conciliation, and persuasion. If the administrative law judge finds that no probable cause exists, the administrative law judge shall issue a final order dismissing the complaint and shall promptly mail a copy to the complainant and to the respondent. A finding of probable cause shall not be introduced into evidence in an action brought under section 216.16.

d. The commission staff must endeavor to eliminate the discriminatory or unfair practice by conference, conciliation, and persuasion for a period of thirty days following the initial conciliation meeting between the respondent and the commission staff after a finding of probable cause. After the expiration of thirty days, the director may order the conciliation conference and persuasion

procedure provided in this section to be bypassed when the director determines the procedure is unworkable by reason of past patterns and practices of the respondent, or a statement by the respondent that the respondent is unwilling to continue with the conciliation. The director must have the approval of a commissioner before bypassing the conciliation, conference and persuasion procedure. Upon the bypassing of conciliation, the director shall state in writing the reasons for bypassing.

4. The members of the commission and its staff shall not disclose the filing of a complaint, the information gathered during the investigation, or the endeavors to eliminate such discriminatory or unfair practice by mediation, conference, conciliation, and persuasion, unless such disclosure is made in connection with the conduct of such investigation.

5. When the director is satisfied that further endeavor to settle a complaint by conference, conciliation, and persuasion is unworkable and should be bypassed, and the thirty-day period provided for in subsection 3 has expired without agreement, the director with the approval of a commissioner, shall issue and cause to be served a written notice specifying the charges in the complaint as they may have been amended and the reasons for bypassing conciliation, if the conciliation is bypassed, and requiring the respondent to answer the charges of the complaint at a hearing before the commission, a commissioner, or a person designated by the commission to conduct the hearing, hereafter referred to as the administrative law judge, and at a time and place to be specified in the notice.

6. The case in support of such complaint shall be presented at the hearing by one of the commission's attorneys or agents. The investigating official shall not participate in the hearing except as a witness nor participate in the deliberations of the commission in such case.

7. The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 17A for contested cases. The burden of proof in such a hearing shall be on the commission.

8. If upon taking into consideration all of the evidence at a hearing, the commission determines that the respondent has engaged in a discriminatory or unfair practice, the commission shall state its findings of fact and conclusions of law and shall issue an order requiring the respondent to cease and desist from the discriminatory or unfair practice and to take the necessary remedial action as in the judgment of the commission will carry out the purposes of this chapter. A copy of the order shall be delivered to the respondent, the complainant, and to any other public officers and persons as the commission deems proper.

a. For the purposes of this subsection and pursuant to the provisions of this chapter "remedial action" includes but is not limited to the following:

(1) Hiring, reinstatement or upgrading of employees with or without pay. Interim earned income and unemployment compensation shall operate to reduce the pay otherwise allowable.

(2) Admission or restoration of individuals to a labor organization, admission to or participation in a guidance program, apprenticeship training program, on-the-job training program or other occupational training or retraining program, with the utilization of objective criteria in the admission of individuals to such programs.

(3) Admission of individuals to a public accommodation or an educational institution.

(4) Sale, exchange, lease, rental, assignment or sublease of real property to an individual.

(5) Extension to all individuals of the full and equal enjoyment of the advantages, facilities, privileges, and services of the respondent denied to the complainant because of the discriminatory or unfair practice.

(6) Reporting as to the manner of compliance.

(7) Posting notices in conspicuous places in the respondent's place of business in form prescribed by the commission and inclusion of notices in advertising material.

(8) Payment to the complainant of damages for an injury caused by the discriminatory or unfair practice which damages shall include but are not limited to actual damages, court costs and reasonable attorney fees.

b. In addition to the remedies provided in the preceding provisions of this subsection, the commission may issue an order requiring the respondent to cease and desist from the discriminatory or unfair practice and to take such affirmative action as in the judgment of the commission will carry out the purposes of this chapter as follows:

(1) In the case of a respondent operating by virtue of a license issued by the state or a political subdivision or agency, if the commission, upon notice to the respondent with an opportunity to be heard, determines that the respondent has engaged in a discriminatory or unfair practice and that the practice was authorized, requested, commanded, performed or knowingly or recklessly tolerated by the board of directors of the respondent or by an officer or executive agent acting within the scope of the officer's or agent's employment, the commission shall so certify to the licensing agency. Unless the commission finding of a discriminatory or unfair practice is reversed in the course of judicial review, the finding of discrimination is binding on the licensing agency. If a certification is made pursuant to this subsection, the licensing agency may initiate licensee disciplinary procedures.

(2) In the case of a respondent who is found by the commission to have engaged in a discriminatory or unfair practice in the course of performing under a contract or subcontract with the state or political subdivision or agency, if the practice was authorized, requested, commanded, performed, or

knowingly or recklessly tolerated by the board of directors of the respondent or by an officer or executive agent acting within the scope of the officer's or agent's employment, the commission shall so certify to the contracting agency. Unless the commission's finding of a discriminatory or unfair practice is reversed in the course of judicial review, the finding of discrimination is binding on the contracting agency.

(3) Upon receiving a certification made under this subsection, a contracting agency may take appropriate action to terminate a contract or portion thereof previously entered into with the respondent, either absolutely or on condition that the respondent carry out a program of compliance with the provisions of this chapter; and assist the state and all political subdivisions and agencies thereof to refrain from entering into further contracts.

c. The election of an affirmative order under paragraph "b" of this subsection shall not bar the election of affirmative remedies provided in paragraph "a" of this subsection.

9. The terms of a conciliation or mediation agreement reached with the respondent may require the respondent to refrain in the future from committing discriminatory or unfair practices of the type stated in the agreement, to take remedial action as in the judgment of the commission will carry out the purposes of this chapter, and to consent to the entry in an appropriate district court of a consent decree embodying the terms of the conciliation or mediation agreement. Violation of such a consent decree may be punished as contempt by the court in which it is filed, upon a showing by the commission of the violation at any time within six months of its occurrence. At any time in its discretion, the commission may investigate whether the terms of the agreement are being complied with by the respondent.

Upon a finding that the terms of the conciliation or mediation agreement are not being complied with by the respondent, the commission shall take appropriate action to assure compliance.

10. If, upon taking into consideration all of the evidence at a hearing, the commission finds that a respondent has not engaged in any such discriminatory or unfair practice, the commission shall issue an order denying relief and stating the findings of fact and conclusions of the commission, and shall cause a copy of the order dismissing the complaint to be served on the complainant and the respondent.

11. The commission shall establish rules to govern, expedite, and effectuate the procedures established by this chapter and its own actions thereunder.

12. A claim under this chapter shall not be maintained unless a complaint is filed with the commission within one hundred eighty days after the alleged discriminatory or unfair practice occurred.

13. The commission or a party to a complaint may request mediation of the complaint at any time during the commission's processing of the complaint. If the complainant and respondent participate in mediation, any mediation agreement may be enforced pursuant to this section. Mediation may be discontinued at the request of any party or the commission.

2005 Acts, ch 23, §1 – 3
Subsection 3, paragraphs a and c amended
Subsection 10 amended

216.15B Formal mediation — confidentiality.

1. A mediator may be designated in writing by the commission to conduct formal mediation of a complaint filed under this chapter. The written designation must specifically refer to this section.

2. If formal mediation is conducted by a mediator pursuant to this section, the confidentiality of all mediation communications is protected as provided in section 679C.108.

2005 Acts, ch 68, §3
Subsection 2 amended

216.17 Judicial review — enforcement.

1. Judicial review of the actions of the commission may be sought in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A. Notwithstanding the terms of said Act, petition for judicial review may be filed in the district court in which an enforcement proceeding under subsection 2 may be brought.

For purposes of the time limit for filing a petition for judicial review under the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A, specified by section 17A.19, the issuance of a final decision of the commission under this chapter occurs on the date notice of the decision is mailed to the parties.

Notwithstanding the time limit provided in section 17A.19, subsection 3, a petition for judicial review of no-probable-cause decisions and other final agency actions which are not of general applicability must be filed within thirty days of the issuance of the final agency action.

2. The commission may obtain an order of court for the enforcement of commission orders in a proceeding as provided in this section. Such an enforcement proceeding shall be brought in the district court of the district in the county in which the alleged discriminatory or unfair practice which is the subject of the commission's order was committed, or in which any respondent required in the order to cease or desist from a discriminatory or unfair practice or to take other affirmative action, resides, or transacts business.

3. Such an enforcement proceeding shall be initiated by the filing of a petition in such court and the service of a copy thereof upon the respondent. Thereupon the commission shall file with the court a transcript of the record of the hearing before it. The court shall have power to grant such

temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and proper, and to make and enter upon the pleadings, testimony, and proceedings set forth in such transcript an order enforcing, modifying, and enforcing as so modified, or setting aside the order of the commission, in whole or in part.

4. An objection that has not been urged before the commission shall not be considered by the court in an enforcement proceeding, unless the failure or neglect to urge such objection shall be excused because of extraordinary circumstances.

5. Any party to the enforcement proceeding may move the court to remit the case to the commission in the interests of justice for the purpose of adducing additional specified and material evidence and seeking findings thereof, providing such party shall show reasonable grounds for the failure to adduce such evidence before the commission.

6. In the enforcement proceeding the court shall determine its order on the same basis as it would in a proceeding reviewing commission ac-

tion under section 17A.19.

7. The commission's copy of the testimony shall be available to all parties for examination at all reasonable times, without cost, and for the purpose of judicial review of the commission's orders.

8. The commission may appear in court by its own attorney.

9. Petitions filed under this section shall be heard expeditiously and determined upon the transcript filed without requirement for printing.

10. If no proceeding to obtain judicial review is instituted within thirty days from the issuance of an order of the commission under section 216.15 or 216.15A, the commission may obtain an order of the court for the enforcement of the order upon showing that respondent is subject to the jurisdiction of the commission and resides or transacts business within the county in which the petition for enforcement is brought.

2005 Acts, ch 23, §4

For provision governing conflicts between this section and section 216.17A, see §216.15A, subsection 13

Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

CHAPTER 216A

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

216A.156 Review of grant applications and budget requests.

Before the submission of an application, a state department or agency shall consult with the commission concerning an application for federal funding that will have its primary effect on persons of Asian and Pacific Islander heritage in

Iowa. The commission shall advise the governor and the director of revenue concerning any state agency budget request that will have its primary effect on persons of Asian and Pacific Islander heritage in Iowa.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §48

Section amended

CHAPTER 216E

ASSISTIVE DEVICES

216E.7 Exemptions.

This chapter does not apply to a hearing aid sold, leased, or transferred to a consumer by an audiologist licensed under chapter 147, or a hearing aid dispenser licensed under chapter 154A, if the

audiologist or dispenser provides either an express warranty for the hearing aid or provides for service and replacement of the hearing aid.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §49

Section amended

CHAPTER 217

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

217.3 Duties of council.

The council on human services shall:

1. Organize annually and select a chairperson and vice chairperson.
2. Adopt and establish policy for the operation and conduct of the department of human services,

subject to any guidelines which may be adopted by the general assembly, and the implementation of all services and programs thereunder.

3. Report immediately to the governor any failure by the director or any administrator of the department of human services to carry out any of

the policy decisions or directives of the council.

4. Approve the budget of the department of human services prior to submission to the governor. Prior to approval of the budget, the council shall publicize and hold a public hearing to provide explanations and hear questions, opinions, and suggestions regarding the budget. Invitations to the hearing shall be extended to the governor, the governor-elect, the director of the department of management, and other persons deemed by the council as integral to the budget process. The budget materials submitted to the governor shall include a review of options for revising the medical assistance program made available by federal action or by actions implemented by other states as identified by the department, the medical assistance advisory council and the executive committee of the medical assistance advisory council created in section 249A.4B, and by county representatives. The review shall address what potential revisions could be made in this state and how the changes would be beneficial to Iowans.

5. Insure that all programs administered or services rendered by the department directly to any citizen or through a local board of welfare to any citizen are coordinated and integrated so that any citizen does not receive a duplication of services from various departments or local agencies that could be rendered by one department or local agency. If the council finds that such is not the case, it shall hear and determine which department or local agency shall provide the needed service or services and enter an order of their determination by resolution of the council which must be concurred in by at least a majority of the members. Thereafter such order or resolution of the council shall be obeyed by all state departments and local agencies to which it is directed.

6. Adopt all necessary rules recommended by the director or administrators of divisions herein after established prior to their promulgation pursuant to chapter 17A.

7. Approve the establishment of any new division or reorganization, consolidation or abolition of any established division prior to the same becoming effective.

8. Recommend to the governor the names of individuals qualified for the position of director of human services when a vacancy exists in the office.

2005 Acts, ch 120, §1
Subsection 4 amended

217.13 Department to provide certain volunteer services — volunteer liability.

1. The department of human services shall establish volunteer programs designed to enhance the services provided by the department. Roles for volunteers may include but shall not be limited to parent aides, friendly visitors, commodity distributors, clerical assistants, medical transporters,

and other functions to complement and supplement the department's work with clients. Roles for volunteers shall include conservators and guardians. The department shall adopt rules for programs which are established.

2. *a.* The director shall appoint a coordinator of volunteer services to oversee the provision of services of volunteer conservators and guardians on a volunteer basis to individuals in this state requiring such services. The coordinator, after consulting with personnel assigned to the district of the department, shall recommend to the director how best to serve the needs of individuals in need of the services of a guardian or conservator. Where possible, the coordinator shall recommend that the services be provided on a multicounty basis.

b. The coordinator shall cooperate with the administrators of the divisions of the department in providing these services and shall seek out alternative sources for providing the services required under this section.

3. All volunteers registered with the department and in compliance with departmental rules are considered state employees for purposes of chapter 669. However, this section does not except a conservator or guardian from an action brought under section 658.1A or 658.3. This section does not relieve a guardian or conservator from duties under chapter 633.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §91
Subsection 1 amended

217.35 Fraud and recoupment activities.

Notwithstanding the requirement for deposit of recovered moneys under section 239B.14, recovered moneys generated through fraud and recoupment activities are appropriated to the department of human services to be used for additional fraud and recoupment activities performed by the department of human services or the department of inspections and appeals. The department of human services may use the recovered moneys appropriated to add not more than five full-time equivalent positions, in addition to those funded by annual appropriations. The appropriation of the recovered moneys is subject to both of the following conditions:

1. The director of human services determines that the investment can reasonably be expected to increase recovery of assistance paid in error, due to fraudulent or nonfraudulent actions, in excess of the amount recovered in the previous fiscal year.

2. The amount expended for the additional fraud and recoupment activities shall not exceed the amount of the projected increase in assistance recovered.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §92
NEW section

217.36 Reserved.

217.41 Refugee services foundation.

1. The department of human services shall cause a refugee services foundation to be created for the sole purpose of engaging in refugee resettlement activities to promote the welfare and self-sufficiency of refugees who live in Iowa and who are not citizens of the United States. The foundation may establish an endowment fund to assist in the financing of its activities. The foundation shall be incorporated under chapter 504.

2. The foundation shall be created in a manner so that donations and bequests to the foundation qualify as tax deductible under federal and state income tax laws. The foundation is not a state agency and shall not exercise sovereign power of the state. The state is not liable for any debts of the foundation.

3. The refugee services foundation shall have a board of directors of five members. One member

shall be appointed by the governor and four members shall be appointed by the director of human services. Members of the board shall serve three-year terms beginning on July 1, and ending on June 30. A vacancy on the board shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment for the remainder of the term. Not more than two members appointed by the director of human services shall be of the same gender or of the same political party.

4. The refugee services foundation may accept and administer trusts deemed by the board to be beneficial. Notwithstanding section 633.63, the foundation may act as trustee of such a trust.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §50
Reference to chapter 504A in subsection 1 deleted effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to 2004 Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 218

INSTITUTIONS GOVERNED BY HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT

218.1 Institutions controlled.

The director of human services shall have the general and full authority given under statute to control, manage, direct, and operate the following institutions under the director's jurisdiction, and may at the director's discretion assign the powers and authorities given the director by statute to any one of the deputy directors, division administrators, or officers or employees of the divisions of the department of human services:

1. Glenwood state resource center.
2. Woodward state resource center.
3. Mental health institute, Cherokee, Iowa.
4. Mental health institute, Clarinda, Iowa.
5. Mental health institute, Independence, Iowa.
6. Mental health institute, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.
7. State training school.
8. Iowa juvenile home.
9. Other facilities not attached to the campus of the main institution as program developments require.

State medical institution, see §219.1
Section not amended; footnote added

218.6 Transfer of appropriations made to institutions.

Notwithstanding section 8.39, subsection 1, without the prior written consent and approval of the governor and the director of the department of management, the director of human services may transfer funds between the appropriations made for the same type of institution, listed as follows:

1. The state resource centers.
2. The state mental health institutes.
3. The state juvenile institutions consisting of the state training school and the Iowa juvenile home.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §93
NEW section

218.28 Investigation.

The administrator of the department of human services in control of a particular institution or the administrator's authorized officer or employee shall visit, and minutely examine, at least once in six months, and more often if necessary or required by law, the institutions under such administrator's control, and the financial condition and management thereof.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §51
Section amended

218.78 Institutional receipts deposited.

1. All institutional receipts of the department of human services, including funds received from client participation at the state resource centers under section 222.78 and at the state mental health institutes under section 230.20, shall be deposited in the general fund except for reimbursements for services provided to another institution or state agency, for receipts deposited in the revolving farm fund under section 904.706, for deposits into the medical assistance fund under section 249A.11, for any deposits into the medical assistance fund of any medical assistance payments received through the expansion population program pursuant to chapter 249J, and rentals

charged to employees or others for room, apartment, or house and meals, which shall be available to the institutions.

2. If approved by the director of human ser-

vices, the department may use appropriated funds for the granting of educational leave.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §30, 66
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 219

STATE MEDICAL INSTITUTION

219.1 State medical institution.

1. All of the following shall be collectively designated as a single state medical institution:

- a. The mental health institute, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.
- b. The mental health institute, Independence, Iowa.
- c. The mental health institute, Clarinda, Iowa.
- d. The mental health institute, Cherokee, Iowa.
- e. The Glenwood state resource center.
- f. The Woodward state resource center.

2. Necessary portions of the institutes and resource centers shall remain licensed as separate hospitals and as separate intermediate care facilities for persons with mental retardation, and the locations and operations of the institutes and resource centers shall not be subject to consolidation to comply with this chapter.

3. The state medical institution shall qualify for payments described in subsection 4 for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2010, if the state medical institution and the various parts of the institution comply with the requirements for payment specified in subsection 4, and all of the following conditions are met:

a. The total number of beds in the state medical institution licensed as hospital beds is less than fifty percent of the total number of all state medical institution beds. In determining compliance with this requirement, however, any reduction in the total number of beds that occurs as the result of reduction in census due to an increase in utilization of home and community-based services shall not be considered.

b. An individual is appointed by the director of human services to serve as the director of the state medical institution and an individual is appointed by the director of human services to serve as medical director of the state medical institution. The individual appointed to serve as the director of the state medical institution may also be an employee of the department of human services or of a component part of the state medical institution. The individual appointed to serve as medical director of the state medical institution may also serve as the medical director of one of the component parts of

the state medical institution.

c. A workgroup comprised of the director of human services or the director's designee, the director of the state medical institution, the directors of all licensed intermediate care facilities for persons with mental retardation in the state, and representatives of the Iowa state association of counties, the Iowa association of community providers, and other interested parties develops and presents a plan, for submission to the centers for Medicare and Medicaid services of the United States department of health and human services, to the general assembly no later than July 1, 2007, to reduce the number of individuals in intermediate care facilities for persons with mental retardation in the state and concurrently to increase the number of individuals with mental retardation and developmental disabilities in the state who have access to home and community-based services. The plan shall include a proposal to redesign the home and community-based services waivers for persons with mental retardation and persons with brain injury under the medical assistance program. The department shall not implement the plan without express authorization by the general assembly.

4. The department of human services shall submit a waiver to the centers for Medicare and Medicaid services of the United States department of health and human services to provide for all of the following:

a. Coverage under the medical assistance program, with appropriate federal matching funding, for inpatient and outpatient hospital services provided to eligible individuals by any part of the state medical institution that maintains a state license as a hospital.

b. Disproportionate share hospital payments for services provided by any part of the state medical institution that maintains a state license as a hospital.

c. Imposition of an assessment on intermediate care facilities for persons with mental retardation on any part of the state medical institution that provides intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation services.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §62, 66
NEW section

CHAPTER 222

PERSONS WITH MENTAL RETARDATION

222.92 Net general fund appropriation — state resource centers.

1. The department shall operate the state resource centers on the basis of net appropriations from the general fund of the state. The appropriation amounts shall be the net amounts of state moneys projected to be needed for the state resource centers for the fiscal year of the appropriations. The purpose of utilizing net appropriations is to encourage the state resource centers to operate with increased self-sufficiency, to improve quality and efficiency, and to support collaborative efforts between the state resource centers and counties and other providers of funding for the services available from the state resource centers. The state resource centers shall not be operated under the net appropriations in a manner that results in a cost increase to the state or in cost shifting between the state, the medical assistance program, counties, or other sources of funding for the state resource centers.

2. The net appropriation made for a state resource center may be used throughout the fiscal year in the manner necessary for purposes of cash flow management, and for purposes of cash flow management, a state resource center may temporarily draw more than the amount appropriated, provided the amount appropriated is not exceeded at the close of the fiscal year.

3. Subject to the approval of the department, except for revenues segregated as provided in sec-

tion 249A.11, revenues received that are attributed to a state resource center for a fiscal year shall be credited to the state resource center's account and shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2, including but not limited to all of the following:

- a. Moneys received by the state from billings to counties under section 222.73.
- b. The federal share of medical assistance program revenue received under chapter 249A.
- c. Federal Medicare program payments.
- d. Moneys received from client financial participation.
- e. Other revenues generated from current, new, or expanded services that the state resource center is authorized to provide.

4. For purposes of allocating moneys to the state resource centers from the salary adjustment fund created in section 8.43, the state resource centers shall be considered to be funded entirely with state moneys.

5. Notwithstanding section 8.33, up to five hundred thousand dollars of a state resource center's revenue that remains unencumbered or unobligated at the close of the fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain available for expenditure for purposes of the state resource center until the close of the succeeding fiscal year.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §94
NEW section

CHAPTER 225C

MENTAL ILLNESS, MENTAL RETARDATION, DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES, OR BRAIN INJURY

225C.13 Authority to establish and lease facilities.

1. The administrator assigned, in accordance with section 218.1, to control the state mental health institutes and the state resource centers may enter into agreements under which a facility or portion of a facility administered by the administrator is leased to a department or division of state government, a county or group of counties, or a private nonprofit corporation organized under chapter 504. A lease executed under this section shall require that the lessee use the leased premises to deliver either disability services or other services normally delivered by the lessee.

2. The administrator of the division of mental health and developmental disabilities may work

with the appropriate administrator of the department's institutions to establish mental health and mental retardation services for all institutions under the control of the director of human services and to establish an autism unit, following mutual planning and consultation with the medical director of the state psychiatric hospital, at an institution or a facility administered by the department to provide psychiatric and related services and other specific programs to meet the needs of autistic persons, and to furnish appropriate diagnostic evaluation services.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

225C.38 Payment — amount — reports.

1. If an application for a family support subsidy is approved by the department:

a. A family support subsidy shall be paid to the parent or legal guardian on behalf of the family member. An approved subsidy shall be payable as of the first of the next month after the department approves the written application.

b. A family support subsidy shall be used to meet the special needs of the family. This subsidy is intended to complement but not supplant public assistance or social service benefits based on economic need, available through governmental programs.

c. Except as provided in section 225C.41, a family support subsidy for a fiscal year shall be in an amount equivalent to the monthly maximum supplemental security income payment available in Iowa on July 1 of that fiscal year for an adult recipient living in the household of another, as formulated under federal regulations. In addition, the parent or legal guardian of a family member who is in an out-of-home placement at the time of application may receive a one-time lump-sum advance payment of twice the monthly family support subsidy amount for the purpose of meeting the special needs of the family in preparing for in-home care. The parent or legal guardian receiving a family support subsidy may elect to receive a payment amount which is less than the amount determined in accordance with this paragraph.

2. The department shall administer the family support subsidy program and the payments made under the program as follows:

a. In each fiscal year, the department shall establish a figure for the number of family members for whom a family support subsidy shall be provided at any one time during the fiscal year. The figure shall be established by dividing the amount appropriated by the general assembly for family support subsidy payments during the fiscal year by the family support subsidy payment amount established in subsection 1, paragraph “c”.

b. On or before July 15 in each fiscal year, the department shall approve the provision of a number of family support subsidies equal to the figure established in paragraph “a”. During any thirty-day period, the number of family members for whom a family support subsidy is provided shall not be less than this figure.

3. The parent or legal guardian who receives a family support subsidy shall report, in writing, the following information to the department:

a. Not less than annually, a statement that the family support subsidy was used to meet the spe-

cial needs of the family.

b. The occurrence of any event listed in section 225C.40.

c. A request to terminate the family support subsidy.

Monthly family support payment amount for fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, to remain same as payment amount in effect on June 30, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 175, §19

Section not amended; footnote added

225C.42 Periodic evaluation of program.

1. The department shall conduct a periodic evaluation of the family support subsidy program and shall submit the evaluation report with recommendations to the governor and general assembly.

2. The evaluation content shall include but is not limited to all of the following items:

a. A statement of the number of children and families served by the program during the period and the number remaining on the waiting list at the end of the period.

b. A description of the children and family needs to which payments were applied.

c. An analysis of the extent to which payments enabled children to remain in their homes. The analysis shall include but is not limited to all of the following items concerning children affected by the payments: the number and percentage of children who remained with their families; the number and percentage of children who returned to their home from an out-of-home placement and the type of placement from which the children returned; and the number of children who received an out-of-home placement during the period and the type of placement.

d. An analysis of parent satisfaction with the program.

e. An analysis of efforts to encourage program participation by eligible families.

f. The results of a survey of families participating in the program in order to assess the adequacy of subsidy payment amounts and the degree of unmet need for services and supports.

3. The evaluation content may include any of the following items:

a. An overview of the reasons families voluntarily terminated participation in the family support subsidy program and the involvement of the department in offering suitable alternatives.

b. The geographic distribution of families receiving subsidy payments.

c. An overview of problems encountered by families in applying for the program, including obtaining documentation of eligibility.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §36

Subsection 2, paragraph c amended

CHAPTER 226

STATE MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTES

226.9B Net general fund appropriation — psychiatric medical institution for children.

1. The psychiatric medical institution for children beds operated by the state at the state mental health institute at Independence, as authorized in section 135H.6, shall operate on the basis of a net appropriation from the general fund of the state. The allocation made by the department from the annual appropriation to the state mental health institute at Independence for the purposes of the beds shall be the net amount of state moneys projected to be needed for the beds for the fiscal year of the appropriation.

2. Revenues received that are attributable to the psychiatric medical institution for children beds during a fiscal year shall be credited to the mental health institute's account and shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2, including but not limited to all of the following:

a. The federal share of medical assistance program revenue received under chapter 249A.

b. Moneys received through client financial participation.

c. Other revenues directly attributable to the psychiatric medical institution for children beds.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §95
NEW section

226.9C Net general fund appropriation — dual diagnosis program.

1. The state mental health institute at Mount Pleasant shall operate the dual diagnosis mental health and substance abuse program on a net budgeting basis in which fifty percent of the actual per diem and ancillary services costs are chargeable to the patient's county of legal settlement or as a state case, as appropriate. Subject to the approval of the department, revenues attributable to the dual diagnosis program for each fiscal year shall be deposited in the mental health institute's account and are appropriated to the department for the dual diagnosis program, including but not limited to all of the following revenues:

a. Moneys received by the state from billings to counties under section 230.20.

b. Moneys received from billings to the Medicare program.

c. Moneys received from a managed care contractor providing services under contract with the department or any private third-party payor.

d. Moneys received through client participation.

e. Any other revenues directly attributable to the dual diagnosis program.

2. The following additional provisions are applicable in regard to the dual diagnosis program:

a. A county may split the charges between the county's mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services fund created pursuant to section 331.424A and the county's budget for substance abuse expenditures.

b. If an individual is committed to the custody of the department of corrections at the time the individual is referred for dual diagnosis treatment, the department of corrections shall be charged for the costs of treatment.

c. Prior to an individual's admission for dual diagnosis treatment, the individual shall have been screened through a county's central point of coordination process implemented pursuant to section 331.440 to determine the appropriateness of the treatment.

d. A county shall not be chargeable for the costs of treatment for an individual enrolled in and authorized by or decertified by a managed behavioral care plan under the medical assistance program.

e. Notwithstanding section 8.33, state mental health institute revenues related to the dual diagnosis program that remain unencumbered or unobligated at the close of the fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain available up to the amount which would allow the state mental health institute to meet credit obligations owed to counties as a result of year-end per diem adjustments for the dual diagnosis program.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §96
NEW section

226.19 Discharge — certificate.

1. All patients shall be discharged in accordance with the procedure prescribed in section 229.3 or section 229.16, whichever is applicable, immediately on regaining the patient's good mental health.

2. If a patient's care is the financial responsibility of the state or a county, as part of the patient's discharge planning the state mental health institute shall provide assistance to the patient in obtaining eligibility for the federal state supplemental security income program.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §97
Section amended

CHAPTER 227

COUNTY AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS SERVING PERSONS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS AND MENTAL RETARDATION

227.4 Standards for care of persons with mental illness or mental retardation in county care facilities.

The administrator, in cooperation with the department of inspections and appeals, shall recommend and the mental health, mental retardation, developmental disabilities, and brain injury commission created in section 225C.5 shall adopt standards for the care of and services to persons with mental illness or mental retardation residing in county care facilities. The standards shall be enforced by the department of inspections and appeals as a part of the licensure inspection conducted pursuant to chapter 135C. The objective of the standards is to ensure that persons with mental illness or mental retardation who are residents

of county care facilities are not only adequately fed, clothed, and housed, but are also offered reasonable opportunities for productive work and recreational activities suited to their physical and mental abilities and offering both a constructive outlet for their energies and, if possible, therapeutic benefit. When recommending standards under this section, the administrator shall designate an advisory committee representing administrators of county care facilities, county mental health and developmental disabilities regional planning councils, and county care facility resident advocate committees to assist in the establishment of standards.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §98
Section amended

CHAPTER 229

HOSPITALIZATION OF PERSONS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS

229.27 Hospitalization not to equate with incompetency — procedure for finding incompetency due to mental illness.

1. Hospitalization of a person under this chapter, either voluntarily or involuntarily, does not constitute a finding of nor equate with nor raise a presumption of incompetency, nor cause the person so hospitalized to be deemed a person of unsound mind nor a person under legal disability for any purpose, including but not limited to any circumstances to which sections 6B.15, 447.7, section 488.603, subsection 6, paragraph “c”, sections 488.704, 597.6, 600B.21, 614.8, 614.19, 614.22, 614.24, 614.27, and 633.244 are applicable.

2. The applicant may, in initiating a petition for involuntary hospitalization of a person under section 229.6 or at any subsequent time prior to conclusion of the involuntary hospitalization proceeding, also petition the court for a finding that the person is incompetent by reason of mental illness. The test of competence for the purpose of this section shall be whether the person possesses sufficient mind to understand in a reasonable manner the nature and effect of the act in which the person is engaged; the fact that a person is mentally ill and in need of treatment for that illness but because of the illness lacks sufficient judgment to make responsible decisions with respect to the person’s hospitalization or treatment does not necessarily mean that that person is incapable of transacting business on any subject.

3. A hearing limited to the question of the person’s competence and conducted in substantially the manner prescribed in sections 633.552 to 633.556 shall be held when:

a. The court is petitioned or proposes upon its own motion to find incompetent by reason of mental illness a person whose involuntary hospitalization has been ordered under section 229.13 or 229.14, and who contends that the person is not incompetent; or

b. A person previously found incompetent by reason of mental illness under subsection 2 petitions the court for a finding that the person is no longer incompetent and, after notice to the applicant who initiated the petition for hospitalization of the person and to any other party as directed by the court, an objection is filed with the court. The court may order a hearing on its own motion before acting on a petition filed under this paragraph. A petition by a person for a finding that the person is no longer incompetent may be filed at any time without regard to whether the person is at that time hospitalized for treatment of mental illness.

4. Nothing in this chapter shall preclude use of any other procedure authorized by law for declaring any person legally incompetent for reasons which may include mental illness, without regard to whether that person is or has been hospitalized for treatment of mental illness.

2004 Acts, ch 1021, §118, 119; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §369, 400
2004 amendment to subsection 1 takes effect January 1, 2006; 2004 Acts,

ch 1175, §369, 400
 2004 Code editor directive to strike chapter 487 reference is effective
 January 1, 2006; 2004 Acts, ch 1021, §119
 Code editor directive applied
 Subsection 1 amended

229.36 Limitation on proceedings.

The proceeding authorized in sections 229.31 to

229.35, inclusive, shall not be had more often than once in six months regarding the same person; nor regarding any patient within six months after the patient's admission to the hospital.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §52
 Section amended

CHAPTER 229A

COMMITMENT OF SEXUALLY VIOLENT PREDATORS

229A.7 Trial, determination, commitment procedure, chapter 28E agreements, mistrials.

1. If the person charged with a sexually violent offense has been found incompetent to stand trial and the person is about to be released pursuant to chapter 812, or if a petition has been filed seeking the person's commitment under this chapter, the court shall first hear evidence and determine whether the person did commit the act or acts charged. At the hearing on this issue, the rules of evidence applicable in criminal cases shall apply, and all constitutional rights available to defendants at criminal trials, other than the right not to be tried while incompetent, shall apply. After hearing evidence on this issue, the court shall make specific findings on whether the person did commit the act or acts charged, the extent to which the person's incompetence affected the outcome of the hearing, including its effect on the person's ability to consult with and assist counsel and to testify on the person's own behalf, the extent to which the evidence could be reconstructed without the assistance of the person, and the strength of the prosecution's case. If, after the conclusion of the hearing on this issue, the court finds, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the person did commit the act or acts charged, the court shall enter a final order, appealable by the person, on that issue, and may proceed to consider whether the person should be committed pursuant to this chapter.

2. If a person has been found not guilty by reason of insanity, the court shall determine whether the acts charged were proven as a matter of law. If as a matter of law the finding of not guilty by reason of insanity requires a finding that the underlying elements of the charged offense were proven, then no further fact-finding is required. If as a matter of law the finding of not guilty by reason of insanity does not require a finding that the underlying elements of the charged offense were proven, the case shall proceed in the same manner as if the person were found to be incompetent to stand trial as provided in subsection 1.

3. Within ninety days after either the entry of the order waiving the probable cause hearing or completion of the probable cause hearing held under section 229A.5, the court shall conduct a trial

to determine whether the respondent is a sexually violent predator. The respondent or the attorney for the respondent may waive the ninety-day trial requirement as provided in this section; however, the respondent or the attorney for the respondent may reassert a demand and the trial shall be held within ninety days from the date of filing the demand with the clerk of court. The trial may be continued upon the request of either party and a showing of good cause, or by the court on its own motion in the due administration of justice, and when the respondent will not be substantially prejudiced. In determining what constitutes good cause, the court shall consider the length of the pretrial detention of the respondent.

4. The respondent, the attorney general, or the judge shall have the right to demand that the trial be before a jury. Such demand for the trial to be before a jury shall be filed, in writing, at least ten days prior to trial. If no demand is made, the trial shall be before the court. Except as otherwise provided, the Iowa rules of evidence and the Iowa rules of civil procedure shall apply to all civil commitment proceedings initiated pursuant to this chapter.

5. At trial, the court or jury shall determine whether, beyond a reasonable doubt, the respondent is a sexually violent predator. If the case is before a jury, the verdict shall be unanimous that the respondent is a sexually violent predator.

If the court or jury determines that the respondent is a sexually violent predator, the respondent shall be committed to the custody of the director of the department of human services for control, care, and treatment until such time as the person's mental abnormality has so changed that the person is safe to be placed in a transitional release program or discharged. The determination may be appealed.

6. If the court or jury determines that the respondent is a sexually violent predator, the court shall order the respondent to submit a DNA sample for DNA profiling pursuant to section 81.4.

7. The control, care, and treatment of a person determined to be a sexually violent predator shall be provided at a facility operated by the department of human services. At all times prior to placement in a transitional release program or re-

lease with or without supervision, persons committed for control, care, and treatment by the department of human services pursuant to this chapter shall be kept in a secure facility and those patients shall be segregated at all times from any other patient under the supervision of the department of human services. A person committed pursuant to this chapter to the custody of the department of human services may be kept in a facility or building separate from any other patient under the supervision of the department of human services. The department of human services may enter into a chapter 28E agreement with the department of corrections or other appropriate agency in this state or another state for the confinement of patients who have been determined to be sexually violent predators. Patients who are in the custody of the director of the department of corrections pursuant to a chapter 28E agreement and who have not been placed in a transitional release program or released with or without supervision shall be housed and managed separately from criminal offenders in the custody of the director of the department of corrections, and except for occasional instances of supervised incidental contact, shall be segregated from those offenders.

8. If the court makes the determination or the jury determines that the respondent is not a sexually violent predator, the court shall direct the respondent's release. Upon release, the respondent shall comply with any requirements to register as a sex offender as provided in chapter 692A. Upon a mistrial, the court shall direct that the respondent be held at an appropriate secure facility until

another trial is conducted. Any subsequent trial following a mistrial shall be held within ninety days of the previous trial, unless such subsequent trial is continued or the ninety days are waived as provided in subsection 3.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §11, 19
NEW subsection 6 and former subsections 6 and 7 renumbered as 7 and 8

229A.12 Director of human services — responsibility for costs — reimbursement.

The director of human services shall be responsible for all costs relating to the evaluation, treatment, and services provided to a person that are incurred after the person is committed to the director's custody after the court or jury determines that the respondent is a sexually violent predator and pursuant to commitment under any provision of this chapter. If placement in a transitional release program or supervision is ordered, the director shall also be responsible for all costs related to the transitional release program or to the supervision and treatment of any person. Reimbursement may be obtained by the director from the patient and any person legally liable or bound by contract for the support of the patient for the cost of confinement or of care and treatment provided. To the extent allowed by the United States social security administration, any benefit payments received by the person pursuant to the federal Social Security Act shall be used for the costs incurred. As used in this section, "*any person legally liable*" does not include a political subdivision.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §99
Section amended

CHAPTER 230

SUPPORT OF PERSONS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS

230.20 Billing of patient charges — computation of actual costs — cost settlement.

1. The superintendent of each mental health institute shall compute by February 1 the average daily patient charges and other service charges for which each county will be billed for services provided to patients chargeable to the county during the fiscal year beginning the following July 1. The department shall certify the amount of the charges and notify the counties of the billing charges.

a. The superintendent shall separately compute by program the average daily patient charge for a mental health institute for services provided in the following fiscal year, in accordance with generally accepted accounting procedures, by totaling the expenditures of the program for the immediately preceding calendar year, by adjusting the expenditures by a percentage not to exceed the per-

centage increase in the consumer price index for all urban consumers for the immediately preceding calendar year, and by dividing the adjusted expenditures by the total inpatient days of service provided in the program during the immediately preceding calendar year. However, the superintendent shall not include the following in the computation of the average daily patient charge:

(1) The costs of food, lodging, and other maintenance provided to persons not patients of the hospital.

(2) The costs of certain direct medical services identified in administrative rule, which may include but need not be limited to X-ray, laboratory, and dental services.

(3) The costs of outpatient and state placement services.

(4) The costs of the psychiatric residency program.

(5) The costs of the chaplain intern program.

b. The department shall compute the direct medical services, outpatient, and state placement services charges, in accordance with generally accepted accounting procedures, on the basis of the actual cost of the services provided during the immediately preceding calendar year. The direct medical services, outpatient, and state placement services shall be billed directly against the patient who received the services.

2. a. The superintendent shall certify to the department the billings to each county for services provided to patients chargeable to the county during the preceding calendar quarter. The county billings shall be based on the average daily patient charge and other service charges computed pursuant to subsection 1, and the number of inpatient days and other service units chargeable to the county. However, a county billing shall be decreased by an amount equal to reimbursement by a third party payor or estimation of such reimbursement from a claim submitted by the superintendent to the third party payor for the preceding calendar quarter. When the actual third party payor reimbursement is greater or less than estimated, the difference shall be reflected in the county billing in the calendar quarter the actual third party payor reimbursement is determined. For the purposes of this paragraph, "third party payor reimbursement" does not include reimbursement provided under chapter 249J.

b. The per diem costs billed to each county shall not exceed the per diem costs billed to the county in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1996. However, the per diem costs billed to a county may be adjusted annually to reflect increased costs to the extent of the percentage increase in the total of county fixed budgets pursuant to the allowed growth factor adjustment authorized by the general assembly for the fiscal year in accordance with section 331.439.

3. The superintendent shall compute in January the actual per-patient-per-day cost for each mental health institute for the immediately preceding calendar year, in accordance with generally accepted accounting procedures, by totaling the actual expenditures of the mental health institute for the calendar year and by dividing the total actual expenditures by the total inpatient days of service provided during the calendar year.

4. The department shall certify to the counties by February 1 the actual per-patient-per-day costs, as computed pursuant to subsection 3, and the actual costs owed by each county for the immediately preceding calendar year for patients chargeable to the county. If the actual costs owed by the county are greater than the charges billed to the county pursuant to subsection 2, the department shall bill the county for the difference with the billing for the quarter ending June 30. If the actual costs owed by the county are less than the

charges billed to the county pursuant to subsection 2, the department shall credit the county for the difference starting with the billing for the quarter ending June 30.

5. An individual statement shall be prepared for a patient on or before the fifteenth day of the month following the month in which the patient leaves the mental health institute, and a general statement shall be prepared at least quarterly for each county to which charges are made under this section. Except as otherwise required by sections 125.33 and 125.34 the general statement shall list the name of each patient chargeable to that county who was served by the mental health institute during the preceding month or calendar quarter, the amount due on account of each patient, and the specific dates for which any third party payor reimbursement received by the state is applied to the statement and billing, and the county shall be billed for eighty percent of the stated charge for each patient specified in this subsection. For the purposes of this subsection, "third party payor reimbursement" does not include reimbursement provided under chapter 249J. The statement prepared for each county shall be certified by the department and a duplicate statement shall be mailed to the auditor of that county.

6. All or any reasonable portion of the charges incurred for services provided to a patient, to the most recent date for which the charges have been computed, may be paid at any time by the patient or by any other person on the patient's behalf. Any payment made by the patient or other person, and any federal financial assistance received pursuant to Title XVIII or XIX of the federal Social Security Act for services rendered to a patient, shall be credited against the patient's account and, if the charges paid as described in this subsection have previously been billed to a county, reflected in the mental health institute's next general statement to that county. However, any payment made under chapter 249J shall not be reflected in the mental health institute's next general statement to that county.

7. A superintendent of a mental health institute may request that the director of human services enter into a contract with a person for the mental health institute to provide consultation or treatment services or for fulfilling other purposes which are consistent with the purposes stated in section 226.1. The contract provisions shall include charges which reflect the actual cost of providing the services or fulfilling the other purposes. Any income from a contract authorized under this subsection may be retained by the mental health institute to defray the costs of providing the services. Except for a contract voluntarily entered into by a county under this subsection, the costs or income associated with a contract authorized under this subsection shall not be considered in computing charges and per diem costs in accordance

with the provisions of subsections 1 through 6 of this section.

8. The department shall provide a county with information, which is not otherwise confidential under law, in the department's possession concerning a patient whose cost of care is chargeable to the county, including but not limited to the in-

formation specified in section 229.24, subsection 3.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §31, 32, 66
Obligation to pay for costs of services rendered prior to July 1, 1997; disputed billings; see 2001 Acts, ch 155, §12, 13
Subsection 2, paragraph a amended
Subsections 5 and 6 amended

CHAPTER 231

DEPARTMENT OF ELDER AFFAIRS — ELDER IOWANS

231.3 State policy and objectives.

The general assembly declares that it is the policy of the state to work toward attainment of the following objectives for Iowa's elders:

1. An adequate income.
2. Access to physical and mental health care without regard to economic status.
3. Suitable housing that reflects the needs of older people.
4. Full restorative services for those who require institutional care, and a comprehensive array of home and community-based, long-term care services adequate to sustain older people in their communities and, whenever possible, in their homes, including support for caregivers.
5. Pursuit of meaningful activity within the widest range of civic, cultural, educational, recreational, and employment opportunities.
6. Suitable community transportation systems to assist in the attainment of independent movement.
7. Freedom, independence, and the free exercise of individual initiative in planning and managing their own lives.

2005 Acts, ch 45, §2
Subsection 4 amended

231.4 Definitions.

For purposes of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "*Administrative action*" means an action or decision made by an owner, employee, or agent of a long-term care facility, or by a governmental agency, which affects the service provided to residents covered in this chapter.
2. "*Commission*" means the commission of elder affairs.
3. "*Department*" means the department of elder affairs.
4. "*Director*" means the director of the department of elder affairs.
5. "*Elder*" means an individual who is sixty years of age or older.
6. "*Equivalent support*" means in-kind contributions of services, goods, volunteer support time, administrative support, or other support reasonably determined by the department as equivalent to a dollar amount.

7. "*Federal Act*" means the Older Americans Act of 1965, 42 U.S.C. § 3001 et seq., as amended.

8. "*Home and community-based services*" means a continua of services available in an individual's home or community which include but are not limited to case management, homemaker, home health aide, personal care, adult day, respite, home delivered meals, nutrition counseling, and other medical and social services which contribute to the health and well-being of individuals and their ability to reside in a home or community-based care setting.

9. "*Long-term care facility*" means a long-term care unit of a hospital or a facility licensed under section 135C.1 whether the facility is public or private.

10. "*Resident's advocate program*" means the state long-term care resident's advocate program operated by the department of elder affairs and administered by the long-term care resident's advocate.

11. "*Unit of general purpose local government*" means a political subdivision of the state whose authority is general and not limited to one function or combination of related functions.

For the purposes of this chapter, "*focal point*", "*greatest economic need*", and "*greatest social need*" mean as those terms are defined in the federal Act.

2005 Acts, ch 45, §3
Section amended

231.14 Commission duties and authority.

The commission is the policymaking body of the sole state agency responsible for administration of the federal Act. The commission shall:

1. Approve state and area plans on aging.
2. Adopt policies to coordinate state activities related to the purposes of this chapter.
3. Serve as an effective and visible advocate for elders by establishing policies for reviewing and commenting upon all state plans, budgets, and policies which affect elders and for providing technical assistance to any agency, organization, association, or individual representing the needs of elders.
4. Divide the state into distinct planning and service areas after considering the geographical

distribution of elders in the state, the incidence of the need for supportive services, nutrition services, multipurpose senior centers, and legal services, the distribution of elders who have low incomes residing in such areas, the distribution of resources available to provide such services or centers, the boundaries of existing areas within the state which are drawn for the planning or administration of supportive services programs, the location of units of general purpose, local government within the state, and any other relevant factors.

5. Designate for each planning and service area a public or private nonprofit agency or organization as the area agency on aging for that area.

6. Adopt policies to assure that the department will take into account the views of elders in the development of policy.

7. Adopt a formula for the distribution of federal Act, state elder services, and senior living program funds taking into account, to the maximum extent feasible, the best available data on the geographic distribution of elders in the state, and publish the formula for review and comment.

8. Adopt policies and measures to assure that preference will be given to providing services to elders with the greatest economic or social needs, with particular attention to low-income minority elders.

9. Adopt policies to administer state programs authorized by this chapter.

The commission shall adopt administrative rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer the duties specified in this chapter and in all other chapters under the department's jurisdiction.

2005 Acts, ch 45, §4, 5
Subsection 7 amended
Unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

231.23 Department of elder affairs — duties and authority.

The department of elder affairs director shall:

1. Develop and administer a state plan on aging.

2. Assist the commission in the review and approval of area plans.

3. Pursuant to commission policy, coordinate state activities related to the purposes of this chapter and all other chapters under the department's jurisdiction.

4. Advocate for elders by reviewing and commenting upon all state plans, budgets, laws, rules, regulations, and policies which affect elders and by providing technical assistance to any agency, organization, association, or individual representing the needs of the elders.

5. Assist the commission in dividing the state into distinct planning and service areas.

6. Assist the commission in designating for each area a public or private nonprofit agency or organization as the area agency on aging for that area.

7. Pursuant to commission policy, take into account the views of elder Iowans.

8. Assist the commission in adopting a formula for the distribution of funds available from the federal Act.

9. Assist the commission in assuring that preference will be given to providing services to elders with the greatest economic or social needs, with particular attention to low-income minority elders.

10. Assist the commission in developing, adopting, and enforcing administrative rules, by issuing necessary forms and procedures.

11. Apply for, receive, and administer grants and gifts to conduct projects consistent with the purposes of this chapter.

12. Administer state authorized programs.

2005 Acts, ch 45, §6
Subsection 3 amended

231.23A Programs and services.

The department of elder affairs shall provide or administer, but is not limited to providing or administering, all of the following programs and services:

1. Elder services including but not limited to home and community-based services such as adult day, assessment and intervention, transportation, chore, counseling, homemaker, material aid, personal care, reassurance, respite, visitation, caregiver support, emergency response system, mental health outreach, home repair, meals, and nutrition counseling.

2. The senior internship program.

3. The case management program for the frail elderly.

4. Administration relating to the long-term care resident's advocate program and training for resident advocate committees.

5. Administration relating to the area agencies on aging.

6. Other programs and services authorized by law.

2005 Acts, ch 42, §5; 2005 Acts, ch 45, §7
Subsection 1 amended

Subsection 3 stricken and former subsections 4 – 7 renumbered as 3 – 6

231.33 Area agencies on aging duties.

Each area agency on aging shall:

1. Develop and administer an area plan on aging.

2. Assess the types and levels of services needed by older persons in the planning and service area, and the effectiveness of other public or private programs serving those needs.

3. Enter into subgrants or contracts to provide services under the plan.

4. Provide technical assistance as needed, document quarterly monitoring, and provide a written report of an annual on-site assessment of all service providers funded by the area agency.

5. Coordinate the administration of its plan

with federal programs and with other federal, state, and local resources in order to develop a comprehensive and coordinated service system.

6. Establish an advisory council.

7. Give preference in the delivery of services under the area plan to elders with the greatest economic or social need.

8. Assure that elders in the planning and service area have reasonably convenient access to information and assistance services.

9. Provide adequate and effective opportunities for elders to express their views to the area agency on policy development and program implementation under the area plan.

10. Designate community focal points.

11. Contact outreach efforts, with special emphasis on rural elders, to identify elders with greatest economic or social needs and inform them of the availability of services under the area plan.

12. Develop and publish the methods that the agency uses to establish preferences and priorities for services.

13. Submit all fiscal and performance reports in accordance with the policies of the commission.

14. Monitor, evaluate, and comment on laws, rules, regulations, policies, programs, hearings, levies, and community actions which significantly affect the lives of elders.

15. Conduct public hearings on the needs of elders.

16. Represent the interests of elders to public officials, public and private agencies, or organizations.

17. Coordinate planning with other agencies and organizations to promote new or expanded benefits and opportunities for elders.

18. Coordinate planning with other agencies for assuring the safety of elders in a natural disaster or other safety threatening situation.

2005 Acts, ch 45, §§, 9

Subsections 4, 8, and 11 amended

Subsection 17 stricken and former subsections 18 and 19 renumbered as 17 and 18

231.34 Limitation of funds used for administrative purposes.

Of the state funds appropriated or allocated to the department for programs of the area agencies on aging, not more than seven and one-half percent of the total amount shall be used for area agencies on aging administrative purposes.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §100

NEW section

231.35 through 231.40 Reserved.

231.42 Long-term care resident's advocate — duties.

The Iowa commission of elder affairs, in accordance with section 712 of the federal Act, as codified at 42 U.S.C. § 3058g, shall establish the office of long-term care resident's advocate within the

department. The long-term care resident's advocate shall:

1. Investigate and resolve complaints about administrative actions that may adversely affect the health, safety, welfare, or rights of residents in long-term care facilities, excluding facilities licensed primarily to serve persons with mental retardation or mental illness.

2. Monitor the development and implementation of federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and policies that relate to long-term care facilities in Iowa.

3. Provide information to other agencies and to the public about the problems of residents in long-term care facilities, excluding facilities licensed primarily to serve persons with mental retardation or mental illness.

4. Train volunteers and assist in the development of citizens' organizations to participate in the long-term care resident's advocate program.

5. Carry out other activities consistent with the state long-term care ombudsman program provisions of the federal Act.

6. Administer the resident advocate committee program.

7. Report annually to the general assembly on the activities of the resident's advocate office.

The resident's advocate shall have access to long-term care facilities, private access to residents, access to residents' personal and medical records, and access to other records maintained by the facilities or governmental agencies pertaining only to the person on whose behalf a complaint is being investigated.

2005 Acts, ch 45, §10

Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

231.43 Authority and responsibilities of the commission.

To ensure compliance with the federal Act the commission of elder affairs shall establish the following:

1. Procedures to protect the confidentiality of a resident's records and files.

2. A statewide uniform reporting system.

3. Procedures to enable the long-term care resident's advocate to elicit, receive, and process complaints regarding administrative actions which may adversely affect the health, safety, welfare, or rights of elders in long-term care facilities.

2005 Acts, ch 45, §11

Subsection 3 amended

231.44 Resident advocate committee — duties — disclosure — liability.

1. The resident advocate committee program is administered by the long-term care resident's advocate program.

2. The responsibilities of the resident advocate committee are in accordance with the rules adopted by the commission pursuant to chapter 17A. When adopting the rules, the commission shall consider the needs of residents of elder group

homes as defined in section 231B.1 and each category of licensed health care facility as defined in section 135C.1, subsection 6, and the services each facility may render. The commission shall coordinate the development of appropriate rules with other state agencies.

3. A long-term care facility shall disclose the names, addresses, and phone numbers of a resident's family members, if requested, to a resident advocate committee member, unless permission for this disclosure is refused in writing by a family member.

4. The state, any resident advocate committee member, and any resident advocate coordinator are not liable for an action undertaken by a resident advocate committee member or a resident advocate committee coordinator in the performance of duty, if the action is undertaken and carried out reasonably and in good faith.

2005 Acts, ch 45, §12
Subsections 2 and 4 amended

231.51 Older American community service employment program.

1. The department shall direct and administer the older American community service employment program as authorized by the federal Act in coordination with the department of workforce development and the department of economic development.

2. The purpose of the program is to foster individual economic self-sufficiency and to increase the number of participants placed in unsubsidized employment in the public and private sectors while maintaining the community service focus of the program.

3. Funds appropriated to the department from the United States department of labor shall be distributed to local projects in accordance with federal requirements.

4. The department shall require such uniform reporting and financial accounting by area agencies on aging and local projects as may be necessary to fulfill the purposes of this section.

2005 Acts, ch 45, §13
Section amended

231.55 Retired senior volunteer programs. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 42, § 6. See § 15H.2.

231.56 Elder services program.

The department shall administer an elder services program to reduce institutionalization and encourage community involvement to help elders remain in their own homes. Funds appropriated for this purpose shall be instituted based on administrative rules adopted by the commission. The department shall require such records as needed to administer this section.

2005 Acts, ch 45, §14
Section amended

231.58 Senior living coordinating unit.

1. A senior living coordinating unit is created within the department of elder affairs. The membership of the coordinating unit consists of:

- a. The director of human services.
- b. The director of the department of elder affairs.
- c. The director of public health.
- d. The director of the department of inspections and appeals.
- e. Two members appointed by the governor.
- f. Four members of the general assembly, as ex officio, nonvoting members.

2. The legislative members of the unit shall be appointed by the majority leader of the senate, after consultation with the president of the senate and the minority leader of the senate, and by the speaker of the house, after consultation with the majority leader and the minority leader of the house of representatives.

3. Nonlegislative members shall receive actual expenses incurred while serving in their official capacity and may also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6. Legislative members shall receive compensation pursuant to section 2.12.

4. The senior living coordinating unit shall:

- a. Develop, for legislative review, the mechanisms and procedures necessary to implement a case-managed system of long-term care based on a uniform comprehensive assessment tool.
- b. Develop common intake and release procedures for the purpose of determining eligibility at one point of intake and determining eligibility for programs administered by the departments of human services, public health, and elder affairs, such as the medical assistance program, federal food stamp program, homemaker-home health aide programs, and the case management program for frail elders administered by the department of elder affairs.
- c. Develop common definitions for long-term care services.
- d. Develop procedures for coordination at the local and state level among the providers of long-term care.
- e. Prepare a long-range plan for the provision of long-term care services within the state.
- f. Propose rules and procedures for the development of a comprehensive long-term care system.
- g. Submit a report of its activities to the governor and general assembly on January 15 of each year.
- h. Provide direction and oversight for disbursement of moneys from the senior living trust fund created in section 249H.4.
- i. Consult with the state universities and other institutions with expertise in the area of elder issues and the long-term care continua.

2005 Acts, ch 45, §15
Subsection 4, paragraphs b, d, f, and i amended

CHAPTER 231B

ELDER GROUP HOMES

231B.1 Definitions.

1. “*Department*” means the department of elder affairs or the department’s designee.

2. “*Elder*” means a person sixty years of age or older.

3. “*Elder group home*” means a single-family residence that is operated by a person who is providing room, board, and personal care and may provide health-related services to three through five elders who are not related to the person providing the service within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity, and which is staffed by an on-site manager twenty-four hours per day, seven days per week.

4. “*Governmental unit*” means the state, or any county, municipality, or other political subdivision or any department, division, board, or other agency of any of these entities.

5. “*Health-related care*” means services provided by a registered nurse or a licensed practical nurse, on a part-time or intermittent basis, and services provided by other licensed health care professionals, on a part-time or intermittent basis.

6. “*Medication setup*” means assistance with various steps of medication administration to support a tenant’s autonomy, which may include but is not limited to routine prompting, cueing and reminding, opening containers or packaging at the direction of the tenant, reading instructions or other label information, or transferring medications from the original container into suitable medication dispensing containers, reminder containers, or medication cups.

7. “*Occupancy agreement*” means a written agreement entered into between an elder group home and a tenant that clearly describes the rights and responsibilities of the elder group home and the tenant, and other information required by rule. “*Occupancy agreement*” may include a separate signed lease and signed service agreement.

8. “*Personal care*” means assistance with the essential activities of daily living which may include but are not limited to transferring, bathing, personal hygiene, dressing, grooming, and house-keeping that are essential to the health and welfare of a tenant.

9. “*Tenant*” means an individual who receives elder group home services through a certified elder group home.

10. “*Tenant advocate*” means the office of the long-term care resident’s advocate established in section 231.42.

11. “*Tenant’s legal representative*” means a person appointed by the court to act on behalf of a

tenant, or a person acting pursuant to a power of attorney.

2005 Acts, ch 62, §1
Section stricken and rewritten

231B.1A Findings, purpose, and intent.

1. The general assembly finds that elder group homes are an important part of the long-term care continua in this state. Elder group homes emphasize the independence and dignity of the individual while providing housing in a cost-effective manner.

2. The purposes of establishing and regulating elder group homes include all of the following:

a. To encourage the establishment and maintenance of a safe and homelike environment for individuals of all income levels who require assistance with personal care to live independently but who require health-related care only on a part-time or intermittent basis.

b. To establish standards for elder group homes that allow flexibility in design, which promotes a model of service delivery by focusing on individual independence, needs and desires, and consumer-driven quality of service.

c. To encourage public participation in the development of elder group home programs for individuals of all income levels.

3. It is the intent of the general assembly that the department of elder affairs establish policy for elder group homes and that the department of inspections and appeals enforce this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 62, §2
NEW section

231B.2 Certification of elder group homes — rules.

1. The department shall establish by rule, in accordance with chapter 17A, minimum standards for certification and monitoring of elder group homes. The department may adopt by reference, with or without amendment, nationally recognized standards and rules for elder group homes. The standards and rules shall be formulated in consultation with the department of inspections and appeals and affected industry, professional, and consumer groups and shall be designed to accomplish the purposes of this chapter and shall include but not be limited to rules relating to all of the following:

a. Provisions to ensure, to the greatest extent possible, the health, safety, well-being, and appropriate treatment of tenants.

b. Requirements that elder group homes furnish the department of elder affairs and the department of inspections and appeals with speci-

fied information necessary to administer this chapter. All information related to the provider application for an elder group home presented to either the department of inspections and appeals or the department of elder affairs shall be considered a public record pursuant to chapter 22.

c. Standards for tenant evaluation or assessment, which may vary in accordance with the nature of the services provided or the status of the tenant.

d. Provisions for granting short-term waivers for tenants who exceed occupancy criteria.

2. Each elder group home operating in this state shall be certified by the department of inspections and appeals.

3. The owner or manager of a certified elder group home shall comply with the rules adopted by the department for an elder group home. A person, including a governmental unit, shall not represent an elder group home to the public as an elder group home or as a certified elder group home unless and until the program is certified pursuant to this chapter.

4. a. Services provided by a certified elder group home may be provided directly by staff of the elder group home, by individuals contracting with the elder group home to provide services, or by individuals employed by the tenant or with whom the tenant contracts if the tenant agrees to assume the responsibility and risk of the employment or the contractual relationship.

b. If a tenant is terminally ill and has elected to receive hospice services under the federal Medicare program from a Medicare-certified hospice program, the elder group home and the Medicare-certified hospice program shall enter into a written agreement under which the hospice program retains professional management responsibility for those services.

5. The department of inspections and appeals may enter into contracts to provide certification and monitoring of elder group homes. The department of inspections and appeals shall:

a. Have full access at reasonable times to all records, materials, and common areas pertaining to the provision of services and care to the tenants of a program during certification, monitoring, and complaint investigations of programs seeking certification, currently certified, or alleged to be uncertified.

b. With the consent of the tenant, visit the tenant's unit.

6. A department, agency, or officer of this state or of any governmental unit shall not pay or approve for payment from public funds any amount to an elder group home for an actual or prospective tenant, unless the program holds a current certificate issued by the department of inspections and appeals and meets all current requirements for certification.

7. The department shall adopt rules regarding

the conducting or operating of another business or activity in the distinct part of the physical structure in which the elder group home is operated, if the business or activity serves persons who are not tenants. The rules shall be developed in consultation with the department of inspections and appeals and affected industry, professional, and consumer groups.

8. An elder group home shall comply with section 135C.33.

9. The department of elder affairs and the department of inspections and appeals shall conduct joint training sessions for personnel responsible for conducting monitoring evaluations and complaint investigations of elder group homes.

10. Certification shall be for two years unless revoked for good cause by the department of inspections and appeals.

2005 Acts, ch 62, §3
Section stricken and rewritten

231B.4 Zoning — fire and safety standards.

An elder group home shall be located in an area zoned for single-family or multiple-family housing or in an unincorporated area and shall be constructed in compliance with applicable local housing codes and the rules adopted for the special classification by the state fire marshal. In the absence of local building codes, the facility shall comply with the state plumbing code established pursuant to section 135.11 and the state building code established pursuant to section 103A.7 and the rules adopted for the special classification by the state fire marshal. The rules adopted for the special classification by the state fire marshal regarding second floor occupancy shall be adopted in consultation with the department of elder affairs and shall take into consideration the mobility of the tenants.

2005 Acts, ch 62, §4
Section stricken and rewritten

231B.5 Written occupancy agreement required.

1. An elder group home shall not operate in this state unless a written occupancy agreement, as prescribed in subsection 2, is executed between the elder group home and each tenant or the tenant's legal representative prior to the tenant's occupancy, and unless the elder group home operates in accordance with the terms of the occupancy agreement. The elder group home shall deliver to the tenant or the tenant's legal representative a complete copy of the occupancy agreement and all supporting documents and attachments and shall deliver, at least thirty days prior to any changes, a written copy of changes to the occupancy agreement if any changes to the copy originally delivered are subsequently made, unless otherwise provided in this section.

2. An elder group home occupancy agreement

shall clearly describe the rights and responsibilities of the tenant and the elder group home. The occupancy agreement shall also include but is not limited to inclusion of all of the following information in the body of the agreement or in the supporting documents and attachments:

a. A description of all fees, charges, and rates describing tenancy and basic services covered, and any additional and optional services and their related costs.

b. A statement regarding the impact of the fee structure on third-party payments, and whether third-party payments and resources are accepted by the elder group home.

c. The procedure followed for nonpayment of fees.

d. Identification of the party responsible for payment of fees and identification of the tenant's legal representative, if any.

e. The term of the occupancy agreement.

f. A statement that the elder group home shall notify the tenant or the tenant's legal representative, as applicable, in writing at least thirty days prior to any change being made in the occupancy agreement with the following exceptions:

(1) When the tenant's health status or behavior constitutes a substantial threat to the health or safety of the tenant, other tenants, or others, including when the tenant refuses to consent to relocation.

(2) When an emergency or a significant change in the tenant's condition results in the need for the provision of services that exceed the type or level of services included in the occupancy agreement and the necessary services cannot be safely provided by the elder group home.

g. A statement that all tenant information shall be maintained in a confidential manner to the extent required under state and federal law.

h. Occupancy, involuntary transfer, and transfer criteria and procedures, which ensure a safe and orderly transfer.

i. The internal appeals process provided relative to an involuntary transfer.

j. The program's policies and procedures for addressing grievances between the elder group home and the tenants, including grievances relating to transfer and occupancy.

k. A statement of the prohibition against retaliation as prescribed in section 231B.13.

l. The emergency response policy.

m. The staffing policy which specifies if nurse delegation will be used, and how staffing will be adapted to meet changing tenant needs.

n. The refund policy.

o. A statement regarding billing and payment procedures.

3. Occupancy agreements and related documents executed by each tenant or tenant's legal representative shall be maintained by the elder group home from the date of execution until three

years from the date the occupancy agreement is terminated. A copy of the most current occupancy agreement shall be provided to members of the general public, upon request. Occupancy agreements and related documents shall be made available for on-site inspection to the department of inspections and appeals upon request and at reasonable times.

2005 Acts, ch 62, §5
NEW section

231B.6 Involuntary transfer.

1. If an elder group home initiates the involuntary transfer of a tenant and the action is not a result of a monitoring evaluation or complaint investigation by the department of inspections and appeals, and if the tenant or tenant's legal representative contests the transfer, the following procedure shall apply:

a. The elder group home shall notify the tenant or tenant's legal representative, in accordance with the occupancy agreement, of the need to transfer, the reason for the transfer, and the contact information of the tenant advocate.

b. The elder group home shall provide the tenant advocate with a copy of the notification to the tenant.

c. The tenant advocate shall offer the notified tenant or tenant's legal representative assistance with the program's internal appeals process. The tenant is not required to accept the assistance of the tenant advocate.

d. If, following the internal appeals process, the elder group home upholds the transfer decision, the tenant or the tenant's legal representative may utilize other remedies authorized by law to contest the transfer.

2. The department, in consultation with the department of inspections and appeals and affected industry, professional, and consumer groups, shall establish by rule, in accordance with chapter 17A, procedures to be followed, including the opportunity for hearing, when the transfer of a tenant results from a monitoring evaluation or complaint investigation conducted by the department of inspections and appeals.

2005 Acts, ch 62, §6
NEW section

231B.7 Complaints.

1. Any person with concerns regarding the operations or service delivery of an elder group home may file a complaint with the department of inspections and appeals. The name of the person who files a complaint with the department of inspections and appeals and any personal identifying information of the person or any tenant identified in the complaint shall be kept confidential and shall not be subject to discovery, subpoena, or other means of legal compulsion for its release to a person other than department of inspections and appeals' employees involved with the complaint.

2. The department, in cooperation with the department of inspections and appeals, shall establish procedures for the disposition of complaints received in accordance with this section.

2005 Acts, ch 62, §7
NEW section

231B.8 Informal review.

1. If an elder group home contests the findings of regulatory insufficiencies of a monitoring evaluation or complaint investigation, the program shall submit written information, demonstrating that the program was in compliance with the applicable requirement at the time of the monitoring evaluation or complaint investigation of the regulatory insufficiencies, to the department of inspections and appeals for review.

2. The department of inspections and appeals shall review the written information submitted within ten working days of the receipt of the information. At the conclusion of the review, the department of inspections and appeals may affirm, modify, or dismiss the regulatory insufficiencies. The department of inspections and appeals shall notify the program in writing of the decision to affirm, modify, or dismiss the regulatory insufficiencies, and the reasons for the decision.

3. In the case of a complaint investigation, the department of inspections and appeals shall also notify the complainant, if known, of the decision and the reasons for the decision.

2005 Acts, ch 62, §8
NEW section

231B.9 Public disclosure of findings.

Upon completion of a monitoring evaluation or complaint investigation of an elder group home by the department of inspections and appeals pursuant to this chapter, including the conclusion of all administrative appeals processes, the department of inspections and appeals' final findings with respect to compliance by the elder group home with requirements for certification shall be made available to the public in a readily available form and place. Other information relating to an elder group home that is obtained by the department of inspections and appeals which does not constitute the department of inspections and appeals' final findings from a monitoring evaluation or complaint investigation of the elder group home shall be made available to the department of elder affairs upon request to facilitate policy decisions, but shall not be made available to the public except in proceedings involving the denial, suspension, or revocation of a certificate under this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 62, §9
NEW section

231B.10 Denial, suspension, or revocation — conditional operation.

1. The department of inspections and appeals

may deny, suspend, or revoke a certificate in any case where the department of inspections and appeals finds that there has been a substantial or repeated failure on the part of the elder group home to comply with this chapter or minimum standards adopted under this chapter or for any of the following reasons:

a. Appropriation or conversion of the property of an elder group home tenant without the tenant's written consent or the written consent of the tenant's legal representative.

b. Permitting, aiding, or abetting the commission of any illegal act in the elder group home.

c. Obtaining or attempting to obtain or retain a certificate by fraudulent means, misrepresentation, or by submitting false information.

d. Habitual intoxication or addiction to the use of drugs by the applicant, administrator, executive director, manager, or supervisor of the elder group home.

e. Securing the devise or bequest of the property of a tenant of an elder group home by undue influence.

f. Founded dependent adult abuse as defined in section 235B.2.

g. In the case of any officer, member of the board of directors, trustee, or designated manager of the elder group home or any stockholder, partner, or individual who has greater than a five percent equity interest in the elder group home, who has or has had an ownership interest in an elder group home, assisted living or adult day services program, home health agency, residential care facility, or licensed nursing facility in this or any state which has been closed due to removal of program, agency, or facility licensure or certification or involuntary termination from participation in either the medical assistance or Medicare programs, or who has been found to have failed to provide adequate protection or services for tenants to prevent abuse or neglect.

h. In the case of a certificate applicant or an existing certified owner or operator who is an entity other than an individual, the person is in a position of control or is an officer of the entity and engages in any act or omission proscribed by this chapter.

i. For any other reason as provided by law or administrative rule.

2. The department of inspections and appeals may as an alternative to denial, suspension, or revocation conditionally issue or continue a certificate dependent upon the performance by the elder group home of reasonable conditions within a reasonable period of time as set by the department of inspections and appeals so as to permit the program to commence or continue the operation of the elder group home pending full compliance with this chapter or the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter. If the elder group home does not make diligent efforts to comply with the conditions pre-

scribed, the department of inspections and appeals may, under the proceedings prescribed by this chapter, deny, suspend, or revoke the certificate. An elder group home shall not be operated on a conditional certificate for more than one year.

2005 Acts, ch 62, §10
NEW section

231B.11 Notice — appeal — emergency provisions.

1. The denial, suspension, or revocation of a certificate shall be effected by delivering to the applicant or certificate holder by restricted certified mail or by personal service a notice setting forth the particular reasons for such action. Such denial, suspension, or revocation shall become effective thirty days after the mailing or service of the notice, unless the applicant or certificate holder, within such thirty-day period, requests a hearing, in writing, of the department of inspections and appeals, in which case the notice shall be deemed to be suspended.

2. The denial, suspension, or revocation of a certificate may be appealed in accordance with rules adopted by the department of inspections and appeals in accordance with chapter 17A.

3. When the department of inspections and appeals finds that an imminent danger to the health or safety of a tenant of an elder group home exists which requires action on an emergency basis, the department of inspections and appeals may direct removal of all tenants of the elder group home and suspend the certificate prior to a hearing.

2005 Acts, ch 62, §11
NEW section

231B.12 Department notified of casualties.

The department of inspections and appeals shall be notified within twenty-four hours, by the most expeditious means available, of any accident causing substantial injury or death to a tenant, and any substantial fire or natural or other disaster occurring at or near an elder group home.

2005 Acts, ch 62, §12
NEW section

231B.13 Retaliation by elder group home prohibited.

An elder group home shall not discriminate or retaliate in any way against a tenant, a tenant's family, or an employee of the elder group home who has initiated or participated in any proceeding authorized by this chapter. An elder group home that violates this section is subject to a penalty as established by administrative rule in accordance with chapter 17A and to be assessed and collected by the department of inspections and appeals and paid into the state treasury to be credited to the general fund of the state.

2005 Acts, ch 62, §13
NEW section

231B.14 Civil penalties.

The department may establish by rule, in accordance with chapter 17A, civil penalties for the following violations by an elder group home:

1. Noncompliance with any regulatory requirements which presents an imminent danger or a substantial probability of resultant death or physical harm to a tenant.

2. Following receipt of notice from the department of inspections and appeals, continued failure or refusal to comply within a prescribed time frame with regulatory requirements that have a direct relationship to the health, safety, or security of elder group home tenants.

3. Preventing or interfering with or attempting to impede in any way any duly authorized representative of the department of inspections and appeals in the lawful enforcement of this chapter or of the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter. As used in this subsection, "lawful enforcement" includes but is not limited to:

a. Contacting or interviewing any tenant of an elder group home in private at any reasonable hour and without advance notice.

b. Examining any relevant records of an elder group home.

c. Preserving evidence of any violation of this chapter or of the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 62, §14
NEW section

231B.15 Criminal penalties and injunctive relief.

A person establishing, conducting, managing, or operating an elder group home without a certificate is guilty of a serious misdemeanor. Each day of continuing violation after conviction or notice from the department of inspections and appeals by certified mail of a violation shall be considered a separate offense. A person establishing, conducting, managing, or operating an elder group home without a certificate may be temporarily or permanently restrained by a court of competent jurisdiction from such activity in an action brought by the state.

2005 Acts, ch 62, §15
NEW section

231B.16 Coordination of the long-term care system — transitional provisions.

1. A hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 135B, a health care facility licensed pursuant to chapter 135C, an assisted living program certified pursuant to chapter 231C, or an adult day services program certified pursuant to chapter 231D may operate an elder group home, if the elder group home is certified pursuant to this chapter.

2. This chapter shall not be construed to require that a facility licensed as a different type of facility also comply with the requirements of this chapter, unless the facility is represented to the

public as an elder group home.

3. A certified elder group home that complies with the requirements of this chapter shall not be required to be licensed or certified as a different type of facility, unless the elder group home is represented to the public as another type of facility.

2005 Acts, ch 62, §16
NEW section

231B.17 Iowa elder group home fees.

1. The department of inspections and appeals shall collect elder group home certification and related fees. Fees collected and retained pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

2. The following certification and related fees shall apply to elder group homes:

a. For a two-year initial certification, seven hundred fifty dollars.

b. For a two-year recertification, one thousand dollars.

c. For a blueprint plan review, nine hundred dollars.

d. For an optional preliminary plan review, five hundred dollars.

2005 Acts, ch 62, §17
NEW section

231B.18 Application of landlord and tenant Act.

Chapter 562A, the uniform residential landlord and tenant Act, shall apply to elder group homes under this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 62, §18
NEW section

231B.19 Resident advocate committees.

The commission of elder affairs shall adopt by rule procedures for appointing members of resident advocate committees for elder group homes.

2005 Acts, ch 62, §19
NEW section

231B.20 Nursing assistant and medication aide — certification.

The department of inspections and appeals, in cooperation with other appropriate agencies, shall establish a procedure to allow nursing assistants or medication aides to claim work within an elder group home as credit toward sustaining the nursing assistant's or medication aide's certification.

2005 Acts, ch 62, §20
NEW section

231B.21 Medication setup — administration and storage of medications.

1. An elder group home may provide for medication setup if requested by a tenant or the tenant's legal representative. If medication setup is provided following such request, the elder group home shall be responsible for the specific task requested and the tenant shall retain responsibility for those tasks not requested to be provided.

2. If medications are administered or stored by an elder group home, or if the elder group home provides for medication setup, all of the following shall apply:

a. If administration of medications is delegated to the elder group home by the tenant or tenant's legal representative, the medications shall be administered by a registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, or advanced registered nurse practitioner licensed or registered in Iowa or by the individual to whom such licensed or registered individuals may properly delegate administration of medications.

b. Medications, other than those self-administered by the tenant or provided through medication setup, shall be stored in locked storage that is not accessible to persons other than employees responsible for administration or storage of medications.

c. Medications shall be labeled and maintained in compliance with label instructions and state and federal law.

d. A person, other than a person authorized to prescribe prescription drugs under state and federal law, shall not alter the prescription of a tenant.

e. Medications shall be stored in their originally received containers.

f. If medication setup is provided by the elder group home at the request of the tenant or tenant's legal representative, or if medication administration is delegated to the elder group home by the tenant or tenant's legal representative, appropriate staff of the elder group home may transfer the medications in the tenant's presence from the original prescription container to medication dispensing containers, reminder containers, or medication cups.

g. Elder group home assistance with medication administration as specified in the occupancy agreement shall not require the elder group home to provide assistance with the storage of medications.

2005 Acts, ch 62, §21
NEW section

CHAPTER 231C

ASSISTED LIVING PROGRAMS

231C.1 Findings, purpose, and intent.

1. The general assembly finds that assisted living is an important part of the long-term care continua in this state. Assisted living emphasizes the independence and dignity of the individual while providing services in a cost-effective manner.

2. The purposes of establishing an assisted living program include all of the following:

a. To encourage the establishment and maintenance of a safe and homelike environment for individuals of all income levels who require assistance to live independently but who do not require health-related care on a continuous twenty-four-hour per day basis.

b. To establish standards for assisted living programs that allow flexibility in design which promotes a social model of service delivery by focusing on independence, individual needs and desires, and consumer-driven quality of service.

c. To encourage public participation in the development of assisted living programs for individuals of all income levels.

3. It is the intent of the general assembly that the department of elder affairs establish policy for assisted living programs and that the department of inspections and appeals enforce this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 60, §1, 2, 21
Subsection 1 amended
Subsection 2, paragraphs b and c amended

231C.2 Definitions.

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

1. “*Adult day services*” means adult day services as defined in section 231D.1.

2. “*Assisted living*” means provision of housing with services which may include but are not limited to health-related care, personal care, and assistance with instrumental activities of daily living to three or more tenants in a physical structure which provides a homelike environment. “*Assisted living*” also includes encouragement of family involvement, tenant self-direction, and tenant participation in decisions that emphasize choice, dignity, privacy, individuality, shared risk, and independence. “*Assisted living*” includes the provision of housing and assistance with instrumental activities of daily living only if personal care or health-related care is also included. “*Assisted living*” includes twenty-four hours per day response staff to meet scheduled and unscheduled or unpredictable needs in a manner that promotes maximum dignity and independence and provides supervision, safety, and security.

3. “*Department*” means the department of el-

der affairs created in chapter 231 or the department’s designee.

4. “*Governmental unit*” means the state, or any county, municipality, or other political subdivision or any department, division, board, or other agency of any of these entities.

5. “*Health-related care*” means services provided by a registered nurse or a licensed practical nurse, on a part-time or intermittent basis, and services provided by other licensed health care professionals, on a part-time or intermittent basis.

6. “*Instrumental activities of daily living*” means those activities that reflect the tenant’s ability to perform household and other tasks necessary to meet the tenant’s needs within the community, which may include but are not limited to shopping, cooking, housekeeping, chores, and traveling within the community.

7. “*Medication setup*” means assistance with various steps of medication administration to support a tenant’s autonomy, which may include but is not limited to routine prompting, cueing and reminding, opening containers or packaging at the direction of the tenant, reading instructions or other label information, or transferring medications from the original container into suitable medication dispensing containers, reminder containers, or medication cups.

8. “*Occupancy agreement*” means a written agreement entered into between an assisted living program and a tenant that clearly describes the rights and responsibilities of the assisted living program and a tenant, and other information required by rule. “*Occupancy agreement*” may include a separate signed lease and signed service agreement.

9. “*Personal care*” means assistance with the essential activities of daily living which may include but are not limited to transferring, bathing, personal hygiene, dressing, grooming, and housekeeping that are essential to the health and welfare of the tenant.

10. “*Recognized accrediting entity*” means a nationally recognized accrediting entity that the department recognizes as having specific assisted living program standards equivalent to the standards established by the department for assisted living programs.

11. “*Tenant*” means an individual who receives assisted living services through a certified assisted living program.

12. “*Tenant advocate*” means the office of long-term care resident’s advocate established in section 231.42.

13. “*Tenant’s legal representative*” means a

person appointed by the court to act on behalf of a tenant or a person acting pursuant to a power of attorney.

2005 Acts, ch 60, §3 – 5, 21; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §121
 Subsections 2 and 5 amended
 Subsection 7 stricken and rewritten
 Subsection 9 amended
 Subsection 13 stricken and rewritten

231C.3 Certification of assisted living programs.

1. The department shall establish by rule in accordance with chapter 17A minimum standards for certification and monitoring of assisted living programs. The department may adopt by reference with or without amendment, nationally recognized standards and rules for assisted living programs. The rules shall include specification of recognized accrediting entities and provisions related to dementia-specific programs. The standards and rules shall be formulated in consultation with the department of inspections and appeals and affected industry, professional, and consumer groups, and shall be designed to accomplish the purposes of this chapter, and shall include but are not limited to rules relating to all of the following:

a. Provisions to ensure, to the greatest extent possible, the health, safety, and well-being and appropriate treatment of tenants.

b. Requirements that assisted living programs furnish the department of elder affairs and the department of inspections and appeals with specified information necessary to administer this chapter. All information related to a provider application for an assisted living program submitted to either the department of elder affairs or the department of inspections and appeals shall be considered a public record pursuant to chapter 22.

c. Standards for tenant evaluation or assessment, which may vary in accordance with the nature of the services provided or the status of the tenant.

d. Provisions for granting short-term waivers for tenants who exceed occupancy criteria.

2. Each assisted living program operating in this state shall be certified by the department of inspections and appeals. If an assisted living program is voluntarily accredited by a recognized accrediting entity, the department of inspections and appeals shall certify the assisted living program on the basis of the voluntary accreditation. An assisted living program that is certified by the department of inspections and appeals on the basis of voluntary accreditation shall not be subject to payment of the certification fee prescribed in section 231C.18, but shall be subject to an administrative fee as prescribed by rule. An assisted living program certified under this section is exempt from the requirements of section 135.63 relating to certificate of need requirements.

3. The owner or manager of a certified assisted

living program shall comply with the rules adopted by the department for an assisted living program. A person including a governmental unit shall not represent an assisted living program to the public as an assisted living program or as a certified assisted living program unless and until the program is certified pursuant to this chapter.

4. *a.* Services provided by a certified assisted living program may be provided directly by staff of the assisted living program, by individuals contracting with the assisted living program to provide services, or by individuals employed by the tenant or with whom the tenant contracts if the tenant agrees to assume the responsibility and risk of the employment or the contractual relationship.

b. If a tenant is terminally ill and has elected to receive hospice services under the federal Medicare program from a Medicare-certified hospice program, the assisted living program and the Medicare-certified hospice program shall enter into a written agreement under which the hospice program retains professional management responsibility for those services.

5. The department of inspections and appeals may enter into contracts to provide certification and monitoring of assisted living programs. The department of inspections and appeals shall:

a. Have full access at reasonable times to all records, materials, and common areas pertaining to the provision of services and care to the tenants of a program during certification, monitoring, and complaint investigations of programs seeking certification, currently certified, or alleged to be uncertified.

b. With the consent of the tenant, visit the tenant's unit.

c. Require that the recognized accrediting entity providing accreditation for a program provide copies to the department of all materials related to the accreditation, monitoring, and complaint process.

6. The department may also establish by rule in accordance with chapter 17A minimum standards for subsidized and dementia-specific assisted living programs. The rules shall be formulated in consultation with the department of inspections and appeals and affected industry, professional, and consumer groups.

7. A department, agency, or officer of this state or of any governmental unit shall not pay or approve for payment from public funds any amount to an assisted living program for an actual or prospective tenant, unless the program holds a current certificate issued by the department of inspections and appeals and meets all current requirements for certification.

8. The department shall adopt rules regarding the conducting or operating of another business or activity in the distinct part of the physical structure in which the assisted living program is pro-

vided, if the business or activity serves nontenants. The rules shall be developed in consultation with the department of inspections and appeals and affected industry, professional, and consumer groups.

9. An assisted living program shall comply with section 135C.33.

10. The department of elder affairs and the department of inspections and appeals shall conduct joint training sessions for personnel responsible for conducting monitoring evaluations and complaint investigations of assisted living programs.

11. Certification of an assisted living program shall be for two years unless certification is revoked for good cause by the department of inspections and appeals.

2005 Acts, ch 60, §6 – 10, 21

Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsection 1, paragraph b amended

Subsection 2 stricken and former subsections 3 – 6 renumbered as 2 –

5

Subsection 7 amended and renumbered as 6

Former subsections 8 – 10 renumbered as 7 – 9

NEW subsections 10 and 11

231C.5 Written occupancy agreement required.

1. An assisted living program shall not operate in this state unless a written occupancy agreement, as prescribed in subsection 2, is executed between the assisted living program and each tenant or the tenant's legal representative, prior to the tenant's occupancy, and unless the assisted living program operates in accordance with the terms of the occupancy agreement. The assisted living program shall deliver to the tenant or the tenant's legal representative a complete copy of the occupancy agreement and all supporting documents and attachments and shall deliver, at least thirty days prior to any changes, a written copy of changes to the occupancy agreement if any changes to the copy originally delivered are subsequently made.

2. An assisted living program occupancy agreement shall clearly describe the rights and responsibilities of the tenant and the program. The occupancy agreement shall also include but is not limited to inclusion of all of the following information in the body of the agreement or in the supporting documents and attachments:

a. A description of all fees, charges, and rates describing tenancy and basic services covered, and any additional and optional services and their related costs.

b. A statement regarding the impact of the fee structure on third-party payments, and whether third-party payments and resources are accepted by the assisted living program.

c. The procedure followed for nonpayment of fees.

d. Identification of the party responsible for payment of fees and identification of the tenant's legal representative, if any.

e. The term of the occupancy agreement.

f. A statement that the assisted living pro-

gram shall notify the tenant or the tenant's legal representative, as applicable, in writing at least thirty days prior to any change being made in the occupancy agreement with the following exceptions:

(1) When the tenant's health status or behavior constitutes a substantial threat to the health or safety of the tenant, other tenants, or others, including when the tenant refuses to consent to relocation.

(2) When an emergency or a significant change in the tenant's condition results in the need for the provision of services that exceed the type or level of services included in the occupancy agreement and the necessary services cannot be safely provided by the assisted living program.

g. A statement that all tenant information shall be maintained in a confidential manner to the extent required under state and federal law.

h. Occupancy, involuntary transfer, and transfer criteria and procedures, which ensure a safe and orderly transfer.

i. The internal appeals process provided relative to an involuntary transfer.

j. The program's policies and procedures for addressing grievances between the assisted living program and the tenants, including grievances relating to transfer and occupancy.

k. A statement of the prohibition against retaliation as prescribed in section 231C.13.

l. The emergency response policy.

m. The staffing policy which specifies if nurse delegation will be used, and how staffing will be adapted to meet changing tenant needs.

n. In dementia-specific assisted living programs, a description of the services and programming provided to meet the life skills and social activities of tenants.

o. The refund policy.

p. A statement regarding billing and payment procedures.

3. Occupancy agreements and related documents executed by each tenant or the tenant's legal representative shall be maintained by the assisted living program in program files from the date of execution until three years from the date the occupancy agreement is terminated. A copy of the most current occupancy agreement shall be provided to members of the general public, upon request. Occupancy agreements and related documents shall be made available for on-site inspection to the department of inspections and appeals upon request and at reasonable times.

2005 Acts, ch 60, §11, 21

Section amended

231C.6 Involuntary transfer.

1. If an assisted living program initiates the involuntary transfer of a tenant and the action is not a result of a monitoring evaluation or complaint investigation by the department of inspections and appeals, and if the tenant or the tenant's

legal representative contests the transfer, the following procedure shall apply:

a. The assisted living program shall notify the tenant or the tenant's legal representative, in accordance with the occupancy agreement, of the need to transfer, the reason for the transfer, and the contact information of the tenant advocate.

b. The assisted living program shall provide the tenant advocate with a copy of the notification to the tenant.

c. The tenant advocate shall offer the notified tenant or the tenant's legal representative assistance with the program's internal appeals process. The tenant is not required to accept the assistance of the tenant advocate.

d. If, following the internal appeals process, the assisted living program upholds the transfer decision, the tenant or the tenant's legal representative may utilize other remedies authorized by law to contest the transfer.

2. The department, in consultation with the department of inspections and appeals and affected industry, professional, and consumer groups, shall establish, by rule in accordance with chapter 17A, procedures to be followed, including the opportunity for hearing, when the transfer of a tenant results from a monitoring evaluation or complaint investigation conducted by the department of inspections and appeals.

2005 Acts, ch 60, §12, 21
Subsection 1 amended

231C.8 Informal review.

1. If an assisted living program contests the regulatory insufficiencies of a monitoring evaluation or complaint investigation, the program shall submit written information, demonstrating that the program was in compliance with the applicable requirement at the time of the monitoring evaluation or complaint investigation, in support of the contesting of the regulatory insufficiencies, to the department of inspections and appeals for review.

2. The department of inspections and appeals shall review the written information submitted within ten working days of the receipt of the information. At the conclusion of the review, the department of inspections and appeals may affirm, modify, or dismiss the regulatory insufficiencies. The department of inspections and appeals shall notify the program in writing of the decision to affirm, modify, or dismiss the regulatory insufficiencies, and the reasons for the decision.

3. In the case of a complaint investigation, the department of inspections and appeals shall also notify the complainant, if known, of the decision and the reasons for the decision.

2005 Acts, ch 60, §13, 21
Section divided and redesignated as subsections 1 – 3

231C.9 Public disclosure of findings.

Upon completion of a monitoring evaluation or

complaint investigation of an assisted living program by the department of inspections and appeals pursuant to this chapter, including the conclusion of all administrative appeals processes, the department of inspections and appeals' final findings with respect to compliance by the assisted living program with requirements for certification shall be made available to the public in a readily available form and place. Other information relating to an assisted living program that is obtained by the department of inspections and appeals which does not constitute the department of inspections and appeals' final findings from a monitoring evaluation or complaint investigation of the assisted living program shall be made available to the department of elder affairs upon request in order to facilitate policy decisions, but shall not be made available to the public except in proceedings involving the denial, suspension, or revocation of a certificate under this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 60, §14, 21
Section amended

231C.10 Denial, suspension, or revocation — conditional operation.

1. The department of inspections and appeals may deny, suspend, or revoke a certificate in any case where the department of inspections and appeals finds that there has been a substantial or repeated failure on the part of the assisted living program to comply with this chapter or the rules, or minimum standards adopted under this chapter, or for any of the following reasons:

a. Appropriation or conversion of the property of an assisted living program tenant without the tenant's written consent or the written consent of the tenant's legal representative.

b. Permitting, aiding, or abetting the commission of any illegal act in the assisted living program.

c. Obtaining or attempting to obtain or retain a certificate by fraudulent means, misrepresentation, or by submitting false information.

d. Habitual intoxication or addiction to the use of drugs by the applicant, administrator, executive director, manager, or supervisor of the assisted living program.

e. Securing the devise or bequest of the property of a tenant of an assisted living program by undue influence.

f. Founded dependent adult abuse as defined in section 235B.2.

g. In the case of any officer, member of the board of directors, trustee, or designated manager of the program or any stockholder, partner, or individual who has greater than a five percent equity interest in the program, who has or has had an ownership interest in an assisted living program, adult day services program, elder group home, home health agency, residential care facility, or licensed nursing facility in any state which has been closed due to removal of program, agency, or facili-

ty licensure or certification or involuntary termination from participation in either the medical assistance or Medicare programs, or who has been found to have failed to provide adequate protection or services for tenants to prevent abuse or neglect.

h. In the case of a certificate applicant or an existing certified owner or operator who is an entity other than an individual, the person is in a position of control or is an officer of the entity and engages in any act or omission proscribed by this chapter.

i. For any other reason as provided by law or administrative rule.

2. The department of inspections and appeals may as an alternative to denial, suspension, or revocation conditionally issue or continue a certificate dependent upon the performance by the assisted living program of reasonable conditions within a reasonable period of time as set by the department of inspections and appeals so as to permit the program to commence or continue the operation of the program pending full compliance with this chapter or the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter. If the assisted living program does not make diligent efforts to comply with the conditions prescribed, the department of inspections and appeals may, under the proceedings prescribed by this chapter, suspend, or revoke the certificate. An assisted living program shall not be operated on a conditional certificate for more than one year.

2005 Acts, ch 60, §15, 21
Subsection 1 amended

231C.14 Civil penalties.

The department may establish by rule, in accordance with chapter 17A, civil penalties for the following violations by an assisted living program:

1. Noncompliance with any regulatory requirements which presents an imminent danger or a substantial probability of resultant death or physical harm to a tenant.

2. Following receipt of notice from the department of inspections and appeals, continued failure or refusal to comply within a prescribed time frame with regulatory requirements that have a direct relationship to the health, safety, or security of program tenants.

3. Preventing or interfering with or attempting to impede in any way any duly authorized representative of the department of inspections and appeals in the lawful enforcement of this chapter or of the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter. As used in this subsection, “*lawful enforcement*” includes but is not limited to:

a. Contacting or interviewing any tenant of an assisted living program in private at any reasonable hour and without advance notice.

b. Examining any relevant records of an assisted living program.

c. Preserving evidence of any violation of this

chapter or of the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 60, §16, 21
NEW subsection 3

231C.15 Criminal penalties and injunctive relief.

A person establishing, conducting, managing, or operating any assisted living program without a certificate is guilty of a serious misdemeanor. Each day of continuing violation after conviction or notice from the department of inspections and appeals by certified mail of a violation shall be considered a separate offense or chargeable offense. A person establishing, conducting, managing, or operating an assisted living program without a certificate may be temporarily or permanently restrained by a court of competent jurisdiction from such activity in an action brought by the state.

2005 Acts, ch 60, §17, 21
Subsection 2 stricken and former subsection 1 redesignated as an unnumbered paragraph

231C.16A Medication setup — administration and storage of medications.

1. An assisted living program may provide for medication setup if requested by a tenant or the tenant’s legal representative. If medication setup is provided following such request, the program shall be responsible for the specific task requested and the tenant shall retain responsibility for those tasks not requested to be provided.

2. If medications are administered or stored by an assisted living program, or if the assisted living program provides for medication setup, all of the following shall apply:

a. If administration of medications is delegated to the program by the tenant or tenant’s legal representative, the medications shall be administered by a registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, or advanced registered nurse practitioner licensed or registered in Iowa or by the individual to whom such licensed or registered individuals may properly delegate administration of medications.

b. Medications, other than those self-administered by the tenant or provided through medication setup, shall be stored in locked storage that is not accessible to persons other than employees responsible for administration or storage of medications.

c. Medications shall be labeled and maintained in compliance with label instructions and state and federal law.

d. A person, other than a person authorized to prescribe prescription drugs under state and federal law, shall not alter the prescription of a tenant.

e. Medications shall be stored in their originally received containers.

f. If medication setup is provided by the program at the request of the tenant or tenant’s legal representative, or if medication administration is

delegated to the program by the tenant or tenant’s legal representative, appropriate staff of the program may transfer the medications in the tenant’s presence from the original prescription container to medication dispensing containers, reminder containers, or medication cups.

g. Program assistance with medication administration as specified in the occupancy agreement shall not require the program to provide assistance with the storage of medications.

2005 Acts, ch 60, §18, 21
NEW section

231C.17 Coordination of the long-term care system — transitional provisions.

1. A hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 135B, a health care facility licensed pursuant to chapter 135C, or an adult day services program certified pursuant to chapter 231D may operate an assisted living program if the assisted living program is certified pursuant to this chapter.

2. This chapter shall not be construed to require that a facility licensed as a different type of facility also comply with the requirements of this chapter, unless the facility is represented to the public as a certified assisted living program.

3. A certified assisted living program that complies with the requirements of this chapter shall not be required to be licensed or certified as a different type of facility, unless the facility is represented to the public as another type of facility.

4. A continuing care retirement community, as defined in section 523D.1, may provide limited personal care services and emergency response services to its independent living tenants if all of the following conditions are met:

a. The provision of such personal care services or emergency response services does not result in inadequate staff coverage to meet the service needs of all tenants of the continuing care retirement community.

b. The staff providing the personal care or emergency response services is trained or quali-

fied to the extent necessary to provide such services.

c. The continuing care retirement community documents the date, time, and nature of the personal care or emergency response services provided.

d. Emergency response services are only provided in situations which constitute an urgent need for immediate action or assistance due to unforeseen circumstances.

This subsection shall not be construed to prohibit an independent living tenant of a continuing care retirement community from contracting with a third party for personal care or emergency response services.

2005 Acts, ch 60, §19, 21
Subsections 1 and 3 amended

231C.18 Iowa assisted living fees.

1. The department of inspections and appeals shall collect assisted living program certification and related fees. An assisted living program that is certified by the department of inspections and appeals on the basis of voluntary accreditation by a recognized accrediting entity shall not be subject to payment of the certification fee, but shall be subject to an administrative fee as prescribed by rule. Fees collected and retained pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

2. The following certification and related fees shall apply to assisted living programs:

a. For a two-year initial certification, seven hundred fifty dollars.

b. For a two-year recertification, one thousand dollars.

c. For a blueprint plan review, nine hundred dollars.

d. For an optional preliminary plan review, five hundred dollars.

e. For accreditation via a national body of accreditation, one hundred twenty-five dollars.

2005 Acts, ch 60, §20, 21
Subsection 2, NEW paragraph e

CHAPTER 231D

ADULT DAY SERVICES

231D.1 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Adult day services*”, “*adult day services program*”, or “*program*” means an organized program providing a variety of health-related care, social services, and other related support services for sixteen hours or less in a twenty-four-hour period to two or more persons with a functional impairment on a regularly scheduled, contractual basis.

2. “*Contractual agreement*” means a written

agreement entered into between an adult day services program and a participant that clearly describes the rights and responsibilities of the adult day services program and the participant, and other information required by rule.

3. “*Department*” means the department of elder affairs created in chapter 231.

4. “*Functional impairment*” means a psychological, cognitive, or physical impairment creating the inability to perform personal and instrumental activities of daily living and associated tasks

necessitating some form of supervision or assistance or both.

5. “*Governmental unit*” means the state, or any county, municipality, or other political subdivision or any department, division, board, or other agency of any of these entities.

6. “*Health-related care*” means services provided by a registered nurse or a licensed practical nurse, on a part-time or intermittent basis, and services provided by other licensed health care professionals, on a part-time or intermittent basis.

7. “*Medication setup*” means assistance with various steps of medication administration to support a participant’s autonomy, which may include but is not limited to routine prompting, cueing and reminding, opening containers or packaging at the direction of the participant, reading instructions or other label information, or transferring medications from the original container into suitable medication dispensing containers, reminder containers, or medication cups.

8. “*Participant*” means an individual who is the recipient of services provided by an adult day services program.

9. “*Participant’s legal representative*” means a person appointed by the court to act on behalf of a participant, or a person acting pursuant to a power of attorney.

10. “*Personal care*” means assistance with the essential activities of daily living which may include but are not limited to transferring, bathing, personal hygiene, dressing, grooming, and house-keeping that are essential to the health and welfare of a participant.

11. “*Recognized accrediting entity*” means a nationally recognized accrediting entity that the department recognizes as having specific adult day services program standards equivalent to the standards established by the department for adult day services.

12. “*Social services*” means services relating to the psychological and social needs of the individual in adjusting to participating in an adult day services program, and minimizing the stress arising from that circumstance.

13. “*Supervision*” means direct oversight and inspection of the act of accomplishing a function or activity.

2005 Acts, ch 61, §1, 17
Section amended

231D.2 Purpose — intent — rules.

1. The purpose of this chapter is to promote and encourage adequate and safe care for adults with functional impairments.

2. It is the intent of the general assembly that the department of elder affairs establish policy for adult day services programs and that the department of inspections and appeals enforce this chapter.

3. The department shall establish, by rule in

accordance with chapter 17A, a program for certification and monitoring of and complaint investigations related to adult day services programs. The department, in establishing minimum standards for adult day services programs, may adopt by rule in accordance with chapter 17A, nationally recognized standards for adult day services programs. The rules shall include specification of recognized accrediting entities. The rules shall include a requirement that sufficient staffing be available at all times to fully meet a participant’s identified needs. The rules shall include a requirement that no fewer than two staff persons who monitor participants as indicated in each participant’s service plan shall be awake and on duty during the hours of operation when two or more participants are present. The rules and minimum standards adopted shall be formulated in consultation with the department of inspections and appeals and affected industry, professional, and consumer groups and shall be designed to accomplish the purpose of this chapter.

4. The department may establish by administrative rule, in accordance with chapter 17A, specific rules related to minimum standards for dementia-specific adult day services programs. The rules shall be formulated in consultation with the department of inspections and appeals and affected industry, professional, and consumer groups.

2005 Acts, ch 61, §2, 17
Section amended

231D.3 Certification required.

1. A person or governmental unit acting severally or jointly with any other person or governmental unit shall not establish or operate an adult day services program and shall not represent an adult day services program to the public as certified unless and until the program is certified pursuant to this chapter. If an adult day services program is voluntarily accredited by a recognized accrediting entity with specific adult day services standards, the department of inspections and appeals shall accept voluntary accreditation as the basis for certification by the department. The owner or manager of a certified adult day services program shall comply with the rules adopted by the department for an adult day services program.

2. An adult day services program may provide any type of adult day services for which the program is certified. An adult day services program shall provide services and supervision commensurate with the needs of the participants. An adult day services program shall not provide services to individuals requiring a level or type of services for which the program is not certified and services provided shall not exceed the level or type of services for which the program is certified.

3. An adult day services program that has been certified by the department of inspections and appeals shall not alter the program, operation, or adult day services for which the program

is certified in a manner that affects continuing certification without prior approval of the department of inspections and appeals. The department of inspections and appeals shall specify, by rule, alterations that are subject to prior approval.

4. A department, agency, or officer of this state or of any governmental unit shall not pay or approve for payment from public funds any amount to an adult day services program for an actual or prospective participant, unless the program holds a current certificate issued by the department of inspections and appeals and meets all current requirements for certification.

5. The department shall adopt rules regarding the conducting or operating of another business or activity in the distinct part of the physical structure in which the adult day services program is provided, if the business or activity serves persons who are not participants. The rules shall be developed in consultation with the department of inspections and appeals and affected industry, professional, and consumer groups.

6. The department of elder affairs and the department of inspections and appeals shall conduct joint training sessions for personnel responsible for conducting monitoring evaluations and complaint investigations of adult day services programs.

7. Certification of an adult day services program shall be for two years unless revoked for good cause by the department of inspections and appeals.

2005 Acts, ch 61, §3, 4, 17
Subsections 2, 4, and 5 amended
NEW subsections 6 and 7

231D.4 Application and fees.

1. Certificates for adult day services programs shall be obtained from the department of inspections and appeals. Applications shall be upon such forms and shall include such information as the department of inspections and appeals may reasonably require, which may include affirmative evidence of compliance with applicable statutes and local ordinances. Each application for certification shall be accompanied by the appropriate fee.

2. *a.* The department of inspections and appeals shall collect adult day services certification fees. The fees shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

b. The following certification and related fees shall apply to adult day services programs:

- (1) For a two-year initial certification, seven hundred fifty dollars.
- (2) For a two-year recertification, one thousand dollars.
- (3) For a blueprint review, nine hundred dollars.
- (4) For an optional preliminary plan review, five hundred dollars.
- (5) For certification via a national body of ac-

creditation, one hundred twenty-five dollars.

2005 Acts, ch 61, §5, 17
Subsection 2, paragraph b, NEW subparagraph (5)

231D.5 Denial, suspension, or revocation.

1. The department of inspections and appeals may deny, suspend, or revoke certification if the department of inspections and appeals finds that there has been a substantial or repeated failure on the part of the adult day services program to comply with this chapter or the rules or minimum standards adopted pursuant to this chapter, or for any of the following reasons:

a. Appropriation or conversion of the property of a participant without the participant's written consent or the written consent of the participant's legal representative.

b. Permitting, aiding, or abetting the commission of any illegal act in the adult day services program.

c. Obtaining or attempting to obtain or retain certification by fraudulent means, misrepresentation, or by submitting false information.

d. Habitual intoxication or addiction to the use of drugs by the applicant, owner, manager, or supervisor of the adult day services program.

e. Securing the devise or bequest of the property of a participant by undue influence.

f. Failure or neglect to maintain a required continuing education and training program for all personnel employed in the adult day services program.

g. Founded dependent adult abuse as defined in section 235B.2.

h. In the case of any officer, member of the board of directors, trustee, or designated manager of the program or any stockholder, partner, or individual who has greater than a five percent equity interest in the program, who has or has had an ownership interest in an adult day services program, assisted living program, elder group home, home health agency, residential care facility, or licensed nursing facility in any state which has been closed due to removal of program, agency, or facility licensure or certification or involuntary termination from participation in either the medical assistance or Medicare programs, or who has been found to have failed to provide adequate protection or services for participants to prevent abuse or neglect.

i. In the case of a certificate applicant or an existing certified owner or operator who is an entity other than an individual, the person is in a position of control or is an officer of the entity and engages in any act or omission proscribed by this chapter.

j. For any other reason as provided by law or administrative rule.

2. In the case of an application by an existing certificate holder for a new or newly acquired adult day services program, continuing or repeated failure of the certificate holder to operate

any previously certified adult day services program in compliance with this chapter or of the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.

3. In the case of a certificate applicant or existing certificate holder which is an entity other than an individual, the department of inspections and appeals may deny, suspend, or revoke a certificate if any individual who is in a position of control or is an officer of the entity engages in any act or omission proscribed by this section.

2005 Acts, ch 61, §6, 17
Subsection 1 amended

231D.6 Notice — appeal — emergency provisions.

1. The denial, suspension, or revocation of a certificate shall be effected by delivering to the applicant or certificate holder by restricted certified mail or by personal service a notice setting forth the particular reasons for the action. The denial, suspension, or revocation shall become effective thirty days after the mailing or service of the notice, unless the applicant or certificate holder, within the thirty-day period, requests a hearing, in writing, of the department of inspections and appeals, in which case the notice shall be deemed to be suspended.

2. The denial, suspension, or revocation of a certificate may be appealed in accordance with rules adopted by the department of inspections and appeals in accordance with chapter 17A.

3. When the department of inspections and appeals finds that an immediate danger to the health or safety of participants in an adult day services program exists which requires action on an emergency basis, the department of inspections and appeals may direct the removal of all participants in the adult day services program and suspend the certificate prior to a hearing.

2005 Acts, ch 61, §7, 17
Subsection 3 amended

231D.9 Complaints and confidentiality.

1. A person with concerns regarding the operations or service delivery of an adult day services program may file a complaint with the department of inspections and appeals. The name of the person who files a complaint with the department of inspections and appeals and any personal identifying information of the person or any participant identified in the complaint shall be kept confidential and shall not be subject to discovery, subpoena, or other means of legal compulsion for its release to a person other than employees of the department of inspections and appeals involved in the investigation of the complaint.

2. The department, in cooperation with the department of inspections and appeals, shall establish procedures for the disposition of complaints received in accordance with this section.

2005 Acts, ch 61, §8, 17
Subsection 1 amended

231D.9A Informal review.

1. If an adult day services program contests the findings of regulatory insufficiencies of a monitoring evaluation or complaint investigation, the program shall submit written information, demonstrating that the program was in compliance with the applicable requirement at the time of the monitoring evaluation or complaint investigation, to the department of inspections and appeals for review.

2. The department of inspections and appeals shall review the written information submitted within ten working days of the receipt of the information. At the conclusion of the review, the department of inspections and appeals may affirm, modify, or dismiss the regulatory insufficiencies. The department of inspections and appeals shall notify the program in writing of the decision to affirm, modify, or dismiss the regulatory insufficiencies, and the reasons for the decision.

3. In the case of a complaint investigation, the department of inspections and appeals shall also notify the complainant, if known, of the decision and the reasons for the decision.

2005 Acts, ch 61, §9, 17
NEW section

231D.10 Public disclosure of findings.

Upon completion of a monitoring evaluation or complaint investigation of an adult day services program by the department of inspections and appeals pursuant to this chapter, including the conclusion of all administrative appeals processes, the department's final findings with respect to compliance by the adult day services program with requirements for certification shall be made available to the public in a readily available form and place. Other information relating to an adult day services program that is obtained by the department of inspections and appeals which does not constitute the department's final findings from a monitoring evaluation or complaint investigation of the adult day services program shall be made available to the department upon request to facilitate policy decisions, but shall not be made available to the public except in proceedings involving the denial, suspension, or revocation of a certificate under this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 61, §10, 17
Section amended

231D.11 Penalties.

1. A person establishing, conducting, managing, or operating an adult day services program without a certificate is guilty of a serious misdemeanor. Each day of continuing violation after conviction or notice from the department of inspections and appeals by certified mail of a violation shall be considered a separate offense or chargeable offense. A person establishing, conducting, managing, or operating an adult day services program without a certificate may be temporarily or permanently restrained by a court of com-

petent jurisdiction from such activity in an action brought by the state.

2. A civil penalty, as established by rule, may apply in any of the following situations:

a. Program noncompliance with one or more regulatory requirements has caused or is likely to cause harm, serious injury, threat, or death to a participant.

b. Program failure or refusal to comply with regulatory requirements within prescribed time frames.

c. Preventing or interfering with or attempting to impede in any way any duly authorized representative of the department of inspections and appeals in the lawful enforcement of this chapter or of the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter. As used in this paragraph, “*lawful enforcement*” includes but is not limited to:

(1) Contacting or interviewing any participant in an adult day services program in private at any reasonable hour and without advance notice.

(2) Examining any relevant records of an adult day services program.

(3) Preserving evidence of any violation of this chapter or of the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 61, §11, 17
Section amended

231D.12 Retaliation by adult day services program prohibited.

1. An adult day services program shall not discriminate or retaliate in any way against a participant, participant’s family, or an employee of the program who has initiated or participated in any proceeding authorized by this chapter. An adult day services program that violates this section is subject to a penalty as established by administrative rule, to be assessed and collected by the department of inspections and appeals and paid into the state treasury to be credited to the general fund of the state.

2. Any attempt to discharge a participant from an adult day services program by whom or upon whose behalf a complaint has been submitted to the department of inspections and appeals under section 231D.9, within ninety days after the filing of the complaint or the conclusion of any proceeding resulting from the complaint, shall raise a rebuttable presumption that the action was taken by the program in retaliation for the filing of the complaint, except in situations in which the participant is discharged due to changes in health status which exceed the level of care offered by the adult day services program or in other situations as specified by rule.

2005 Acts, ch 61, §12, 17
Section amended

231D.13A Medication setup — administration and storage of medications.

1. An adult day services program may provide

for medication setup if requested by a participant or the participant’s legal representative. If medication setup is provided following such request, the program shall be responsible for the specific task requested and the participant shall retain responsibility for those tasks not requested to be provided.

2. If medications are administered or stored by an adult day services program, or if the adult day services program provides for medication setup, all of the following shall apply:

a. If administration of medications is delegated to the program by the participant or the participant’s legal representative, the medications shall be administered by a registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, or advanced registered nurse practitioner licensed or registered in Iowa or by the individual to whom such licensed or registered individuals may properly delegate administration of medications.

b. Medications, other than those self-administered by the participant or provided through medication setup, shall be stored in locked storage that is not accessible to persons other than employees responsible for administration or storage of medications.

c. Medications shall be labeled and maintained in compliance with label instructions and state and federal law.

d. A person, other than a person authorized to prescribe prescription drugs under state and federal law, shall not alter the prescription of a participant.

e. Medications shall be stored in their originally received containers.

f. If medication setup is provided by the program at the request of the participant or the participant’s legal representative, or if medication administration is delegated to the program by the participant or the participant’s legal representative, appropriate staff of the program may transfer the medications in the participant’s presence from the original prescription container to medication dispensing containers, reminder containers, or medication cups.

g. Program assistance with medication administration as specified in the contractual agreement shall not require the program to provide assistance with the storage of medications.

2005 Acts, ch 61, §13, 17
NEW section

231D.16 Transition provision.

1. Adult day services programs that are serving at least two but not more than five persons and that are not voluntarily accredited by a recognized accrediting entity prior to July 1, 2003, shall comply with this chapter by June 30, 2005.

2. A hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 135B, a health care facility licensed pursuant to chapter 135C, or an assisted living program certified pursuant to chapter 231C may operate an

adult day services program if the adult day services program is certified pursuant to this chapter.

3. A certified adult day services program that complies with the requirements of this chapter shall not be required to be licensed or certified as another type of facility, unless the facility is represented to the public as another type of facility.

2005 Acts, ch 61, §14, 17
Section amended

231D.17 Written contractual agreement required.

1. An adult day services program shall not operate in this state unless a written contractual agreement is executed between the adult day services program and each participant or the participant's legal representative prior to the participant's admission to the program, and unless the adult day services program operates in accordance with the terms of the written contractual agreement. The adult day services program shall deliver to the participant or the participant's legal representative a complete copy of the written contractual agreement and all supporting documents and attachments, prior to the participant's admission to the program, and shall also deliver a written copy of changes to the written contractual agreement, if any changes to the copy originally delivered are subsequently made, at least thirty days prior to any changes, unless otherwise provided in this section.

2. An adult day services program written contractual agreement shall clearly describe the rights and responsibilities of the participant and the program. The written contractual agreement shall also include but is not limited to inclusion of all of the following information in the body of the agreement or in the supporting documents and attachments:

a. A description of all fees, charges, and rates describing admission and basic services covered, and any additional and optional services and their related costs.

b. A statement regarding the impact of the fee structure on third-party payments, and whether third-party payments and resources are accepted by the adult day services program.

c. The procedure followed for nonpayment of fees.

d. Identification of the party responsible for payment of fees and identification of the participant's legal representative, if any.

e. The term of the written contractual agreement.

f. A statement that the adult day services program shall notify the participant or the participant's legal representative, as applicable, in writing at least thirty days prior to any change being made in the written contractual agreement, with the following exceptions:

(1) When the participant's health status or behavior constitutes a substantial threat to the

health or safety of the participant, other participants, or others, including when the participant refuses to consent to discharge.

(2) When an emergency or a significant change in the participant's condition results in the need for the provision of services that exceed the type or level of services included in the written contractual agreement and the necessary services cannot be safely provided by the adult day services program.

g. A statement that all participant information shall be maintained in a confidential manner to the extent required under state and federal law.

h. Discharge, involuntary transfer, and transfer criteria and procedures, which ensure a safe and orderly transfer.

i. The internal appeals process provided relative to an involuntary transfer.

j. The program's policies and procedures for addressing grievances between the adult day services program and the participants, including grievances relating to transfer and occupancy.

k. A statement of the prohibition against retaliation as prescribed in section 231D.12.

l. The emergency response policy.

m. The staffing policy which specifies staff is available during all times of program operation, if nurse delegation will be used, and how staffing will be adapted to meet changing participant needs.

n. In dementia-specific adult day services programs, a description of the services and programming provided to meet the life skills and social activities of participants.

o. The refund policy.

p. A statement regarding billing and payment procedures.

3. Written contractual agreements and related documents executed by each participant or participant's legal representative shall be maintained by the adult day services program in program files from the date of execution until three years from the date the written contractual agreement is terminated. A copy of the most current written contractual agreement shall be provided to members of the general public, upon request. Written contractual agreements and related documents shall be made available for on-site inspection to the department of inspections and appeals upon request and at reasonable times.

2005 Acts, ch 61, §15, 17
NEW section

231D.18 Involuntary transfer.

1. If an adult day services program initiates the involuntary transfer of a participant and the action is not a result of a monitoring evaluation or complaint investigation by the department of inspections and appeals, and if the participant or participant's legal representative contests the transfer, the following procedure shall apply:

a. The adult day services program shall notify

the participant or participant's legal representative, in accordance with the written contractual agreement, of the need to transfer and the reason for the transfer.

b. If, following the internal appeals process, the adult day services program upholds the transfer decision, the participant or participant's legal representative may utilize other remedies authorized by law to contest the transfer.

2. The department, in consultation with the

department of inspections and appeals and affected industry, professional, and consumer groups, shall establish by rule, in accordance with chapter 17A, procedures to be followed, including the opportunity for hearing, when the transfer of a participant results from a monitoring evaluation or complaint investigation conducted by the department of inspections and appeals.

2005 Acts, ch 61, §16, 17
NEW section

CHAPTER 231E

SUBSTITUTE DECISION MAKER ACT

Implementation of chapter subject to availability of funding;
Code editor to be notified by department upon implementation of
chapter; see §231E.13

231E.1 Title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "*Iowa Substitute Decision Maker Act*".

2005 Acts, ch 175, §130
NEW section

231E.2 Office of substitute decision maker — findings and intent.

1. a. The general assembly finds that many adults in this state are unable to meet essential requirements to maintain their physical health or to manage essential aspects of their financial resources and are in need of substitute decision-making services. However, a willing and responsible person may not be available to serve as a private substitute decision maker or the adult may not have adequate income or resources to compensate a private substitute decision maker.

b. The general assembly further finds that a process should exist to assist individuals in finding alternatives to substitute decision-making services and less intrusive means of assistance before an individual's independence or rights are limited.

c. The general assembly further finds that a substitute decision maker may be necessary to finalize a person's affairs after death when there is no willing and appropriate person available to serve as the person's personal representative.

2. a. It is, therefore, the intent of the general assembly to establish a state office of substitute decision maker and authorize the establishment of local offices of substitute decision maker to provide substitute decision-making services to adults and their estates after their deaths, when no private substitute decision maker is available.

b. It is also the intent of the general assembly that the office of substitute decision maker provide assistance to both public and private substitute decision makers throughout the state in securing necessary services for their wards, principals, clients, and decedents and to assist substi-

tute decision makers, wards, principals, clients, courts, and attorneys in the orderly and expeditious handling of substitute decision-making proceedings.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §131
NEW section

231E.3 Definitions.

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

1. "*Client*" means an individual for whom a representative payee is appointed.

2. "*Commission*" means the commission of elder affairs.

3. "*Conservator*" means conservator as defined in section 633.3.

4. "*Court*" means court as defined in section 633.3.

5. "*Decedent*" means the individual for whom an estate is administered or executed.

6. "*Department*" means the department of elder affairs established in section 231.21.

7. "*Director*" means the director of the department of elder affairs.

8. "*Estate*" means estate as defined in section 633.3.

9. "*Guardian*" means guardian as defined in section 633.3.

10. "*Incompetent*" means incompetent as defined in section 633.3.

11. "*Local office*" means a local office of substitute decision maker.

12. "*Local substitute decision maker*" means an individual under contract with the department to act as a substitute decision maker.

13. "*Personal representative*" means personal representative as defined in section 633.3.

14. "*Planning and service area*" means a geographic area of the state designated by the commission for the purpose of planning, developing, delivering, and administering services for elders.

15. "*Power of attorney*" means a durable power

of attorney for health care as defined in section 144B.1 or a power of attorney that becomes effective upon the disability of the principal as described in section 633B.1.

16. “*Principal*” means an individual for whom a power of attorney is established.

17. “*Representative payee*” means an individual appointed by a government entity to receive funds on behalf of a client pursuant to federal regulation.

18. “*State agency*” means any executive department, commission, board, institution, division, bureau, office, agency, or other executive entity of state government.

19. “*State office*” means the state office of substitute decision maker.

20. “*State substitute decision maker*” means the administrator of the state office of substitute decision maker.

21. “*Substitute decision maker*” means a guardian, conservator, representative payee, attorney in fact under a power of attorney, or personal representative.

22. “*Substitute decision making*” or “*substitute decision-making services*” means the provision of services of a guardian, conservator, representative payee, attorney in fact under a power of attorney, or personal representative.

23. “*Ward*” means the individual for whom a guardianship or conservatorship is established.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54; 2005 Acts, ch 175, §132
NEW section

231E.4 State office of substitute decision maker — established — duties — department rules.

1. A state office of substitute decision maker is established within the department to create and administer a statewide network of substitute decision makers who provide substitute decision-making services if other substitute decision makers are not available to provide the services.

2. The director shall appoint an administrator of the state office who shall serve as the state substitute decision maker. The state substitute decision maker shall be qualified for the position by training and expertise in substitute decision-making law. The state substitute decision maker shall also have knowledge of social services available to meet the needs of persons adjudicated incompetent or in need of substitute decision making.

3. The state office shall do all of the following:

a. Select persons through a request for proposals process to establish local offices of substitute decision maker in each of the planning and service areas. Local offices shall be established statewide on or before July 1, 2015.

b. Monitor and terminate contracts with local offices based on criteria established by rule of the department.

c. Retain oversight responsibilities for all local substitute decision makers.

d. Act as substitute decision maker if a local office is not available to so act.

e. Work with the department of human services, the Iowa department of public health, the governor’s developmental disabilities council, and other agencies to establish a referral system for the provision of substitute decision-making services.

f. Develop and maintain a current listing of public and private services and programs available to assist wards, principals, clients, personal representatives, and their families and establish and maintain relationships with public and private entities to assure the availability of effective substitute decision-making services for wards, principals, clients, and estates.

g. Provide information and referrals to the public regarding substitute decision-making services.

h. Provide personal representatives for estates where a person is not available for that purpose.

i. Maintain statistical data on the local offices including various methods of funding, the types of services provided, and the demographics of the wards, principals, clients, and decedents and report to the general assembly on or before November 1, annually, regarding the local offices and recommend any appropriate legislative action.

j. Develop, in cooperation with the judicial council as established in section 602.1202, a substitute decision-maker education and training program. The program may be offered to both public and private substitute decision makers. The state office shall establish a curriculum committee, which includes but is not limited to probate judges, to develop the education and training program.

4. The state office may do any of the following:

a. Accept and receive gifts, grants, or donations from any public or private entity in support of the state office.

b. Accept the services of individual volunteers and volunteer organizations.

c. Employ staff necessary to administer the state office and enter into contracts as necessary.

5. The department shall provide administrative support to the state office.

6. The department shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A necessary to create and administer the state and local offices, relating to but not limited to all of the following:

a. An application and intake process and standards for receipt of substitute decision-making services from the state or a local office.

b. A process for the removal or termination of the state or a local substitute decision maker.

c. An ideal range of staff-to-client ratios for the state and local substitute decision makers.

d. Minimum training and experience requirements for professional staff and volunteers.

e. A fee schedule. The department may estab-

lish by rule a schedule of reasonable fees for the costs of substitute decision-making services provided under this chapter. The fee schedule established may be based upon the ability of the ward, principal, client, or estate to pay for the services but shall not exceed the actual cost of providing the services. The state office or a local office may waive collection of a fee upon a finding that collection is not economically feasible. The rules may provide that the state office or a local office may investigate the financial status of a ward, principal, client, or estate that requests substitute decision-making services or for whom or which the state or a local substitute decision maker has been appointed for the purpose of determining the fee to be charged by requiring the ward, principal, client, or estate to provide any written authorizations necessary to provide access to records of public or private sources, otherwise confidential, needed to evaluate the individual's or estate's financial eligibility. The rules may also provide that the state or a local substitute decision maker may, upon request and without payment of fees otherwise required by law, obtain information necessary to evaluate the individual's or estate's financial eligibility from any office of the state or of a political subdivision or agency of the state that possesses public records. In estate proceedings, the state or local decision maker shall be compensated pursuant to chapter 633, division III, part 8.

f. Standards and performance measures for evaluation of local offices.

g. Recordkeeping and accounting procedures to ensure that the state office and local offices maintain confidential, accurate, and up-to-date financial, case, and statistical records. The rules shall require each local office to file with the state office, on an annual basis, an account of all public and private funds received and a report regarding the operations of the local office for the preceding fiscal year.

h. Procedures for the sharing of records held by the court or a state agency with the state office, which are necessary to evaluate the state office or local offices, to assess the need for additional substitute decision makers, or to develop required reports.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §133
NEW section

231E.5 Local office of substitute decision maker — requirements for state and local substitute decision makers.

1. The state substitute decision maker shall select persons to provide local substitute decision-making services in each of the planning and service areas, based upon a request for proposals process developed by the department.

2. The local office shall comply with all requirements established for the local office by the department and shall do all of the following:

a. Maintain a staff of professionally qualified

individuals to carry out the substitute decision-making functions.

b. Identify client needs and local resources to provide necessary support services to recipients of substitute decision-making services.

c. Collect program data as required by the state office.

d. Meet standards established for the local office.

e. Comply with minimum staffing requirements and caseload restrictions.

f. Conduct background checks on employees and volunteers.

g. With regard to a proposed ward, the local office shall do all of the following:

(1) Determine the most appropriate form of substitute decision making needed, if any, giving preference to the least restrictive alternative.

(2) Determine whether the needs of the proposed ward require the appointment of a guardian or conservator.

(3) Assess the financial resources of the proposed ward based on the information supplied to the local office at the time of the determination.

(4) Inquire and, if appropriate, search to determine whether any other person may be willing and able to serve as the proposed ward's guardian or conservator.

(5) Determine the form of guardianship or conservatorship to request of a court, if any, giving preference to the least restrictive form.

(6) If determined necessary, file a petition for the appointment of a guardian or conservator pursuant to chapter 633.

h. With regard to an estate, the local office may appoint a personal representative to file a petition to open an estate who shall do all of the following:

(1) Retain legal counsel as described in section 231E.11 to be compensated from the proceeds of the estate pursuant to chapter 633, division III, part 8.

(2) Liquidate all assets of the estate.

(3) Distribute the assets of the estate pursuant to chapter 633, division VII, parts 7 and 8, and other applicable provisions of law.

3. A local office may do any of the following:

a. Contract for or arrange for provision of services necessary to carry out the duties of a local substitute decision maker.

b. Accept the services of volunteers or consultants and reimburse them for necessary expenses.

c. Employ staff and delegate to members of the staff the powers and duties of the local substitute decision maker. However, the local office shall retain responsibility for the proper performance of the delegated powers and duties. All delegations shall be to persons who meet the eligibility requirements of the specific type of substitute decision maker.

4. An individual acting as the state or a local substitute decision maker shall comply with applicable requirements for guardians, conservators,

or personal representatives pursuant to chapter 633, attorneys in fact under a power of attorney pursuant to chapter 633 or a durable power of attorney for health care pursuant to chapter 144B, or representative payees pursuant to federal law and regulations.

5. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, an individual acting as the state or a local substitute decision maker shall not be subject to the posting of a bond pursuant to chapter 633. An individual acting as the state or a local substitute decision maker shall complete at least eight hours of training annually as certified by the department.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §134
NEW section

231E.6 Court-initiated or petition-initiated appointment of state or local substitute decision maker — guardianship or conservatorship — discharge.

The court may appoint on its own motion or upon petition of any person, the state office or local office of substitute decision maker, to serve as guardian or conservator for any proposed ward in cases in which the court determines that the proceeding will establish the least restrictive form of substitute decision making suitable for the proposed ward and if the proposed ward meets all of the following criteria:

1. Is a resident of the planning and service area in which the local office is located from which services would be provided or is a resident of the state, if the state office would provide the services.
2. Is eighteen years of age or older.
3. Does not have suitable family or another appropriate entity willing and able to serve as guardian or conservator.
4. Is incompetent.
5. Is an individual for whom guardianship or conservatorship services are the least restrictive means of meeting the individual's needs.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §135
NEW section

231E.7 Substitute decision maker-initiated appointment.

The state office or local office may on its own motion or at the request of the court intervene in a guardianship or conservatorship proceeding if the state office or local office or the court considers the intervention to be justified because of any of the following:

1. An appointed guardian or conservator is not fulfilling prescribed duties or is subject to removal under section 633.65.
2. A willing and qualified guardian or conservator is not available.
3. The best interests of the ward require the intervention.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §136
NEW section

231E.8 Provisions applicable to all appointments and designations — discharge.

1. The court shall only appoint or intervene on its own motion or act upon the petition of any person under section 231E.6 or 231E.7 if such appointment or intervention would comply with staffing ratios established by the department and if sufficient resources are available to the state office or local office. Notice of the proposed appointment shall be provided to the state office or local office prior to the granting of such appointment.

2. The state office or local office shall maintain reasonable personal contact with each ward, principal, or client for whom the state office or local office is appointed or designated in order to monitor the ward's, principal's, or client's care and progress. For any estates in which the state office or local office is involved, the state office or local office shall move estate proceedings forward in a reasonable and expeditious manner and shall monitor the progress of any legal counsel retained on a regular basis.

3. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the state office or local office appointed by the court or designated under a power of attorney document may access all confidential records concerning the ward or principal for whom the state office or local office is appointed or designated, including medical records and abuse reports.

4. In any proceeding in which the state or local office is appointed or is acting as guardian or conservator, the court shall waive court costs or filing fees, if the state office or local office certifies to the court that the state office or local office has waived its fees in their entirety based upon the ability of the ward to pay for the services of the state office or local office. In any estate proceeding, the court costs shall be paid in accordance with chapter 633, division VII, part 7.

5. The state or a local substitute decision maker shall be subject to discharge or removal, by the court, on the grounds and in the manner in which other guardians, conservators, or personal representatives are discharged or removed pursuant to chapter 633.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §137
NEW section

231E.9 Fees — appropriated.

Fees received by the state office and by local offices for services provided as state or local substitute decision maker shall be deposited in the general fund of the state and the amounts received are appropriated to the department for the purposes of administering this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §138
NEW section

231E.10 Conflicts of interest — limitations.

Notwithstanding section 633.63 or any other

provision to the contrary, a local substitute decision maker shall not provide direct services to or have an actual or the appearance of any conflict of interest relating to any individual for whom the local substitute decision maker acts in a substitute decision-making capacity unless such provision of direct services or the appearance of a conflict of interest is approved and monitored by the state office in accordance with rules adopted by the department.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §139
NEW section

231E.11 Duty of attorney general, county attorney, or other counsel.

1. The attorney general shall advise the state office on legal matters and represent the state office in legal proceedings.
2. Upon the request of the attorney general, a county attorney may represent the state office or a local office in connection with the filing of a petition for appointment as guardian or conservator and with routine, subsequent appearances.
3. A local attorney experienced in probate matters may represent the personal representa-

tive for all routine matters associated with probating an estate.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §140
NEW section

231E.12 Liability.

All employees and volunteers of the state office and local offices operating under this chapter and other applicable chapters and pursuant to rules adopted under this and other applicable chapters are considered employees of the state and state volunteers for the purposes of chapter 669 and shall be afforded protection under section 669.21 or 669.24, as applicable. This section does not relieve a guardian or conservator from performing duties prescribed under chapter 633.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §141
NEW section

231E.13 Implementation.

Implementation of this chapter is subject to availability of funding as determined by the department. The department shall notify the Code editor upon implementation of this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §142
NEW section

CHAPTER 231F

LONG-TERM LIVING SYSTEM

231F.1 Intent for Iowa’s long-term living system.

1. The general assembly finds and declares that the intent for Iowa’s long-term living system is to ensure all Iowans access to an extensive range of high-quality, affordable, and cost-effective long-term living options that maximize independence, choice, and dignity for consumers.
2. The long-term living system should be comprehensive, offering multiple services and support in home, community-based, and facility-based settings; should utilize a uniform assessment process to ensure that such services and support are delivered in the most integrated and life-enhancing setting; and should ensure that such services and support are provided by a well-trained, motivated workforce.
3. The long-term living system should exist in a regulatory climate that appropriately ensures the health, safety, and welfare of consumers, while

not being overly restrictive or inflexible.

4. The long-term living system should sustain existing informal care systems including family, friends, volunteers, and community resources; should encourage innovation through the use of technology and new delivery and financing models, including housing; should provide incentives to consumers for private financing of long-term living services and support; and should allow Iowans to live independently as long as they desire.
5. Information regarding all components of the long-term living system should be effectively communicated to all persons potentially impacted by the need for long-term living services and support in order to empower consumers to plan, evaluate, and make decisions about how best to meet their own long-term living needs.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §146
NEW section

CHAPTER 232

JUVENILE JUSTICE

232.1A Foster care placement — annual goal.

The annual state goal for children placed in fos-

ter care that is funded under the federal Social Security Act, Title IV-E, is that not more than fifteen percent of the children will be in a foster care

placement for a period of more than twenty-four months.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §101
NEW section

232.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Abandonment of a child*” means the relinquishment or surrender, without reference to any particular person, of the parental rights, duties, or privileges inherent in the parent-child relationship. Proof of abandonment must include both the intention to abandon and the acts by which the intention is evidenced. The term does not require that the relinquishment or surrender be over any particular period of time.

2. “*Adjudicatory hearing*” means a hearing to determine if the allegations of a petition are true.

3. “*Adult*” means a person other than a child.

4. “*Case permanency plan*” means the plan, mandated by Pub. L. No. 96-272 and Pub. L. No. 105-89, as codified in 42 U.S.C. § 622(b)(10), 671(a)(16), and 675(1),(5), which is designed to achieve placement in the most appropriate, least restrictive, and most family-like setting available and in close proximity to the parent’s home, consistent with the best interests and special needs of the child, and which considers the placement’s proximity to the school in which the child is enrolled at the time of placement. The plan shall be developed by the department or agency involved and the child’s parent, guardian, or custodian. The plan shall specifically include all of the following:

a. Plans for carrying out the voluntary placement agreement or judicial determination pursuant to which the child entered care.

b. The type and appropriateness of the placement and services to be provided to the child.

c. The care and services that will be provided to the child, biological parents, and foster parents.

d. How the care and services will meet the needs of the child while in care and will facilitate the child’s return home or other permanent placement.

e. To the extent the records are available and accessible, a summary of the child’s health and education records, including the date the records were supplied to the agency or individual who is the child’s foster care provider.

f. (1) When a child is sixteen years of age or older, a written transition plan of services which, based upon an assessment of the child’s needs, would assist the child in preparing for the transition from foster care to adulthood. The written plan of services and needs assessment shall be developed with any person who may reasonably be expected to be a service provider for the child when the child becomes an adult or to become responsible for the costs of services at that time, including but not limited to the administrator of county gen-

eral relief under chapter 251 or 252 or of the central point of coordination process implemented under section 331.440. If the child is interested in pursuing higher education, the plan shall provide for the child’s participation in the college student aid commission’s program of assistance in applying for federal and state aid under section 261.2.

(2) If the needs assessment indicates the child is reasonably likely to need or be eligible for services or other support from the adult service system upon reaching age eighteen, the transition plan shall be reviewed and approved by the transition committee for the area in which the child resides, in accordance with section 235.7, before the child reaches age seventeen and one-half. The transition committee’s review and approval shall be indicated in the case permanency plan.

g. The actions expected of the parent, guardian, or custodian in order for the department or agency to recommend that the court terminate a dispositional order for the child’s out-of-home placement and for the department or agency to end its involvement with the child and the child’s family.

h. If reasonable efforts to place a child for adoption or with a guardian are made concurrently with reasonable efforts as defined in section 232.102, the concurrent goals and timelines may be identified. Concurrent case permanency plan goals for reunification, and for adoption or for other permanent out-of-home placement of a child shall not be considered inconsistent in that the goals reflect divergent possible outcomes for a child in an out-of-home placement.

i. A provision that a designee of the department or other person responsible for placement of a child out of state shall visit the child at least once every twelve months.

j. If it has been determined that the child cannot return to the child’s home, documentation of the steps taken to make and finalize an adoption or other permanent placement.

k. If it is part of the child’s records or it is otherwise known that the child has behaved in a manner that threatened the safety of another person, has committed a violent act causing bodily injury to another person, or has been a victim or perpetrator of sexual abuse, that information shall be addressed in the plan and shall be provided to the child’s parent, guardian, or foster parent or other person with custody of the child. The information shall be provided whether the child’s placement is voluntary or made pursuant to a court determination. The information shall be provided at the time it is learned by the department or agency developing the plan and, if possible, at the time of the child’s placement. The information shall only be withheld if ordered by the court or it is determined by the department or agency developing the plan that providing the information would be detrimental to the child or to the family with whom the child is living. In determining whether providing

the information would be detrimental, the court, department, or agency shall consider any history of abuse within the child's family or toward the child.

5. "Child" means a person under eighteen years of age.

6. "Child in need of assistance" means an unmarried child:

a. Whose parent, guardian or other custodian has abandoned or deserted the child.

b. Whose parent, guardian, other custodian, or other member of the household in which the child resides has physically abused or neglected the child, or is imminently likely to abuse or neglect the child.

c. Who has suffered or is imminently likely to suffer harmful effects as a result of either of the following:

(1) Mental injury caused by the acts of the child's parent, guardian, or custodian.

(2) The failure of the child's parent, guardian, custodian, or other member of the household in which the child resides to exercise a reasonable degree of care in supervising the child.

d. Who has been, or is imminently likely to be, sexually abused by the child's parent, guardian, custodian or other member of the household in which the child resides.

e. Who is in need of medical treatment to cure, alleviate, or prevent serious physical injury or illness and whose parent, guardian or custodian is unwilling or unable to provide such treatment.

f. Who is in need of treatment to cure or alleviate serious mental illness or disorder, or emotional damage as evidenced by severe anxiety, depression, withdrawal, or untoward aggressive behavior toward self or others and whose parent, guardian, or custodian is unwilling to provide such treatment.

g. Whose parent, guardian, or custodian fails to exercise a minimal degree of care in supplying the child with adequate food, clothing or shelter and refuses other means made available to provide such essentials.

h. Who has committed a delinquent act as a result of pressure, guidance, or approval from a parent, guardian, custodian, or other member of the household in which the child resides.

i. Who has been the subject of or a party to sexual activities for hire or who poses for live display or for photographic or other means of pictorial reproduction or display which is designed to appeal to the prurient interest and is patently offensive; and taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, scientific, political or artistic value.

j. Who is without a parent, guardian or other custodian.

k. Whose parent, guardian, or other custodian for good cause desires to be relieved of the child's care and custody.

l. Who for good cause desires to have the

child's parents relieved of the child's care and custody.

m. Who is in need of treatment to cure or alleviate chemical dependency and whose parent, guardian, or custodian is unwilling or unable to provide such treatment.

n. Whose parent's or guardian's mental capacity or condition, imprisonment, or drug or alcohol abuse results in the child not receiving adequate care.

o. In whose body there is an illegal drug present as a direct and foreseeable consequence of the acts or omissions of the child's parent, guardian, or custodian. The presence of the drug shall be determined in accordance with a medically relevant test as defined in section 232.73.

p. Whose parent, guardian, or custodian does any of the following: unlawfully manufactures a dangerous substance in the presence of a child, knowingly allows such manufacture by another person in the presence of a child, or in the presence of a child possesses a product containing ephedrine, its salts, optical isomers, salts of optical isomers, or pseudoephedrine, its salts, optical isomers, salts of optical isomers, with the intent to use the product as a precursor or an intermediary to a dangerous substance.

(1) For the purposes of this paragraph, "in the presence of a child" means the physical presence of a child during the manufacture or possession, the manufacture or possession occurred in a child's home, on the premises, or in a motor vehicle located on the premises, or the manufacture or possession occurred under other circumstances in which a reasonably prudent person would know that the manufacture or possession may be seen, smelled, or heard by a child.

(2) For the purposes of this paragraph, "dangerous substance" means any of the following:

(a) Amphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers.

(b) Methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers.

(c) A chemical or combination of chemicals that poses a reasonable risk of causing an explosion, fire, or other danger to the life or health of persons who are in the vicinity while the chemical or combination of chemicals is used or is intended to be used in any of the following:

(i) The process of manufacturing an illegal or controlled substance.

(ii) As a precursor in the manufacturing of an illegal or controlled substance.

(iii) As an intermediary in the manufacturing of an illegal or controlled substance.

q. Who is a newborn infant whose parent has voluntarily released custody of the child in accordance with chapter 233.

6A. "Chronic runaway" means a child who is reported to law enforcement as a runaway more than once in any thirty-day period or three or more

times in any year.

7. “*Complaint*” means an oral or written report which is made to the juvenile court by any person and alleges that a child is within the jurisdiction of the court.

8. “*Court*” means the juvenile court established under section 602.7101.

9. “*Court appointed special advocate*” means a person duly certified by the child advocacy board created in section 237.16 for participation in the court appointed special advocate program and appointed by the court to represent the interests of a child in any judicial proceeding to which the child is a party or is called as a witness or relating to any dispositional order involving the child resulting from such proceeding.

10. “*Criminal or juvenile justice agency*” means any agency which has as its primary responsibility the enforcement of the state’s criminal laws or of local ordinances made pursuant to state law.

11. “*Custodian*” means a stepparent or a relative within the fourth degree of consanguinity to a child who has assumed responsibility for that child, a person who has accepted a release of custody pursuant to division IV, or a person appointed by a court or juvenile court having jurisdiction over a child. The rights and duties of a custodian with respect to a child are as follows:

- a. To maintain or transfer to another the physical possession of that child.
- b. To protect, train, and discipline that child.
- c. To provide food, clothing, housing, and medical care for that child.
- d. To consent to emergency medical care, including surgery.
- e. To sign a release of medical information to a health professional.

All rights and duties of a custodian shall be subject to any residual rights and duties remaining in a parent or guardian.

12. “*Delinquent act*” means:

- a. The violation of any state law or local ordinance which would constitute a public offense if committed by an adult except any offense which by law is exempted from the jurisdiction of this chapter.
- b. The violation of a federal law or a law of another state which violation constitutes a criminal offense if the case involving that act has been referred to the juvenile court.
- c. The violation of section 123.47 which is committed by a child.

13. “*Department*” means the department of human services and includes the local, county, and service area officers of the department.

14. “*Desertion*” means the relinquishment or surrender for a period in excess of six months of the parental rights, duties, or privileges inherent in the parent-child relationship. Proof of desertion need not include the intention to desert, but is evidenced by the lack of attempted contact with

the child or by only incidental contact with the child.

15. “*Detention*” means the temporary care of a child in a physically restricting facility designed to ensure the continued custody of the child at any point between the child’s initial contact with the juvenile authorities and the final disposition of the child’s case.

16. “*Detention hearing*” means a hearing at which the court determines whether it is necessary to place or retain a child in detention.

17. “*Director*” means the director of the department of human services or that person’s designee.

18. “*Dismissal of complaint*” means the termination of all proceedings against a child.

19. “*Dispositional hearing*” means a hearing held after an adjudication to determine what dispositional order should be made.

20. “*Family in need of assistance*” means a family in which there has been a breakdown in the relationship between a child and the child’s parent, guardian or custodian.

21. “*Guardian*” means a person who is not the parent of a child, but who has been appointed by a court or juvenile court having jurisdiction over the child, to have a permanent self-sustaining relationship with the child and to make important decisions which have a permanent effect on the life and development of that child and to promote the general welfare of that child. A guardian may be a court or a juvenile court. Guardian does not mean conservator, as defined in section 633.3, although a person who is appointed to be a guardian may also be appointed to be a conservator.

Unless otherwise enlarged or circumscribed by a court or juvenile court having jurisdiction over the child or by operation of law, the rights and duties of a guardian with respect to a child shall be as follows:

- a. To consent to marriage, enlistment in the armed forces of the United States, or medical, psychiatric, or surgical treatment.
- b. To serve as guardian ad litem, unless the interests of the guardian conflict with the interests of the child or unless another person has been appointed guardian ad litem.
- c. To serve as custodian, unless another person has been appointed custodian.
- d. To make periodic visitations if the guardian does not have physical possession or custody of the child.
- e. To consent to adoption and to make any other decision that the parents could have made when the parent-child relationship existed.
- f. To make other decisions involving protection, education, and care and control of the child.

22. a. “*Guardian ad litem*” means a person appointed by the court to represent the interests of a child in any judicial proceeding to which the child is a party, and includes a court appointed special advocate, except that a court appointed

special advocate shall not file motions or petitions pursuant to section 232.54, subsections 1 and 4, section 232.103, subsection 2, paragraph “c”, and section 232.111.

b. Unless otherwise enlarged or circumscribed by a court or juvenile court having jurisdiction over the child or by operation of law, the duties of a guardian ad litem with respect to a child shall include the following:

(1) Conducting in-person interviews with the child, if the child’s age is appropriate for the interview, and interviewing each parent, guardian, or other person having custody of the child, if authorized by counsel.

(2) Conducting interviews with the child, if the child’s age is appropriate for the interview, prior to any court-ordered hearing.

(3) Visiting the home, residence, or both home and residence of the child and any prospective home or residence of the child, including each time placement is changed.

(4) Interviewing any person providing medical, mental health, social, educational, or other services to the child, before any hearing referred to in subparagraph (2).

(5) Obtaining firsthand knowledge, if possible, of the facts, circumstances, and parties involved in the matter in which the person is appointed guardian ad litem.

(6) Attending any hearings in the matter in which the person is appointed as the guardian ad litem.

(7) If the child is required to have a transition plan developed in accordance with the child’s case permanency plan and subject to review and approval of a transition committee under section 235.7, assisting the transition committee in development of the transition plan.

c. The order appointing the guardian ad litem shall grant authorization to the guardian ad litem to interview any relevant person and inspect and copy any records relevant to the proceedings, if not prohibited by federal law. The order shall specify that the guardian ad litem may interview any person providing medical, mental health, social, educational, or other services to the child, may attend any departmental staff meeting, case conference, or meeting with medical or mental health providers, service providers, organizations, or educational institutions regarding the child, if deemed necessary by the guardian ad litem, and may inspect and copy any records relevant to the proceedings.

d. If authorized by the court, a guardian ad litem may continue a relationship with and provide advice to a child for a period of time beyond the child’s eighteenth birthday.

23. “*Health practitioner*” means a licensed physician or surgeon, osteopath, osteopathic physician or surgeon, dentist, optometrist, podiatric

physician, or chiropractor, a resident or intern of any such profession, and any registered nurse or licensed practical nurse.

24. “*Informal adjustment*” means the disposition of a complaint without the filing of a petition and may include but is not limited to the following:

a. Placement of the child on nonjudicial probation.

b. Provision of intake services.

c. Referral of the child to a public or private agency other than the court for services.

25. “*Informal adjustment agreement*” means an agreement between an intake officer, a child who is the subject of a complaint, and the child’s parent, guardian or custodian providing for the informal adjustment of the complaint.

26. “*Intake*” means the preliminary screening of complaints by an intake officer to determine whether the court should take some action and if so, what action.

27. “*Intake officer*” means a juvenile court officer or other officer appointed by the court to perform the intake function.

28. “*Judge*” means the judge of a juvenile court.

29. “*Juvenile*” means the same as “*child*”. However, in the interstate compact on juveniles, sections 232.171 and 232.172, “*juvenile*” means a person defined as a juvenile in the law of a state which is a party to the compact.

30. “*Juvenile court officer*” means a person appointed as a juvenile court officer under section 602.7202 and a chief juvenile court officer appointed under section 602.1217.

31. “*Juvenile court social records*” or “*social records*” means all records made with respect to a child in connection with proceedings over which the court has jurisdiction under this chapter other than official records and includes but is not limited to the records made and compiled by intake officers, predisposition reports, and reports of physical and mental examinations.

32. “*Juvenile detention home*” means a physically restricting facility used only for the detention of children.

33. “*Juvenile parole officer*” means a person representing an agency which retains jurisdiction over the case of a child adjudicated to have committed a delinquent act, placed in a secure facility and subsequently released, who supervises the activities of the child until the case is dismissed.

34. “*Juvenile shelter care home*” means a physically unrestricting facility used only for the shelter care of children.

35. “*Mental injury*” means a nonorganic injury to a child’s intellectual or psychological capacity as evidenced by an observable and substantial impairment in the child’s ability to function within the child’s normal range of performance and behavior, considering the child’s cultural origin.

36. “*Nonjudicial probation*” means the informal adjustment of a complaint which involves the supervision of the child who is the subject of the complaint by an intake officer or juvenile court officer for a period during which the child may be required to comply with specified conditions concerning the child’s conduct and activities.

37. “*Nonsecure facility*” means a physically unrestricting facility in which children may be placed pursuant to a dispositional order of the court made in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

38. “*Official juvenile court records*” or “*official records*” means official records of the court of proceedings over which the court has jurisdiction under this chapter which includes but is not limited to the following:

- a. The docket of the court and entries therein.
- b. Complaints, petitions, other pleadings, motions, and applications filed with a court.
- c. Any summons, notice, subpoena, or other process and proofs of publication.
- d. Transcripts of proceedings before the court.
- e. Findings, judgments, decrees and orders of the court.

39. “*Parent*” means a biological or adoptive mother or father of a child but does not include a mother or father whose parental rights have been terminated.

40. “*Peace officer*” means a law enforcement officer or a person designated as a peace officer by a provision of the Code.

41. “*Petition*” means a pleading the filing of which initiates formal judicial proceedings in the juvenile court.

42. “*Physical abuse or neglect*” or “*abuse or neglect*” means any nonaccidental physical injury suffered by a child as the result of the acts or omissions of the child’s parent, guardian or custodian or other person legally responsible for the child.

42A. “*Preadoptive care*” means the provision of parental nurturing on a full-time basis to a child in foster care by a person who has signed a pre-adoptive placement agreement with the department for the purposes of proceeding with a legal adoption of the child. Parental nurturing includes but is not limited to furnishing of food, lodging, training, education, treatment, and other care.

43. “*Predisposition investigation*” means an investigation conducted for the purpose of collecting information relevant to the court’s fashioning of an appropriate disposition of a delinquency case over which the court has jurisdiction.

44. “*Predisposition report*” is a report furnished to the court which contains the information collected during a predisposition investigation.

45. “*Probation*” means a legal status which is created by a dispositional order of the court in a case where a child has been adjudicated to have committed a delinquent act, which exists for a specified period of time, and which places the child

under the supervision of a juvenile court officer or other person or agency designated by the court. The probation order may require a child to comply with specified conditions imposed by the court concerning conduct and activities, subject to being returned to the court for violation of those conditions.

46. “*Registry*” means the central registry for child abuse information as established under chapter 235A.

47. “*Residual parental rights and responsibilities*” means those rights and responsibilities remaining with the parent after transfer of legal custody or guardianship of the person of the child. These include but are not limited to the right of visitation, the right to consent to adoption, and the responsibility for support.

48. “*Secure facility*” means a physically restricting facility in which children adjudicated to have committed a delinquent act may be placed pursuant to a dispositional order of the court.

49. “*Sexual abuse*” means the commission of a sex offense as defined by the penal law.

50. “*Shelter care*” means the temporary care of a child in a physically unrestricting facility at any time between a child’s initial contact with juvenile authorities and the final judicial disposition of the child’s case.

51. “*Shelter care hearing*” means a hearing at which the court determines whether it is necessary to place or retain a child in shelter care.

52. “*Social investigation*” means an investigation conducted for the purpose of collecting information relevant to the court’s fashioning of an appropriate disposition of a child in need of assistance case over which the court has jurisdiction.

53. “*Social report*” means a report furnished to the court which contains the information collected during a social investigation.

54. “*Taking into custody*” means an act which would be governed by the laws of arrest under the criminal code if the subject of the act were an adult. The taking into custody of a child is subject to all constitutional and statutory protections which are afforded an adult upon arrest.

55. “*Termination hearing*” means a hearing held to determine whether the court should terminate a parent-child relationship.

56. “*Termination of the parent-child relationship*” means the divestment by the court of the parent’s and child’s privileges, duties and powers with respect to each other.

57. “*Voluntary placement*” means a foster care placement in which the department provides foster care services to a child according to a signed placement agreement between the department and the child’s parent or guardian.

58. “*Waiver hearing*” means a hearing at which the court determines whether it shall waive its jurisdiction over a child alleged to have committed a delinquent act so that the state may

prosecute the child as if the child were an adult.

2005 Acts, ch 117, §2, 4; 2005 Acts, ch 124, §1
 Notice received regarding approval of federal waiver request associated with 2005 amendments to subsection 6, paragraph f; 2005 Acts, ch 117, §4 Subsection 4, NEW paragraph k
 Subsection 6, paragraph f amended

232.13 State liability.

1. For purposes of chapter 669, the following persons shall be considered state employees:

a. A child given a work assignment of value to the state or the public or a community work assignment under this chapter.

b. A court appointed special advocate and the members of the child advocacy board created in section 237.16 or a local citizen foster care review board created in accordance with section 237.19.

2. The state of Iowa is exclusively liable for and shall pay any compensation becoming due a person under section 85.59.

2005 Acts, ch 55, §1
 Subsection 1, paragraph b amended

232.48 Predisposition investigation and report.

1. The court shall not make a disposition of the matter following the entry of an order of adjudication pursuant to section 232.47 until a predisposition report has been submitted to and considered by the court.

2. After a petition is filed, the court shall direct a juvenile court officer or any other agency or individual to conduct a predisposition investigation and to prepare a predisposition report. The investigation and report shall cover all of the following:

a. The social history, environment and present condition of the child and the child's family.

b. The performance of the child in school.

c. The presence of child abuse and neglect histories, learning disabilities, physical impairments and past acts of violence.

d. Other matters relevant to the child's status as a delinquent, treatment of the child or proper disposition of the case.

3. No predisposition report shall be submitted to or considered by the court prior to the completion of the adjudicatory hearing without the consent of the child and the child's counsel.

4. A predisposition report shall not be disclosed except as provided in this section and in division VIII of this chapter. The court shall permit the child's attorney to inspect the predisposition report prior to consideration by the court. The court may order counsel not to disclose parts of the report to the child, or to the child's parent, guardian, guardian ad litem, or custodian if the court finds that disclosure would seriously harm the treatment or rehabilitation of the child. If the report indicates the child has behaved in a manner that threatened the safety of another person, has committed a violent act causing bodily injury to another person, or has been a victim or perpetrator of sexual abuse, unless otherwise ordered by

the court, the child's parent, guardian, or foster parent or other person with custody of the child shall be provided with that information.

2005 Acts, ch 124, §2
 Subsection 4 amended

232.49 Physical and mental examinations.

1. Following the entry of an order of adjudication under section 232.47 the court may, after a hearing which may be simultaneous with the adjudicatory hearing, order a physical or mental examination of the child if it finds that an examination is necessary to determine the child's physical or mental condition. The court may consider chemical dependency as either a physical or mental condition and may consider a chemical dependency evaluation as either a physical or mental examination. If the examination indicates the child has behaved in a manner that threatened the safety of another person, has committed a violent act causing bodily injury to another person, or has been a victim or perpetrator of sexual abuse, unless otherwise ordered by the court, the child's parent, guardian, or foster parent or other person with custody of the child shall be provided with that information.

2. When possible an examination shall be conducted on an outpatient basis, but the court may, if it deems necessary, commit the child to a suitable hospital, facility or institution for the purpose of examination. Commitment for examination shall not exceed thirty days and the civil commitment provisions of chapter 229 shall not apply.

3. At any time after the filing of a delinquency petition the court may order a physical or mental examination of the child if the following circumstances apply:

a. The court finds such examination to be in the best interest of the child; and

b. The parent, guardian or custodian and the child's counsel agree.

An examination shall be conducted on an outpatient basis unless the court, the child's counsel and the parent, guardian or custodian agree that it is necessary the child be committed to a suitable hospital, facility or institution for the purpose of examination. Commitment for examination shall not exceed thirty days and the civil commitment provisions of chapter 229 shall not apply.

2005 Acts, ch 124, §3
 Subsection 1 amended

232.52 Disposition of child found to have committed a delinquent act.

1. Pursuant to a hearing as provided in section 232.50, the court shall enter the least restrictive dispositional order appropriate in view of the seriousness of the delinquent act, the child's culpability as indicated by the circumstances of the particular case, the age of the child, the child's prior record, or the fact that the child has received a youthful offender deferred sentence under section

907.3A. The order shall specify the duration and the nature of the disposition, including the type of residence or confinement ordered and the individual, agency, department or facility in whom custody is vested. In the case of a child who has received a youthful offender deferred sentence, the initial duration of the dispositional order shall be until the child reaches the age of eighteen.

2. The dispositional orders which the court may enter subject to its continuing jurisdiction are as follows:

a. An order prescribing one or more of the following:

(1) A work assignment of value to the state or to the public.

(2) Restitution consisting of monetary payment or a work assignment of value to the victim.

(3) If the child is fourteen years of age or older, restitution consisting of monetary payment or a work assignment of value to the county or to the public for fees of attorneys appointed to represent the child at public expense pursuant to section 232.11.

(4) The suspension or revocation of the driver's license or operating privilege of the child, for a period of one year, for the commission of delinquent acts which are a violation of any of the following:

(a) Section 123.46.

(b) Section 123.47 regarding the purchase or attempt to purchase of alcoholic beverages.

(c) Chapter 124.

(d) Section 126.3.

(e) Chapter 453B.

(f) Two or more violations of section 123.47 regarding the possession of alcoholic beverages.

(g) Section 708.1, if the assault is committed upon an employee of the school at which the child is enrolled, and the child intended to inflict serious injury upon the school employee or caused bodily injury or mental illness.

(h) Section 724.4, if the child carried the dangerous weapon on school grounds.

(i) Section 724.4B.

The child may be issued a temporary restricted license or school license if the child is otherwise eligible.

(5) The suspension of the driver's license or operating privilege of the child for a period not to exceed one year. The order shall state whether a work permit may or shall not be issued to the child.

An order under paragraph "a" may be the sole disposition or may be included as an element in other dispositional orders.

b. An order placing the child on probation and releasing the child to the child's parent, guardian or custodian.

c. An order providing special care and treatment required for the physical, emotional or mental health of the child, and

(1) Placing the child on probation or other supervision; and

(2) If the court deems appropriate, ordering the parent, guardian, or custodian to reimburse the county for any costs incurred as provided in section 232.141, subsection 1, or to otherwise pay or provide for such care and treatment.

A parent or guardian may be required by the juvenile court to participate in educational or treatment programs as part of a probation plan if the court determines it to be in the best interest of the child. A parent or guardian who does not participate in the probation plan when required to do so by the court may be held in contempt.

d. An order transferring the legal custody of the child, subject to the continuing jurisdiction of the court for purposes of section 232.54, to one of the following:

(1) An adult relative or other suitable adult and placing the child on probation.

(2) A child-placing agency or other suitable private agency or facility which is licensed or otherwise authorized by law to receive and provide care for children and placing the child on probation or other supervision.

(3) The department of human services for purposes of foster care and prescribing the type of placement which will serve the best interests of the child and the means by which the placement shall be monitored by the court. The court shall consider ordering placement in family foster care as an alternative to group foster care.

(4) The chief juvenile court officer or the officer's designee for placement in a program under section 232.191, subsection 4. The chief juvenile court officer or the officer's designee may place a child in group foster care for failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the supervised community treatment program for up to seventy-two hours without notice to the court or for more than seventy-two hours if the court is notified of the placement within seventy-two hours of placement, subject to a hearing before the court on the placement within ten days.

e. An order transferring the guardianship of the child, subject to the continuing jurisdiction and custody of the court for the purposes of section 232.54, to the director of the department of human services for purposes of placement in the state training school or other facility, provided that the child is at least twelve years of age and the court finds the placement to be in the best interests of the child or necessary for the protection of the public, and that the child has been found to have committed an act which is a forcible felony, as defined in section 702.11, or a felony violation of section 124.401 or chapter 707, or the court finds any three of the following conditions exist:

(1) The child is at least fifteen years of age and the court finds the placement to be in the best interests of the child or necessary to the protection of the public.

(2) The child has committed an act which is a crime against a person and which would be an ag-

gravated misdemeanor or a felony if the act were committed by an adult.

(3) The child has previously been found to have committed a delinquent act.

(4) The child has previously been placed in a treatment facility outside the child's home or in a supervised community treatment program established pursuant to section 232.191, subsection 4, as a result of a prior delinquency adjudication.

f. An order committing the child to a mental health institute or other appropriate facility for the purpose of treatment of a mental or emotional condition after making findings pursuant to the standards set out for involuntary commitment in chapter 229.

g. An order placing a child, other than a child who has committed a violation of section 123.47, in secure custody for not more than two days in a facility under section 232.22, subsection 3, paragraph "a" or "b".

h. In the case of a child adjudicated delinquent for an act which would be a violation of chapter 236 or section 708.2A if committed by an adult, an order requiring the child to attend a batterers' treatment program under section 708.2B.

2A. Notwithstanding subsection 2, the court shall not order group foster care placement of the child which is a charge upon the state if that placement is not in accordance with the service area plan for group foster care established pursuant to section 232.143 for the departmental service area in which the court is located.

3. When the court enters an order placing a child on probation pursuant to this section, the court may in cases of change of residency transfer jurisdiction of the child to the juvenile court of the county where the child's residence is established. The court to which the jurisdiction of the child is transferred shall have the same powers with respect to the child as if the petition had originally been filed in that court.

4. When the court enters an order transferring the legal and physical custody of a child to an agency, facility, department or institution, the court shall transmit its order, its finding, and a summary of its information concerning the child to such agency, facility, department or institution.

5. If the court orders the transfer of custody of the child to the department of human services or other agency for placement, the department or agency responsible for the placement of the child shall submit a case permanency plan to the court and shall make every effort to return the child to the child's home as quickly as possible.

6. When the court orders the transfer of legal custody of a child pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph "d", "e", or "f", the order shall state that reasonable efforts as defined in section 232.57 have been made. If deemed appropriate by the court, the order may include a determination that continuation of the child in the child's home is contrary to the child's welfare. The inclusion of such

a determination shall not under any circumstances be deemed a prerequisite for entering an order pursuant to this section. However, the inclusion of such a determination, supported by the record, may be used to assist the department in obtaining federal funding for the child's placement.

When the court orders the transfer of legal custody of a child pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph "d", and the child is sixteen years of age or older, the order shall specify the services needed to assist the child in preparing for the transition from foster care to adulthood. If the child has a case permanency plan, the court shall consider the written transition plan of services and needs assessment developed for the child's case permanency plan. If the child does not have a case permanency plan containing the transition plan and needs assessment at the time the transfer order is entered, the written transition plan and needs assessment shall be developed and submitted for the court's consideration no later than six months from the date of the transfer order. The court shall modify the initial transfer order as necessary to specify the services needed to assist the child in preparing for the transition from foster care to adulthood. If the transition plan identifies services or other support needed to assist the child when the child becomes an adult and the court deems it to be beneficial to the child, the court may authorize the individual who is the child's guardian ad litem or court appointed special advocate to continue a relationship with and provide advice to the child for a period of time beyond the child's eighteenth birthday.

7. If the court orders the transfer of the custody of the child to the department of human services or to another agency for placement in group foster care, the department or agency shall make every reasonable effort to place the child in the least restrictive, most family-like, and most appropriate setting available and in close proximity to the parents' home, consistent with the child's best interests and special needs, and shall consider the placement's proximity to the school in which the child is enrolled at the time of placement.

8. If a child has previously been adjudicated as a child in need of assistance, and a social worker or other caseworker from the department of human services has been assigned to work on the child's case, the court may order the department of human services to assign the same social worker or caseworker to work on any matters related to the child arising under this division.

9. *a.* Upon receipt of an application from the director of the department of human services, the court shall enter an order to temporarily transfer a child who has been placed in the state training school pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph "e", to a facility which has been designated to be an alternative placement site for the state training school, provided the court finds that all of the following conditions exist:

(1) There is insufficient time to file a motion

and hold a hearing for a substitute dispositional order under section 232.54.

(2) Immediate removal of the child from the state training school is necessary to safeguard the child's physical or emotional health.

(3) That reasonable attempts to notify the parents, guardian ad litem, and attorney for the child have been made.

b. If the court finds the conditions in paragraph "a" exist and there is insufficient time to provide notice as required under rule of juvenile procedure 8.12, the court may enter an ex parte order temporarily transferring the child to the alternative placement site.

c. Within three days of the child's transfer, the director shall file a motion for a substitute dispositional order under section 232.54 and the court shall hold a hearing concerning the motion within fourteen days of the child's transfer.

10. The court shall order a juvenile adjudicated a delinquent for an offense that requires DNA profiling under section 81.2 to submit a DNA sample for DNA profiling pursuant to section 81.4.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §12, 19
Juvenile victim restitution; see chapter 232A
NEW subsection 10

232.68 Definitions.

The definitions in section 235A.13 are applicable to this part 2 of division III. As used in sections 232.67 through 232.77 and 235A.12 through 235A.24, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "*Child*" means any person under the age of eighteen years.

2. "*Child abuse*" or "*abuse*" means:

a. Any nonaccidental physical injury, or injury which is at variance with the history given of it, suffered by a child as the result of the acts or omissions of a person responsible for the care of the child.

b. Any mental injury to a child's intellectual or psychological capacity as evidenced by an observable and substantial impairment in the child's ability to function within the child's normal range of performance and behavior as the result of the acts or omissions of a person responsible for the care of the child, if the impairment is diagnosed and confirmed by a licensed physician or qualified mental health professional as defined in section 622.10.

c. The commission of a sexual offense with or to a child pursuant to chapter 709, section 726.2, or section 728.12, subsection 1, as a result of the acts or omissions of the person responsible for the care of the child. Notwithstanding section 702.5, the commission of a sexual offense under this paragraph includes any sexual offense referred to in this paragraph with or to a person under the age of eighteen years.

d. The failure on the part of a person responsible for the care of a child to provide for the adequate food, shelter, clothing or other care neces-

sary for the child's health and welfare when financially able to do so or when offered financial or other reasonable means to do so. A parent or guardian legitimately practicing religious beliefs who does not provide specified medical treatment for a child for that reason alone shall not be considered abusing the child, however this provision shall not preclude a court from ordering that medical service be provided to the child where the child's health requires it.

e. The acts or omissions of a person responsible for the care of a child which allow, permit, or encourage the child to engage in acts prohibited pursuant to section 725.1. Notwithstanding section 702.5, acts or omissions under this paragraph include an act or omission referred to in this paragraph with or to a person under the age of eighteen years.

f. An illegal drug is present in a child's body as a direct and foreseeable consequence of the acts or omissions of the person responsible for the care of the child.

g. The person responsible for the care of a child has, in the presence of the child, as defined in section 232.2, subsection 6, paragraph "p", manufactured a dangerous substance, as defined in section 232.2, subsection 6, paragraph "p", or in the presence of the child possesses a product containing ephedrine, its salts, optical isomers, salts of optical isomers, or pseudoephedrine, its salts, optical isomers, salts of optical isomers, with the intent to use the product as a precursor or an intermediary to a dangerous substance.

h. The commission of bestiality in the presence of a minor under section 717C.1 by a person who resides in a home with a child, as a result of the acts or omissions of a person responsible for the care of the child.

i. Cohabitation with a person on the sex offender registry under chapter 692A in violation of section 726.6.

2A. "*Child protection worker*" means an individual designated by the department to perform an assessment in response to a report of child abuse.

3. "*Confidential access to a child*" means access to a child, during an assessment of an alleged act of child abuse, who is alleged to be the victim of the child abuse. The access may be accomplished by interview, observation, or examination of the child. As used in this subsection and this part:

a. "*Interview*" means the verbal exchange between the child protection worker and the child for the purpose of developing information necessary to protect the child. A child protection worker is not precluded from recording visible evidence of abuse.

b. "*Observation*" means direct physical viewing of a child under the age of four by the child protection worker where the viewing is limited to the

child's body other than the genitalia and pubes. "Observation" also means direct physical viewing of a child aged four or older by the child protection worker without touching the child or removing an article of the child's clothing, and doing so without the consent of the child's parent, custodian, or guardian. A child protection worker is not precluded from recording evidence of abuse obtained as a result of a child's voluntary removal of an article of clothing without inducement by the child protection worker. However, if prior consent of the child's parent or guardian, or an ex parte court order, is obtained, "observation" may include viewing the child's unclothed body other than the genitalia and pubes.

c. "Physical examination" means direct physical viewing, touching, and medically necessary manipulation of any area of the child's body by a physician licensed under chapter 148 or 150A.

4. "Department" means the state department of human services and includes the local, county, and service area offices of the department.

5. "Health practitioner" includes a licensed physician and surgeon, osteopath, osteopathic physician and surgeon, dentist, optometrist, podiatric physician, or chiropractor; a resident or intern in any of such professions; a licensed dental hygienist, a registered nurse or licensed practical nurse; a physician assistant; and an emergency medical care provider certified under section 147A.6.

6. "Mental health professional" means a person who meets the following requirements:

a. Holds at least a master's degree in a mental health field, including, but not limited to, psychology, counseling, nursing, or social work; or is licensed to practice medicine pursuant to chapter 148, 150, or 150A.

b. Holds a license to practice in the appropriate profession.

c. Has at least two years of postdegree experience, supervised by a mental health professional, in assessing mental health problems and needs of individuals used in providing appropriate mental health services for those individuals.

7. "Person responsible for the care of a child" means:

a. A parent, guardian, or foster parent.

b. A relative or any other person with whom the child resides and who assumes care or supervision of the child, without reference to the length of time or continuity of such residence.

c. An employee or agent of any public or private facility providing care for a child, including an institution, hospital, health care facility, group home, mental health center, residential treatment center, shelter care facility, detention center, or child care facility.

d. Any person providing care for a child, but with whom the child does not reside, without reference to the duration of the care.

8. "Registry" means the central registry for

child abuse information established in section 235A.14.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §20
Subsection 2, NEW paragraph i

232.69 Mandatory and permissive reporters — training required.

1. The classes of persons enumerated in this subsection shall make a report within twenty-four hours and as provided in section 232.70, of cases of child abuse. In addition, the classes of persons enumerated in this subsection shall make a report of abuse of a child who is under twelve years of age and may make a report of abuse of a child who is twelve years of age or older, which would be defined as child abuse under section 232.68, subsection 2, paragraph "c" or "e", except that the abuse resulted from the acts or omissions of a person other than a person responsible for the care of the child.

a. Every health practitioner who in the scope of professional practice, examines, attends, or treats a child and who reasonably believes the child has been abused. Notwithstanding section 139A.30, this provision applies to a health practitioner who receives information confirming that a child is infected with a sexually transmitted disease.

b. Any of the following persons who, in the scope of professional practice or in their employment responsibilities, examines, attends, counsels, or treats a child and reasonably believes a child has suffered abuse:

(1) A social worker.

(2) An employee or operator of a public or private health care facility as defined in section 135C.1.

(3) A certified psychologist.

(4) A licensed school employee, certified paraeducator, holder of a coaching authorization issued under section 272.31, or an instructor employed by a community college.

(5) An employee or operator of a licensed child care center, registered child development home, head start program, family development and self-sufficiency grant program under section 217.12, or healthy opportunities for parents to experience success – healthy families Iowa program under section 135.106.

(6) An employee or operator of a substance abuse program or facility licensed under chapter 125.

(7) An employee of a department of human services institution listed in section 218.1.

(8) An employee or operator of a juvenile detention or juvenile shelter care facility approved under section 232.142.

(9) An employee or operator of a foster care facility licensed or approved under chapter 237.

(10) An employee or operator of a mental health center.

(11) A peace officer.

(12) A counselor or mental health professional.

(13) An employee or operator of a provider of services to children funded under a federally approved medical assistance home and community-based services waiver.

2. Any other person who believes that a child has been abused may make a report as provided in section 232.70.

3. *a.* For the purposes of this subsection, “licensing board” means an examining board designated in section 147.13, the board of educational examiners created in section 272.2, or a licensing board as defined in section 272C.1.

b. A person required to make a report under subsection 1, other than a physician whose professional practice does not regularly involve providing primary health care to children, shall complete two hours of training relating to the identification and reporting of child abuse within six months of initial employment or self-employment involving the examination, attending, counseling, or treatment of children on a regular basis. Within one month of initial employment or self-employment, the person shall obtain a statement of the abuse reporting requirements from the person’s employer or, if self-employed, from the department. The person shall complete at least two hours of additional child abuse identification and reporting training every five years.

c. If the person is an employee of a hospital or similar institution, or of a public or private institution, agency, or facility, the employer shall be responsible for providing the child abuse identification and reporting training. If the person is self-employed, employed in a licensed or certified profession, or employed by a facility or program that is subject to licensure, regulation, or approval by a state agency, the person shall obtain the child abuse identification and reporting training as provided in paragraph “d”.

d. The person may complete the initial or additional training requirements as part of any of the following that are applicable to the person:

(1) A continuing education program required under chapter 272C and approved by the appropriate licensing or examining board.

(2) A training program using a curriculum approved by the abuse education review panel established by the director of public health pursuant to section 135.11.

(3) A training program using such an approved curriculum offered by the department of human services, the department of education, an area education agency, a school district, the Iowa law enforcement academy, or a similar public agency.

e. A licensing board with authority over the license of a person required to make a report under subsection 1 shall require as a condition of licensure that the person is in compliance with the requirements for abuse training under this subsec-

tion. The licensing board shall require the person upon licensure renewal to accurately document for the licensing board the person’s completion of the training requirements. However, the licensing board may adopt rules providing for waiver or suspension of the compliance requirements, if the waiver or suspension is in the public interest, applicable to a person who is engaged in active duty in the military service of this state or of the United States, to a person for whom compliance with the training requirements would impose a significant hardship, or to a person who is practicing a licensed profession outside this state or is otherwise subject to circumstances that would preclude the person from encountering child abuse in this state.

f. For persons required to make a report under subsection 1 who are not engaged in a licensed profession that is subject to the authority of a licensing board but are employed by a facility or program subject to licensure, registration, or approval by a state agency, the agency shall require as a condition of renewal of the facility’s or program’s licensure, registration, or approval, that such persons employed by the facility or program are in compliance with the training requirements of this subsection.

g. For peace officers, the elected or appointed official designated as the head of the agency employing the peace officer shall ensure compliance with the training requirements of this subsection.

h. For persons required to make a report under subsection 1 who are employees of state departments and political subdivisions of the state, the department director or the chief administrator of the political subdivision shall ensure the persons’ compliance with the training requirements of this subsection.

2005 Acts, ch 121, §2

Subsection 1, paragraph b, NEW subparagraph (13)

232.71D Founded child abuse — central registry.

1. The requirements of this section shall apply to child abuse information relating to a report of child abuse and to an assessment performed in accordance with section 232.71B.

2. If the alleged child abuse meets the definition of child abuse under section 232.68, subsection 2, paragraph “a” or “d”, and the department determines the injury or risk of harm to the child was minor and isolated and is unlikely to reoccur, the names of the child and the alleged perpetrator of the child abuse and any other child abuse information shall not be placed in the central registry as a case of founded child abuse.

3. Except as otherwise provided in section 232.68, subsection 2, paragraph “d”, regarding parents legitimately practicing religious beliefs, the names of the child and the alleged perpetrator and the report data and disposition data shall be placed in the central registry as a case of founded

child abuse under any of the following circumstances:

a. The case was referred for juvenile or criminal court action as a result of the acts or omissions of the alleged perpetrator or a criminal or juvenile court action was initiated by the county attorney or juvenile court within twelve months of the date of the department's report concerning the case, in which the alleged perpetrator was convicted of a crime involving the child or there was a delinquency or child in need of assistance adjudication.

b. The department determines the acts or omissions of the alleged perpetrator meet the definition of child abuse under section 232.68, subsection 2, paragraph "a", involving nonaccidental physical injury suffered by the child and the injury was not minor or was not isolated or is likely to re-occur.

c. The department determines the acts or omissions of the alleged perpetrator meet the definition of child abuse and the department has previously determined within the eighteen-month period preceding the issuance of the department's report that the acts or omissions of the alleged perpetrator in a prior case met the definition of child abuse.

d. The department determines the acts or omissions of the alleged perpetrator meet the definition of child abuse under section 232.68, subsection 2, paragraph "b", involving mental injury.

e. The department determines the acts or omissions meet the definition of child abuse under section 232.68, subsection 2, paragraph "c", and the alleged perpetrator of the acts or omissions is age fourteen or older. However, the juvenile court may order the removal from the central registry of the name of an alleged perpetrator placed in the registry pursuant to this paragraph who is age fourteen through seventeen upon a finding of good cause. The name of an alleged perpetrator who is less than age fourteen shall not be placed in the central registry pursuant to this paragraph.

f. The department determines the acts or omissions of the alleged perpetrator meet the definition of child abuse under section 232.68, subsection 2, paragraph "d", involving failure to provide care necessary for the child's health and welfare, and any injury to the child or risk to the child's health and welfare was not minor or was not isolated or is likely to reoccur, in any of the following ways:

- (1) Failure to provide adequate food and nutrition.
- (2) Failure to provide adequate shelter.
- (3) Failure to provide adequate health care.
- (4) Failure to provide adequate mental health care.
- (5) Gross failure to meet emotional needs.
- (6) Failure to respond to an infant's life-threatening condition.

g. The department determines the acts or

omissions of the alleged perpetrator meet the definition of child abuse under section 232.68, subsection 2, paragraph "e", involving prostitution.

h. The department determines the acts or omissions of the alleged perpetrator meet the definition of child abuse under section 232.68, subsection 2, paragraph "f", involving the presence of an illegal drug.

i. The department determines the alleged perpetrator of the child abuse will continue to pose a danger to the child who is the subject of the report of child abuse or to another child with whom the alleged perpetrator may come into contact.

4. If report data and disposition data are placed in the central registry in accordance with this section, the department shall make periodic follow-up reports in a manner prescribed by the registry so that the registry is kept up-to-date and fully informed concerning the case.

5. *a.* The confidentiality of all of the following shall be maintained in accordance with section 217.30:

- (1) Assessment data.
- (2) Information pertaining to an allegation of child abuse for which there was no assessment performed.
- (3) Information pertaining to an allegation of child abuse which was determined to not meet the definition of child abuse. Individuals identified in section 235A.15, subsection 4, are authorized to have access to such information under section 217.30.
- (4) Report data and disposition data pertaining to an allegation of child abuse determined to meet the definition of child abuse which is not subject to placement in the central registry. Individuals identified in section 235A.15, subsection 3, are authorized to have access to such data under section 217.30.

b. The confidentiality of report data and disposition data pertaining to an allegation of child abuse determined to meet the definition of child abuse which is subject to placement in the central registry, shall be maintained as provided in chapter 235A.

2005 Acts, ch 121, §3
Subsection 3, paragraph i stricken and former paragraph j redesignated as i

232.97 Social investigation and report.

1. The court shall not make a disposition of the petition until two working days after a social report has been submitted to the court and counsel for the child and has been considered by the court. The court may waive the two-day requirement upon agreement by all the parties. The court may direct either the juvenile court officer or the department of human services or any other agency licensed by the state to conduct a social investigation and to prepare a social report which may include any evidence provided by an individual providing foster care for the child. A report prepared

shall include any founded reports of child abuse.

2. The social investigation may be conducted and the social history may be submitted to the court prior to the adjudication of the child as a child in need of assistance with the consent of the parties.

3. The social report shall not be disclosed except as provided in this section and except as otherwise provided in this chapter. Prior to the hearing at which the disposition is determined, the court shall permit counsel for the child, counsel for the child's parent, guardian, or custodian, and the guardian ad litem to inspect any social report to be considered by the court. The court may in its discretion order counsel not to disclose parts of the report to the child, or to the parent, guardian, or custodian if disclosure would seriously harm the treatment or rehabilitation of the child or would violate a promise of confidentiality given to a source of information. If the report indicates the child has behaved in a manner that threatened the safety of another person, has committed a violent act causing bodily injury to another person, or has been a victim or perpetrator of sexual abuse, unless otherwise ordered by the court, the child's parent, guardian, or foster parent or other person with custody of the child shall be provided with that information.

2005 Acts, ch 124, §4
Subsection 3 amended

232.147 Confidentiality of juvenile court records.

1. Juvenile court records shall be confidential. They shall not be inspected and their contents shall not be disclosed except as provided in this section.

2. Official juvenile court records in cases alleging delinquency, including complaints under section 232.28, shall be public records, subject to sealing under section 232.150. If the court has excluded the public from a hearing under division II of this chapter, the transcript of the proceedings shall not be deemed a public record and inspection and disclosure of the contents of the transcript shall not be permitted except pursuant to court order or unless otherwise provided in this chapter. Complaints under section 232.28 shall be released in accordance with section 915.25. Other official juvenile court records may be released under this section by a juvenile court officer.

3. Official juvenile court records in all cases except those alleging delinquency may be inspected and their contents shall be disclosed to the following without court order:

a. The judge and professional court staff, including juvenile court officers.

b. The child and the child's counsel.

c. The child's parent, guardian or custodian, court appointed special advocate, and guardian ad litem, and the members of the child advocacy board created in section 237.16 or a local citizen

foster care review board created in accordance with section 237.19 who are assigning or reviewing the child's case.

d. The county attorney and the county attorney's assistants.

e. An agency, association, facility or institution which has custody of the child, or is legally responsible for the care, treatment or supervision of the child.

f. A court, court professional staff, and adult probation officers in connection with the preparation of a presentence report concerning a person who prior thereto had been the subject of a juvenile court proceeding.

g. The child's foster parent or an individual providing preadoptive care to the child.

4. Official juvenile court records enumerated in section 232.2, subsection 38, paragraph "e", relating to paternity, support, or the termination of parental rights, shall be disclosed, upon request, to the child support recovery unit without court order.

5. Pursuant to court order official records may be inspected by and their contents may be disclosed to:

a. A person conducting bona fide research for research purposes under whatever conditions the court may deem proper, provided that no personal identifying data shall be disclosed to such a person.

b. Persons who have a direct interest in a proceeding or in the work of the court.

6. Inspection of social records and disclosure of their contents shall not be permitted except pursuant to court order or unless otherwise provided in this subsection or chapter.

If an informal adjustment of a complaint is made pursuant to section 232.29, the intake officer shall disclose to the victim of the delinquent act, upon the request of the victim, the name and address of the child who committed the delinquent act.

7. Social records prior to adjudication may be disclosed without court order to the superintendent or superintendent's designee of a school district, authorities in charge of an accredited non-public school, or any other state or local agency that is part of the juvenile justice system, in accordance with an interagency agreement established under section 280.25. The disclosure shall only include identifying information that is necessary to fulfill the purpose of the disclosure. The social records disclosed shall be used solely for the purpose of determining the programs and services appropriate to the needs of the child or the family of the child and shall not be disclosed for any other purpose unless otherwise provided by law.

8. All juvenile court records shall be made available for inspection and their contents shall be disclosed to any party to the case and the party's counsel and to any trial or appellate court in connection with an appeal pursuant to division VI of

this chapter.

9. The clerk of the district court shall enter information from the juvenile record on the judgment docket and lien index, but only as necessary to record support judgments.

10. The state agency designated to enforce support obligations may release information as necessary in order to meet statutory responsibilities.

11. Release of official juvenile court records to a victim of a delinquent act is subject to the provisions of section 915.24, notwithstanding contrary provisions of this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 55, §2

Subsection 3, paragraph c amended

232.148 Fingerprints — photographs.

1. Except as provided in this section, a child shall not be fingerprinted or photographed by a criminal or juvenile justice agency after the child is taken into custody.

2. Fingerprints of a child who has been taken into custody shall be taken and filed by a criminal or juvenile justice agency investigating the commission of a public offense other than a simple misdemeanor. In addition, photographs of a child who has been taken into custody may be taken and filed by a criminal or juvenile justice agency investigating the commission of a public offense other than a simple misdemeanor. The criminal or juvenile justice agency shall forward the fingerprints to the department of public safety for inclusion in the automated fingerprint identification system and may also retain a copy of the fingerprint card for comparison with latent fingerprints and the identification of repeat offenders.

3. If a peace officer has reasonable grounds to believe that latent fingerprints found during the investigation of the commission of a public offense are those of a particular child, fingerprints of the child may be taken for immediate comparison with the latent fingerprints regardless of the nature of the offense. If the comparison is negative the fingerprint card and other copies of the fingerprints taken shall be immediately destroyed. If the comparison is positive, the fingerprint card and other copies of the fingerprints taken shall be delivered to the division of criminal investigation of the department of public safety in the manner and on the forms prescribed by the commissioner of public safety within two working days after the fingerprints are taken. After notification by the child or the child's representative that the child has not had a delinquency petition filed against the child or has not entered into an informal adjustment agreement, the fingerprint card and copies of the fingerprints shall be immediately destroyed.

4. Fingerprint and photograph files of children may be inspected by peace officers when necessary for the discharge of their official duties. The juvenile court may authorize other inspections of such files in individual cases upon a showing that in-

spection is necessary in the public interest.

5. Fingerprints and photographs of a child shall be removed from the file and destroyed upon notification by the child's guardian ad litem or legal counsel to the department of public safety that either of the following situations apply:

a. A petition alleging the child to be delinquent is not filed and the child has not entered into an informal adjustment, admitting involvement in a delinquent act alleged in the complaint.

b. After a petition is filed, the petition is dismissed or the proceedings are suspended and the child has not entered into a consent decree and has not been adjudicated delinquent on the basis of a delinquent act other than one alleged in the petition in question, or the child has not been placed on youthful offender status.

See also §690.2 and 726.23

Section not amended; footnote revised

232.181 Social history report.

Upon the filing of a petition, the department shall submit a social history report regarding the child and the child's family. The report shall include a description of the child's disability and resultant functional limitations, the case permanency plan, a description of the proposed foster care placement, and a description of family participation in developing the child's case permanency plan and the commitment of the parent, guardian, or custodian in fulfilling the responsibilities defined in the plan. If the report indicates the child has behaved in a manner that threatened the safety of another person, has committed a violent act causing bodily injury to another person, or has been a victim or perpetrator of sexual abuse, unless otherwise ordered by the court, the child's parent, guardian, or foster parent or other person with custody of the child shall be provided with that information.

2005 Acts, ch 124, §5

Section amended

232.188 Decategorization of child welfare and juvenile justice funding initiative.

1. *Definitions.* For the purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. "*Decategorization governance board*" or "*governance board*" means the group that enters into and implements a decategorization project agreement.

b. "*Decategorization project*" means the county or counties that have entered into a decategorization agreement to implement the decategorization initiative in the county or multicounty area covered by the agreement.

c. "*Decategorization services funding pool*" or "*funding pool*" means the funding designated for a decategorization project from all sources.

2. *Purpose.* The decategorization of the child welfare and juvenile justice funding initiative is intended to establish a system of delivering human services based upon client needs to replace a

system based upon a multitude of categorical programs and funding sources, each with different service definitions and eligibility requirements. The purposes of the decategorization initiative include but are not limited to redirecting child welfare and juvenile justice funding to services which are more preventive, family-centered, and community-based in order to reduce use of restrictive approaches which rely upon institutional, out-of-home, and out-of-community services.

3. *Implementation.*

a. Implementation of the initiative shall be through creation of decategorization projects. A project shall consist of either a single county or a group of counties interested in jointly implementing the initiative. Representatives of the department, juvenile court services, and county government shall develop a project agreement to implement the initiative within a project.

b. The initiative shall include community planning activities in the area covered by a project. As part of the community planning activities, the department shall partner with other community stakeholders to develop service alternatives that provide less restrictive levels of care for children and families receiving services from the child welfare and juvenile justice systems within the project area.

c. The decategorization initiative shall not be implemented in a manner that limits the legal rights of children and families to receive services.

4. *Governance board.*

a. In partnership with an interested county or group of counties which has demonstrated the commitment and involvement of the affected county department, or departments, of human services, the juvenile justice system within the project area, and board, or boards, of supervisors in order to form a decategorization project, the department shall develop a process for combining specific state and state-federal funding categories into a decategorization services funding pool for that project. A decategorization project shall be implemented by a decategorization governance board. The decategorization governance board shall develop specific, quantifiable short-term and long-term plans for enhancing the family-centered and community-based services and reducing reliance upon out-of-community care in the project area.

b. The department shall work with the decategorization governance boards to best coordinate planning activities and most effectively target funding resources. A departmental service area manager shall work with the decategorization governance boards in that service area to support board planning and service development activities and to promote the most effective alignment of resources.

c. A decategorization governance board shall coordinate the project's planning and budgeting activities with the departmental service area

manager for the county or counties comprising the project area and the community empowerment area board or boards for the community empowerment area or areas within which the decategorization project is located.

5. *Funding pool.*

a. The governance board for a decategorization project has authority over the project's decategorization services funding pool and shall manage the pool to provide more flexible, individualized, family-centered, preventive, community-based, comprehensive, and coordinated service systems for children and families served in that project area. A funding pool shall also be used for child welfare and juvenile justice systems enhancements.

b. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys designated for a project's decategorization services funding pool that remain unencumbered or unobligated at the close of the fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain available for expenditure as directed by the project's governance board for child welfare and juvenile justice systems enhancements and other purposes of the project until the close of the succeeding fiscal year and shall be known as "*carryover funding*". Moneys may be made available to a funding pool from one or more of the following sources:

(1) Funds designated for the initiative in a state appropriation.

(2) Child welfare and juvenile justice services funds designated for the initiative by a departmental service area manager.

(3) Juvenile justice program funds designated for the initiative by a chief juvenile court officer.

(4) Carryover funding.

(5) Any other source designating moneys for the funding pool.

c. The services and activities funded from a project's funding pool may vary depending upon the strategies selected by the project's governance board and shall be detailed in an annual child welfare and juvenile justice decategorization services plan developed by the governance board. A decategorization governance board shall involve community representatives and county organizations in the development of the plan for that project's funding pool. In addition, the governance board shall coordinate efforts through communication with the appropriate departmental service area manager regarding budget planning and decategorization service decisions.

d. A decategorization governance board is responsible for ensuring that decategorization services expenditures from that project's funding pool do not exceed the amount of funding available. If necessary, the governance board shall reduce expenditures or discontinue specific services as necessary to manage within the funding pool resources available for a fiscal year.

e. The annual child welfare and juvenile justice decategorization services plan developed for

use of the funding pool by a decategorization governance board shall be submitted to the department administrator of child welfare services and the Iowa empowerment board. In addition, the decategorization governance board shall submit an annual progress report to the department administrator and the Iowa empowerment board which summarizes the progress made toward attaining the objectives contained in the plan. The progress report shall serve as an opportunity for information sharing and feedback.

6. *Departmental role.* A departmental service area's share of the child welfare appropriation that is not allocated by law for the decategoriza-

tion initiative shall be managed by and is under the authority of the service area manager. A service area manager is responsible for meeting the child welfare service needs in the counties comprising the service area with the available funding resources.

2005 Acts, ch 95, §1
Section stricken and rewritten

232.190 Community grant fund — future repeal. Repealed by its own terms effective June 30, 2005; 2000 Acts, ch 1222, § 14.

With respect to proposed amendment to this section by 2005 Acts, ch 95, §2, see Code editor's note to §10B.4

CHAPTER 233

NEWBORN INFANT CUSTODY RELEASE PROCEDURES (NEWBORN SAFE HAVEN ACT)

233.2 Newborn infant custody release procedures.

1. A parent of a newborn infant may voluntarily release custody of the newborn infant by relinquishing physical custody of the newborn infant, without expressing an intent to again assume physical custody, at an institutional health facility or by authorizing another person to relinquish physical custody on the parent's behalf. If physical custody of the newborn infant is not relinquished directly to an individual on duty at the institutional health facility, the parent may take other actions to be reasonably sure that an individual on duty is aware that the newborn infant has been left at the institutional health facility. The actions may include but are not limited to making telephone contact with the institutional health facility or a 911 service. For the purposes of this chapter and for any judicial proceedings associated with the newborn infant, a rebuttable presumption arises that the person who relinquishes physical custody at an institutional health facility in accordance with this section is the newborn infant's parent or has relinquished physical custody with the parent's authorization.

2. *a.* Unless the parent or other person relinquishing physical custody of a newborn infant clearly expresses an intent to return to again assume physical custody of the newborn infant, an individual on duty at the facility at which physical custody of the newborn infant was relinquished pursuant to subsection 1 shall take physical custody of the newborn infant. The individual on duty may request the parent or other person to provide the name of the parent or parents and information on the medical history of the newborn infant and the newborn infant's parent or parents. However, the parent or other person is not required to provide the names or medical history information to comply with this section. The individual on duty

may perform reasonable acts necessary to protect the physical health or safety of the newborn infant. The individual on duty and the institutional health facility in which the individual was on duty are immune from criminal or civil liability for any acts or omissions made in good faith to comply with this section.

b. If the physical custody of the newborn infant is relinquished at an institutional health facility, the state shall reimburse the institutional health facility for the institutional health facility's actual expenses in providing care to the newborn infant and in performing acts necessary to protect the physical health or safety of the newborn infant. The reimbursement shall be paid from moneys appropriated for this purpose to the department of human services.

c. If the name of the parent is unknown to the institutional health facility, the individual on duty or other person designated by the institutional health facility at which physical custody of the newborn infant was relinquished shall submit the certificate of birth report as required pursuant to section 144.14. If the name of the parent is disclosed to the institutional health facility, the facility shall submit the certificate of birth report as required pursuant to section 144.13. The department of public health shall not file the certificate of birth with the county of birth and shall otherwise maintain the confidentiality of the birth certificate in accordance with section 144.43.

3. As soon as possible after the individual on duty assumes physical custody of a newborn infant released under subsection 1, the individual shall notify the department of human services and the department shall take the actions necessary to assume the care, control, and custody of the newborn infant. The department shall immediately notify the juvenile court and the county attorney of the department's action and the circumstances

surrounding the action and request an ex parte order from the juvenile court ordering, in accordance with the requirements of section 232.78, the department to take custody of the newborn infant. Upon receiving the order, the department shall take custody of the newborn infant. Within twenty-four hours of taking custody of the newborn infant, the department shall notify the juvenile court and the county attorney in writing of the department's action and the circumstances surrounding the action.

4. *a.* Upon being notified in writing by the department under subsection 3, the county attorney shall file a petition alleging the newborn infant to be a child in need of assistance in accordance with section 232.87 and a petition for termination of parental rights with respect to the newborn infant in accordance with section 232.111, subsection 2, paragraph "a". A hearing on a child in need of assistance petition filed pursuant to this subsection shall be held at the earliest practicable time. A hearing on a termination of parental rights petition filed pursuant to this subsection shall be held no later than thirty days after the day the physical custody of the newborn child was relinquished in accordance with subsection 1 unless the juvenile court continues the hearing beyond the thirty days

for good cause shown.

b. Notice of a petition filed pursuant to this subsection shall be provided to any known parent and others in accordance with the provisions of chapter 232 and shall be served upon any putative father registered with the state registrar of vital statistics pursuant to section 144.12A. In addition, prior to holding a termination of parental rights hearing with respect to the newborn infant, notice by publication shall be provided as described in section 600A.6, subsection 5.

5. Reasonable efforts, as defined in section 232.102, that are made in regard to the newborn infant shall be limited to the efforts made in a timely manner to finalize a permanency plan for the newborn infant.

6. An individual on duty at an institutional health facility who assumes custody of a newborn infant upon the release of the newborn infant under subsection 1 shall be provided notice of any hearing held concerning the newborn infant at the same time notice is provided to other parties to the hearing and the individual may provide testimony at the hearing.

2005 Acts, ch 89, §34
Subsection 2, paragraph c amended

CHAPTER 233A

TRAINING SCHOOL

233A.1 State training school — Eldora and Toledo.

1. Effective January 1, 1992, a diagnosis and evaluation center and other units are established at Eldora to provide to juvenile delinquents a program which focuses upon appropriate developmental skills, treatment, placements, and rehabilitation.

2. The diagnosis and evaluation center which is used to identify appropriate treatment and placement alternatives for juveniles and any other units for juvenile delinquents which are located at Eldora and the unit for juvenile delinquents at Toledo shall together be known as the "state training

school". For the purposes of this chapter "director" means the director of human services and "superintendent" means the administrator in charge of the diagnosis and evaluation center for juvenile delinquents and other units at Eldora and the unit for juvenile delinquents at Toledo.

3. The number of children present at any one time at the state training school at Eldora shall not exceed the population guidelines established under 1990 Iowa Acts, chapter 1239, section 21, as adjusted for subsequent changes in the capacity at the training school.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §102
NEW subsection 3

CHAPTER 233B

JUVENILE HOME

233B.1 Definitions — purpose — population limit.

1. For the purpose of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. "Administrator" or "director" means the director of the department of human services.

b. "Home" means the Iowa juvenile home.

c. "Superintendent" means the superintendent of the Iowa juvenile home.

2. The Iowa juvenile home shall be maintained for the purpose of providing care, custody, and education of the children committed to the home. The

children shall be wards of the state. The children's education shall embrace instruction in the common school branches and in such other higher branches as may be practical and will enable the children to gain useful and self-sustaining employment. The administrator and the superintendent of the home shall assist all discharged children in securing suitable homes and proper employment.

3. The number of children present at any one time at the Iowa juvenile home shall not exceed the population guidelines established under 1990 Iowa Acts, chapter 1239, section 21, as adjusted for subsequent changes in the capacity at the home.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §103
Section amended

CHAPTER 234

CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES

234.7 Department duties.

1. The department of human services shall comply with the following requirement associated with child foster care licensees under chapter 237:

The department shall include a child's foster parent in, and provide timely notice of, planning and review activities associated with the child, including but not limited to permanency planning and placement review meetings, which shall include discussion of the child's rehabilitative treatment needs.

2. *a.* The department of human services shall submit a waiver request to the United States department of health and human services as necessary to provide coverage under the medical assistance program for not more than three hundred children at any one time who are described by both of the following:

(1) The child needs behavioral health care services and qualifies for the care level provided by a psychiatric medical institution for children licensed under chapter 135H.

(2) The child is in need of treatment to cure or alleviate serious mental illness or disorder, or emotional damage as evidenced by severe anxiety, depression, withdrawal, or untoward aggressive behavior toward self or others and whose parent, guardian, or custodian is unable to provide such treatment.

b. The waiver request shall provide for appropriately addressing the needs of children described in paragraph "a" by implementing any of the following options: using a wraparound services approach, renegotiating the medical assistance program contract provisions for behavioral health services, or applying another approach for appropriately meeting the children's needs.

c. If federal approval of the waiver request is not received, the department shall submit options to the governor and general assembly to meet the needs of such children through a state-funded program.

2005 Acts, ch 117, §3
Code editor notified of receipt of federal approval of waiver request; implementation expected on or before October 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 117, §4
Section amended

234.12A Electronic benefits transfer program.

1. The department of human services shall maintain an electronic benefits transfer program utilizing electronic funds transfer systems. The program shall at a minimum provide for all of the following:

a. A retailer shall not be required to make cash disbursements or to provide, purchase, or upgrade electronic funds transfer system equipment as a condition of participation in the program.

b. A retailer providing electronic funds transfer system equipment for transactions pursuant to the program shall be reimbursed seven cents for each approved transaction pursuant to the program utilizing the retailer's equipment.

c. A retailer that provides electronic funds transfer system equipment for transactions pursuant to the program and who makes cash disbursements pursuant to the program utilizing the retailer's equipment shall be paid a fee of seven cents by the department for each cash disbursement transaction by the retailer.

2. A point-of-sale terminal which is used only for purchases from a retailer by electronic benefits transfer utilizing electronic funds transfer systems is not a satellite terminal as defined in section 527.2.

3. For the purposes of this section, "retailer" means a business authorized by the United States department of agriculture to accept food stamp benefits.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §104
Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

234.39 Responsibility for cost of services.

It is the intent of this chapter that an individual receiving foster care services and the individual's parents or guardians shall have primary responsibility for paying the cost of the care and services. The support obligation established and adopted under this section shall be consistent with the limitations on legal liability established under sections 222.78 and 230.15, and by any other statute limiting legal responsibility for support which

may be imposed on a person for the cost of care and services provided by the department. The department shall notify an individual's parents or guardians, at the time of the placement of an individual in foster care, of the responsibility for paying the cost of care and services. Support obligations shall be established as follows:

1. For an individual to whom section 234.35, subsection 1, is applicable, a dispositional order of the juvenile court requiring the provision of foster care, or an administrative order entered pursuant to chapter 252C, or any order establishing paternity and support for a child in foster care, shall establish, after notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard is provided to a parent or guardian, the amount of the parent's or guardian's support obligation for the cost of foster care provided by the department. The amount of the parent's or guardian's support obligation and the amount of support debt accrued and accruing shall be established in accordance with the child support guidelines prescribed under section 598.21B. However, the court, or the department of human services in establishing support by administrative order, may deviate from the prescribed obligation after considering a recommendation by the department for expenses related to goals and objectives of a case permanency plan as defined under section 237.15, and upon written findings of fact which specify the reason for deviation and the prescribed guidelines amount. Any order for support shall direct the payment of the support obligation to the collection services center for the use of the department's foster care recovery unit. The order shall be filed with the clerk of the district court in which the responsible parent or guardian resides and has the same force and effect as a judgment when entered in the judgment docket and lien index. The collection services center shall disburse the payments pursuant to the order and record the disbursements. If payments are not made as ordered, the child support recovery unit may certify a default to the court and the court may, on its own motion, proceed under section 598.22 or 598.23 or the child support recovery unit may enforce the judgment as allowed by law. An order entered under this subsection may be modified only in accordance with the guidelines prescribed under section 598.21C, or under chapter 252H.

2. For an individual who is served by the department of human services under section 234.35, and is not subject to a dispositional order of the juvenile court requiring the provision of foster care, the department shall determine the obligation of the individual's parent or guardian pursuant to chapter 252C and in accordance with the child support guidelines prescribed under section 598.21B. However, the department may adjust the prescribed obligation for expenses related to goals and objectives of a case permanency plan as defined under section 237.15. An obligation determined under this subsection may be modified only

in accordance with conditions under section 598.21C, or under chapter 252H.

3. A person entitled to periodic support payments pursuant to an order or judgment entered in any action for support, who also is or has a child receiving foster care services, is deemed to have assigned to the department current and accruing support payments attributable to the child effective as of the date the child enters foster care placement, to the extent of expenditure of foster care funds. The department shall notify the clerk of the district court when a child entitled to support payments is receiving foster care services pursuant to chapter 234. Upon notification by the department that a child entitled to periodic support payments is receiving foster care services, the clerk of the district court shall make a notation of the automatic assignment in the judgment docket and lien index. The notation constitutes constructive notice of assignment. The clerk of court shall furnish the department with copies of all orders and decrees awarding support when the child is receiving foster care services. At the time the child ceases to receive foster care services, the assignment of support shall be automatically terminated. Unpaid support accrued under the assignment of support rights during the time that the child was in foster care remains due to the department up to the amount of unreimbursed foster care funds expended. The department shall notify the clerk of court of the automatic termination of the assignment. Unless otherwise specified in the support order, an equal and proportionate share of any child support awarded shall be presumed to be payable on behalf of each child subject to the order or judgment for purposes of an assignment under this section.

4. The support debt for the costs of services, for which a support obligation is established pursuant to this section, which accrues prior to the establishment of the support debt, shall be collected, at a maximum, in the amount which is the amount of accrued support debt for the three months preceding the earlier of the following:

a. The provision by the child support recovery unit of the initial notice to the parent or guardian of the amount of the support obligation.

b. The date that the written request for a court hearing is received by the child support recovery unit as provided in section 252C.3 or 252F.3.

5. If the department makes a subsidized guardianship payment for a child, the payment shall be considered a foster care payment for purposes of child support recovery. All provisions of this and other sections, and of rules and orders adopted or entered pursuant to those sections, including for the establishment of a paternity or support order, for the amount of a support obligation, for the modification or adjustment of a support obligation, for the assignment of support, and for enforcement shall apply as if the child were receiving foster care services, or were in foster care place-

ment, or as if foster care funds were being expended for the child. This subsection shall apply regardless of the date of placement in foster care or subsidized guardianship or the date of entry of an order, and foster care and subsidized guardian-

ship shall be considered the same for purposes of child support recovery.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §1
Subsections 1 and 2 amended

CHAPTER 235

CHILD WELFARE

235.7 Transition committees.

1. *Committees established.* The department of human services shall establish and maintain local transition committees to address the transition needs of those children receiving child welfare services who are age sixteen or older and have a case permanency plan as defined in section 232.2. The department shall adopt rules establishing criteria for transition committee membership, operating policies, and basic functions. The rules shall provide flexibility for a committee to adopt protocols and other procedures appropriate for the geographic area addressed by the committee.

2. *Membership.* The department may authorize the governance boards of decategorization of child welfare and juvenile justice funding projects established under section 232.188 to appoint the transition committee membership and may utilize the boundaries of decategorization projects to establish the service areas for transition committees. The committee membership may include but is not limited to department of human services staff involved with foster care, child welfare, and

adult services, juvenile court services staff, staff involved with county general relief under chapter 251 or 252, or of the central point of coordination process implemented under section 331.440, school district and area education agency staff involved with special education, and a child's court appointed special advocate, guardian ad litem, service providers, and other persons knowledgeable about the child.

3. *Duties.* A transition committee shall review and approve the written plan of services required for the child's case permanency plan in accordance with section 232.2, subsection 4, paragraph "f", which, based upon an assessment of the child's needs, would assist the child in preparing for the transition from foster care to adulthood. In addition, a transition committee shall identify and act to address any gaps existing in the services or other support available to meet the child and adult needs of individuals for whom service plans are approved.

2005 Acts, ch 95, §3
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 235A

CHILD ABUSE

235A.15 Authorized access — procedures involving other states.

1. Notwithstanding chapter 22, the confidentiality of all child abuse information shall be maintained, except as specifically provided by this section.

2. Access to report data and disposition data subject to placement in the central registry pursuant to section 232.71D is authorized only to the following persons or entities:

a. Subjects of a report as follows:

(1) To a child named in a report as a victim of abuse or to the child's attorney or guardian ad litem.

(2) To a parent or to the attorney for the parent of a child named in a report as a victim of abuse.

(3) To a guardian or legal custodian, or that person's attorney, of a child named in a report as a victim of abuse.

(4) To a person or the attorney for the person named in a report as having abused a child.

b. Persons involved in an assessment of child

abuse as follows:

(1) To a health practitioner or mental health professional who is examining, attending, or treating a child whom such practitioner or professional believes or has reason to believe has been the victim of abuse or to a health practitioner or mental health professional whose consultation with respect to a child believed to have been the victim of abuse is requested by the department.

(2) To an employee or agent of the department of human services responsible for the assessment of a child abuse report.

(3) To a law enforcement officer responsible for assisting in an assessment of a child abuse allegation or for the temporary emergency removal of a child from the child's home.

(4) To a multidisciplinary team, or to parties to an interagency agreement entered into pursuant to section 280.25, if the department of human services approves the composition of the multidisciplinary team or the relevant provisions of the interagency agreement and determines that access

to the team or to the parties to the interagency agreement is necessary to assist the department in the diagnosis, assessment, and disposition of a child abuse case.

(5) In an individual case, to each mandatory reporter who reported the child abuse.

(6) To the county attorney.

(7) To the juvenile court.

(8) To a licensing authority for a facility providing care to a child named in a report, if the licensing authority is notified of a relationship between facility policy and the alleged child abuse under section 232.71B.

(9) To the child protection assistance team established in accordance with section 915.35 for the county in which the report was made.

c. Individuals, agencies, or facilities providing care to a child, but only with respect to disposition data and, if authorized in law to the extent necessary for purposes of an employment evaluation, report data, for cases of founded child abuse placed in the central registry in accordance with section 232.71D as follows:

(1) To an administrator of a psychiatric medical institution for children licensed under chapter 135H.

(2) To an administrator of a child foster care facility licensed under chapter 237 if the data concerns a person employed or being considered for employment by the facility.

(3) To an administrator of a child care facility registered or licensed under chapter 237A if the data concerns a person employed or being considered for employment by or living in the facility.

(4) To the superintendent of the Iowa braille and sight saving school if the data concerns a person employed or being considered for employment or living in the school.

(5) To the superintendent of the school for the deaf if the data concerns a person employed or being considered for employment or living in the school.

(6) To an administrator of a community mental health center accredited under chapter 230A if the data concerns a person employed or being considered for employment by the center.

(7) To an administrator of a facility or program operated by the state, a city, or a county which provides services or care directly to children, if the data concerns a person employed by or being considered for employment by the facility or program.

(8) To an administrator of an agency certified by the department of human services to provide services under a medical assistance home and community-based services waiver, if the data concerns a person employed by or being considered by the agency for employment.

(9) To the administrator of an agency providing mental health, mental retardation, or developmental disability services under a county management plan developed pursuant to section 331.439, if the data concerns a person employed by or being

considered by the agency for employment.

(10) To an administrator of a child care resource and referral agency which has entered into an agreement authorized by the department to provide child care resource and referral services. Access is authorized if the data concerns a person providing child care services or a person employed by a provider of such services and the agency includes the provider as a referral or the provider has requested to be included as a referral.

(11) To an administrator of a hospital licensed under chapter 135B if the data concerns a person employed or being considered for employment by the hospital.

(12) To an area education agency or other person responsible for providing early intervention services to children that is funded under part C of the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

(13) To a federal, state, or local governmental unit, or agent of the unit, that has a need for the information in order to carry out its responsibilities under law to protect children from abuse and neglect.

d. Report data and disposition data, and assessment data to the extent necessary for resolution of the proceeding, relating to judicial and administrative proceedings as follows:

(1) To a juvenile court involved in an adjudication or disposition of a child named in a report.

(2) To a district court upon a finding that data is necessary for the resolution of an issue arising in any phase of a case involving child abuse.

(3) To a court or the department hearing an appeal for correction of report data and disposition data as provided in section 235A.19.

(4) To an expert witness at any stage of an appeal necessary for correction of report data and disposition data as provided in section 235A.19.

(5) To a probation or parole officer, juvenile court officer, court appointed special advocate as defined in section 232.2, or adult correctional officer having custody or supervision of, or conducting an investigation for a court or the board of parole regarding, a person named in a report as a victim of child abuse or as having abused a child.

(6) To the department of justice for purposes of review by the prosecutor's review committee or the commitment of sexually violent predators as provided in chapter 229A.

(7) Each board of examiners specified under chapter 147 and the Iowa department of public health for the purpose of licensure, certification or registration, disciplinary investigation, or the renewal of licensure, certification or registration, or disciplinary proceedings of health care professionals.

e. Others as follows, but only with respect to report data and disposition data for cases of founded child abuse subject to placement in the registry pursuant to section 232.71D:

(1) To a person conducting bona fide research

on child abuse, but without data identifying individuals named in a child abuse report, unless having that data open to review is essential to the research or evaluation and the authorized registry officials give prior written approval and the child, the child's guardian or guardian ad litem and the person named in a report as having abused a child give permission to release the data.

(2) To registry or department personnel when necessary to the performance of their official duties or to a person or agency under contract with the department to carry out official duties and functions of the department.

(3) To the department of justice for the sole purpose of the filing of a claim for restitution or compensation pursuant to sections 915.21 and 915.84. Data provided pursuant to this subparagraph is subject to the provisions of section 915.90.

(4) To a legally constituted child protection agency of another state which is investigating or assessing or treating a child named in a report as having been abused or which is investigating or assessing or treating a person named as having abused a child.

(5) To a public or licensed child placing agency of another state responsible for an adoptive or foster care preplacement or placement evaluation.

(6) To the attorney for the department of human services who is responsible for representing the department.

(7) To the child advocacy and local citizen foster care review boards created pursuant to sections 237.16 and 237.19.

(8) To an employee or agent of the department of human services regarding a person who is providing child care if the person is not registered or licensed to operate a child care facility.

(9) To the board of educational examiners created under chapter 272 for purposes of determining whether a practitioner's license should be denied or revoked.

(10) To a legally constituted child protection agency in another state if the agency is conducting a records check of a person who is providing care or has applied to provide care to a child in the other state.

(11) To the legally authorized protection and advocacy agency recognized in section 135C.2, if a person identified in the information as a victim or a perpetrator of abuse resides in or receives services from a facility or agency because the person is diagnosed as having a developmental disability or a mental illness.

(12) To the department of human services for a record check relating to employment or residence pursuant to section 218.13.

(13) To the Iowa board for the treatment of sexual abusers for purposes of certifying sex offender treatment providers.

(14) To an employee or agent of the department responsible for registering or licensing or approving the registration or licensing of an agency

or facility, or to an individual providing care to a child and regulated by the department.

(15) To an employee of the department responsible for an adoptive placement, a certified adoption investigator, or licensed child placing agency responsible for an adoptive placement.

(16) To the superintendent, or the superintendent's designee, of a school district or to the authorities in charge of an accredited nonpublic school for purposes of a volunteer or employment record check.

(17) To the department of inspections and appeals for purposes of record checks of applicants for employment with the department of inspections and appeals.

(18) To a person or agency responsible for the care or supervision of a child named in a report as an alleged victim of abuse or a person named in a report as having allegedly abused a child, if the juvenile court or department deems access to report data and disposition data by the person or agency to be necessary.

f. Only with respect to disposition data for cases of founded child abuse subject to placement in the central registry pursuant to section 232.71D, to a person who submits written authorization from an individual allowing the person access to data pursuant to this subsection on behalf of the individual in order to verify whether the individual is named in a founded child abuse report as having abused a child.

3. Access to report data and disposition data for a case of child abuse determined to meet the definition of child abuse, which data is not subject to placement in the central registry pursuant to section 232.71D, is authorized only to the following persons:

a. Subjects of a report identified in subsection 2, paragraph "a".

b. Persons involved in an assessment of child abuse identified in subsection 2, paragraph "b", subparagraphs (2), (3), (4), (6), and (7).

c. Others identified in subsection 2, paragraph "e", subparagraphs (2), (3), (6), and (18).

d. The department of justice for purposes of review by the prosecutor's review committee or the commitment of sexually violent predators as provided in chapter 229A.

4. Access to report data for a case of child abuse determined to not meet the definition of child abuse, which data is not subject to placement in the central registry pursuant to section 232.71D, is authorized only to the following:

a. Subjects of a report identified in subsection 2, paragraph "a".

b. Persons involved in an assessment of child abuse identified in subsection 2, paragraph "b", subparagraphs (2), (6), and (7).

c. Others identified in subsection 2, paragraph "e", subparagraphs (2) and (18).

d. The department of justice for purposes of review by the prosecutor's review committee or the

commitment of sexually violent predators as provided in chapter 229A.

5. Access to disposition data subject to placement in the central registry pursuant to section 232.71D is authorized to the department of administrative services or to the personnel office of a public employer, as defined in section 20.3, as necessary for presentation in grievance or arbitration procedures provided for in sections 8A.415 and 20.18. Disposition data introduced into a grievance or arbitration proceeding shall not be considered a part of the public record of a case.

6. *a.* If a child who is a legal resident of another state is present in this state and a report of child abuse is made concerning the child, the department shall act to ensure the safety of the child. The department shall contact the child's state of legal residency to coordinate the assessment of the report. If the child's state of residency refuses to conduct an assessment, the department shall commence an appropriate assessment.

b. If a report of child abuse is made concerning an alleged perpetrator who resides in this state and a child who resides in another state, the department shall assist the child's state of residency in conducting an assessment of the report. The assistance shall include but is not limited to an offer to interview the alleged perpetrator and any other relevant source. If the child's state of residency refuses to conduct an assessment of the report, the department shall commence an appropriate assessment. The department shall seek to develop protocols with states contiguous to this state for coordination in the assessment of a report of child abuse when a person involved with the report is a resident of another state.

7. If the director of human services receives a written request for information regarding a specific case of child abuse involving a fatality or near fatality to a child from the majority or minority leader of the senate or the speaker or the minority leader of the house of representatives, the director or the director's designee shall arrange for a confidential meeting with the requestor or the requestor's designee. In the confidential meeting the director or the director's designee shall share all pertinent information concerning the case, including but not limited to child abuse information. Any written document distributed by the director or the director's designee at the confidential meeting shall not be removed from the meeting and a participant in the meeting shall be subject to the restriction on redissemination of confidential information applicable to a person under section 235A.17, subsection 3, for confidential information disclosed to the participant at the meeting. A participant in the meeting may issue a report to the governor or make general public statements concerning the department's handling of the case of child abuse.

8. Upon the request of the governor, the department shall disclose child abuse information to

the governor or the governor's designee relating to a specific case of child abuse reported to the department.

9. If, apart from a request made pursuant to subsection 7 or 8, the department receives from a member of the public a request for information relating to a case of founded child abuse involving a fatality or near fatality to a child, the response to the request shall be made in accordance with this subsection and subsections 10 and 11. If the request is received before or during performance of an assessment of the case in accordance with section 232.71B, the director of human services or the director's designee shall initially disclose whether or not the assessment will be or is being performed. Otherwise, within five business days of receiving the request or completing the assessment, whichever is later, the director of human services or the director's designee shall consult with the county attorney responsible for prosecution of any alleged perpetrator of the fatality or near fatality and shall disclose information, including but not limited to child abuse information, relating to the case, except for the following:

a. The substance or content of any mental health or psychological information that is confidential under chapter 228.

b. Information that constitutes the substance or contains the content of an attorney work product or is a privileged communication under section 622.10.

c. Information that would reveal the identity of any individual who provided information relating to a report of child abuse or an assessment of such a report involving the child.

d. Information that the director or the director's designee reasonably believes is likely to cause mental or physical harm to a sibling of the child or to another child residing in the child's household.

e. Information that the director or the director's designee reasonably believes is likely to jeopardize the prosecution of any alleged perpetrator of the fatality or near fatality.

f. Information that the director or the director's designee reasonably believes is likely to jeopardize the rights of any alleged perpetrator of the fatality or near fatality to a fair trial.

g. Information that the director or the director's designee reasonably believes is likely to undermine an ongoing or future criminal investigation.

h. Information, the release of which is a violation of federal law or regulation.

10. The information released by the director of human services or the director's designee pursuant to a request made under subsection 9 relating to a case of founded child abuse involving a fatality or near fatality to a child shall include all of the following, unless such information is excepted from disclosure under subsection 9:

a. Any relevant child abuse information con-

cerning the child or the child's family and the department's response and findings.

b. A summary of information, that would otherwise be confidential under section 217.30, as to whether or not the child or a member of the child's family was utilizing social services provided by the department at the time of the child fatality or near fatality or within the five-year period preceding the fatality or near fatality.

c. Any recommendations made by the department to the county attorney or the juvenile court.

d. If applicable, a summary of an evaluation of the department's responses in the case.

11. *a.* If a person who made a request for information under subsection 9 does not believe the department has substantially complied with the request, the person may apply to the juvenile court under section 235A.24 for an order for disclosure of additional information.

b. If release of social services information in addition to that released under subsection 10, paragraph "b", is believed to be in the public's interest and right to know, the director of human services or the director's designee may apply to the court under section 235A.24 requesting a review of the information proposed for release and an order authorizing release of the information. A release of information that would otherwise be confidential under section 217.30 concerning social services provided to the child or the child's family shall not include information concerning financial or medical assistance provided to the child or the child's family.

12. If an individual who is the subject of a child abuse report listed in subsection 2, paragraph "a", or another party involved in a child abuse assessment under section 232.71B releases in a public forum or to the media information concerning a case of child abuse including but not limited to child abuse information which would otherwise be confidential, the director of human services, or the director's designee, may respond with relevant information concerning the case of child abuse that was the subject of the release. Prior to releasing the response, the director or the director's designee shall consult with the child's parent or guardian, or the child's guardian ad litem, and apply to the court under section 235A.24 requesting a review of the information proposed for release and an order authorizing release of the information.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §37; 2005 Acts, ch 121, §4 - 8

See §235A.24

Subsection 2, paragraph b, subparagraph (9) stricken and former subparagraph (10) renumbered as (9)

Subsection 2, paragraph c, NEW subparagraphs (12) and (13)

Subsection 2, paragraph d, subparagraph (3) amended

Subsection 2, paragraph e, NEW subparagraph (18)

Subsection 3, paragraphs b and c amended

Subsection 4, paragraph c amended

235A.19 Examination, requests for correction or expungement and appeal.

1. A subject of a child abuse report, as identified in section 235A.15, subsection 2, paragraph

"a", shall have the right to examine report data and disposition data which refers to the subject. The department may prescribe reasonable hours and places of examination.

2. *a.* A subject of a child abuse report may file with the department within six months of the date of the notice of the results of an assessment performed in accordance with section 232.71B, a written statement to the effect that report data and disposition data referring to the subject is in whole or in part erroneous, and may request a correction of that data or of the findings of the assessment report. The department shall provide the subject with an opportunity for an evidentiary hearing pursuant to chapter 17A to correct the data or the findings, unless the department corrects the data or findings as requested. The department may defer the hearing until the conclusion of a pending juvenile or district court case relating to the data or findings.

b. The department shall not disclose any report data or disposition data until the conclusion of the proceeding to correct the data or findings, except as follows:

(1) As necessary for the proceeding itself.

(2) To the parties and attorneys involved in a judicial proceeding.

(3) For the regulation of child care or child placement.

(4) Pursuant to court order.

(5) To the subject of an assessment or a report.

(6) For the care or treatment of a child named in a report as a victim of abuse.

(7) To persons involved in an assessment of child abuse.

(8) For statutorily authorized record checks for employment of an individual by a provider of adult home care, adult health facility care, or other adult placement facility care.

(9) For others identified in section 235A.15, subsection 2, paragraph "d", subparagraph (7), and paragraph "e", subparagraphs (9) and (16).

3. The subject of a child abuse report may appeal the decision resulting from a hearing held pursuant to subsection 2 to the district court of Polk county or to the district court of the district in which the subject of the child abuse report resides. Immediately upon appeal the court shall order the department to file with the court a certified copy of the report data or disposition data. Appeal shall be taken in accordance with chapter 17A.

4. Upon the request of the appellant, the record and evidence in such cases shall be closed to all but the court and its officers, and access to the record and evidence shall be prohibited unless otherwise ordered by the court. The clerk shall maintain a separate docket for such actions. A person other than the appellant shall not permit a copy of any of the testimony or pleadings or the substance of the testimony or pleadings to be made available to any person other than a party to the action or the party's attorney. Violation of the provisions of

this subsection shall be a public offense punishable under section 235A.21.

5. Whenever the department corrects or eliminates data as requested or as ordered by the court, the department shall advise all persons who have received the incorrect data of such fact. Upon application to the court and service of notice on the department, any subject of a child abuse report may request and obtain a list of all persons who have received report data or disposition data re-

ferring to the subject.

6. In the course of any proceeding provided for by this section, the identity of the person who reported the disputed data and the identity of any person who has been reported as having abused a child may be withheld upon a determination by the department that disclosure of their identities would be detrimental to their interests.

2005 Acts, ch 121, §9
Subsection 2, paragraph b, NEW subparagraph (9)

CHAPTER 235B

DEPENDENT ADULT ABUSE

235B.2 Definitions.

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

1. “*Caretaker*” means a related or nonrelated person who has the responsibility for the protection, care, or custody of a dependent adult as a result of assuming the responsibility voluntarily, by contract, through employment, or by order of the court.

2. “*Court*” means the district court.

3. “*Department*” means the department of human services.

4. “*Dependent adult*” means a person eighteen years of age or older who is unable to protect the person’s own interests or unable to adequately perform or obtain services necessary to meet essential human needs, as a result of a physical or mental condition which requires assistance from another, or as defined by departmental rule.

5. a. “*Dependent adult abuse*” means:

(1) Any of the following as a result of the willful or negligent acts or omissions of a caretaker:

(a) Physical injury to, or injury which is at a variance with the history given of the injury, or unreasonable confinement, unreasonable punishment, or assault of a dependent adult.

(b) The commission of a sexual offense under chapter 709 or section 726.2 with or against a dependent adult.

(c) Exploitation of a dependent adult which means the act or process of taking unfair advantage of a dependent adult or the adult’s physical or financial resources for one’s own personal or pecuniary profit, without the informed consent of the dependent adult, including theft, by the use of undue influence, harassment, duress, deception, false representation, or false pretenses.

(d) The deprivation of the minimum food, shelter, clothing, supervision, physical or mental health care, or other care necessary to maintain a dependent adult’s life or health.

(2) The deprivation of the minimum food, shelter, clothing, supervision, physical or mental health care, and other care necessary to maintain a dependent adult’s life or health as a result of the

acts or omissions of the dependent adult.

(3) Sexual exploitation of a dependent adult who is a resident of a health care facility, as defined in section 135C.1, by a caretaker providing services to or employed by the health care facility, whether within the health care facility or at a location outside of the health care facility.

“*Sexual exploitation*” means any consensual or nonconsensual sexual conduct with a dependent adult for the purpose of arousing or satisfying the sexual desires of the caretaker or dependent adult, which includes but is not limited to kissing; touching of the clothed or unclothed inner thigh, breast, groin, buttock, anus, pubes, or genitals; or a sex act, as defined in section 702.17. Sexual exploitation does not include touching which is part of a necessary examination, treatment, or care by a caretaker acting within the scope of the practice or employment of the caretaker; the exchange of a brief touch or hug between the dependent adult and a caretaker for the purpose of reassurance, comfort, or casual friendship; or touching between spouses.

b. “*Dependent adult abuse*” does not include any of the following:

(1) Circumstances in which the dependent adult declines medical treatment if the dependent adult holds a belief or is an adherent of a religion whose tenets and practices call for reliance on spiritual means in place of reliance on medical treatment.

(2) Circumstances in which the dependent adult’s caretaker, acting in accordance with the dependent adult’s stated or implied consent, declines medical treatment if the dependent adult holds a belief or is an adherent of a religion whose tenets and practices call for reliance on spiritual means in place of reliance on medical treatment.

(3) The withholding or withdrawing of health care from a dependent adult who is terminally ill in the opinion of a licensed physician, when the withholding or withdrawing of health care is done at the request of the dependent adult or at the request of the dependent adult’s next of kin or guardian pursuant to the applicable procedures under

chapter 125,* 222, 229, or 633.

6. “*Emergency shelter services*” means and includes, but is not limited to, secure crisis shelters or housing for victims of dependent adult abuse.

7. “*Family or household member*” means a spouse, a person cohabiting with the dependent adult, a parent, or a person related to the dependent adult by consanguinity or affinity, but does not include children of the dependent adult who are less than eighteen years of age.

8. “*Immediate danger to health or safety*” means a situation in which death or severe bodily injury could reasonably be expected to occur without intervention.

9. “*Individual employed as an outreach person*” means a natural person who, in the course of employment, makes regular contacts with dependent adults regarding available community resources.

10. “*Legal holiday*” means a legal public holiday as defined in section 1C.1.

11. “*Person*” means person as defined in section 4.1.

12. “*Recklessly*” means that a person acts or fails to act with respect to a material element of a public offense, when the person is aware of and consciously disregards a substantial and unjustifiable risk that the material element exists or will result from the act or omission. The risk must be of such a nature and degree that disregard of the risk constitutes a gross deviation from the standard conduct that a reasonable person would observe in the situation.

13. “*Serious injury*” means a disabling mental illness, or a bodily injury which creates a substantial risk of death or which causes serious permanent disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ.

14. “*Support services*” includes but is not limited to community-based services including area agency on aging assistance, mental health services, fiscal management, home health services, housing-related services, counseling services, transportation services, adult day services, respite services, legal services, and advocacy services.

*Reference to chapters 144A and 144B may also be intended; corrective legislation is pending
Section not amended; footnote added

235B.6 Authorized access.

1. Notwithstanding chapter 22, the confidentiality of all dependent adult abuse information shall be maintained, except as specifically provided by subsections 2 and 3.

2. Access to dependent adult abuse information other than unfounded dependent adult abuse information is authorized only to the following persons:

a. A subject of a report including all of the following:

(1) To an adult named in a report as a victim of

abuse or to the adult’s attorney or guardian ad litem.

(2) To a guardian or legal custodian, or that person’s attorney, of an adult named in a report as a victim of abuse.

(3) To the person or the attorney for the person named in a report as having abused an adult.

b. A person involved in an investigation of dependent adult abuse including all of the following:

(1) A health practitioner or mental health professional who is examining, attending, or treating an adult whom such practitioner or professional believes or has reason to believe has been the victim of abuse or to a health practitioner or mental health professional whose consultation with respect to an adult believed to have been the victim of abuse is requested by the department.

(2) An employee or agent of the department responsible for the investigation of a dependent adult abuse report or for the purpose of performing record checks as required under section 135C.33.

(3) A representative of the department involved in the certification or accreditation of an agency or program providing care or services to a dependent adult believed to have been a victim of abuse.

(4) A law enforcement officer responsible for assisting in an investigation of a dependent adult abuse allegation.

(5) A multidisciplinary team, if the department of human services approves the composition of the multidisciplinary team and determines that access to the team is necessary to assist the department in the investigation, diagnosis, assessment, and disposition of a case of dependent adult abuse.

(6) The mandatory reporter who reported the dependent adult abuse in an individual case.

(7) Each board of examiners specified under chapter 147 and the Iowa department of public health for the purpose of licensure, certification or registration, disciplinary investigation, or the renewal of licensure, certification or registration, or disciplinary proceedings of health care professionals.

c. A person providing care to an adult including all of the following:

(1) A licensing authority for a facility providing care to an adult named in a report.

(2) A person authorized as responsible for the care or supervision of an adult named in a report as a victim of abuse or a person named in a report as having abused an adult if the court or registry deems access to dependent adult abuse information by such person to be necessary.

(3) An employee or agent of the department responsible for registering or licensing or approving the registration or licensing of a person, or to an individual providing care to an adult and regulated by the department.

(4) The legally authorized protection and advocacy agency recognized pursuant to section

135C.2 if a person identified in the information as a victim or a perpetrator of abuse resided in or receives services from a facility or agency because the person is diagnosed as having a developmental disability or a mental illness.

(5) To an administrator of an agency certified by the department of human services to provide services under a medical assistance home and community-based services waiver, if the information concerns a person employed by or being considered by the agency for employment.

(6) To the administrator of an agency providing mental health, mental retardation, or developmental disability services under a county management plan developed pursuant to section 331.439, if the information concerns a person employed by or being considered by the agency for employment.

(7) To an administrator of a hospital licensed under chapter 135B if the data concerns a person employed or being considered for employment by the hospital.

(8) An employee of an agency requested by the department to provide case management or other services to the dependent adult.

d. Relating to judicial and administrative proceedings, persons including all of the following:

(1) A court upon a finding that information is necessary for the resolution of an issue arising in any phase of a case involving dependent adult abuse.

(2) A court or administrative agency hearing an appeal for correction of dependent adult abuse information as provided in section 235B.10.

(3) An expert witness at any stage of an appeal necessary for correction of dependent adult abuse information as provided in section 235B.10.

(4) A court or administrative agency making a determination regarding an unemployment compensation claim pursuant to section 96.6.

e. Other persons including all of the following:

(1) A person conducting bona fide research on dependent adult abuse, but without information identifying individuals named in a dependent adult abuse report, unless having that information open to review is essential to the research or evaluation and the authorized registry officials give prior written approval and the adult, the adult's guardian or guardian ad litem, and the person named in a report as having abused an adult give permission to release the information.

(2) Registry or department personnel when necessary to the performance of their official duties or a person or agency under contract with the department to carry out official duties and functions of the registry.

(3) The department of justice for the sole purpose of the filing of a claim for reparation pursuant to sections 915.21 and 915.84.

(4) A legally constituted adult protection agency of another state which is investigating or treating an adult named in a report as having been abused.

(5) The attorney for the department who is responsible for representing the department.

(6) A health care facility administrator or the administrator's designee, following the appeals process, for the purpose of hiring staff or continued employment of staff.

(7) To the administrator of an agency providing care to a dependent adult in another state, for the purpose of performing an employment background check.

(8) To the superintendent, or the superintendent's designee, of a school district or to the authorities in charge of an accredited nonpublic school for purposes of a volunteer or employment record check.

(9) The department of inspections and appeals for purposes of record checks of applicants for employment with the department of inspections and appeals.

(10) The long-term care resident's advocate if the victim resides in a long-term care facility or the alleged perpetrator is an employee of a long-term care facility.

(11) The state office or a local office of substitute decision maker as defined in section 231E.3, appointed by the court as a guardian or conservator of the adult named in a report as the victim of abuse or the person designated to be responsible for performing or obtaining protective services on behalf of a dependent adult pursuant to section 235B.18.

3. Access to unfounded dependent adult abuse information is authorized only to those persons identified in subsection 2, paragraph "a", paragraph "b", subparagraphs (2), (5), and (6), and paragraph "e", subparagraphs (2) and (10).

2005 Acts, ch 46, §1; 2005 Acts, ch 175, §143
Subsection 2, paragraph d, NEW subparagraph (4)
Subsection 2, paragraph e, NEW subparagraph (11)

235B.18 Provision of services to dependent adult who lacks capacity to consent — hearing — findings.

1. If the department reasonably determines that a dependent adult is a victim of dependent adult abuse and lacks capacity to consent to the receipt of protective services, the department may petition the district court in the county in which the dependent adult resides for an order authorizing the provision of protective services. The petition shall allege specific facts sufficient to demonstrate that the dependent adult is in need of protective services and lacks capacity to consent to the receipt of services.

2. The court shall set the case for hearing within fourteen days of the filing of the petition. The dependent adult shall receive at least five days' notice of the hearing. The dependent adult has the right to be present and represented by counsel at the hearing. If the dependent adult, in the determination of the judge, lacks the capacity to waive the right of counsel, the court may appoint a guardian ad litem for the dependent adult.

3. If, at the hearing, the judge finds by clear and convincing evidence that the dependent adult is in need of protective services and lacks the capacity to consent to the receipt of protective services, the judge may issue an order authorizing the provision of protective services. The order may include the designation of a person to be responsible for performing or obtaining protective services on behalf of the dependent adult or otherwise consenting to the receipt of protective services on behalf of the dependent adult. Within sixty days of the appointment of such a person the court shall conduct a review to determine if a petition shall be initiated in accordance with section 633.552 for good cause shown. The court may extend the sixty-day period for an additional sixty days, at the end of which the court shall conduct a review to determine if a petition shall be initiated in accordance with section 633.552. A dependent adult shall not be committed to a mental health facility under this section.

4. A determination by the court that a dependent adult lacks the capacity to consent to the receipt of protective services under this chapter shall not affect incompetency proceedings under sections 633.552 through 633.556 or any other proceedings, and incompetency proceedings under sections 633.552 through 633.556 shall not have a conclusive effect on the question of capacity to consent to the receipt of protective services under this chapter. A person previously adjudicated as incompetent under the relevant provisions of chapter 633 is entitled to the care, protection, and services under this chapter.

5. This section shall not be construed and is not intended as and shall not imply a grant of entitlement for services to persons who are not otherwise eligible for the services or for utilization of services which do not currently exist or are not otherwise available.

2005 Acts, ch 50, §1
Subsections 1 and 4 amended

235B.19 Emergency order for protective services.

1. If the department determines that a dependent adult is suffering from dependent adult abuse which presents an immediate danger to the health or safety of the dependent adult or which results in irreparable harm to the physical or financial resources or property of the dependent adult, and that the dependent adult lacks capacity to consent to receive protective services and that no consent can be obtained, the department may petition the court with probate jurisdiction in the county in which the dependent adult resides for an emergency order authorizing protective services.

2. The petition shall be verified and shall include all of the following:

- a. The name, date of birth, and address of the dependent adult who needs protective services.
- b. The nature of the dependent adult abuse.

c. The services required.

3. Upon finding that there is probable cause to believe that the dependent adult abuse presents an immediate threat to the health or safety of the dependent adult or which results in irreparable harm to the physical or financial resources or property of the dependent adult, and that the dependent adult lacks capacity to consent to the receipt of services, the court may do any of the following:

a. Order removal of the dependent adult to safer surroundings.

b. Order the provision of medical services.

c. Order the provision of other available services necessary to remove conditions creating the danger to health or safety, including the services of peace officers or emergency services personnel.

4. The emergency order expires at the end of seventy-two hours from the time of the order unless the seventy-two-hour period ends on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday in which event the order is automatically extended to four p.m. on the first succeeding business day. An order may be renewed for not more than fourteen additional days. A renewal order that ends on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday is automatically extended to four p.m. on the first succeeding business day. The court may modify or terminate the emergency order on the petition of the department, the dependent adult, or any person interested in the dependent adult's welfare.

5. If the department cannot obtain an emergency order under this section due to inaccessibility of the court, the department may contact law enforcement to remove the dependent adult to safer surroundings, authorize the provision of medical treatment, and order the provision of or provide other available services necessary to remove conditions creating the immediate danger to the health or safety of the dependent adult or which are producing irreparable harm to the physical or financial resources or property of the dependent adult. The department shall obtain an emergency order under this section not later than four p.m. on the first succeeding business day after the date on which protective or other services are provided. If the department does not obtain an emergency order within the prescribed time period, the department shall cease providing protective services and, if necessary, make arrangements for the immediate return of the person to the place from which the person was removed, to the person's place of residence in the state, or to another suitable place. A person, agency, or institution acting in good faith in removing a dependent adult or in providing services under this subsection, and an employer of or person under the direction of such a person, agency, or institution, shall have immunity from any liability, civil or criminal, that might otherwise be incurred or imposed as the result of the removal or provision of services.

6. Upon a finding of probable cause to believe

that dependent adult abuse has occurred and is either ongoing or is likely to reoccur, the court may also enter orders as may be appropriate to third persons enjoining them from specific conduct. The orders may include temporary restraining orders which impose criminal sanctions if violated. The court may enjoin third persons from any of the following:

- a. Removing the dependent adult from the care or custody of another.
- b. Committing dependent adult abuse on the dependent adult.
- c. Living at the dependent adult's residence.
- d. Contacting the dependent adult in person or by telephone.
- e. Selling, removing, or otherwise disposing of the dependent adult's personal property.
- f. Withdrawing funds from any bank, savings and loan association, credit union, or other financial institution, or from a stock account in which the dependent adult has an interest.
- g. Negotiating any instruments payable to the dependent adult.

h. Selling, mortgaging, or otherwise encumbering any interest that the dependent adult has in real property.

i. Exercising any powers on behalf of the dependent adult through representatives of the department, any court-appointed guardian or guardian ad litem, or any official acting on the dependent adult's behalf.

j. Engaging in any other specified act which, based upon the facts alleged, would constitute harm or a threat of imminent harm to the dependent adult or would cause damage to or the loss of the dependent adult's property.

7. This section shall not be construed and is not intended as and shall not imply a grant of entitlement for services to persons who are not otherwise eligible for the services or for utilization of services which do not currently exist or are not otherwise available.

2005 Acts, ch 50, §2 – 5
 Subsection 1 amended
 Subsection 3, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
 Subsection 5 amended
 Subsection 6, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 235D

DOMESTIC ABUSE OR SEXUAL ASSAULT CENTER EMPLOYMENT — CRIMINAL HISTORY CHECKS

235D.1 Criminal history check — applicants at domestic abuse or sexual assault centers.

An applicant for employment at a domestic abuse or sexual assault center shall be subject to a national criminal history check through the federal bureau of investigation. The domestic abuse or sexual assault center shall request the criminal history check and shall provide the applicant's fingerprints to the department of public safety for submission through the state criminal history repository to the federal bureau of investigation. The applicant shall authorize release of the results of the criminal history check to the domestic abuse or sexual assault center. The applicant

shall pay the actual cost of the fingerprinting and criminal history check, if any. Unless the criminal history check was completed within the ninety calendar days prior to the date the application is received by the domestic abuse or sexual assault center, the center shall reject and return the application to the applicant. The results of a criminal history check conducted pursuant to this subsection shall not be considered a public record under chapter 22. For purposes of this section, "*domestic abuse or sexual assault center*" means a crime victim center as defined in section 915.20A.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §44
 NEW section

CHAPTER 237

CHILD FOSTER CARE FACILITIES

237.21 Confidentiality of records — penalty.

1. The information and records of or provided to a local board, state board, or court appointed special advocate regarding a child receiving foster care and the child's family when relating to the foster care placement are not public records pursuant to chapter 22. The state board and local boards, with respect to hearings involving specific chil-

dren receiving foster care and the child's family, are not subject to chapter 21.

2. Information and records relating to a child receiving foster care and to the child's family shall be provided to a local board or the state board by the department or child-care agency receiving purchase-of-service funds from the department upon request by either board. A court having jurisdiction of a child receiving foster care shall re-

lease the information and records the court deems necessary to determine the needs of the child, if the information and records are not obtainable elsewhere, to a local board or the state board upon request by either board. If confidential information and records are distributed to individual members in advance of a meeting of the state board or a local board, the information and records shall be clearly identified as confidential and the members shall take appropriate steps to prevent unauthorized disclosure.

3. Members of the state board and local boards, court appointed special advocates, and the

employees of the department and the department of inspections and appeals are subject to standards of confidentiality pursuant to sections 217.30, 228.6, subsection 1, sections 235A.15, 600.16, and 600.16A. Members of the state and local boards, court appointed special advocates, and employees of the department and the department of inspections and appeals who disclose information or records of the board or department, other than as provided in subsection 2, are guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2005 Acts, ch 55, §3
Subsections 1 and 3 amended

CHAPTER 237A

CHILD CARE FACILITIES

237A.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Administrator*” means the administrator of the division of the department designated by the director to administer this chapter.

2. “*Child*” means either of the following:

a. A person twelve years of age or younger.

b. A person thirteen years of age or older but younger than nineteen years of age who has a developmental disability as defined under the federal Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-402, as codified in 42 U.S.C. § 15002(8).

3. “*Child care*” means the care, supervision, and guidance of a child by a person other than the child’s parent, guardian, or custodian for periods of less than twenty-four hours per day per child on a regular basis, but does not include care, supervision, and guidance of a child by any of the following:

a. An instructional program for children who are attending prekindergarten as defined by the state board of education under section 256.11 or a higher grade level and are at least four years of age administered by any of the following:

(1) A public or nonpublic school system accredited by the department of education or the state board of regents.

(2) A nonpublic school system which is not accredited by the department of education or the state board of regents.

b. A program provided under section 279.49 or 280.3A.

c. Any of the following church-related programs:

(1) An instructional program.

(2) A youth program other than a preschool, before or after school child care program, or other child care program.

(3) A program providing care to children on

church premises while the children’s parents are attending church-related or church-sponsored activities on the church premises.

d. Short-term classes of less than two weeks’ duration held between school terms or during a break within a school term.

e. A child care center for sick children operated as part of a pediatrics unit in a hospital licensed by the department of inspections and appeals pursuant to chapter 135B.

f. A program operated not more than one day per week by volunteers which meets all of the following conditions:

(1) Not more than eleven children are served per volunteer.

(2) The program operates for less than four hours during any twenty-four-hour period.

(3) The program is provided at no cost to the children’s parent, guardian, or custodian.

g. A program administered by a political subdivision of the state which is primarily for recreational or social purposes and is limited to children who are five years of age or older and attending school.

h. An after school program continuously offered throughout the school year calendar to children who are at least five years of age and are enrolled in school, and attend the program intermittently or a summer-only program for such children. The program must be provided through a nominal membership fee or at no cost.

i. A special activity program which meets less than four hours per day for the sole purpose of the special activity. Special activity programs include but are not limited to music or dance classes, organized athletic or sports programs, recreational classes, scouting programs, and hobby or craft clubs or classes.

j. A nationally accredited camp.

k. A structured program for the purpose of providing therapeutic, rehabilitative, or supervisory

services to children under any of the following:

(1) A purchase of service or managed care contract with the department.

(2) A contract approved by a governance board of a decategorization of child welfare and juvenile justice funding project created under section 232.188.

(3) An arrangement approved by a juvenile court order.

l. Care provided on-site to children of parents residing in an emergency, homeless, or domestic violence shelter.

m. A child care facility providing respite care to a licensed foster family home for a period of twenty-four hours or more to a child who is placed with that licensed foster family home.

n. A program offered to a child whose parent, guardian, or custodian is engaged solely in a recreational or social activity, remains immediately available and accessible on the physical premises on which the child's care is provided, and does not engage in employment while the care is provided.

4. "*Child care center*" or "*center*" means a facility providing child care or preschool services for seven or more children, except when the facility is registered as a child development home.

5. "*Child care facility*" or "*facility*" means a child care center, preschool, or a registered child development home.

6. "*Child care home*" means a person or program providing child care to five or fewer children at any one time that is not registered to provide child care under this chapter, as authorized under section 237A.3.

7. "*Child development home*" means a person or program registered under section 237A.3A that may provide child care to six or more children at any one time.

8. "*Department*" means the department of human services.

9. "*Director*" means the director of human services.

10. "*Infant*" means a child who is less than twenty-four months of age.

11. "*Involvement with child care*" means licensed or registered under this chapter, employed in a child care facility, residing in a child care facility, receiving public funding for providing child care, or providing child care as a child care home provider, or residing in a child care home.

12. "*Licensed center*" means a center issued a full or provisional license by the department under the provisions of this chapter or a center for which a license is being processed.

13. "*Poverty level*" means the poverty level defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services.

14. "*Preschool*" means a child care facility which provides to children ages three through

five, for periods of time not exceeding three hours per day, programs designed to help the children to develop intellectual skills, social skills, and motor skills, and to extend their interest and understanding of the world about them.

15. "*School*" means kindergarten or a higher grade level.

16. "*State child care advisory council*" means the state child care advisory council established pursuant to sections 237A.21 and 237A.22.

2005 Acts, ch 95, §4

Subsection 3, paragraph k, subparagraph (2) amended

237A.28 Child care credit fund.

A child care credit fund is created in the state treasury under the authority of the department of human services. The moneys in the fund shall consist of moneys deposited pursuant to section 422.100 and are appropriated to the department to be used for the state child care assistance program in accordance with section 237A.13.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §105

Section amended

237A.30 Voluntary child care quality rating system.

1. The department shall work with the community empowerment office of the department of management established in section 28.3 and the state child care advisory council in designing and implementing a voluntary quality rating system for each provider type of child care facility.

2. The criteria utilized for the rating system may include but are not limited to any of the following: facility type; provider staff experience, education, training, and credentials; facility director education and training; an environmental rating score or other direct assessment environmental methodology; national accreditation; facility history of compliance with law and rules; child-to-staff ratio; curriculum, including the extent to which the curriculum focuses on the stages of child development and on child outcomes; business practices; staff retention rates; evaluation of staff members and program practices; staff compensation and benefit practices; provider and staff membership in professional early childhood organizations; and parental involvement with the facility.

3. A facility's quality rating may be included on the internet page and in the consumer information provided by the department pursuant to section 237A.25 and shall be identified in the child care provider referrals made by child care resource and referral service grantees under section 237A.26.

2005 Acts, ch 148, §20

Voluntary child care quality rating to be implemented by the department beginning on or after January 1, 2006; effective July 1, 2005, applications seeking designation as a gold seal quality child care provider no longer accepted; designations awarded prior to July 1, 2005, may continue to be utilized until expiration; 2005 Acts, ch 148, §21

Section stricken and rewritten

CHAPTER 239B

FAMILY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

239B.4 Departmental role.

1. The department is the state entity designated to administer federal funds received for purposes of the family investment program and the JOBS program under this chapter, including, but not limited to, the funding received under the federal temporary assistance for needy families block grant as authorized under the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-193, and as such is the lead agency in preparing and filing state plans, state plan amendments, and other reports required by federal law.

2. The department is responsible for a management information system, eligibility determination, participant grant calculations and issuance of payments, contracting for services, provision of an appeal or resolution process to applicants and participants, determining the suitability of a family home maintained by a specified relative applicant or participant, and other activities as necessary to administer the family investment program and the JOBS program.

3. The department shall develop and use a screening tool for determining the likely presence of family and domestic violence affecting applicant and participant families. The department shall require the use of the screening tool by trained employees.

4. The department shall continue to work with the department of workforce development and local community collaborative efforts to provide support services for participants. The support services shall be directed to those participant families who would benefit from the support services and are likely to have success in achieving economic independence.

5. The department shall continue to work with religious organizations and other charitable institutions to increase the availability of host homes, referred to as second chance homes, or other living arrangements under the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-193, § 103, and any successor legislation. The purpose of the homes or arrangements is to provide a supportive and supervised living arrangement for minor parents receiving assistance who may receive assistance while living in an alternative setting other than with their parent or legal guardian.

6. The department may adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A as necessary to administer this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §106
NEW subsections 4 and 5 and former subsection 4 renumbered as 6

239B.8 Family investment agreements.

The department shall establish a policy regarding the implementation of family investment agreements which limits the period of eligibility for the family investment program based upon the requirements of a family's plan for self-sufficiency. The policy shall require a family's plan to be specified in a family investment agreement between the family and the department. The department shall adopt rules to administer the policy. The components of the policy shall include but are not limited to all of the following:

1. *Participation — exemptions.* A parent living in a home with a child for whom an application for family investment program assistance has been made or for whom the assistance is provided, and all other individual members of the family whose needs are included in the assistance shall be subject to a family investment agreement unless exempt under rules adopted by the department or unless any of the following conditions exists:

a. The individual is less than sixteen years of age and is not a parent.

b. The individual is sixteen through eighteen years of age, is not a parent, and is attending elementary or secondary school, or the equivalent level of vocational or technical school, on a full-time basis. If an individual loses exempt status under this paragraph and the individual has signed a family investment agreement, the individual shall remain subject to the terms of the agreement until the terms are completed.

c. The individual is not a United States citizen and is not a qualified alien as defined in 8 U.S.C. § 1641.

2. *Agreement options.* A family investment agreement shall require an individual to participate in one or more of the options enumerated in this subsection. An individual's level of participation in one or more of the options shall be equivalent to the level of commitment required for full-time employment or shall be significant so as to move the individual's level of participation toward that level. The department shall adopt rules for each option defining requirements and establishing assistance provisions for child care, transportation, and other support services. The options shall include but are not limited to all of the following:

a. Full-time or part-time employment.

b. Active job search.

c. Participation in the JOBS program.

d. Participation in other education or training

programming.

e. Participation in a family development and self-sufficiency grant program under section 217.12 or other family development program.

f. Work experience placement.

g. Unpaid community service. Community service shall be authorized in any nonprofit association which has been determined under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code to be exempt from taxation or in any government agency. Upon request, the department shall provide a listing of potential community service placements to an individual. However, an individual shall locate the individual's own placement and perform the number of hours required by the agreement. The individual shall file a monthly report with the department which is signed by the director of the community service placement verifying the community service hours performed by the individual during that month. The department shall develop a form for this purpose.

h. Any other arrangement which would strengthen the individual's ability to be a better parent, including but not limited to participation in a parenting education program. Parental leave from employment shall be authorized for a parent of a child who is less than three months of age. An opportunity to participate in a parental education program shall also be authorized for such a parent. An individual who is not a parent who is nineteen years of age or younger or a parent of a child who is less than three months of age shall simultaneously participate in at least one other option enumerated in this subsection.

i. Participation in a safety plan to address or prevent family or domestic violence. The safety plan may include a temporary waiver period from required participation in the JOBS program or other employment-related activities, as appropriate for the situation of the applicant or participant. All applicants and participants shall be informed regarding the existence of this option. Participation in this option shall be subject to review in accordance with administrative rule.

j. Incremental family investment agreements. If an individual or family has an acknowledged barrier, the individual's or family's plan for self-sufficiency may be specified in one or more incremental family investment agreements.

3. *Limited benefit plan.* If a participant fails to comply with the provisions of the participant's family investment agreement during the period of the agreement, the limited benefit plan provisions of section 239B.9 shall apply.

4. *Completion of agreement.*

a. Upon the completion of the terms of the agreement, family investment program assistance to a participant family covered by the agreement shall cease or be reduced in accordance with rules.

b. However, if the period in which a participant family is without cash assistance is one

month or less and the participant family has not become exempt from JOBS program participation at the time the participant family reapplies for cash assistance, the participant family's family investment agreement shall be reinstated at the time the participant family reapplies. The reinstated agreement may be revised to accommodate changed circumstances present at the time of reapplication.

c. The department shall adopt rules to administer this subsection and to determine when a family is eligible to reenter the family investment program.

5. *Contracts.* The department may contract with the department of workforce development, department of economic development, or any other entity to provide services relating to a family investment agreement.

6. *Confidential information disclosure.* The department may disclose confidential information described in section 217.30, subsection 1, to other state agencies or to any other entity which is not subject to the provisions of chapter 17A and is providing services to a participant family who is subject to a family investment agreement, if necessary in order for the participant family to receive the services. The department shall adopt rules establishing standards for disclosure of confidential information if disclosure is necessary in order for a participant to receive services.

2005 Acts, ch 121, §10
Subsection 7 stricken

239B.11 Family investment program account — diversion program subaccount — diversion program.

1. An account is established in the state treasury to be known as the family investment program account under control of the department to which shall be credited all funds appropriated by the state for the payment of assistance and JOBS program expenditures. All other moneys received at any time for these purposes, including child support revenues, shall be deposited into the account as provided by law. All assistance and JOBS program expenditures under this chapter shall be paid from the account.

2. a. A diversion program subaccount is created within the family investment program account. The subaccount may be used to provide incentives to divert a family's participation in the family investment program if the family meets the department's income eligibility requirements for the diversion program. Incentives may be provided in the form of payment or services to help a family to obtain or retain employment. The diversion program subaccount may also be used for payments to participants as necessary to cover the expenses of removing barriers to employment and to assist in stabilizing employment. In addition, the diversion program subaccount may be used for funding of services and payments for persons whose family

investment program eligibility has ended, in order to help the persons to stabilize or improve their employment status.

b. The diversion program shall be implemented statewide in a manner that preserves local flexibility in program design. The department shall assess and screen individuals who would most likely benefit from diversion program assistance. The department may adopt additional eligibility

criteria for the diversion program as necessary for compliance with federal law and for screening those families who would be most likely to become eligible for the family investment program if diversion program incentives would not be provided to the families.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §107
Section amended

CHAPTER 249

STATE SUPPLEMENTARY ASSISTANCE

249.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

1. "Department" means the department of human services.
2. "Director" means the director of human services.
3. "Federal supplemental security income" means cash payments made to individuals by the United States government under Title XVI of the Social Security Act as amended by United States public law 92-603, or any other amendments thereto.
4. "Previous categorical assistance programs" means the aid to the blind program authorized by chapter 241, the aid to the disabled program authorized by chapter 241A and the old-age assistance program authorized by chapter 249, Code 1973.
5. "State supplementary assistance" means cash payments made to individuals:
 - a. By the United States government on behalf of the state of Iowa pursuant to section 249.2.
 - b. By the state of Iowa directly pursuant to sections 249.3 to 249.5.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §122
Subsection 4 amended

249.3 Eligibility.

The persons eligible to receive state supplementary assistance under section 249.1, subsection 5, paragraph "b", are:

1. Any person whose needs were taken into account in computing the grant of a recipient, who was eligible for and was receiving assistance under a previous categorical assistance program during the month of December 1973, because the person was deemed essential to the well-being of the recipient in maintaining a living arrangement in the recipient's own home, so long as the person continues to act in the capacity of essential person to the former recipient and to be in financial need according to standards established by the department.
2. Any person who meets the criteria estab-

lished by paragraphs "a", "b", and "c" of this subsection:

- a. Is receiving either:
 - (1) Care in a licensed adult foster home, boarding home or custodial home, as defined by section 135C.1, or in another type of protective living arrangement as defined by the department; or
 - (2) Nursing care in the person's own home, certified by a physician as being required, so long as the cost of the nursing care does not exceed standards established by the department.
- b. Is in fact receiving or would, except for income in excess of applicable maximums, be receiving federal supplemental security income.
- c. Does not have sufficient income to meet the cost of care in one of the living arrangements defined in paragraph "a" of this subsection, which cost of care shall not exceed the amount established by the rules of the department for each of those living arrangements.
3. Any person living in any living arrangement other than as a patient or resident of a facility licensed under chapter 135C, who meets the criteria established by paragraphs "a", "b", and "c":
 - a. Lives with a dependent spouse, parent, child or adult child who is sharing the recipient's living arrangement, so long as the person continues in the relationship of dependent spouse, parent, child or adult child to the recipient and to be in financial need according to standards established by the department.
 - b. Is in fact receiving or would, except for income in excess of applicable maximums, be receiving federal supplemental security income.
 - c. Does not have sufficient income to meet the cost of providing for the dependent spouse, parent, child or adult child, according to standards established by the department.
4. At the discretion of the department, persons who meet the criteria listed in all of the following paragraphs:
 - a. Are either of the following:
 - (1) Sixty-five years of age or older.
 - (2) Disabled as defined by 42 U.S.C.

§ 1382c(a)(3), except that being engaged in substantial gainful activity shall not preclude a determination of disability for the purpose of this subparagraph.

- b. Live in one of the following:
 - (1) The individual's own home.
 - (2) The home of another individual.
 - (3) A group living arrangement.
 - (4) A medical facility.
- c. Would be eligible for supplemental security income benefits but for having excess income or but for being engaged in substantial gainful activity and having excess income.
- d. Are not eligible for another state supplementary assistance group.
- e. Receive full medical assistance benefits under chapter 249A and are not required to meet a spend-down or pay a premium to be eligible for such benefits.
- f. Are currently eligible for Medicare part B.
- g. Have income of at least one hundred twenty percent of the federal poverty level but not exceeding the medical assistance income limit for the eligibility group for the individual person's living ar-

rangement.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §108
Subsection 4, paragraphs e and g amended

249.10 Prior liens, claims, and assignments.

Any lien or claim against the estate of a decedent existing on January 1, 1974, which lien was perfected or which claim was filed under the provisions of section 249.19, 249.20, or 249.21, Code 1973, and prior Codes, and which liens or claims have not been satisfied, are void. Any assignment of personal property which was made under the provisions of chapter 249, Code 1973, and prior Codes, is void. The director may in furtherance of this section release any lien or claim created or existing under that chapter. Each release made pursuant to this section shall be executed and acknowledged by the director or the director's authorized designee, and when recorded shall be conclusive in favor of any third person dealing with or concerning the property affected by the release in reliance upon such record.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §123
Section amended

CHAPTER 249A

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

See Iowa Acts for special provisions relating to medical assistance reimbursements in a given year
Obligation to pay for costs of service rendered prior to July 1, 1997; disputed billings;
2001 Acts, ch 155, §12, 13
Modified price-based case-mix reimbursement for nursing facilities; 2001 Acts, ch 192, §4;
2002 Acts, ch 1172, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 112, §9;
2003 Acts, ch 175, §50; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §165;
2004 Acts, ch 1175, §154; 2005 Acts, ch 175, §31
Medical assistance utilization review;
2003 Acts, ch 112, §10
Chronic disease management pilot project; 2003 Acts, ch 112, §12;
2003 Acts, ch 179, §166, 167; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §119
Health insurance data match program;
2004 Acts, ch 1175, §119, 162; 2005 Acts, ch 175, §9
Prescription drug copayments; 2005 Acts, ch 167, §42, 66
Conditions for qualification of state medical institution for payments under Medicare and Medicaid waiver; workgroup to develop plan by July 1, 2007, regarding housing and services for persons with mental retardation or developmental disabilities; §219.1

249A.3 Eligibility.

The extent of and the limitations upon eligibility for assistance under this chapter is prescribed by this section, subject to federal requirements, and by laws appropriating funds for assistance provided pursuant to this chapter.

1. Medical assistance shall be provided to, or on behalf of, any individual or family residing in the state of Iowa, including those residents who are temporarily absent from the state, who:

- a. Is a recipient of federal supplemental security income or who would be eligible for federal supplemental security income if living in their own home.
- b. Is an individual who is eligible for the family

investment program or is an individual who would be eligible for unborn child payments under the family investment program, as authorized by Title IV-A of the federal Social Security Act, if the family investment program provided for unborn child payments during the entire pregnancy.

c. Was a recipient of one of the previous categorical assistance programs as of December 31, 1973, and would continue to meet the eligibility requirements for one of the previous categorical assistance programs as the requirements existed on that date.

d. Is a child up to one year of age who was born on or after October 1, 1984, to a woman receiving medical assistance on the date of the child's birth,

who continues to be a member of the mother's household, and whose mother continues to receive medical assistance.

e. Is a pregnant woman whose pregnancy has been medically verified and who qualifies under either of the following:

(1) The woman would be eligible for cash assistance under the family investment program, if the child were born and living with the woman in the month of payment.

(2) The woman meets the income and resource requirements of the family investment program, provided the unborn child is considered a member of the household, and the woman's family is treated as though deprivation exists.

f. Is a child who is less than seven years of age and who meets the income and resource requirements of the family investment program.

g. (1) Is a child who is one through five years of age as prescribed by the federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, Pub. L. No. 101-239, § 6401, whose income is not more than one hundred thirty-three percent of the federal poverty level as defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services.

(2) Is a child who has attained six years of age but has not attained nineteen years of age, whose income is not more than one hundred thirty-three percent of the federal poverty level, as defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services.

h. Is a woman who, while pregnant, meets eligibility requirements for assistance under the federal Social Security Act, section 1902(1), and continues to meet the requirements except for income. The woman is eligible to receive assistance until sixty days after the date pregnancy ends.

i. Is a pregnant woman who is determined to be presumptively eligible by a health care provider qualified under the federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986, Pub. L. No. 99-509, § 9407. The woman is eligible for ambulatory prenatal care assistance until the last day of the month following the month of the presumptive eligibility determination. If the department receives the woman's medical assistance application by the last day of the month following the month of the presumptive eligibility determination, the woman is eligible for ambulatory prenatal care assistance until the department actually determines the woman's eligibility or ineligibility for medical assistance. The costs of services provided during the presumptive eligibility period shall be paid by the medical assistance program for those persons who are determined to be ineligible through the regular eligibility determination process.

j. Is a pregnant woman or infant less than one year of age whose income does not exceed the federally prescribed percentage of the poverty level in

accordance with the federal Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of 1988, Pub. L. No. 100-360, § 302.

k. Is a pregnant woman or infant whose income is more than the limit prescribed under the federal Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of 1988, Pub. L. No. 100-360, § 302, but not more than two hundred percent of the federal poverty level as defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services.

l. Is an infant whose income is not more than two hundred percent of the federal poverty level, as defined by the most recently revised income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services.

m. Is a child for whom adoption assistance or foster care maintenance payments are paid under Title IV-E of the federal Social Security Act.

n. Is an individual or family who is ineligible for the family investment program because of requirements that do not apply under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act.

o. Was a federal supplemental security income or a state supplementary assistance recipient, as defined by section 249.1, and a recipient of federal social security benefits at one time since August 1, 1977, and would be eligible for federal supplemental security income or state supplementary assistance but for the increases due to the cost of living in federal social security benefits since the last date of concurrent eligibility.

p. Is an individual whose spouse is deceased and who is ineligible for federal supplemental security income or state supplementary assistance, as defined by section 249.1, due to the elimination of the actuarial reduction formula for federal social security benefits under the federal Social Security Act and subsequent cost of living increases.

q. Is an individual who is at least sixty years of age and is ineligible for federal supplemental security income or state supplementary assistance, as defined by section 249.1, because of receipt of social security widow or widower benefits and is not eligible for federal Medicare, part A coverage.

r. Is an individual with a disability, and is at least eighteen years of age, who receives parental social security benefits under the federal Social Security Act and is not eligible for federal supplemental security income or state supplementary assistance, as defined by section 249.1, because of the receipt of the social security benefits.

s. Is an individual who is no longer eligible for the family investment program due to earned income. The department shall provide transitional medical assistance to the individual for the maximum period allowed for federal financial participation under federal law.

t. Is an individual who is no longer eligible for the family investment program due to the receipt of child or spousal support. The department shall provide transitional medical assistance to the in-

dividual for the maximum period allowed for federal financial participation under federal law.

2. Medical assistance may also, within the limits of available funds and in accordance with section 249A.4, subsection 1, be provided to, or on behalf of, other individuals and families who are not excluded under subsection 5 of this section and whose incomes and resources are insufficient to meet the cost of necessary medical care and services in accordance with the following order of priorities:

a. As allowed under 42 U.S.C. § 1396a(a)(10)(A)(ii)(XIII), individuals with disabilities, who are less than sixty-five years of age, who are members of families whose income is less than two hundred fifty percent of the most recently revised official poverty guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services for the family, who have earned income and who are eligible for medical assistance or additional medical assistance under this section if earnings are disregarded. As allowed by 42 U.S.C. § 1396a(r)(2), unearned income shall also be disregarded in determining whether an individual is eligible for assistance under this paragraph. For the purposes of determining the amount of an individual's resources under this paragraph and as allowed by 42 U.S.C. § 1396a(r)(2), a maximum of ten thousand dollars of available resources shall be disregarded, and any additional resources held in a retirement account, in a medical savings account, or in any other account approved under rules adopted by the department shall also be disregarded. Individuals eligible for assistance under this paragraph, whose individual income exceeds one hundred fifty percent of the official poverty guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services for an individual, shall pay a premium. The amount of the premium shall be based on a sliding fee schedule adopted by rule of the department and shall be based on a percentage of the individual's income. The maximum premium payable by an individual whose income exceeds one hundred fifty percent of the official poverty guidelines shall be commensurate with the cost of state employees' group health insurance in this state.

b. As provided under the federal Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-354, women who meet all of the following criteria:

(1) Are not described in 42 U.S.C. § 1396a(a)(10)(A)(i).

(2) Have not attained age sixty-five.

(3) Have been screened for breast and cervical cancer under the United States centers for disease control and prevention breast and cervical cancer early detection program established under 42 U.S.C. § 300k et seq., in accordance with the requirements of 42 U.S.C. § 300n, and need treatment for breast or cervical cancer. A woman is con-

sidered screened for breast and cervical cancer under this subparagraph if the woman is screened by any provider or entity, and the state grantee of the United States centers for disease control and prevention funds under Title XV of the federal Public Health Services Act has elected to include screening activities by that provider or entity as screening activities pursuant to Title XV of the federal Public Health Services Act. This screening includes but is not limited to breast or cervical cancer screenings or related diagnostic services provided by family planning or community health centers and breast cancer screenings funded by the Susan G. Komen foundation which are provided to women who meet the eligibility requirements established by the state grantee of the United States centers for disease control and prevention funds under Title XV of the federal Public Health Services Act.

(4) Are not otherwise covered under creditable coverage as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 300gg(c).

A woman who meets the criteria of this paragraph shall be presumptively eligible for medical assistance.

c. Individuals who are receiving care in a hospital or in a basic nursing home, intermediate nursing home, skilled nursing home or extended care facility, as defined by section 135C.1, and who meet all eligibility requirements for federal supplemental security income except that their income exceeds the allowable maximum therefor, but whose income is not in excess of the maximum established by subsection 4 for eligibility for medical assistance and is insufficient to meet the full cost of their care in the hospital or health care facility on the basis of standards established by the department.

d. Individuals under twenty-one years of age living in a licensed foster home, or in a private home pursuant to a subsidized adoption arrangement, for whom the department accepts financial responsibility in whole or in part and who are not eligible under subsection 1.

e. Individuals who are receiving care in an institution for mental diseases, and who are under twenty-one years of age and whose income and resources are such that they are eligible for the family investment program, or who are sixty-five years of age or older and who meet the conditions for eligibility in paragraph "a" of this subsection.

f. Individuals and families whose incomes and resources are such that they are eligible for federal supplemental security income or the family investment program, but who are not actually receiving such public assistance.

g. Individuals who are receiving state supplementary assistance as defined by section 249.1 or other persons whose needs are considered in computing the recipient's assistance grant.

h. Individuals under twenty-one years of age who qualify on a financial basis for, but who are otherwise ineligible to receive assistance under

the family investment program.

i. Individuals and families who would be eligible under subsection 1 or 2 of this section except for excess income or resources, or a reasonable category of those individuals and families.

j. Individuals who have attained the age of twenty-one but have not yet attained the age of sixty-five who qualify on a financial basis for, but who are otherwise ineligible to receive, federal supplemental security income or assistance under the family investment program.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection establishing priorities for individuals and families to receive medical assistance, the department may determine within the priorities listed in this subsection which persons shall receive medical assistance based on income levels established by the department, subject to the limitations provided in subsection 4.

3. Additional medical assistance may, within the limits of available funds and in accordance with section 249A.4, subsection 1, be provided to, or on behalf of, either:

a. Only those individuals and families described in subsection 1 of this section; or

b. Those individuals and families described in both subsections 1 and 2.

4. Discretionary medical assistance, within the limits of available funds and in accordance with section 249A.4, subsection 1, may be provided to or on behalf of those individuals and families described in subsection 2, paragraph “*i*” of this section.

5. Assistance shall not be granted under this chapter to:

a. An individual or family whose income, considered to be available to the individual or family, exceeds federally prescribed limitations.

b. An individual or family whose resources, considered to be available to the individual or family, exceed federally prescribed limitations.

5A. In determining eligibility for children under subsection 1, paragraphs “*b*”, “*f*”, “*g*”, “*j*”, “*k*”, “*n*”, and “*s*”; subsection 2, paragraphs “*c*”, “*e*”, “*f*”, “*h*”, and “*i*”; and subsection 5, paragraph “*b*”, all resources of the family, other than monthly income, shall be disregarded.

6. In determining the eligibility of an individual for medical assistance under this chapter, for resources transferred to the individual’s spouse before October 1, 1989, or to a person other than the individual’s spouse before July 1, 1989, the department shall include, as resources still available to the individual, those nonexempt resources or interests in resources, owned by the individual within the preceding twenty-four months, which the individual gave away or sold at less than fair market value for the purpose of establishing eligibility for medical assistance under this chapter.

a. A transaction described in this subsection is presumed to have been for the purpose of establishing eligibility for medical assistance under

this chapter unless the individual furnishes convincing evidence to establish that the transaction was exclusively for some other purpose.

b. The value of a resource or an interest in a resource in determining eligibility under this subsection is the fair market value of the resource or interest at the time of the transaction less the amount of any compensation received.

c. If a transaction described in this subsection results in uncompensated value exceeding twelve thousand dollars, the department shall provide by rule for a period of ineligibility which exceeds twenty-four months and has a reasonable relationship to the uncompensated value above twelve thousand dollars.

7. In determining the eligibility of an individual for medical assistance under this chapter, the department shall consider resources transferred to the individual’s spouse on or after October 1, 1989, or to a person other than the individual’s spouse on or after July 1, 1989, and prior to August 11, 1993, as provided by the federal Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of 1988, Pub. L. No. 100-360, § 303(b), as amended by the federal Family Support Act of 1988, Pub. L. No. 100-485, § 608(d)(16)(B), (D), and the federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, Pub. L. No. 101-239, § 6411(e)(1).

8. Medicare cost sharing shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act, section 1902(a)(10)(E), as codified in 42 U.S.C. § 1396a(a)(10)(E), to or on behalf of an individual who is a resident of the state or a resident who is temporarily absent from the state, and who is a member of any of the following eligibility categories:

a. A qualified Medicare beneficiary as defined under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act, section 1905(p)(1), as codified in 42 U.S.C. § 1396d(p)(1).

b. A qualified disabled and working person as defined under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act, section 1905(s), as codified in 42 U.S.C. § 1396d(s).

c. A specified low-income Medicare beneficiary as defined under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act, section 1902(a)(10)(E)(iii), as codified in 42 U.S.C. § 1396a(a)(10)(E)(iii).

d. An additional specified low-income Medicare beneficiary as described under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act, section 1902(a)(10)(E)(iv)(I), as codified in 42 U.S.C. § 1396a(a)(10)(E)(iv)(I).

e. An additional specified low-income Medicare beneficiary described under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act, section 1902(a)(10)(E)(iv)(II), as codified in 42 U.S.C. § 1396a(a)(10)(E)(iv)(II).

9. Beginning October 1, 1990, in determining the eligibility of an institutionalized individual for assistance under this chapter, the department shall establish a minimum community spouse re-

source allowance amount of twenty-four thousand dollars to be retained for the benefit of the institutionalized individual's community spouse in accordance with the federal Social Security Act, section 1924(f) as codified in 42 U.S.C. § 1396r-5(f).

10. Group health plan cost sharing shall be provided as required by Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act, section 1906, as codified in 42 U.S.C. § 1396e.

11. *a.* In determining the eligibility of an individual for medical assistance, the department shall consider transfers of assets made on or after August 11, 1993, as provided by the federal Social Security Act, section 1917(c), as codified in 42 U.S.C. § 1396p(c).

b. The department shall exercise the option provided in 42 U.S.C. § 1396p(c) to provide a period of ineligibility for medical assistance due to a transfer of assets by a noninstitutionalized individual or the spouse of a noninstitutionalized individual. For noninstitutionalized individuals, the number of months of ineligibility shall be equal to the total, cumulative uncompensated value of all assets transferred by the individual or the individual's spouse on or after the look-back date specified in 42 U.S.C. § 1396p(c)(1)(B)(i), divided by the average monthly cost to a private patient for nursing facility services in Iowa at the time of application. The services for which noninstitutionalized individuals shall be made ineligible shall include any long-term care services for which medical assistance is otherwise available. Notwithstanding section 17A.4, the department may adopt rules providing a period of ineligibility for medical assistance due to a transfer of assets by a noninstitutionalized individual or the spouse of a noninstitutionalized individual without notice of opportunity for public comment, to be effective immediately upon filing under section 17A.5, subsection 2, paragraph "b", subparagraph (1).

c. A disclaimer of any property, interest, or right pursuant to section 633E.5 constitutes a transfer of assets for the purpose of determining eligibility for medical assistance in an amount equal to the value of the property, interest, or right disclaimed.

d. Failure of a surviving spouse to take an elective share pursuant to chapter 633, division V, constitutes a transfer of assets for the purpose of determining eligibility for medical assistance to the extent that the value received by taking an elective share would have exceeded the value of the inheritance received under the will.

12. In determining the eligibility of an individual for medical assistance, the department shall consider income or assets relating to trusts or similar legal instruments or devices established on or before August 10, 1993, as available to the individual, in accordance with the federal Comprehensive Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986, Pub. L. No. 99-272, § 9506(a), as amended by the federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of

1986, Pub. L. No. 99-509, § 9435(c).

13. In determining the eligibility of an individual for medical assistance, the department shall consider income or assets relating to trusts or similar legal instruments or devices established after August 10, 1993, as available to the individual, in accordance with 42 U.S.C. § 1396p(d) and sections 633C.2 and 633C.3.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §1, 55
Spousal support debt for medical assistance to institutionalized spouse;
community spouse resource allowance; chapter 249B
Internal reference changes applied
Subsection 11, paragraph d amended

249A.4 Duties of director.

The director shall be responsible for the effective and impartial administration of this chapter and shall, in accordance with the standards and priorities established by this chapter, by applicable federal law, by the regulations and directives issued pursuant to federal law, by applicable court orders, and by the state plan approved in accordance with federal law, make rules, establish policies, and prescribe procedures to implement this chapter. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing delegation of authority, the director is hereby specifically empowered and directed to:

1. Determine the greatest amount, duration, and scope of assistance which may be provided, and the broadest range of eligible individuals to whom assistance may effectively be provided, under this chapter within the limitations of available funds. In so doing, the director shall at least every six months evaluate the scope of the program currently being provided under this chapter, project the probable cost of continuing a like program, and compare the probable cost with the remaining balance of the state appropriation made for payment of assistance under this chapter during the current appropriation period. After each evaluation of the scope of the program, the director shall report to the general assembly through the legislative council or in another manner as the general assembly may by resolution direct.

2. Reserved.

3. Have authority to provide for payment under this chapter of assistance rendered to any applicant prior to the date the application is filed.

4. Have authority to contract with any corporation authorized to engage in this state in insuring groups or individuals for all or part of the cost of medical, hospital, or other health care or with any corporation maintaining and operating a medical, hospital, or health service prepayment plan under the provisions of chapter 514 or with any health maintenance organization authorized to operate in this state, for any or all of the benefits to which any recipients are entitled under this chapter to be provided by such corporation or health maintenance organization on a prepaid individual or group basis.

5. May, to the extent possible, contract with a private organization or organizations whereby

such organization will handle the processing of and the payment of claims for services rendered under the provisions of this chapter and under such rules and regulations as shall be promulgated by such department. The state department may give due consideration to the advantages of contracting with any organization which may be serving in Iowa as “intermediary” or “carrier” under Title XVIII of the federal Social Security Act, as amended.

6. Shall cooperate with any agency of the state or federal government in any manner as may be necessary to qualify for federal aid and assistance for medical assistance in conformity with the provisions of chapter 249, this chapter and Titles XVI and XIX of the federal Social Security Act, as amended.

7. Shall provide for the professional freedom of those licensed practitioners who determine the need for or provide medical care and services, and shall provide freedom of choice to recipients to select the provider of care and services, except when the recipient is eligible for participation in a health maintenance organization or prepaid health plan which limits provider selection and which is approved by the department. However, this shall not limit the freedom of choice to recipients to select providers in instances where such provider services are eligible for reimbursement under the medical assistance program but are not provided under the health maintenance organization or under the prepaid health plan, or where the recipient has an already established program of specialized medical care with a particular provider. The department may also restrict the recipient’s selection of providers to control the individual recipient’s overuse of care and services, provided the department can document this overuse. The department shall promulgate rules for determining the overuse of services, including rights of appeal by the recipient.

Advanced registered nurse practitioners licensed pursuant to chapter 152 shall be regarded as approved providers of health care services, including primary care, for purposes of managed care or prepaid services contracts under the medical assistance program. This paragraph shall not be construed to expand the scope of practice of an advanced registered nurse practitioner pursuant to chapter 152.

8. Reserved.

9. Adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A in determining the method and level of reimbursement for all medical and health services referred to in section 249A.2, subsection 1 or 7, after considering all of the following:

a. The promotion of efficient and cost-effective delivery of medical and health services.

b. Compliance with federal law and regulations.

c. The level of state and federal appropriations for medical assistance.

d. Reimbursement at a level as near as possible to actual costs and charges after priority is given to the considerations in paragraphs “*a*”, “*b*”, and “*c*”.

10. Shall provide an opportunity for a fair hearing before the department of inspections and appeals to an individual whose claim for medical assistance under this chapter is denied or is not acted upon with reasonable promptness. Upon completion of a hearing, the department of inspections and appeals shall issue a decision which is subject to review by the department of human services.

11. In determining the medical assistance eligibility of a pregnant woman, infant, or child under the federal Social Security Act, § 1902(l), resources which are used as tools of the trade shall not be considered.

12. Reserved.

13. In implementing subsection 9, relating to reimbursement for medical and health services under this chapter, when a selected out-of-state acute care hospital facility is involved, a contractual arrangement may be developed with the out-of-state facility that is in accordance with the requirements of Titles XVIII and XIX of the federal Social Security Act. The contractual arrangement is not subject to other reimbursement standards, policies, and rate setting procedures required under this chapter.

14. A medical assistance copayment shall only be applied to those services and products specified in administrative rules of the department in effect on February 1, 1991, which under federal medical assistance requirements, are provided at the option of the state.

15. Establish appropriate reimbursement rates for community mental health centers that are accredited by the mental health, mental retardation, developmental disabilities, and brain injury commission.

Judicial review of the decisions of the department of human services may be sought in accordance with chapter 17A. If a petition for judicial review is filed, the department of human services shall furnish the petitioner with a copy of the application and all supporting papers, a transcript of the testimony taken at the hearing, if any, and a copy of its decision.

2005 Acts, ch 120, §2; 2005 Acts, ch 167, §46, 66
Subsections 8 and 12 stricken

249A.4B Medical assistance advisory council.

1. A medical assistance advisory council is created to comply with 42 C.F.R. § 431.12 based on section 1902(a)(4) of the federal Social Security Act and to advise the director about health and medical care services under the medical assistance program. The council shall meet no more than quarterly. The director of public health shall serve as chairperson of the council.

2. The council shall include all of the following members:

a. The president, or the president's representative, of each of the following professional or business entities, or a member of each of the following professional or business entities, selected by the entity:

- (1) The Iowa medical society.
 - (2) The Iowa osteopathic medical association.
 - (3) The Iowa academy of family physicians.
 - (4) The Iowa chapter of the American academy of pediatrics.
 - (5) The Iowa physical therapy association.
 - (6) The Iowa dental association.
 - (7) The Iowa nurses association.
 - (8) The Iowa pharmacy association.
 - (9) The Iowa podiatric medical society.
 - (10) The Iowa optometric association.
 - (11) The Iowa association of community providers.
 - (12) The Iowa psychological association.
 - (13) The Iowa psychiatric society.
 - (14) The Iowa chapter of the national association of social workers.
 - (15) The coalition for family and children's services in Iowa.
 - (16) The Iowa hospital association.
 - (17) The Iowa association of rural health clinics.
 - (18) The Iowa/Nebraska primary care association.
 - (19) Free clinics of Iowa.
 - (20) The opticians' association of Iowa, inc.
 - (21) The Iowa association of hearing health professionals.
 - (22) The Iowa speech and hearing association.
 - (23) The Iowa health care association.
 - (24) The Iowa association of area agencies on aging.
 - (25) AARP.
 - (26) The Iowa caregivers association.
 - (27) The Iowa coalition of home and community-based services for seniors.
 - (28) The Iowa adult day services association.
 - (29) The Iowa association of homes and services for the aging.
 - (30) The Iowa association for home care.
 - (31) The Iowa council of health care centers.
 - (32) The Iowa physician assistant society.
 - (33) The Iowa association of nurse practitioners.
 - (34) The Iowa nurse practitioner society.
 - (35) The Iowa occupational therapy association.
 - (36) The ARC of Iowa, formerly known as the association for retarded citizens of Iowa.
 - (37) The alliance for the mentally ill of Iowa.
 - (38) The Iowa state association of counties.
 - (39) The governor's developmental disabilities council.
 - (40) The Iowa chiropractic society.
- b.* Public representatives which may include

members of consumer groups, including recipients of medical assistance or their families, consumer organizations, and others, equal in number to the number of representatives of the professional and business entities specifically represented under paragraph "a", appointed by the governor for staggered terms of two years each, none of whom shall be members of, or practitioners of, or have a pecuniary interest in any of the professional or business entities specifically represented under paragraph "a", and a majority of whom shall be current or former recipients of medical assistance or members of the families of current or former recipients.

c. The director of public health, or the director's designee.

d. The director of the department of elder affairs, or the director's designee.

e. The dean of Des Moines university — osteopathic medical center, or the dean's designee.

f. The dean of the university of Iowa college of medicine, or the dean's designee.

g. The following members of the general assembly, each for a term of two years:

(1) Two members of the house of representatives, one appointed by the speaker of the house and one appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives from their respective parties.

(2) One member of the senate from each of the two major political parties, appointed by the president of the senate, after consultation with the majority leader and the minority leader of the senate.

3. *a.* An executive committee of the council is created and shall consist of the following members of the council:

(1) Five of the professional or business entity members designated pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph "a", and selected by the members specified under that paragraph.

(2) Five of the public members appointed pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph "b", and selected by the members specified under that paragraph. Of the five public members, at least one member shall be a recipient of medical assistance.

(3) The director of public health, or the director's designee.

b. The executive committee shall meet on a monthly basis. The director of public health shall serve as chairperson of the executive committee.

c. Based upon the deliberations of the council and the executive committee, the executive committee shall make recommendations to the director regarding the budget, policy, and administration of the medical assistance program.

4. For each council meeting, other than those held during the time the general assembly is in session, each legislative member of the council shall be reimbursed for actual travel and other necessary expenses and shall receive a per diem as specified in section 7E.6 for each day in attendance, as shall the members of the council or the executive committee who are recipients or the

family members of recipients of medical assistance, regardless of whether the general assembly is in session.

5. The department shall provide staff support and independent technical assistance to the council and the executive committee.

6. The director shall consider the recommendations offered by the council and the executive committee in the director's preparation of medical assistance budget recommendations to the council on human services pursuant to section 217.3 and in implementation of medical assistance program policies.

2005 Acts, ch 120, §3
NEW section

249A.11 Payment for patient care segregated.

A state resource center or mental health institute, upon receipt of any payment made under this chapter for the care of any patient, shall segregate an amount equal to that portion of the payment which is required by law to be made from nonfederal funds except for any nonfederal funds received through the expansion population program pursuant to chapter 249J which shall be deposited in the IowaCare account created pursuant to section 249J.24. The money segregated shall be deposited in the medical assistance fund of the department of human services.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §33, 66
Section amended

249A.12 Assistance to persons with mental retardation.

1. Assistance may be furnished under this chapter to an otherwise eligible recipient who is a resident of a health care facility licensed under chapter 135C and certified as an intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation.

2. A county shall reimburse the department on a monthly basis for that portion of the cost of assistance provided under this section to a recipient with legal settlement in the county, which is not paid from federal funds, if the recipient's placement has been approved by the appropriate review organization as medically necessary and appropriate. The department's goal for the maximum time period for submission of a claim to a county is not more than sixty days following the submission of the claim by the provider of the service to the department. The department's goal for completion and crediting of a county for cost settlement for the actual costs of a service under a home and community-based services waiver is within two hundred seventy days of the close of a fiscal year for which cost reports are due from providers. The department shall place all reimbursements from counties in the appropriation for medical assistance, and may use the reimbursed funds in the same manner and for any purpose for which the appropriation for medical assistance may be used.

3. If a county reimburses the department for medical assistance provided under this section and the amount of medical assistance is subsequently repaid through a medical assistance income trust or a medical assistance special needs trust as defined in section 633C.1, the department shall reimburse the county on a proportionate basis. The department shall adopt rules to implement this subsection.

4. *a.* Effective July 1, 1995, the state shall be responsible for all of the nonfederal share of the costs of intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation services provided under medical assistance to minors. Notwithstanding subsection 2 and contrary provisions of section 222.73, effective July 1, 1995, a county is not required to reimburse the department and shall not be billed for the nonfederal share of the costs of such services provided to minors.

b. Effective July 1, 1995, the state shall be responsible for all of the nonfederal share of medical assistance home and community-based services waivers for persons with mental retardation services provided to minors and a county is not required to reimburse the department and shall not be billed for the nonfederal share of the costs of the services.

c. Effective February 1, 2002, the state shall be responsible for all of the nonfederal share of the costs of intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation services provided under medical assistance attributable to the assessment fee for intermediate care facilities for individuals with mental retardation imposed pursuant to section 249A.21. Notwithstanding subsection 2, effective February 1, 2003, a county is not required to reimburse the department and shall not be billed for the nonfederal share of the costs of such services attributable to the assessment fee.

5. *a.* The mental health, mental retardation, developmental disabilities, and brain injury commission shall recommend to the department the actions necessary to assist in the transition of individuals being served in an intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation, who are appropriate for the transition, to services funded under a medical assistance home and community-based services waiver for persons with mental retardation in a manner which maximizes the use of existing public and private facilities. The actions may include but are not limited to submitting any of the following or a combination of any of the following as a request for a revision of the medical assistance home and community-based services waiver for persons with mental retardation in effect as of June 30, 1996:

(1) Allow for the transition of intermediate care facilities for persons with mental retardation licensed under chapter 135C as of June 30, 1996, to services funded under the medical assistance home and community-based services waiver for

persons with mental retardation. The request shall be for inclusion of additional persons under the waiver associated with the transition.

(2) Allow for reimbursement under the waiver for day program or other service costs.

(3) Allow for exception provisions in which an intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation which does not meet size and other facility-related requirements under the waiver in effect on June 30, 1996, may convert to a waiver service for a set period of time such as five years. Following the set period of time, the facility would be subject to the waiver requirements applicable to services which were not operating under the exception provisions.

b. In implementing the provisions of this subsection, the mental health, mental retardation, developmental disabilities, and brain injury commission shall consult with other states. The waiver revision request or other action necessary to assist in the transition of service provision from intermediate care facilities for persons with mental retardation to alternative programs shall be implemented by the department in a manner that can appropriately meet the needs of individuals at an overall lower cost to counties, the federal government, and the state. In addition, the department shall take into consideration significant federal changes to the medical assistance program in formulating the department's actions under this subsection. The department shall consult with the mental health, mental retardation, developmental disabilities, and brain injury commission in adopting rules for oversight of facilities converted pursuant to this subsection. A transition approach described in paragraph "a" may be modified as necessary to obtain federal waiver approval.

6. a. Effective July 1, 2003, the provisions of the home and community-based services waiver for persons with mental retardation shall include adult day care, prevocational, and transportation services. Transportation shall be included as a separately payable service.

b. The department of human services shall seek federal approval to amend the home and community-based services waiver for persons with mental retardation to include day habilitation services. Inclusion of day habilitation services in the waiver shall take effect upon receipt of federal approval and no later than July 1, 2004.

c. The person's county of legal settlement shall pay for the nonfederal share of the cost of services provided under the waiver, and the state shall pay for the nonfederal share of such costs if the person has no legal settlement or the legal settlement is unknown so that the person is deemed to be a state case.

d. The county of legal settlement shall pay for one hundred percent of the nonfederal share of the costs of care provided for adults which is reim-

bursed under a home and community-based services waiver that would otherwise be approved for provision in an intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation provided under the medical assistance program.

7. When paying the necessary and legal expenses for intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation services, the cost requirements of section 222.60 shall be considered fulfilled when payment is made in accordance with the medical assistance payment rates established by the department for intermediate care facilities for persons with mental retardation, and the state or a county of legal settlement shall not be obligated for any amount in excess of the rates.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §55; 2005 Acts, ch 175, §109 – 111
Appropriations to fund the costs under subsection 4 from the property tax relief fund; see §426B.1(3)
Internal reference change applied
Subsection 6, paragraph c amended and NEW paragraph d
NEW subsection 7

249A.20A Preferred drug list program.

1. The department shall establish and implement a preferred drug list program under the medical assistance program. The department shall submit a medical assistance state plan amendment to the centers for Medicare and Medicaid services of the United States department of health and human services, no later than May 1, 2003, to implement the program.

2. a. A medical assistance pharmaceutical and therapeutics committee shall be established within the department by July 1, 2003, for the purpose of developing and providing ongoing review of the preferred drug list.

b. (1) The members of the committee shall be appointed by the governor and shall include health care professionals who possess recognized knowledge and expertise in one or more of the following:

(a) The clinically appropriate prescribing of covered outpatient drugs.

(b) The clinically appropriate dispensing and monitoring of covered outpatient drugs.

(c) Drug use review, evaluation, and intervention.

(d) Medical quality assurance.

(2) The membership of the committee shall be comprised of at least one third but not more than fifty-one percent licensed and actively practicing physicians and at least one third licensed and actively practicing pharmacists.

c. The members shall be appointed to terms of two years. Members may be appointed to more than one term. The department shall provide staff support to the committee. Committee members shall select a chairperson and vice chairperson annually from the committee membership.

3. The pharmaceutical and therapeutics committee shall recommend a preferred drug list to the department. The committee shall develop the

preferred drug list by considering each drug's clinically meaningful therapeutic advantages in terms of safety, effectiveness, and clinical outcome. The committee shall use evidence-based research methods in selecting the drugs to be included on the preferred drug list. The committee shall periodically review all drug classes included on the preferred drug list and may amend the list to ensure that the list provides for medically appropriate drug therapies for medical assistance recipients and achieves cost savings to the medical assistance program. The department may procure a sole source contract with an outside entity or contractor to provide professional administrative support to the pharmaceutical and therapeutics committee in researching and recommending drugs to be placed on the preferred drug list.

4. With the exception of drugs prescribed for the treatment of human immunodeficiency virus or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, transplantation, or cancer and drugs prescribed for mental illness with the exception of drugs and drug compounds that do not have a significant variation in a therapeutic profile or side effect profile within a therapeutic class, prescribing and dispensing of prescription drugs not included on the preferred drug list shall be subject to prior authorization.

5. The department may negotiate supplemental rebates from manufacturers that are in addition to those required by Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act. The committee shall consider a product for inclusion on the preferred drug list if the manufacturer provides a supplemental rebate. The department may procure a sole source contract with an outside entity or contractor to conduct negotiations for supplemental rebates.

6. The department shall adopt rules to provide a procedure under which the department and the pharmaceutical and therapeutics committee may disclose information relating to the prices manufacturers or wholesalers charge for pharmaceuticals. The procedures established shall comply with 42 U.S.C. § 1396r-8 and with chapter 550.

7. The department shall publish and disseminate the preferred drug list to all medical assistance providers in this state.

8. Until such time as the pharmaceutical and therapeutics committee is operational, the department shall adopt and utilize a preferred drug list developed by a midwestern state that has received approval for its medical assistance state plan amendment from the centers for Medicare and Medicaid services of the United States department of health and human services.

9. The department may procure a sole source contract with an outside entity or contractor to participate in a pharmaceutical pooling program with midwestern or other states to provide for an enlarged pool of individuals for the purchase of pharmaceutical products and services for medical

assistance recipients.

10. The department may adopt administrative rules under section 17A.4, subsection 2, and section 17A.5, subsection 2, paragraph "b", to implement this section.

11. Any savings realized under this section may be used to the extent necessary to pay the costs associated with implementation of this section prior to reversion to the medical assistance program. The department shall report the amount of any savings realized and the amount of any costs paid to the legislative fiscal committee on a quarterly basis.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §53

Cost requirements for a newly released generic drug product to be considered to be a preferred drug; method for determining the medical assistance program cost of a drug product; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §119

Subsection 9 amended

249A.20B Nursing facility quality assurance assessment. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 167, § 40, 41, 66.

2005 repeal of this section takes effect July 1, 2005, and applies retroactively to May 2, 2003; 2005 Acts, ch 167, §66

249A.24 Iowa medical assistance drug utilization review commission — created.

1. An Iowa medical assistance drug utilization review commission is created within the department. The commission membership, duties, and related provisions shall comply with 42 C.F.R. pt. 456, subpt. K.

2. In addition to any other duties prescribed, the commission shall make recommendations to the council on human services regarding strategies to reduce state expenditures for prescription drugs under the medical assistance program excluding provider reimbursement rates. The commission shall make initial recommendations to the council by October 1, 2002. Following approval of any recommendation by the council on human services, the department shall include the approved recommendation in a notice of intended action under chapter 17A and shall comply with chapter 17A in adopting any rules to implement the recommendation. The department shall seek any federal waiver necessary to implement any approved recommendation. The strategies to be considered for recommendation by the commission shall include at a minimum all of the following:

a. Development of a preferred drug formulary pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1396r-8.

b. Negotiation of supplemental rebates from manufacturers that are in addition to those required by Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act. For the purposes of this paragraph, "supplemental rebates" may include, at the department's discretion, cash rebates and other program benefits that offset a medical assistance expenditure. Pharmaceutical manufacturers agreeing to provide a supplemental rebate as provided in this paragraph shall have an opportunity to present

evidence supporting inclusion of a product on any preferred drug formulary developed.

- c. Disease management programs.
- d. Drug product donation programs.
- e. Drug utilization control programs.
- f. Prescriber and beneficiary counseling and education.
- g. Fraud and abuse initiatives.
- h. Pharmaceutical case management.
- i. Services or administrative investments with guaranteed savings to the medical assistance program.
- j. Expansion of prior authorization for prescription drugs and pharmaceutical case management under the medical assistance program.
- k. Any other strategy that has been approved by the United States department of health and human services regarding prescription drugs under the medical assistance program.

3. The commission shall submit an annual review, including facts and findings, of the drugs on the department's prior authorization list to the department and to the members of the general assembly's joint appropriations subcommittee on health and human services.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §112
NEW subsection 3

249A.26 State and county participation in funding for services to persons with disabilities — case management.

1. The state shall pay for one hundred percent of the nonfederal share of the services paid for under any prepaid mental health services plan for medical assistance implemented by the department as authorized by law.

2. *a.* Except as provided for disallowed costs in section 249A.27, the county of legal settlement shall pay for fifty percent of the nonfederal share of the cost and the state shall have responsibility for the remaining fifty percent of the nonfederal share of the cost of case management provided to adults, day treatment, and partial hospitalization provided under the medical assistance program for persons with mental retardation, a developmental disability, or chronic mental illness. For purposes of this section, persons with mental disorders resulting from Alzheimer's disease or substance abuse shall not be considered chronically mentally ill. To the maximum extent allowed under federal law and regulations, the department shall consult with and inform a county of legal settlement's central point of coordination process, as defined in section 331.440, regarding the necessity for and the provision of any service for which the county is required to provide reimbursement under this subsection.

b. The state shall pay for one hundred percent of the nonfederal share of the costs of case management provided for adults, day treatment, partial hospitalization, and the home and community-based services waiver services for persons

who have no legal settlement or the legal settlement is unknown so that the persons are deemed to be state cases.

c. The case management services specified in this subsection shall be paid for by a county only if the services are provided outside of a managed care contract.

3. To the maximum extent allowed under federal law and regulations, a person with mental illness or mental retardation shall not be eligible for any service which is funded in whole or in part by a county share of the nonfederal portion of medical assistance funds unless the person is referred through the central point of coordination process, as defined in section 331.440. However, to the extent federal law allows referral of a medical assistance recipient to a service without approval of the central point of coordination process, the county of legal settlement shall be billed for the nonfederal share of costs for any adult person for whom the county would otherwise be responsible.

4. The county of legal settlement shall pay for one hundred percent of the nonfederal share of the cost of services provided to persons with chronic mental illness implemented under the adult rehabilitation option of the state medical assistance plan. The state shall pay for one hundred percent of the nonfederal share of the cost of such services provided to such persons who have no legal settlement or the legal settlement is unknown so that the persons are deemed to be state cases.

5. The state shall pay for the entire nonfederal share of the costs for case management services provided to persons seventeen years of age or younger who are served in a home and community-based services waiver program under the medical assistance program for persons with mental retardation.

6. Funding under the medical assistance program shall be provided for case management services for eligible persons seventeen years of age or younger residing in counties with child welfare decategorization projects implemented in accordance with section 232.188, provided these projects have included these persons in the service plan and the decategorization project county is willing to provide the nonfederal share of the costs.

7. Unless a county has paid or is paying for the nonfederal share of the costs of a person's home and community-based waiver services or placement in an intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation under the county's mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services fund, or unless a county of legal settlement would become liable for the costs of services for a person at the level of care provided in an intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation due to the person reaching the age of majority, the state shall pay for the nonfederal share of the costs of an eligible person's services under the home and community-based ser-

vices waiver for persons with brain injury.

8. If a dispute arises between different counties or between the department and a county as to the legal settlement of a person who receives medical assistance for which the nonfederal share is payable in whole or in part by a county of legal settlement, and cannot be resolved by the parties, the dispute shall be resolved as provided in section 225C.8.

9. Notwithstanding section 8.39, the department may transfer funds appropriated for the medical assistance program to a separate account established in the department's case management unit in an amount necessary to pay for expenditures required to provide case management for mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services under the medical assistance program which are jointly funded by the state and county, pending final settlement of the expenditures. Funds received by the case management unit in settlement of the expenditures shall be used to replace the transferred funds and are available for the purposes for which the funds were originally appropriated.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §113
 Prohibition against requiring county funding for medical assistance program waiver for services to persons with brain injury; 94 Acts, ch 1170, §57
 Obligation to pay for costs of service rendered prior to July 1, 1997; disputed billings; see 2001 Acts, ch 155, §12, 13
 Section amended

249A.26A State and county participation in funding for rehabilitation services for persons with chronic mental illness.

The county of legal settlement shall pay for the nonfederal share of the cost of rehabilitation services provided under the medical assistance program for persons with chronic mental illness, except that the state shall pay for the nonfederal share of such costs if the person has no legal settlement or the legal settlement is unknown so that the person is deemed to be a state case.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §114
 Section amended

249A.32A Home and community-based services waivers — limitations.

In administering a home and community-based services waiver, the total number of openings at any one time shall be limited to the number approved for the waiver by the secretary of the United States department of health and human services. The openings shall be available on a first-come, first-served basis.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §115
 NEW section

249A.32B Early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment funding.

The department of human services, in consultation with the Iowa department of public health and the department of education, shall continue the program to utilize the early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment program funding under the medical assistance program, to the extent possible, to implement the screening component of the early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment program through the schools. The department may enter into contracts to utilize maternal and child health centers, the public health nursing program, or school nurses in implementing this section.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §116
 NEW section

249A.34 Medical assistance crisis intervention team. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 167, § 40, 66.

With respect to proposed amendments to this section by 2005 Acts, ch 3, §54, and 2005 Acts, ch 120, §4, see Code editor's note to §10B.4

249A.35 Reserved.

For future text of this section effective upon federal approval of all medical assistance state plan amendments and waivers necessary to implement chapter 514H, as enacted in 2005 Acts, ch 166, see 2005 Acts, ch 166, §1, 13

CHAPTER 249G

LONG-TERM CARE ASSET PRESERVATION PROGRAM

This chapter is repealed and chapter 514H, as enacted in 2005 Acts, ch 166, becomes effective upon federal approval of all medical assistance state plan amendments and waivers necessary to implement chapter 514H; 2005 Acts, ch 166, §11 – 13

CHAPTER 249H

SENIOR LIVING PROGRAM

249H.4 Senior living trust fund — created — appropriations.

1. A senior living trust fund is created in the

state treasury under the authority of the department of human services. Moneys received through intergovernmental agreements for the senior liv-

ing program and moneys received from sources, including grants, contributions, and participant payments, shall be deposited in the fund.

2. The department of human services, upon receipt of federal revenue on or after October 1, 1999, from public nursing facilities participating in the medical assistance program, shall deposit the federal revenue received in the trust fund, less a sum of five thousand dollars as an administration fee per participating public nursing facility.

3. Moneys deposited in the trust fund shall be used only for the purposes of the senior living program as specified in this chapter.

4. The trust fund shall be operated in accordance with the guidelines of the centers for Medicare and Medicaid services of the United States department of health and human services. The trust fund shall be separate from the general fund of the state and shall not be considered part of the general fund of the state. The moneys in the trust fund shall not be considered revenue of the state, but rather shall be funds of the senior living program. The moneys deposited in the trust fund are not subject to section 8.33 and shall not be transferred, used, obligated, appropriated, or otherwise encumbered, except to provide for the purposes of this chapter. Moneys in the trust fund may be used for cash flow purposes during a fiscal year

provided that any moneys so allocated are returned to the trust fund by the end of that fiscal year. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the trust fund shall be credited to the trust fund.

5. The department of human services shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer the trust fund and to establish procedures for participation by public nursing facilities in the intergovernmental transfer of funds to the senior living trust fund.

6. The treasurer of state shall provide a quarterly report of trust fund activities and balances to the senior living coordinating unit.

7. The director shall amend the medical assistance state plan to eliminate the mechanism to secure funds based on skilled nursing facility prospective payment methodologies under the medical assistance program and to terminate agreements entered into with public nursing facilities under this chapter, effective June 30, 2005.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §34, 66
NEW subsection 7

249H.6 Nursing facility conversion and long-term care services development grants.
Repealed by 2000 Acts, ch 1004, § 11.

Repeal effective June 30, 2005; disbursal of funds after that date; see §249H.11

CHAPTER 249I

HOSPITAL TRUST FUND

Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 167, §39, 66

CHAPTER 249J

IOWACARE

Code editor notified of July 1, 2005, receipt of federal approval of waiver request and state plan amendments package as specified in 2005 Acts, ch 167, §66; approval of nursing home level of care changes contained in §249J.11 pending at time of chapter codification

249J.1 Title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the “*IowaCare Act*”.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §1, 66
NEW section

249J.2 Federal financial participation — contingent implementation.

This chapter shall be implemented only to the extent that federal matching funds are available for nonfederal expenditures under this chapter. The department shall not expend funds under this chapter, including but not limited to expenditures for reimbursement of providers and program administration, if appropriated nonfederal funds are

not matched by federal financial participation.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §2, 66
NEW section

249J.3 Definitions.

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

1. “*Clean claim*” means a claim submitted by a provider included in the expansion population provider network that may be adjudicated as paid or denied.

2. “*Department*” means the department of human services.

3. “*Director*” means the director of human services.

4. “*Expansion population*” means the individ-

uals who are eligible solely for benefits under the medical assistance program waiver as provided in this chapter.

5. “*Full benefit dually eligible Medicare Part D beneficiary*” means a person who is eligible for coverage for Medicare Part D drugs and is simultaneously eligible for full medical assistance benefits pursuant to chapter 249A, under any category of eligibility.

6. “*Full benefit recipient*” means an adult who is eligible for full medical assistance benefits pursuant to chapter 249A under any category of eligibility.

7. “*Iowa Medicaid enterprise*” means the centralized medical assistance program infrastructure, based on a business enterprise model, and designed to foster collaboration among all program stakeholders by focusing on quality, integrity, and consistency.

8. “*Medical assistance*” or “*Medicaid*” means payment of all or part of the costs of care and services provided to an individual pursuant to chapter 249A and Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act.

9. “*Medicare Part D*” means the Medicare Part D program established pursuant to the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003, Pub. L. No. 108-173.

10. “*Minimum data set*” means the minimum data set established by the centers for Medicare and Medicaid services of the United States department of health and human services for nursing home resident assessment and care screening.

11. “*Nursing facility*” means a nursing facility as defined in section 135C.1.

12. “*Public hospital*” means a hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 135B and governed pursuant to chapter 145A, 226, 347, 347A, or 392.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §3, 66
NEW section

249J.4 Purpose.

It is the purpose of this chapter to propose a variety of initiatives to increase the efficiency, quality, and effectiveness of the health care system; to increase access to appropriate health care; to provide incentives to consumers to engage in responsible health care utilization and personal health care management; to reward providers based on quality of care and improved service delivery; and to encourage the utilization of information technology, to the greatest extent possible, to reduce fragmentation and increase coordination of care and quality outcomes.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §4, 66
NEW section

249J.5 Expansion population eligibility.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, an individual nineteen through sixty-four years of age shall be eligible solely for the expansion population benefits described in this chapter

when provided through the expansion population provider network as described in this chapter, if the individual meets all of the following conditions:

a. The individual is not eligible for coverage under the medical assistance program in effect on or after April 1, 2005.

b. The individual has a family income at or below two hundred percent of the federal poverty level as defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services.

c. The individual fulfills all other conditions of participation for the expansion population described in this chapter, including requirements relating to personal financial responsibility.

2. Individuals otherwise eligible solely for family planning benefits authorized under the medical assistance family planning services waiver, effective January 1, 2005, as described in 2004 Iowa Acts, chapter 1175, section 116, subsection 8, may also be eligible for expansion population benefits provided through the expansion population provider network.

3. Individuals with family incomes below three hundred percent of the federal poverty level as defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services shall also be eligible for obstetrical and newborn care under the expansion population if deductions for the medical expenses of all family members would reduce the family income to two hundred percent of the federal poverty level or below. Such individuals shall be eligible for the same benefits as those provided to individuals eligible under section 135.152. Eligible individuals may choose to receive the appropriate level of care at any licensed hospital or health care facility, with the exception of individuals in need of such care residing in the counties of Cedar, Clinton, Iowa, Johnson, Keokuk, Louisa, Muscatine, Scott, and Washington, who shall be provided care at the university of Iowa hospitals and clinics.

4. Enrollment for the expansion population may be limited, closed, or reduced and the scope and duration of expansion population services provided may be limited, reduced, or terminated if the department determines that federal medical assistance program matching funds or appropriated state funds will not be available to pay for existing or additional enrollment.

5. Eligibility for the expansion population shall not include individuals who have access to group health insurance, unless the reason for not accessing group health insurance is allowed by rule of the department.

6. Each expansion population member shall provide to the department all insurance information required by the health insurance premium payment program.

7. The department shall contract with the county general assistance directors to perform intake functions for the expansion population, but only at the discretion of the individual county general assistance director.

8. If the department provides intake services at the location of a provider included in the expansion population provider network, the department shall consider subcontracting with local nonprofit agencies to promote greater understanding between providers, under the medical assistance program and included in the expansion population provider network, and their recipients and members.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §5, 66
NEW section

249J.6 Expansion population benefits.

1. Beginning July 1, 2005, the expansion population shall be eligible for all of the following expansion population services:

a. Inpatient hospital procedures described in the diagnostic related group codes or other applicable inpatient hospital reimbursement methods designated by the department.

b. Outpatient hospital services described in the ambulatory patient groupings or non-inpatient services designated by the department.

c. Physician and advanced registered nurse practitioner services described in the current procedural terminology codes specified by the department.

d. Dental services described in the dental codes specified by the department.

e. Limited pharmacy benefits provided by an expansion population provider network hospital pharmacy and solely related to an appropriately billed expansion population service.

f. Transportation to and from an expansion population provider network provider only if the provider offers such transportation services or the transportation is provided by a volunteer.

2. *a.* Beginning no later than March 1, 2006, within ninety days of enrollment in the expansion population, each expansion population member shall participate, in conjunction with receiving a single comprehensive medical examination and completing a personal health improvement plan, in a health risk assessment coordinated by a health consortium representing providers, consumers, and medical education institutions. An expansion population member who enrolls in the expansion population prior to March 1, 2006, shall participate in the health risk assessment, receive the single comprehensive medical examination, and complete the personal health improvement plan by June 1, 2006. The criteria for the health risk assessment, the comprehensive medical examination, and the personal health improvement plan shall be developed and applied in a manner that takes into consideration cultural variations that may exist within the expansion population.

b. The health risk assessment shall be a web-based electronic system capable of capturing and integrating basic data to provide an individualized personal health improvement plan for each expansion population member. The health risk assessment shall provide a preliminary diagnosis of current and prospective health conditions and recommendations for improving health conditions with an individualized wellness program. The health risk assessment shall be made available to the expansion population member and the provider specified in paragraph "c" who performs the comprehensive medical examination and provides the individualized personal health improvement plan.

c. The single comprehensive medical examination and personal health improvement plan may be provided by an expansion population provider network physician, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or physician assistant or any other physician, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or physician assistant, available to any full benefit recipient including but not limited to such providers available through a free clinic or rural health clinic under a contract with the department to provide these services, through federally qualified health centers that employ a physician, or through any other nonprofit agency qualified or deemed to be qualified by the department to perform these services.

3. Beginning no later than July 1, 2006, expansion population members shall be provided all of the following:

a. Access to a pharmacy assistance clearinghouse program to match expansion population members with free or discounted prescription drug programs provided by the pharmaceutical industry.

b. Access to a medical information hotline, accessible twenty-four hours per day, seven days per week, to assist expansion population members in making appropriate choices about the use of emergency room and other health care services.

4. Membership in the expansion population shall not preclude an expansion population member from eligibility for services not covered under the expansion population for which the expansion population member is otherwise entitled under state or federal law.

5. Members of the expansion population shall not be considered full benefit dually eligible Medicare Part D beneficiaries for the purposes of calculating the state's payment under Medicare Part D, until such time as the expansion population is eligible for all of the same benefits as full benefit recipients under the medical assistance program.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §6, 66
NEW section

249J.7 Expansion population provider network.

1. Expansion population members shall only be eligible to receive expansion population ser-

vices through a provider included in the expansion population provider network. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the expansion population provider network shall be limited to a publicly owned acute care teaching hospital located in a county with a population over three hundred fifty thousand, the university of Iowa hospitals and clinics, and the state hospitals for persons with mental illness designated pursuant to section 226.1 with the exception of the programs at such state hospitals for persons with mental illness that provide substance abuse treatment, serve gero-psychiatric patients, or treat sexually violent predators.

2. Expansion population services provided to expansion population members by providers included in the expansion population provider network shall be payable at the full benefit recipient rates.

3. Providers included in the expansion population provider network shall submit clean claims within twenty days of the date of provision of an expansion population service to an expansion population member.

4. Unless otherwise prohibited by law, a provider under the expansion population provider network may deny care to an individual who refuses to apply for coverage under the expansion population.

5. Notwithstanding the provision of section 347.16, subsection 2, requiring the provision of free care and treatment to the persons described in that subsection, the publicly owned acute care teaching hospital described in subsection 1 may require any sick or injured person seeking care or treatment at that hospital to be subject to financial participation, including but not limited to copayments or premiums, and may deny nonemergent care or treatment to any person who refuses to be subject to such financial participation.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §7, 66
NEW section

249J.8 Expansion population members — financial participation.

1. Beginning July 1, 2005, each expansion population member whose family income equals or exceeds one hundred percent of the federal poverty level as defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services shall pay a monthly premium not to exceed one-twelfth of five percent of the member's annual family income, and each expansion population member whose family income is less than one hundred percent of the federal poverty level as defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services shall pay a monthly premium not to exceed one-twelfth of two percent of the member's annual family income. All premiums shall be paid on the last day of the month

of coverage. The department shall deduct the amount of any monthly premiums paid by an expansion population member for benefits under the healthy and well kids in Iowa program when computing the amount of monthly premiums owed under this subsection. An expansion population member shall pay the monthly premium during the entire period of the member's enrollment. However, regardless of the length of enrollment, the member is subject to payment of the premium for a minimum of four consecutive months. Timely payment of premiums, including any arrearages accrued from prior enrollment, is a condition of receiving any expansion population services. Premiums collected under this subsection shall be deposited in the premiums subaccount of the account for health care transformation created pursuant to section 249J.23. An expansion population member shall also pay the same copayments required of other adult recipients of medical assistance.

2. The department may reduce the required out-of-pocket expenditures for an individual expansion population member based upon the member's increased wellness activities such as smoking cessation or compliance with the personal health improvement plan completed by the member. The department shall also waive the required out-of-pocket expenditures for an individual expansion population member based upon a hardship that would accrue from imposing such required expenditures.

3. The department shall submit to the governor and the general assembly by March 15, 2006, a design for each of the following:

a. An insurance cost subsidy program for expansion population members who have access to employer health insurance plans, provided that the design shall require that no less than fifty percent of the cost of such insurance shall be paid by the employer.

b. A health care account program option for individuals eligible for enrollment in the expansion population. The health care account program option shall be available only to adults who have been enrolled in the expansion population for at least twelve consecutive calendar months. Under the health care account program option, the individual would agree to exchange one year's receipt of benefits under the expansion population, to which the individual would otherwise be entitled, for a credit to obtain any medical assistance program covered service up to a specified amount. The balance in the health care account at the end of the year, if any, would be available for withdrawal by the individual.

4. The department shall track the impact of the out-of-pocket expenditures on expansion population enrollment and shall report the findings on at least a quarterly basis to the medical assistance projections and assessment council established pursuant to section 249J.20. The findings

shall include estimates of the number of expansion population members complying with payment of required out-of-pocket expenditures, the number of expansion population members not complying with payment of required out-of-pocket expenditures and the reasons for noncompliance, any impact as a result of the out-of-pocket requirements on the provision of services to the populations previously served, the administrative time and cost associated with administering the out-of-pocket requirements, and the benefit to the state resulting from the out-of-pocket expenditures. To the extent possible, the department shall track the income level of the member, the health condition of the member, and the family status of the member relative to the out-of-pocket information.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §8, 66; 2005 Acts, ch 175, §117
NEW section

249J.9 Future expansion population, benefits, and provider network growth.

1. *Population.* The department shall contract with the division of insurance of the department of commerce or another appropriate entity to track, on an annual basis, the number of uninsured and underinsured Iowans, the cost of private market insurance coverage, and other barriers to access to private insurance for Iowans. Based on these findings and available funds, the department shall make recommendations, annually, to the governor and the general assembly regarding further expansion of the expansion population.

2. *Benefits.*

a. The department shall not provide services to expansion population members that are in addition to the services originally designated by the department pursuant to section 249J.6, without express authorization provided by the general assembly.

b. The department, upon the recommendation of the clinicians advisory panel established pursuant to section 249J.18, may change the scope and duration of any of the available expansion population services, but this subsection shall not be construed to authorize the department to make expenditures in excess of the amount appropriated for benefits for the expansion population.

3. *Expansion population provider network.*

a. The department shall not expand the expansion population provider network unless the department is able to pay for expansion population services provided by such providers at the full benefit recipient rates.

b. The department may limit access to the expansion population provider network by the expansion population to the extent the department deems necessary to meet the financial obligations to each provider under the expansion population provider network. This subsection shall not be construed to authorize the department to make any expenditure in excess of the amount appro-

priated for benefits for the expansion population.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §9, 66
NEW section

249J.10 Maximization of funding for indigent patients.

1. Unencumbered certified local matching funds may be used to cover the state share of the cost of services for the expansion population.

2. The department of human services shall include in its annual budget submission, recommendations relating to a disproportionate share hospital and graduate medical education allocation plan that maximizes the availability of federal funds for payments to hospitals for the care and treatment of indigent patients.

3. If state and federal law and regulations so provide and if federal disproportionate share hospital funds and graduate medical education funds are available under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act, federal disproportionate share hospital funds and graduate medical education funds shall be distributed as specified by the department.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §10, 66
NEW section

249J.11 Nursing facility level of care determination for facility-based and community-based services.

The department shall amend the medical assistance state plan to provide for all of the following:

1. That nursing facility level of care services under the medical assistance program shall be available to an individual admitted to a nursing facility on or after July 1, 2005, who meets eligibility criteria for the medical assistance program pursuant to section 249A.3, if the individual also meets any of the following criteria:

a. Based upon the minimum data set, the individual requires limited assistance, extensive assistance, or has total dependence on assistance, provided by the physical assistance of one or more persons, with three or more activities of daily living as defined by the minimum data set, section G, entitled "physical functioning and structural problems".

b. Based on the minimum data set, the individual requires the establishment of a safe, secure environment due to moderate or severe impairment of cognitive skills for daily decision making.

c. The individual has established a dependency requiring residency in a medical institution for more than one year.

2. That an individual admitted to a nursing facility prior to July 1, 2005, and an individual applying for home and community-based services waiver services at the nursing facility level of care on or after July 1, 2005, who meets the eligibility criteria for the medical assistance program pursuant to section 249A.3, shall also meet any of the following criteria:

a. Based on the minimum data set, the indi-

vidual requires supervision, or limited assistance, provided on a daily basis by the physical assistance of at least one person, for dressing and personal hygiene activities of daily living as defined by the minimum data set, section G, entitled “physical functioning and structural problems”.

b. Based on the minimum data set, the individual requires the establishment of a safe, secure environment due to modified independence or moderate impairment of cognitive skills for daily decision making.

3. That, beginning July 1, 2005, if nursing facility level of care is determined to be medically necessary for an individual and the individual meets the nursing facility level of care requirements for home and community-based services waiver services under subsection 2, but appropriate home and community-based services are not available to the individual in the individual’s community at the time of the determination or the provision of available home and community-based services to meet the skilled care requirements of the individual is not cost-effective, the criteria for admission of the individual to a nursing facility for nursing facility level of care services shall be the criteria in effect on June 30, 2005. The department of human services shall establish the standard for determining cost-effectiveness of home and community-based services under this subsection.

4. The department shall develop a process to allow individuals identified under subsection 3 to be served under the home and community-based services waiver at such time as appropriate home and community-based services become available in the individual’s community.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §11, 66

Federal approval of state planning amendments related to nursing home level of care pending at time of codification of this section; section contingent upon federal approval; 2005 Acts, ch 167, §66

NEW section

249J.12 Services for persons with mental retardation or developmental disabilities.

1. The department, in cooperation with the Iowa state association of counties, the Iowa association of community providers, the governor’s developmental disabilities council, and other interested parties, shall develop a plan for a case-mix adjusted reimbursement system under the medical assistance program for both institution-based and community-based services for persons with mental retardation or developmental disabilities for submission to the general assembly by January 1, 2007. The department shall not implement the case-mix adjusted reimbursement system plan without express authorization by the general assembly.

2. The department, in consultation with the Iowa state association of counties, the Iowa association of community providers, the governor’s developmental disabilities council, and other inter-

ested parties, shall develop a plan for submission to the governor and the general assembly no later than July 1, 2007, to enhance alternatives for community-based care for individuals who would otherwise require care in an intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation. The plan shall not be implemented without express authorization by the general assembly.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §12, 66

NEW section

249J.13 Children’s mental health waiver services.

The department shall provide medical assistance waiver services to not more than three hundred children who meet the eligibility criteria for the medical assistance program pursuant to section 249A.3, and also meet the criteria specified in section 234.7, subsection 2.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §13, 66

NEW section

249J.14 Health promotion partnerships.

1. *Services for adults at state mental health institutes.* Beginning July 1, 2005, inpatient and outpatient hospital services at the state hospitals for persons with mental illness designated pursuant to section 226.1 shall be covered services under the medical assistance program.

2. *Dietary counseling.* By July 1, 2006, the department shall design and begin implementation of a strategy to provide dietary counseling and support to child and adult recipients of medical assistance and to expansion population members to assist these recipients and members in avoiding excessive weight gain or loss and to assist in development of personal weight loss programs for recipients and members determined by the recipient’s or member’s health care provider to be clinically overweight.

3. *Electronic medical records.* By October 1, 2006, the department shall develop a practical strategy for expanding utilization of electronic medical recordkeeping by providers under the medical assistance program and the expansion population provider network. The plan shall focus, initially, on medical assistance program recipients and expansion population members whose quality of care would be significantly enhanced by the availability of electronic medical recordkeeping.

4. *Provider incentive payment programs.* By January 1, 2007, the department shall design and implement a provider incentive payment program for providers under the medical assistance program and providers included in the expansion population provider network based upon evaluation of public and private sector models.

5. *Health assessment for medical assistance recipients with mental retardation or developmental disabilities.* The department shall work with the university of Iowa colleges of medicine, dentistry, nursing, pharmacy, and public health, and

the university of Iowa hospitals and clinics to determine whether the physical and dental health of recipients of medical assistance who are persons with mental retardation or developmental disabilities are being regularly and fully addressed and to identify barriers to such care. The department shall report the department's findings to the governor and the general assembly by January 1, 2007.

6. *Smoking cessation.* The department, in collaboration with Iowa department of public health programs relating to tobacco use prevention and cessation, shall implement a program with the goal of reducing smoking among recipients of medical assistance who are children to less than one percent and among recipients of medical assistance and expansion population members who are adults to less than ten percent, by July 1, 2007.

7. *Dental home for children.* By July 1, 2008, every recipient of medical assistance who is a child twelve years of age or younger shall have a designated dental home and shall be provided with the dental screenings and preventive care identified in the oral health standards under the early and periodic screening, diagnostic, and treatment program.

8. *Reports.* The department shall report on a quarterly basis to the medical assistance projections and assessment council established pursuant to section 249J.20 and the council created pursuant to section 249A.4, subsection 8,* regarding the health promotion partnerships described in this section. To the greatest extent feasible, and if applicable to a data set, the data reported shall include demographic information concerning the population served including but not limited to factors, such as race and economic status, as specified by the department.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §15, 66

*§249A.4, subsection 8, was stricken and §249A.4B, creating the medical assistance advisory council, was enacted by 2005 Acts, ch 120, §2, 3; corrective legislation is pending

NEW section

249J.15 Task force on indigent care.

1. The department shall convene a task force on indigent care to identify any growth in uncompensated care due to the implementation of this chapter and to identify any local funds that are being used to pay for uncompensated care that could be maximized through a match with federal funds.

2. Any public, governmental or nongovernmental, private, for-profit, or not-for-profit health services provider or payor, whether or not enrolled in the medical assistance program, and any organization of such providers or payors, may become a member of the task force. Membership on the task force shall require that an entity agree to provide accurate, written information and data relating to each of the following items for the fiscal year of the entity ending on or before June 30, 2005, and for each fiscal year thereafter during which the en-

tity is a member:

a. The definition of indigent care used by the member for purposes of reporting the data described in this subsection.

b. The actual cost of indigent care as determined under Medicare principles of accounting or any accounting standard used by the member to report the member's financial status to its governing body, owner, members, creditors, or the public.

c. The usual and customary charge that would otherwise be applied by the member to the indigent care provided.

d. The number of individuals and the age, sex, and county of residence of the individuals receiving indigent care reported by the member and a description of the care provided.

e. To the extent practical, the health status of the individuals receiving the indigent care reported by the member.

f. The funding source of payment for the indigent care including revenue from property tax or other tax revenue, local funding, and other sources.

g. The extent to which any part of the cost of indigent care reported by the member was paid for by the individual on a sliding fee scale or other basis, by an insurer, or by another third-party payor.

h. The means by which the member covered any of the costs of indigent care not covered by those sources described in paragraph "g".

3. The department shall convene the task force for a minimum of eight meetings during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, and during each fiscal year thereafter. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, the department shall convene at least six of the required meetings prior to March 1, 2006. The meetings shall be held in geographically balanced venues throughout the state that are representative of distinct rural, urban, and suburban areas.

4. The department shall provide the medical assistance projections and assessment council created pursuant to section 249J.20 with all of the following, at intervals established by the council:

a. A list of the members of the task force.

b. A copy of each member's written submissions of data and information to the task force.

c. A copy of the data submitted by each member.

d. Any observations or recommendations of the task force regarding the data.

e. Any observations and recommendations of the department regarding the data.

5. The task force shall transmit an initial, preliminary report of its efforts and findings to the governor and the general assembly by March 1, 2006. The task force shall submit an annual report to the governor and the general assembly by December 31 of each year.

6. The department shall, to the extent practical, assist task force members in assembling and reporting the data required of members, by pro-

gramming the department's systems to accept, but not pay, claims reported on standard medical assistance claims forms for the indigent care provided by the members.

7. All meetings of the task force shall comply with chapter 21.

8. Information and data provided by a member to the task force shall be protected to the extent required under the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996.

9. The department shall inform the members of the task force that costs associated with the work of the task force and with the required activities of members may not be eligible for federal matching funds.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §16, 66
NEW section

249J.16 Cost and quality performance evaluation.

Beginning July 1, 2005, the department shall contract with an independent consulting firm to do all of the following:

1. Annually evaluate and compare the cost and quality of care provided by the medical assistance program and through the expansion population with the cost and quality of care available through private insurance and managed care organizations doing business in the state.

2. Annually evaluate the improvements by the medical assistance program and the expansion population in the cost and quality of services provided to Iowans over the cost and quality of care provided in the prior year.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §17, 66
NEW section

249J.17 Operations — performance evaluation.

Beginning July 1, 2006, the department shall submit a report of the results of an evaluation of the performance of each component of the Iowa Medicaid enterprise using the performance standards contained in the contracts with the Iowa Medicaid enterprise partners.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §18, 66
NEW section

249J.18 Clinicians advisory panel — clinical management.

1. Beginning July 1, 2005, the medical director of the Iowa Medicaid enterprise, with the approval of the administrator of the division of medical services of the department, shall assemble and act as chairperson for a clinicians advisory panel to recommend to the department clinically appropriate health care utilization management and coverage decisions for the medical assistance program and the expansion population which are not otherwise addressed by the Iowa medical assistance drug utilization review commission created pursuant to section 249A.24 or the medical assistance phar-

maceutical and therapeutics committee established pursuant to section 249A.20A. The meetings shall be conducted in accordance with chapter 21 and shall be open to the public except to the extent necessary to prevent the disclosure of confidential medical information.

2. The medical director of the Iowa Medicaid enterprise shall report on a quarterly basis to the medical assistance projections and assessment council established pursuant to section 249J.20 and the council created pursuant to section 249A.4, subsection 8,* any recommendations made by the panel and adopted by rule of the department pursuant to chapter 17A regarding clinically appropriate health care utilization management and coverage under the medical assistance program and the expansion population.

3. The medical director of the Iowa Medicaid enterprise shall prepare an annual report summarizing the recommendations made by the panel and adopted by rule of the department regarding clinically appropriate health care utilization management and coverage under the medical assistance program and the expansion population.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §19, 66
*§249A.4, subsection 8, was stricken and §249A.4B, creating the medical assistance advisory council, was enacted by 2005 Acts, ch 120, §2, 3; corrective legislation is pending
NEW section

249J.19 Health care services pricing and reimbursement of providers.

The department shall annually collect data on third-party payor rates in the state and, as appropriate, the usual and customary charges of health care providers, including the reimbursement rates paid to providers and by third-party payors participating in the medical assistance program and through the expansion population. The department shall consult with the division of insurance of the department of commerce in adopting administrative rules specifying the reporting format and guaranteeing the confidentiality of the information provided by the providers and third-party payors. The department shall review the data and make recommendations to the governor and the general assembly regarding pricing changes and reimbursement rates annually by January 1. Any recommended pricing changes or changes in reimbursement rates shall not be implemented without express authorization by the general assembly.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §20, 66
NEW section

249J.20 Medical assistance projections and assessment council.

1. A medical assistance projections and assessment council is created consisting of the following members:

a. The co-chairpersons and ranking members of the legislative joint appropriations subcommittee on health and human services, or a member of the appropriations subcommittee designated by

the co-chairperson or ranking member.

b. The chairpersons and ranking members of the human resources committees of the senate and the house of representatives, or a member of the committee designated by the chairperson or ranking member.

c. The chairpersons and ranking members of the appropriations committees of the senate and the house of representatives, or a member of the committee designated by the chairperson or ranking member.

2. The council shall meet as often as deemed necessary, but shall meet at least quarterly. The council may use sources of information deemed appropriate, and the department and other agencies of state government shall provide information to the council as requested. The legislative services agency shall provide staff support to the council.

3. The council shall select a chairperson, annually, from its membership. A majority of the members of the council shall constitute a quorum.

4. The council shall do all of the following:

a. Make quarterly cost projections for the medical assistance program and the expansion population.

b. Review quarterly reports on all initiatives under this chapter, including those provisions in the design, development, and implementation phases, and make additional recommendations for medical assistance program and expansion population reform on an annual basis.

c. Review annual audited financial statements relating to the expansion population submitted by the providers included in the expansion population provider network.

d. Review quarterly reports on the success of the Iowa Medicaid enterprise based upon the contractual performance measures for each Iowa Medicaid enterprise partner.

e. Assure that the expansion population is managed at all times within funding limitations. In assuring such compliance, the council shall assume that supplemental funding will not be available for coverage of services provided to the expansion population.

5. The department of human services, the department of management, and the legislative services agency shall utilize a joint process to arrive at an annual consensus projection for medical assistance program and expansion population expenditures for submission to the council. By December 15 of each fiscal year, the council shall agree to a projection of expenditures for the fiscal year beginning the following July 1, based upon the consensus projection submitted.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §21, 66
NEW section

249J.21 Payments to health care providers based on actual costs.

Payments, including graduate medical education payments, under the medical assistance pro-

gram and the expansion population to each public hospital and each public nursing facility shall not exceed the actual medical assistance costs of each such facility reported on the Medicare hospital and hospital health care complex cost report submitted to the centers for Medicare and Medicaid services of the United States department of health and human services. Each public hospital and each public nursing facility shall retain one hundred percent of the medical assistance payments earned under state reimbursement rules. State reimbursement rules may provide for reimbursement at less than actual cost.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §22, 66
NEW section

249J.22 Independent annual audit.

The department shall contract with a certified public accountant to provide an analysis, on an annual basis, to the governor and the general assembly regarding compliance of the Iowa medical assistance program with each of the following:

1. That the state has not instituted any new provider taxes as defined by the centers for Medicare and Medicaid services of the United States department of health and human services.

2. That public hospitals and public nursing facilities are not paid more than the actual costs of care for medical assistance program and disproportionate share hospital program recipients based upon Medicare program principles of accounting and cost reporting.

3. That the state is not recycling federal funds provided under Title XIX of the Social Security Act as defined by the centers for Medicare and Medicaid services of the United States department of health and human services.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §23, 66
NEW section

249J.23 Account for health care transformation.

1. An account for health care transformation is created in the state treasury under the authority of the department. Moneys received through the physician payment adjustment as described in 2003 Iowa Acts, chapter 112, section 11, subsection 1,* and through the adjustment to hospital payments to provide an increased base rate to offset the high costs incurred for providing services to medical assistance patients as described in 2004 Iowa Acts, chapter 1175, section 86, subsection 2, paragraph "b",** shall be deposited in the account. The account shall include a separate premiums subaccount. Revenue generated through payment of premiums by expansion population members as required pursuant to section 249J.8 shall be deposited in the separate premiums subaccount within the account.

2. Moneys in the account shall be separate from the general fund of the state and shall not be considered part of the general fund of the state. The moneys deposited in the account are not sub-

ject to section 8.33 and shall not be transferred, used, obligated, appropriated, or otherwise encumbered, except to provide for the purposes specified in this section. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the account shall be credited to the account.

3. Moneys deposited in the account for health care transformation shall be used only as provided in appropriations from the account for the costs associated with certain services provided to the expansion population pursuant to section 249J.6, certain initiatives to be designed pursuant to section 249J.8, the case-mix adjusted reimbursement system for persons with mental retardation or developmental disabilities pursuant to section 249J.12, certain health promotion partnership activities pursuant to section 249J.14, the cost and quality performance evaluation pursuant to section 249J.16, auditing requirements pursuant to section 249J.22, the provision of additional indigent patient care and treatment, and administrative costs associated with this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §24, 66

*For amendments to this provision retroactively applicable to May 17, 2004, see 2005 Acts, ch 167, §36, 66

**For amendments to this provision retroactively applicable to May 2, 2003, see 2005 Acts, ch 167, §35, 66

NEW section

249J.24 IowaCare account.

1. An IowaCare account is created in the state treasury under the authority of the department of human services. Moneys appropriated from the general fund of the state to the account, moneys received as federal financial participation funds under the expansion population provisions of this chapter and credited to the account, moneys received for disproportionate share hospitals and credited to the account, moneys received for graduate medical education and credited to the account, proceeds transferred from the county treasurer as specified in subsection 6, and moneys from any other source credited to the account shall be deposited in the account. Moneys deposited in or credited to the account shall be used only as provided in appropriations or distributions from the account for the purposes specified in the appropriation or distribution. Moneys in the account shall be appropriated to the university of Iowa hospitals and clinics, to a publicly owned acute care teaching hospital located in a county with a population over three hundred fifty thousand, and to the state hospitals for persons with mental illness designated pursuant to section 226.1 for the purposes provided in the federal law making the funds available or as specified in the state appropriation and shall be distributed as determined by the department.

2. The account shall be separate from the general fund of the state and shall not be considered part of the general fund of the state. The moneys

in the account shall not be considered revenue of the state, but rather shall be funds of the account. The moneys in the account are not subject to section 8.33 and shall not be transferred, used, obligated, appropriated, or otherwise encumbered, except to provide for the purposes of this chapter. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the account shall be credited to the account.

3. The department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer the account.

4. The treasurer of state shall provide a quarterly report of activities and balances of the account to the director.

5. Notwithstanding section 262.28 or any provision of this chapter to the contrary, payments to be made to participating public hospitals under this section shall be made on a prospective basis in twelve equal monthly installments based upon the amount appropriated or allocated, as applicable to a specific public hospital, in a specific fiscal year. After the close of the fiscal year, the department shall determine the amount of the payments attributable to the state general fund, federal financial participation funds collected for expansion population services, graduate medical education funds, and disproportionate share hospital funds, based on claims data and actual expenditures.

6. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, from each semiannual collection of taxes levied under section 347.7 for which the collection is performed after July 1, 2005, the county treasurer of a county with a population over three hundred fifty thousand in which a publicly owned acute care teaching hospital is located shall transfer the proceeds collected pursuant to section 347.7 in a total amount of thirty-four million dollars annually, which would otherwise be distributed to the county hospital, to the treasurer of state for deposit in the IowaCare account under this section. The board of trustees of the acute care teaching hospital identified in this subsection and the department shall execute an agreement under chapter 28E by July 1, 2005, and annually by July 1, thereafter, to specify the requirements relative to transfer of the proceeds and the distribution of moneys to the hospital from the IowaCare account. The agreement shall include provisions relating to exceptions to the deadline for submission of clean claims as required pursuant to section 249J.7 and provisions relating to data reporting requirements regarding the expansion population. The agreement may also include a provision allowing such hospital to limit access to such hospital by expansion population members based on residency of the member, if such provision reflects the policy of such hospital regarding indigent patients existing on April 1, 2005, as adopted by its board of hospital trustees pursuant to section 347.14, subsection 4. Notwithstanding the specified amount of proceeds to be transferred

under this subsection, if the amount allocated that does not require federal matching funds under an appropriation in a subsequent fiscal year to such hospital for medical and surgical treatment of indigent patients, for provision of services to expansion population members, and for medical education, is reduced from the amount allocated that does not require federal matching funds under the appropriation for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, the amount of proceeds required to be transferred under this subsection in that subsequent fiscal year shall be reduced in the same amount as the amount allocated that does not require federal matching funds under that appropriation.

7. The state board of regents, on behalf of the university of Iowa hospitals and clinics, and the department shall execute an agreement under chapter 28E by July 1, 2005, and annually by July 1, thereafter, to specify the requirements relating to distribution of moneys to the hospital from the IowaCare account. The agreement shall include provisions relating to exceptions to the deadline for submission of clean claims as required pursuant to section 249J.7 and provisions relating to data reporting requirements regarding the expansion population.

8. The state and any county utilizing the acute care teaching hospital located in a county with a population over three hundred fifty thousand for mental health services prior to July 1, 2005, shall annually enter into an agreement with such hospital to pay a per diem amount that is not less than the per diem amount paid for those mental health services in effect for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2004, for each individual including each expansion

population member accessing mental health services at that hospital on or after July 1, 2005. Any payment made under such agreement for an expansion population member pursuant to this chapter shall be considered by the department to be payment by a third-party payor.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §25, 66
NEW section

249J.25 Limitations.

1. The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed, are not intended as, and shall not imply a grant of entitlement for services to individuals who are eligible for assistance under this chapter or for utilization of services that do not exist or are not otherwise available on July 1, 2005. Any state obligation to provide services pursuant to this chapter is limited to the extent of the funds appropriated or distributed for the purposes of this chapter.

2. The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed and are not intended to affect the provision of services to recipients of medical assistance existing on July 1, 2005.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §26, 66
NEW section

249J.26 Audit — future repeal.

1. The state auditor shall complete an audit of the provisions implemented pursuant to this chapter during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, and shall submit the results of the audit to the governor and the general assembly by January 1, 2010.

2. This chapter is repealed June 30, 2010.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §27, 66
NEW section

CHAPTER 252A

SUPPORT OF DEPENDENTS

252A.3 Liability for support.

For the purpose of this chapter:

1. A spouse is liable for the support of the other spouse and any child or children under eighteen years of age and any other dependent. The court shall establish the respondent's monthly support payment and the amount of the support debt accrued and accruing pursuant to section 598.21A or 598.21B, as applicable.

2. A parent is liable for the support of the parent's child or children under eighteen years of age, whenever the other parent of such child or children is dead, or cannot be found, or is incapable of supporting the child or children, and, if the liable parent is possessed of sufficient means or able to earn the means. The court having jurisdiction of the respondent in a proceeding instituted under this chapter shall establish the respondent's

monthly support payment and the amount of the support debt accrued and accruing pursuant to section 598.21B. The support obligation shall include support of a parent's child between the ages of eighteen and nineteen years if the child is engaged full-time in completing high school graduation or equivalency requirements in a manner which is reasonably expected to result in completion of the requirements prior to the person reaching nineteen years of age.

3. The parents are severally liable for the support of a dependent child eighteen years of age or older, whenever such child is unable to maintain the child's self and is likely to become a public charge.

4. A child or children born of parents who, at any time prior or subsequent to the birth of such child, have entered into a civil or religious mar-

riage ceremony, shall be deemed the legitimate child or children of both parents, regardless of the validity of such marriage.

5. A child or children born of parents who held or hold themselves out as husband and wife by virtue of a common law marriage are deemed the legitimate child or children of both parents.

6. A man or woman who was or is held out as the person's spouse by a person by virtue of a common law marriage is deemed the legitimate spouse of such person.

7. Notwithstanding the fact that the respondent has obtained in any state or country a final decree of divorce or separation from the respondent's spouse or a decree dissolving the marriage, the respondent shall be deemed legally liable for the support of any dependent child of such marriage.

8. The parents of a child born out of wedlock shall be severally liable for the support of the child, but the liability of the father shall not be enforceable unless paternity has been legally established. Paternity may be established as follows:

a. By order of a court of competent jurisdiction or by administrative order when authorized by state law.

b. By the statement of the person admitting paternity in court and upon concurrence of the mother. If the mother was married, at the time of conception, birth, or at any time during the period between conception and birth of the child, to an individual other than the person admitting paternity, the individual to whom the mother was married at the time of conception, birth, or at any time during the period between conception and birth must deny paternity in order to establish the paternity of the person admitting paternity upon the sole basis of the admission.

c. Subject to the right of any signatory to rescind as provided in section 252A.3A, subsection 12, by the filing and registration by the state registrar of an affidavit of paternity executed on or after July 1, 1993, as provided in section 252A.3A, provided that the mother of the child was unmarried at the time of conception, birth, and at any time during the period between conception and birth of the child or if the mother was married at the time of conception, birth, or at any time during the period between conception and birth of the child, a court of competent jurisdiction has determined that the individual to whom the mother was married at that time is not the father of the child.

d. By establishment of paternity in a foreign jurisdiction in any manner provided for by the laws of that jurisdiction.

9. If paternity of a child born out of wedlock is established as provided in subsection 8, the court shall establish the respondent's monthly support payment and the amount of the support debt accrued and accruing pursuant to section 598.21B.

The support obligation shall include support of the child between the ages of eighteen and nineteen years if the child is engaged full-time in completing high school graduation or equivalency requirements in a manner which is reasonably expected to result in completion of the requirements prior to the person reaching nineteen years of age.

10. The court may order a party to pay sums sufficient to provide necessary food, shelter, clothing, care, medical or hospital expenses, including medical support as defined in chapter 252E, expenses of confinement, expenses of education of a child, funeral expenses, and such other reasonable and proper expenses of the dependent as justice requires, giving due regard to the circumstances of the respective parties.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §2, 3
Spousal support debt for medical assistance to institutionalized spouse; chapter 249B

Subsections 1 and 2 amended
NEW subsection 9 and former subsection 9 renumbered as 10

252A.6 How commenced — trial.

1. A proceeding under this chapter shall be commenced by filing a verified petition in the court in equity in the county where the dependent resides or is domiciled, or if the dependent does not reside in or is not domiciled in this state, where the petitioner or respondent resides, or where public assistance has been provided for the dependent. The petition shall show the name, age, residence, and circumstances of the dependent, alleging that the dependent is in need of and is entitled to support from the respondent, giving the respondent's name, age, residence, and circumstances, and praying that the respondent be compelled to furnish such support. The petitioner may include in or attach to the petition any information which may help in locating or identifying the respondent including, but without limitation by enumeration, a photograph of the respondent, a description of any distinguishing marks of the respondent's person, other names and aliases by which the respondent has been or is known, the name of the respondent's employer, the respondent's fingerprints, or social security number.

2. It shall not be necessary for the dependent or the dependent's witnesses to appear personally at a hearing on the petition, but it shall be the duty of the petitioner's representative to appear on behalf of and represent the petitioner at all stages of the proceeding.

3. If at a hearing on the petition the respondent controverts the petition and enters a verified denial of any of the material allegations, the judge presiding at the hearing shall stay the proceedings. The petitioner shall be given the opportunity to present further evidence to address issues which the respondent has controverted.

4. If the respondent appears at the hearing and fails to answer the petition or admits the al-

legations of the petition, or if, after a hearing, the court has found and determined that the prayer of the petitioner, or any part of the prayer, is supported by the evidence adduced in the proceeding, and that the dependent is in need of and entitled to support from a party, the court shall make and enter an order directing a party to furnish support for the dependent and to pay a sum as the court determines pursuant to section 598.21A or 598.21B, as applicable. Upon entry of an order for support or upon failure of a person to make payments pursuant to an order for support, the court may require a party to provide security, a bond, or other guarantee which the court determines is satisfactory to secure the payment of the support. Upon the party's failure to pay the support under the order, the court may declare the security, bond, or other guarantee forfeited.

5. The court making such order may require the party to make payment at specified intervals to the clerk of the district court or to the collection services center, and to report personally to the sheriff or any other official, at such times as may be deemed necessary.

6. A party who willfully fails to comply with or who violates the terms or conditions of the support order or of the party's probation shall be punished by the court in the same manner and to the same extent as is provided by law for a contempt of such court or a violation of probation ordered by such court in any other suit or proceeding cognizable by such court.

7. Except as provided in 28 U.S.C. § 1738B, any order of support issued by a court shall not supersede any previous order of support issued in a divorce or separate maintenance action, but the amounts for a particular period paid pursuant to either order shall be credited against amounts accruing or accrued for the same period under both. This subsection also applies to orders entered following an administrative process including, but not limited to, the administrative processes provided pursuant to chapters 252C and 252F.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §4
Subsection 4 amended

252A.6A Additional provisions regarding paternity establishment.

1. When an action is initiated under this chapter to establish paternity, all of the following shall apply:

a. Except with the consent of all parties, the trial shall not be held until after the birth of the child and shall be held no earlier than twenty days from the date the respondent is served with notice of the action or, if blood or genetic tests are conducted, no earlier than thirty days from the date the test results are filed with the clerk of the district court as provided under section 600B.41.

b. If the respondent, after being served with notice as required under section 252A.6, fails to

timely respond to the notice, or to appear for blood or genetic tests pursuant to a court or administrative order, or to appear at a scheduled hearing after being provided notice of the hearing, the court shall find the respondent in default, and shall enter an order establishing paternity and establishing the monthly child support payment and the amount of the support debt accrued and accruing pursuant to section 598.21B, or medical support pursuant to chapter 252E, or both.

c. Appropriate genetic testing procedures shall be used which include any genetic test generally acknowledged as reliable by accreditation bodies designated by the secretary of the United States department of health and human services and which are performed by a laboratory approved by such an accreditation body.

d. A copy of a bill for blood or genetic testing, or for the cost of prenatal care or the birth of the child, shall be admitted as evidence without requiring third-party foundation testimony and shall constitute prima facie evidence of amounts incurred for testing.

2. When an action is initiated to establish child or medical support based on a prior determination of paternity and the respondent files an answer to the notice denying paternity, all of the following shall apply:

a. (1) If the prior determination of paternity is based on an affidavit of paternity filed pursuant to section 252A.3A, or an administrative order entered pursuant to chapter 252F, or an order by the courts of this state, or by operation of law when the mother and established father are or were married to each other, the provisions of section 600B.41A are applicable.

(2) If the court determines that the prior determination of paternity should not be overcome, pursuant to section 600B.41A, and that the party has a duty to provide support, the court shall enter an order establishing the monthly child support payment and the amount of the support debt accrued and accruing pursuant to section 598.21B, or medical support pursuant to chapter 252E, or both.

b. If the prior determination of paternity is based on an administrative or court order or by any other means, pursuant to the laws of a foreign jurisdiction, an action to overcome the prior determination of paternity shall be filed in that jurisdiction. Unless the party requests and is granted a stay of an action to establish child or medical support, the action shall proceed as otherwise provided.

3. If the expert analyzing the blood or genetic test concludes that the test results demonstrate that the putative father is not excluded and that the probability of the putative father's paternity is ninety-nine percent or higher and if the test results have not been challenged, the court, upon motion by a party, shall enter a temporary order for child support to be paid pursuant to section

598.21B. The court shall require temporary support to be paid to the clerk of court or to the collection services center. If the court subsequently determines the putative father is not the father, the court shall terminate the temporary support order. All support obligations which came due prior

to the order terminating temporary support are unaffected by this action and remain a judgment subject to enforcement.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §5 – 7
 Subsection 1, paragraph b amended
 Subsection 2, paragraph a, subparagraph (2) amended
 Subsection 3 amended

CHAPTER 252B

CHILD SUPPORT RECOVERY

252B.4 Nonassistance cases.

The child support and paternity determination services established by the department pursuant to this chapter and other appropriate services provided by law including but not limited to the provisions of chapters 239B, 252A, 252C, 252D, 252E, 252F, 598, and 600B shall be made available by the unit to an individual not otherwise eligible as a public assistance recipient upon application by the individual for the services or upon referral as described in subsection 5. The application shall be filed with the department.

1. The director shall require an application fee of twenty-five dollars.

2. The director may collect a fee to cover the costs incurred by the department for service of process, genetic testing and court costs if the entity providing the service charges a fee for the services.

3. Fees collected pursuant to this section shall be considered repayment receipts, as defined in section 8.2, and shall be used for the purposes of the unit. The director or a designee shall keep an accurate record of the fees collected and expended.

4. An application fee paid by a recipient of services pursuant to subsection 1 may be recovered by the unit from the person responsible for payment of support and if recovered, shall be used to reimburse the recipient of services.

a. The fee shall be an automatic judgment against the person responsible to pay support.

b. This subsection shall serve as constructive notice that the fee is a debt due and owing, is an automatic judgment against the person responsible for support, and is assessed as the fee is paid by a recipient of services. The fee may be collected in addition to any support payments or support judgment ordered, and no further notice or hearing is required prior to collecting the fee.

c. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, the unit may collect the fee through any legal means by which support payments may be collected, including but not limited to income withholding under chapter 252D or income tax refund offsets, unless prohibited under federal law.

d. The unit is not required to file these judgments with the clerk of the district court, but shall

maintain an accurate accounting of the fee assessed, the amount of the fee, and the recovery of the fee.

e. Support payments collected shall not be applied to the recovery of the fee until all other support obligations under the support order being enforced, which have accrued through the end of the current calendar month, have been paid or satisfied in full.

f. This subsection applies to fees that become due on or after July 1, 1992.

5. The unit shall also provide child support and paternity determination services and shall respond as provided in federal law for an individual not otherwise eligible as a public assistance recipient if the unit receives a request from any of the following:

a. A child support agency.

b. A foreign reciprocating country or foreign country with which the state has an arrangement as provided in 42 U.S.C. § 659A.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §118
 Subsection 3 amended

252B.5 Services of unit.

The child support recovery unit shall provide the following services:

1. Assistance in the location of an absent parent or any other person who has an obligation to support the child of the resident parent.

2. Aid in establishing paternity and securing a court or administrative order for support pursuant to chapter 252A, 252C, 252F, or 600B, or any other chapter providing for the establishment of paternity or support.

3. Aid in enforcing through court or administrative proceedings an existing court order for support issued pursuant to chapter 252A, 252C, 252F, 598, or 600B, or any other chapter under which child or medical support is granted. The director may enter into a contract with a private collection agency to collect support payments for cases which have been identified by the department as difficult collection cases if the department determines that this form of collection is more cost-effective than departmental collection methods. The department shall utilize, to the maxi-

imum extent possible, every available automated process to collect support payments prior to referral of a case to a private collection agency. A private collection agency with whom the department enters a contract under this subsection shall comply with state and federal confidentiality requirements and debt collection laws. The director may use a portion of the state share of funds collected through this means to pay the costs of any contract authorized under this subsection.

4. Assistance to set off against a debtor's income tax refund or rebate any support debt, which is assigned to the department of human services or which the child support recovery unit is attempting to collect on behalf of any individual not eligible as a public assistance recipient, which has accrued through written contract, subrogation, or court judgment, and which is in the form of a liquidated sum due and owing for the care, support, or maintenance of a child. Unless the periodic payment plan provisions for a retroactive modification pursuant to section 598.21C apply, the entire amount of a judgment for accrued support, notwithstanding compliance with a periodic payment plan or regardless of the date of entry of the judgment, is due and owing as of the date of entry of the judgment and is delinquent for the purposes of set-off, including for setoff against a debtor's federal income tax refund or other federal nontax payment. The department of human services shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary to assist the department of administrative services in the implementation of the child support setoff as established under section 8A.504.

5. Determine periodically whether an individual receiving unemployment compensation benefits under chapter 96 owes a support obligation which is being enforced by the unit, and enforce the support obligation through court or administrative proceedings to have specified amounts withheld from the individual's unemployment compensation benefits.

6. Assistance in obtaining medical support as defined in chapter 252E.

7. At the request of either parent who is subject to the order of support or upon its own initiation, review the amount of the support award in accordance with the guidelines established pursuant to section 598.21B, and Title IV-D of the federal Social Security Act, as amended, and take action to initiate modification proceedings if the criteria established pursuant to this section are met. However, a review of a support award is not required if the child support recovery unit determines that such a review would not be in the best interest of the child and neither parent has requested such review.

The department shall adopt rules no later than October 13, 1990, setting forth the process for review of requests for modification of support obligations and the criteria and process for taking action to initiate modification proceedings.

8. *a.* Assistance, in consultation with the department of administrative services, in identifying and taking action against self-employed individuals as identified by the following conditions:

(1) The individual owes support pursuant to a court or administrative order being enforced by the unit and is delinquent in an amount equal to or greater than the support obligation amount assessed for one month.

(2) The individual has filed a state income tax return in the preceding twelve months.

(3) The individual has no reported tax withholding amount on the most recent state income tax return.

(4) The individual has failed to enter into or comply with a formalized repayment plan with the unit.

(5) The individual has failed to make either all current support payments in accordance with the court or administrative order or to make payments against any delinquency in each of the preceding twelve months.

b. Notwithstanding section 252B.9, the unit may forward information to the department of administrative services as necessary to implement this subsection, including but not limited to both of the following:

(1) The name and social security number of the individual.

(2) Support obligation information in the specific case, including the amount of the delinquency.

9. The review and adjustment, modification, or alteration of a support order pursuant to chapter 252H upon adoption of rules pursuant to chapter 17A and periodic notification, at a minimum of once every three years, to parents subject to a support order of their rights to these services.

10. The unit shall not establish orders for spousal support. The unit shall enforce orders for spousal support only if the spouse is the custodial parent of a child for whom the unit is also enforcing a child support or medical support order.

11. *a.* Comply with federal procedures to periodically certify to the secretary of the United States department of health and human services, a list of the names of obligors determined by the unit to owe delinquent support, under a support order as defined in section 252J.1, in excess of five thousand dollars. The certification of the delinquent amount owed may be based upon one or more support orders being enforced by the unit if the delinquent support owed exceeds five thousand dollars. The certification shall include any amounts which are delinquent pursuant to the periodic payment plan when a modified order has been retroactively applied. The certification shall be in a format and shall include any supporting documentation required by the secretary.

b. All of the following shall apply to an action initiated by the unit under this subsection:

(1) The obligor shall be sent a notice by regular

mail in accordance with federal law and regulations and the notice shall remain in effect until support delinquencies have been paid in full. The notice shall include all of the following:

(a) A statement regarding the amount of delinquent support owed by the obligor.

(b) A statement providing information that if the delinquency is in excess of five thousand dollars, the United States secretary of state may apply a passport sanction by revoking, restricting, limiting, or refusing to issue a passport as provided in 42 U.S.C. § 652(k).

(c) Information regarding the procedures for challenging the certification by the unit.

(2) (a) A challenge shall be based upon mistake of fact. For the purposes of this subsection, “*mistake of fact*” means a mistake in the identity of the obligor or a mistake in the amount of the delinquent child support owed if the amount did not exceed five thousand dollars on the date of the unit’s decision on the challenge.

If the obligor chooses to challenge the certification, the obligor shall notify the unit within the time period specified in the notice to the obligor. The obligor shall include any relevant information with the challenge.

(b) Upon timely receipt of the challenge, the unit shall review the certification for a mistake of fact, or refer the challenge for review to the child support agency in the state chosen by the obligor as provided by federal law.

(c) Following the unit’s review of the certification, the unit shall send a written decision to the obligor within ten days of timely receipt of the challenge.

(i) If the unit determines that a mistake of fact exists, the unit shall send notification in accordance with federal procedures withdrawing the certification for passport sanction.

(ii) If the unit determines that a mistake of fact does not exist, the obligor may contest the determination within ten days following the issuance of the decision by submitting a written request for a contested case proceeding pursuant to chapter 17A.

(3) Following issuance of a final decision under chapter 17A that no mistake of fact exists, the obligor may request a hearing before the district court pursuant to chapter 17A. The department shall transmit a copy of its record to the district court pursuant to chapter 17A. The scope of the review by the district court shall be limited to demonstration of a mistake of fact. Issues related to visitation, custody, or other provisions not related to the support provisions of a support order are not grounds for a hearing under this subsection.

c. Following certification to the secretary, if the unit determines that an obligor no longer owes delinquent support in excess of five thousand dollars, the unit shall provide information and notice as the secretary requires to withdraw the certifi-

cation for passport sanction.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §§, 9
Subsection 4 amended
Subsection 7, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

252B.6 Additional services in assistance cases.

In addition to the services enumerated in section 252B.5, the unit may provide the following services in the case of a dependent child for whom public assistance is being provided:

1. Represent the state in obtaining a support order necessary to meet the child’s needs or in enforcing a similar order previously entered.

2. Represent the state’s interest in obtaining support for a child in dissolution of marriage and separate maintenance proceedings, or proceedings supplemental to these proceedings or any other support proceedings, when either or both of the parties to the proceedings are receiving public assistance, for the purpose of advising the court of the financial interest of the state in the proceeding.

3. Appear on behalf of the state for the purpose of facilitating the modification of support awards consistent with guidelines established pursuant to section 598.21B, and Title IV-D of the federal Social Security Act. The unit shall not otherwise participate in the proceeding.

4. Apply to the district court or initiate an administrative action, as necessary, to obtain, enforce, or modify support.

5. Initiate necessary civil proceedings to recover from the parent of a child, money expended by the state in providing public assistance or services to the child, including support collection services.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §10
Subsection 3 amended

252B.9 Information and assistance from others — availability of records.

1. *a.* The director may request from state, county, and local agencies information and assistance deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter. State, county, and local agencies, officers, and employees shall cooperate with the unit and shall on request supply the department with available information relative to the absent parent, the custodial parent, and any other necessary party, notwithstanding any provisions of law making this information confidential. The cooperation and information required by this subsection shall also be provided when it is requested by a child support agency. Information required by this subsection includes, but is not limited to, information relative to location, income, property holdings, records of licenses as defined in section 252J.1, and records concerning the ownership and control of corporations, partnerships, and other business entities. If the information is maintained in an automated database, the unit shall be

provided automated access.

b. Parents of a child on whose behalf support enforcement services are provided shall provide information regarding income, resources, financial circumstances, and property holdings to the department for the purpose of establishment, modification, or enforcement of a support obligation. The department may provide the information to parents of a child as needed to implement the requirements of section 598.21B, notwithstanding any provisions of law making this information confidential.

c. Notwithstanding any provisions of law making this information confidential, all persons, including for-profit, nonprofit, and governmental employers, shall, on request, promptly supply the unit or a child support agency information on the employment, compensation, and benefits of any individual employed by such person as an employee or contractor with relation to whom the unit or a child support agency is providing services.

d. Notwithstanding any provisions of law making this information confidential, the unit may subpoena or a child support agency may use the administrative subpoena form promulgated by the secretary of the United States department of health and human services under 42 U.S.C. § 652(a)(11)(C), to obtain any of the following:

(1) Books, papers, records, or information regarding any financial or other information relating to a paternity or support proceeding.

(2) Certain records held by public utilities, cable or other television companies, cellular telephone companies, and internet service providers with respect to individuals who owe or are owed support, or against or with respect to whom a support obligation is sought, consisting of the names and addresses of such individuals and the names and addresses of the employers of such individuals, as appearing in customer records. If the records are maintained in automated databases, the unit shall be provided with automated access.

e. The unit or a child support agency may subpoena information for one or more individuals.

f. If the unit or a child support agency issues a request under paragraph "c", or a subpoena under paragraph "d", all of the following shall apply:

(1) The unit or child support agency may issue a request or subpoena to a person by sending it by regular mail. Proof of service may be completed according to rule of civil procedure 1.442.

(2) A person who is not a parent or putative father in a paternity or support proceeding, who is issued a request or subpoena, shall be provided an opportunity to refuse to comply for good cause by filing a request for a conference with the unit or child support agency in the manner and within the time specified in rules adopted pursuant to subparagraph (7).

(3) Good cause shall be limited to mistake in the identity of the person, or prohibition under federal law to release such information.

(4) After the conference the unit shall issue a notice finding that the person has good cause for refusing to comply, or a notice finding that the person does not have good cause for failing to comply. If the person refuses to comply after issuance of notice finding lack of good cause, or refuses to comply and does not request a conference, the person is subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars per refusal.

(5) If the person fails to comply with the request or subpoena, fails to request a conference, and fails to pay a fine imposed under subparagraph (4), the unit may petition the district court to compel the person to comply with this paragraph. If the person objects to imposition of the fine, the person may seek judicial review by the district court.

(6) If a parent or putative father fails to comply with a subpoena or request for information, the provisions of chapter 252J shall apply.

(7) The unit may adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement this section.

g. Notwithstanding any provisions of law making this information confidential, the unit or a child support agency shall have access to records and information held by financial institutions with respect to individuals who owe or are owed support, or with respect to whom a support obligation is sought including information on assets and liabilities. If the records are maintained in automated databases, the unit shall be provided with automated access. For the purposes of this section, "financial institution" means financial institution as defined in section 252I.1.

h. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the unit and a child support agency shall have access to any data maintained by the state of Iowa which contains information that would aid the agency in locating individuals. Such information shall include, but is not limited to, driver's license, motor vehicle, and criminal justice information. However, the information does not include criminal investigative reports or intelligence files maintained by law enforcement. The unit and child support agency shall use or disclose the information obtained pursuant to this paragraph only in accordance with subsection 3. Criminal history records maintained by the department of public safety shall be disclosed in accordance with chapter 692. The unit shall also have access to the protective order file maintained by the department of public safety.

i. Liability shall not arise under this subsection with respect to any disclosure by a person as required by this subsection, and no advance notice from the unit or a child support agency is required prior to requesting information or assistance or issuing a subpoena under this subsection.

2. Notwithstanding other statutory provisions to the contrary, including but not limited to chapters 22 and 217, as the chapters relate to confidentiality of records maintained by the department,

the payment records of the collection services center maintained under section 252B.13A are public records only as follows:

a. Payment records of the collection services center which are maintained pursuant to chapter 598 are public records and may be released upon request. Payment records of the clerk of the district court, to which the department has access to meet the requirements of a state disbursement unit, are also public records and may be released upon request. A payment record shall not include address or location information.

b. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 1, the department shall not release details related to payment records or provide alternative formats for release of the information, with the following additional exceptions:

(1) The unit or collection services center may provide additional detail or present the information in an alternative format to an individual or to the individual's legal representative if the individual owes or is owed a support obligation, to an agency assigned the obligation as the result of receipt by a party of public assistance, to an agency charged with enforcing child support pursuant to Title IV-D of the federal Social Security Act, or to the court.

(2) For support orders entered in Iowa which are being enforced by the unit, the unit may compile and make available for publication a listing of cases in which no payment has been credited to an accrued or accruing support obligation during a previous three-month period. Each case on the list shall be identified only by the name of the support obligor, the address, if known, of the support obligor, unless the information pertaining to the address of the support obligor is protected through confidentiality requirements established by law and has not otherwise been verified with the unit, the support obligor's court order docket or case number, the county in which the obligor's support order is filed, the collection services center case numbers, and the range within which the balance of the support obligor's delinquency is established. The department shall determine dates for the release of information, the specific format of the information released, and the three-month period used as a basis for identifying cases. The department may not release the information more than twice annually. In compiling the listing of cases, no prior public notice to the obligor is required, but the unit may send notice annually by mail to the current known address of any individual owing a support obligation which is being enforced by the unit. The notice shall inform the individual of the provisions of this subparagraph. Actions taken pursuant to this subparagraph are not subject to review under chapter 17A, and the lack of receipt of a notice does not prevent the unit from proceeding in implementing this subparagraph.

(3) The provisions of subparagraph (2) may be applied to support obligations entered in another

state, at the request of a child support agency if the child support agency has demonstrated that the provisions of subparagraph (2) are not in conflict with the laws of the state where the support obligation is entered and the unit is enforcing the support obligation.

(4) Records relating to the administration, collection, and enforcement of surcharges pursuant to section 252B.23 which are recorded by the unit or a collection entity shall be confidential records except that information, as necessary for support collection and enforcement, may be provided to other governmental agencies, the obligor or the resident parent, or a collection entity under contract with the unit unless otherwise prohibited by the federal law. A collection entity under contract with the unit shall use information obtained for the sole purpose of fulfilling the duties required under the contract, and shall disclose any records obtained by the collection entity to the unit for use in support establishment and enforcement.

3. Notwithstanding other statutory provisions to the contrary, including but not limited to chapters 22 and 217, as the chapters relate to the confidentiality of records maintained by the department, information recorded by the department pursuant to this section or obtained by the unit is confidential and, except when prohibited by federal law or regulation, may be used or disclosed as provided in subsection 1, paragraphs "b" and "h", and subsection 2, and as follows:

a. The attorney general may utilize the information to secure, modify, or enforce a support obligation of an individual.

b. This subsection shall not permit or require the release of information, except to the extent provided in this section.

c. The unit may release or disclose information as necessary to provide services under section 252B.5, as provided by chapter 252G, as provided by Title IV-D of the federal Social Security Act, as amended, or as required by federal law.

d. The unit may release information under section 252B.9A to meet the requirements of Title IV-D of the federal Social Security Act for parent locator services.

e. Information may be released if directly connected with any of the following:

(1) The administration of the plan or program approved under Title I, IV-A, IV-B, IV-D, IV-E, X, XIV, XVI, XIX, or XX, or the supplemental security income program established under Title XVI, of the federal Social Security Act, as amended.

(2) Any investigations, prosecutions, or criminal or civil proceeding conducted in connection with the administration of any such plan or program.

(3) The administration of any other federal or federally assisted program which provides assistance in cash or in kind or provides services, directly to individuals on the basis of need.

(4) Reporting to an appropriate agency or offi-

cial, information on known or suspected instances of physical or mental injury, sexual abuse or exploitation, or negligent treatment or maltreatment of a child who is the subject of a child support enforcement action under circumstances which indicate that the child's health or welfare is threatened.

f. Information may be released to courts having jurisdiction in support proceedings. If a court issues an order, which is not entered under section 252B.9A, directing the unit to disclose confidential information, the unit may file a motion to quash pursuant to this chapter, Title IV-D of the federal Social Security Act, or other applicable law.

g. The child support recovery unit shall release information relating to an absent parent to another unit of the department pursuant to a written request for the information approved by the director or the director's designee.

h. For purposes of this subsection, "party" means an absent parent, obligor, resident parent, or other necessary party.

i. If the unit receives notification under this paragraph, the unit shall notify the federal parent locator service as required by federal law that there is reasonable evidence of domestic violence or child abuse against a party or a child and that the disclosure of information could be harmful to the party or the child. The notification to the federal parent locator service shall be known as notification of a disclosure risk indicator. For purposes of this paragraph, the unit shall notify the federal parent locator service of a disclosure risk indicator only if at least one of the following applies:

(1) The unit receives notification that the department, or comparable agency of another state, has made a finding of good cause or other exception as provided in section 252B.3, or comparable law of another state.

(2) The unit receives and, through automation, matches notification from the department of public safety or the unit receives notification from a court of this or another state, that a court has issued a protective order or no-contact order against a party with respect to another party or child.

(3) The unit receives notification that a court has dismissed a petition for specified confidential information pursuant to section 252B.9A.

(4) The unit receives notification that a tribunal has issued an order under chapter 252K, the uniform interstate family support Act, or the comparable law of another state, that the address or other identifying information of a party or child not be disclosed.

(5) The unit receives and, through automation, matches notification from the division of child and family services of the department, or the unit receives notification from a comparable agency of another state, of a founded allegation of

child abuse, or a comparable finding under the law of the other state.

(6) The unit receives notification that an individual has an exemption from cooperation with child support enforcement under a family investment program safety plan which addresses family or domestic violence.

(7) The unit receives notification, as the result of a request under section 252B.9A, of the existence of any finding, order, safety plan, or founded allegation referred to in subparagraphs (1) through (6) of this paragraph.

4. Nothing in this chapter, chapter 252A, 252C, 252D, 252E, 252F, 252G, 252H, 252I, 252J, or 252K, or any other comparable chapter or law shall preclude the unit from exchanging any information, notice, document, or certification with any government or private entity, if the exchange is not otherwise prohibited by law, through mutually agreed upon electronic data transfer rather than through other means.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §11; 2005 Acts, ch 112, §1
Subsection 1, paragraph b amended
Subsection 1, paragraph d, subparagraph (2) amended

252B.20 Suspension of support.

1. If the unit is providing child support enforcement services pursuant to this chapter, the parents of a dependent child for whom support has been ordered pursuant to chapter 252A, 252C, 252F, 598, 600B, or any other chapter, may jointly request the assistance of the unit in suspending the obligation for support if all of the following conditions exist:

a. The parents have reconciled and are cohabiting, and the child for whom support is ordered is living in the same residence as the parents, or the child is currently residing with the parent who is ordered to pay support. If the basis for suspension under this paragraph applies to at least one but not all of the children for whom support is ordered, the condition of this paragraph is met only if the support order includes a step change.

b. The child for whom support is ordered is not receiving public assistance pursuant to chapter 239B, 249A, or a comparable law of a foreign jurisdiction, unless the person against whom support is ordered is considered to be a member of the same household as the child for the purposes of public assistance eligibility.

c. The parents have signed a notarized affidavit attesting to the conditions under paragraphs "a" and "b", have consented to suspension of the support order or obligation, and have submitted the affidavit to the unit.

d. No prior request for suspension has been filed with the unit during the two-year period preceding the request, unless the request was filed during the two-year period preceding July 1, 2005, the unit denied the request because the suspension did not apply to all children for whom support

is ordered, and the parents jointly file a request on or after July 1, 2005.

e. Any other criteria established by rule of the department.

2. Upon receipt of the application for suspension and properly executed and notarized affidavit, the unit shall review the application and affidavit to determine that the necessary criteria have been met. The unit shall then do one of the following:

a. Deny the request and notify the parents in writing that the application is being denied, providing reasons for the denial and notifying the parents of the right to proceed through private counsel. Denial of the application is not subject to contested case proceedings or further review pursuant to chapter 17A.

b. Approve the request and prepare an order which shall be submitted, along with the affidavit, to a judge of a district court for approval, suspending the accruing support obligation and, if requested by the obligee, and if not prohibited by chapter 252K, satisfying the obligation of support due the obligee. If the basis for suspension applies to at least one but not all of the children for whom support is ordered and the support order includes a step change, the unit shall prepare an order suspending the accruing support obligation for each child to whom the basis for suspension applies.

3. An order approved by the court for suspension of an accruing support obligation is effective upon the date of filing of the suspension order. The satisfaction of an obligation of support due the obligee shall be final upon the filing of the suspension order. A support obligation which is satisfied is not subject to the reinstatement provisions of this section.

4. An order suspending an accruing support obligation entered by the court pursuant to this section shall be considered a temporary order for the period of six months from the date of filing of the suspension order. However, the six-month period shall not include any time during which an application for reinstatement is pending before the court.

5. During the six-month period the unit may request that the court reinstate the accruing support order or obligation if any of the following conditions exist:

a. Upon application to the unit by either parent or other person who has physical custody of the child.

b. Upon the receipt of public assistance benefits, pursuant to chapter 239B, 249A, or a comparable law of a foreign jurisdiction, by the person entitled to receive support and the child on whose behalf support is paid, provided that the person owing the support is not considered to be a member of the same household as the child for the purposes of public assistance eligibility.

6. If a condition under subsection 5 exists, the unit may request that the court reinstate an accru-

ing support obligation as follows:

a. If the basis for the suspension no longer applies to any of the children for whom an accruing support obligation was suspended, the unit shall request that the court reinstate the accruing support obligations for all of the children.

b. If the basis for the suspension continues to apply to at least one but not all of the children for whom an accruing support obligation was suspended and if the support order includes a step change, the unit shall request that the court reinstate the accruing support obligation for each child for whom the basis for the suspension no longer applies.

7. Upon filing of an application for reinstatement, service of the application shall be made either in person or by first class mail upon both parents. Within ten days following the date of service, the parents may file a written objection with the clerk of the district court to the entry of an order for reinstatement.

a. If no objection is filed, the court may enter an order reinstating the accruing support obligation without additional notice.

b. If an objection is filed, the clerk of court shall set the matter for hearing and send notice of the hearing to both parents and the unit.

8. The reinstatement is effective as follows:

a. For reinstatements initiated under subsection 5, paragraph “*a*”, the date the notices were served on both parents pursuant to subsection 7.

b. For reinstatements initiated under subsection 5, paragraph “*b*”, the date the child began receiving public assistance benefits during the suspension of the obligation.

c. Support which became due during the period of suspension but prior to the reinstatement is waived and not due and owing unless the parties requested and agreed to the suspension under false pretenses.

9. If the order suspending a support obligation has been on file with the court for a period exceeding six months as computed pursuant to subsection 4, the order becomes final by operation of law and terminates the support obligation, and thereafter, a party seeking to establish a support obligation against either party shall bring a new action for support as provided by law.

10. This section shall not limit the rights of the parents or the unit to proceed by other means to suspend, terminate, modify, reinstate, or establish support.

11. This section does not provide for the suspension or retroactive modification of support obligations which accrued prior to the entry of an order suspending enforcement and collection of support pursuant to this section. However, if in the application for suspension, an obligee elects to satisfy an obligation of accrued support due the obligee, the suspension order may satisfy the obligation of accrued support due the obligee.

12. Nothing in this section shall prohibit or

limit the unit or a party entitled to receive support from enforcing and collecting any unpaid or unsatisfied support that accrued prior to the suspension of the accruing obligation.

13. For the purposes of chapter 252H regarding the criteria for a review under subchapter II of that chapter or for a cost-of-living alteration under subchapter IV of that chapter, if a support obligation is terminated or reinstated under this section, such termination or reinstatement shall not be considered a modification of the support order.

14. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires, “*step change*” means a change designated in a support order specifying the amount of the child support obligation as the number of children entitled to support under the order changes.

2005 Acts, ch 112, §2 – 5
 Subsection 1, paragraphs a, c, and d amended
 Subsection 2, paragraph b amended
 Subsection 5, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
 NEW subsection 6 and former subsections 6 – 11 renumbered as 7 – 12
 NEW subsections 13 and 14

252B.23 Surcharge.

1. A surcharge shall be due and payable by the obligor on a support arrearage identified as difficult to collect and referred by the unit on or after January 1, 1998, to a collection entity under contract with the unit or other state entity. The amount of the surcharge shall be a percent of the amount of the support arrearage referred to the collection entity and shall be specified in the contract with the collection entity. For the purpose of this chapter, a “*collection entity*” includes but is not limited to a state agency, including the central collection unit of the department of revenue, or a private collection agency. Use of a collection entity is in addition to any other legal means by which support payments may be collected. The unit shall continue to use other enforcement actions, as appropriate.

2. *a.* Notice that a surcharge may be assessed on a support arrearage referred to a collection entity pursuant to this section shall be provided to an obligor in accordance with one of the following as applicable:

(1) In the order establishing or modifying the support obligation. The unit or district court shall include notice in any new or modified support order issued on or after July 1, 1997.

(2) Through notice sent by the unit by regular mail to the last known address of the support obligor.

b. The notice shall also advise that any appropriate information may be provided to a collection entity for purposes of administering and enforcing the surcharge.

3. Arrearages submitted for referral and surcharge pursuant to this section shall meet all of the following criteria:

a. The arrearages owed shall be based on a court or administrative order which establishes

the support obligation.

b. The arrearage is due for a case in which the unit is providing services pursuant to this chapter and one for which the arrearage has been identified as difficult to collect by the unit.

c. The obligor was provided notice pursuant to subsection 2 at least fifteen days prior to sending the notice of referral pursuant to subsection 4.

4. The unit shall send notice of referral to the obligor by regular mail to the obligor’s last known address, with proof of service completed according to rule of civil procedure 1.442, at least thirty days prior to the date the arrearage is referred to the collection entity. The notice shall inform the obligor of all of the following:

a. The arrearage will be referred to a collection entity.

b. Upon referral, a surcharge is due and payable by the obligor.

c. The amount of the surcharge.

d. That the obligor may avoid referral by paying the amount of the arrearage to the collection services center within twenty days of the date of notice of referral.

e. That the obligor may contest the referral by submitting a written request for review of the unit. The request shall be received by the unit within twenty days of the date of the notice of referral.

f. The right to contest the referral is limited to a mistake of fact, which includes a mistake in the identity of the obligor, a mistake as to fulfillment of the requirements for referral under this subsection, or a mistake in the amount of the arrearages.

g. The unit shall issue a written decision following a requested review.

h. Following the issuance of a written decision by the unit denying that a mistake of fact exists, the obligor may request a hearing to challenge the surcharge by sending a written request for a hearing to the office of the unit which issued the decision. The request shall be received by the office of the unit which issued the decision within ten days of the unit’s written decision. The only grounds for a hearing shall be mistake of fact. Following receipt of the written request, the unit which receives the request shall certify the matter for hearing in the district court in the county in which the underlying support order is filed.

i. The address of the collection services center for payment of the arrearages.

5. If the obligor pays the amount of arrearage within twenty days of the date of the notice of referral, referral of the arrearage to a collection entity shall not be made.

6. If the obligor requests a review or court hearing pursuant to this section, referral of the arrearages shall be stayed pending the decision of the unit or the court.

7. Actions of the unit under this section shall not be subject to contested case proceedings or fur-

ther review pursuant to chapter 17A and any resulting court hearing shall be an original hearing before the district court. However, the department shall establish, by rule pursuant to chapter 17A, an internal process to provide an additional review by the administrator of the child support recovery unit or the administrator's designee.

8. If an obligor does not pay the amount of the arrearage, does not contest the referral, or if following the unit's review and any court hearing the unit or court does not find a mistake of fact, the arrearages shall be referred to a collection entity. Following the review or hearing, if the unit or court finds a mistake in the amount of the arrearage, the arrearages shall be referred to the collection entity in the appropriate arrearage amount. For arrearages referred to a collection entity, the obligor shall pay a surcharge equal to a percent of the amount of the support arrearage due as of the date of the referral. The surcharge is in addition to the arrearages and any other fees or charges owed, and shall be enforced by the collection entity as provided under section 252B.5. Upon referral to the collection entity, the surcharge is an automatic judgment against the obligor.

9. The director or the director's designee may file a notice of the surcharge with the clerk of the district court in the county in which the underlying support order is filed. Upon filing, the clerk shall enter the amount of the surcharge on the lien index and judgment docket.

10. Following referral of a support arrearage to a collection entity, the surcharge shall be due and owing and enforceable by a collection entity or the unit notwithstanding satisfaction of the support obligation or whether the collection entity is enforcing a support arrearage. However, the unit may waive payment of all or a portion of the surcharge if waiver will facilitate the collection of the support arrearage.

11. All surcharge payments shall be received and disbursed by the collection services center. The surcharge payments received by the collection services center shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2 and shall be used to pay the costs of any contracts with a collection entity.

12. *a.* A payment received by the collection services center which meets all the following conditions shall be allocated as specified in paragraph "b":

(1) The payment is for a case in which arrearages have been referred to a collection entity.

(2) A surcharge is assessed on the arrearages.

(3) The payment is collected under the provisions of the contract with the collection entity.

b. A payment meeting all of the conditions in paragraph "a" shall be allocated between support and costs and fees, and the surcharge according to the following formula:

(1) The payment shall be divided by the sum of

one hundred percent plus the percent specified in the contract.

(2) The quotient shall be the amount allocated to the support arrearage and other fees and costs.

(3) The difference between the dividend and the quotient shall be the amount allocated to the surcharge.

13. Any computer or software programs developed and any records used in relation to a contract with a collection entity remain the property of the department.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §119
Subsection 11 amended

252B.25 Contempt — combining actions.

Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, if an obligor has been ordered to provide support in more than one order, the unit may bring a single action for contempt to enforce the multiple orders. However, if the obligor objects to the consolidation of the actions regarding multiple orders into a single action for contempt, and the court determines that severance of the single action into multiple actions is in the interest of justice, the unit shall bring multiple actions for contempt to enforce the multiple orders. If the single action is brought and the obligor does not object, the unit shall file the action in the district court of a county where the obligor resides, or if the obligor does not reside in the state, in the district court of the county where at least one of the support orders was entered or registered. For the purposes of this section, the district court where the unit files the action shall have jurisdiction and authority over all other support orders for the obligor entered or registered by a court of this state and affected under this section. In such case, the unit shall also file a document with the clerk of court in each county affected specifying the county where the action under this section was filed and the disposition of the action.

2005 Acts, ch 112, §6
NEW section

252B.26 Service of process.

Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the unit may serve a petition, notice, or rule to show cause under chapter 252A, 252C, 252F, 252H, 252K, 598, or 665 as specified in each chapter, or by certified mail. Return acknowledgment is required to prove service by certified mail, rules of civil procedure 1.303(5) and 1.308(5) shall not apply, and the return acknowledgment shall be filed with the clerk of court.

2005 Acts, ch 112, §7
NEW section

252B.27 Use of funding for additional positions.

1. The director, within the limitations of the amount appropriated for the unit, or moneys transferred for this purpose from the family in-

vestment program account created in section 239B.11, may establish new positions and add employees to the unit if the director determines that both the current and additional employees together can reasonably be expected to maintain or increase net state revenue at or beyond the budgeted level for the fiscal year.

2. *a.* The director may establish new positions and add state employees to the unit or contract for delivery of services if the director determines the employees are necessary to replace county-funded positions eliminated due to termination, reduction, or nonrenewal of a chapter 28E contract. However, the director must also determine that the resulting increase in the state share of child support recovery incentives exceeds the cost of the positions or contract, the positions or contract are

necessary to ensure continued federal funding of the unit, or the new positions or contract can reasonably be expected to recover at least twice the amount of money necessary to pay the salaries and support for the new positions or the contract will generate at least two hundred percent of the cost of the contract.

b. Employees in full-time positions that transition from county government to state government employment under this subsection are exempt from testing, selection, and appointment provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV, and from the provisions of collective bargaining agreements* relating to the filling of vacant positions.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §120

*Collective bargaining, see chapter 20

NEW section

CHAPTER 252C

CHILD SUPPORT DEBTS — ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

252C.2 Assignment — creation of support debt — subrogation.

1. If public assistance is provided by the department to or on behalf of a dependent child or a dependent child's caretaker, there is an assignment by operation of law to the department of any and all right in, title to, and interest in any support obligation, payment, and arrearages owed to or for the child or caretaker up to the amount of public assistance paid for or on behalf of the child or caretaker. Unless otherwise specified in the order, an equal and proportionate share of any child support awarded is presumed to be payable on behalf of each child subject to the order or judgment for purposes of an assignment under this section.

2. The payment of public assistance to or for the benefit of a dependent child or a dependent child's caretaker creates a support debt due and owing to the department by the responsible person in an amount equal to the public assistance payment, except that the support debt is limited to the amount of a support obligation established by court order or by the administrator. The administrator may establish a support debt as to amounts accrued and accruing pursuant to section 598.21B. However, when establishing a support obligation against a responsible person, no debt shall be created for the period during which the responsible person is a recipient on the person's own behalf of public assistance for the benefit of the dependent child or the dependent child's caretaker, if any of the following conditions exist:

a. The parents have reconciled and are cohabiting, and the child for whom support would otherwise be sought is living in the same residence as the parents.

b. The child is living with the parent from whom support would otherwise be sought.

3. The provision of child support collection or paternity determination services under chapter 252B to an individual, even though the individual is ineligible for public assistance, creates a support debt due and owing to the individual or the individual's child or ward by the responsible person in the amount of a support obligation established by court order or by the administrator. The administrator may establish a support debt in favor of the individual or the individual's child or ward and against the responsible person, both as to amounts accrued and accruing, pursuant to section 598.21B.

4. The payment of medical assistance pursuant to chapter 249A for the benefit of a dependent child or a dependent child's caretaker creates a support debt due and owing to the department. The administrator may establish an order for medical support.

5. The department is subrogated to the rights of a dependent child or a dependent child's caretaker to bring a court action or to execute an administrative remedy for the collection of support. The administrator may petition an appropriate court for modification of a court order on the same grounds as a party to the court order can petition the court for modification.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §12, 13

Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsection 3 amended

252C.3 Notice of support debt — failure to respond — hearing — order.

1. The administrator may issue a notice stating the intent to secure an order for either pay-

ment of medical support established as defined in chapter 252E or payment of an accrued or accruing support debt due and owed to the department or an individual under section 252C.2, or both. The notice shall be served upon the responsible person in accordance with the rules of civil procedure. The notice shall include all of the following:

a. A statement that the support obligation will be set pursuant to the child support guidelines established pursuant to section 598.21B, and the criteria established pursuant to section 252B.7A, and that the responsible person is required to provide medical support in accordance with chapter 252E.

b. The name of a public assistance recipient and the name of the dependent child or caretaker for whom the public assistance is paid.

c. (1) A statement that if the responsible person desires to discuss the amount of support that the responsible person should be required to pay, the responsible person may, within ten days after being served, contact the office of the child support recovery unit which sent the notice and request a negotiation conference.

(2) A statement that if a negotiation conference is requested, then the responsible person shall have ten days from the date set for the negotiation conference or thirty days from the date of service of the original notice, whichever is later, to send a request for a hearing to the office of the child support recovery unit which issued the notice.

(3) A statement that after the holding of the negotiation conference, the administrator may issue a new notice and finding of financial responsibility for child support or medical support, or both, to be sent to the responsible person by regular mail addressed to the responsible person's last known address, or if applicable, to the last known address of the responsible person's attorney.

(4) A statement that if the administrator issues a new notice and finding of financial responsibility for child support or medical support, or both, then the responsible person shall have thirty days from the date of issuance of the new notice to send a request for a hearing to the office of the child support recovery unit which issued the notice. If the administrator does not issue a new notice and finding of financial responsibility for child support or medical support, or both, the responsible party shall have ten days from the date of issuance of the conference report to send a request for a hearing to the office of the child support recovery unit which issued the conference report.

d. A statement that if the responsible person objects to all or any part of the notice or finding of financial responsibility for child support or medical support, or both, and a negotiation conference is not requested, the responsible person shall, within thirty days of the date of service send to the

office of the child support recovery unit which issued the notice a written response setting forth any objections and requesting a hearing.

e. A statement that if a timely written request for a hearing is received by the office of the child support recovery unit which issued the notice, the responsible person shall have the right to a hearing to be held in district court; and that if no timely written response is received, the administrator may enter an order in accordance with the notice and finding of financial responsibility for child support or medical support, or both.

f. A statement that, as soon as the order is entered, the property of the responsible person is subject to collection action, including but not limited to wage withholding, garnishment, attachment of a lien, and execution.

g. A statement that the responsible person shall notify the administrator of any change of address, employment, or medical coverage as required by chapter 252E.

h. A statement that if the responsible person has any questions, the responsible person should telephone or visit an office of the child support recovery unit or consult an attorney.

i. Such other information as the administrator finds appropriate.

2. The time limitations for requesting a hearing in subsection 1 may be extended by the administrator.

3. If a timely written response setting forth objections and requesting a hearing is received by the appropriate office of the child support recovery unit, a hearing shall be held in district court.

4. If timely written response and request for hearing is not received by the appropriate office of the child support recovery unit, the administrator may enter an order in accordance with the notice, and shall specify all of the following:

a. The amount of monthly support to be paid, with directions as to the manner of payment.

b. The amount of the support debt accrued and accruing in favor of the department.

c. The name of the custodial parent or agency having custody of the dependent child and the name and birth date of the dependent child for whom support is to be paid.

d. That the property of the responsible person is subject to collection action, including but not limited to wage withholding, garnishment, attachment of a lien, and execution.

e. The medical support required pursuant to chapter 598 and rules adopted pursuant to chapter 252E.

5. The responsible person shall be sent a copy of the order by regular mail addressed to the responsible person's last known address, or if applicable, to the last known address of the responsible person's attorney. The order is final, and action by the administrator to enforce and collect upon the

order, including arrearages and medical support, or both, may be taken from the date of approval of the order by the court pursuant to section 252C.5.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §14
Subsection 1, paragraph a amended

252C.4 Certification to court — hearing — default.

1. A responsible person or the child support recovery unit may request a hearing regarding a determination of support. If a timely written request for a hearing is received, the administrator shall certify the matter to the district court as follows:

a. If the child or children reside in Iowa, and the unit is seeking an accruing obligation, in the county in which the dependent child or children reside.

b. If the child or children received public assistance in Iowa, and the unit is seeking only an accrued obligation, in the county in which the dependent child or children last received public assistance.

c. If the action is the result of a request from a foreign jurisdiction to establish support by a responsible person located in Iowa, in the county in which the responsible person resides.

2. The certification shall include true copies of the notice and finding of financial responsibility or notice of the support debt accrued and accruing, the return of service, the written objections and request for hearing, and true copies of any administrative orders previously entered.

3. The court shall set the matter for hearing and notify the parties of the time and place of hearing.

4. The court shall establish the monthly child support payment and the amount of the support debt accrued and accruing pursuant to section 598.21B, or medical support pursuant to chapter 252E, or both.

5. If a party fails to appear at the hearing, upon a showing of proper notice to that party, the court shall find that party in default and enter an

appropriate order.

6. Actions initiated by the administrator under this chapter are not subject to chapter 17A and resulting court hearings following certification shall be an original hearing before the district court.

7. If a responsible person contests an action initiated under this chapter by denying paternity, the following shall apply, as necessary:

a. (1) If the prior determination of paternity is based on an affidavit of paternity filed pursuant to section 252A.3A, or an administrative order entered pursuant to chapter 252F, or an order by the courts of this state, or by operation of law when the mother and established father are or were married to each other, the provisions of section 600B.41A are applicable.

(2) If the court determines that the prior determination of paternity should not be overcome pursuant to section 600B.41A, and that the responsible person has a duty to provide support, the court shall enter an order establishing the monthly child support payment and the amount of the support debt accrued and accruing pursuant to section 598.21B, or medical support pursuant to chapter 252E, or both.

b. If the prior determination of paternity is based on an administrative or court order or other means, pursuant to the laws of a foreign jurisdiction, an action to overcome the prior determination of paternity shall be filed in that jurisdiction. Unless the responsible person requests and is granted a stay of an action initiated under this chapter to establish child or medical support, the action shall proceed as otherwise provided by this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §15, 16
Subsection 4 amended
Subsection 7, paragraph a, subparagraph (2) amended

252C.10 Schedule of minimum support guidelines. Repealed by 89 Acts, ch 166, § 8. See § 598.21B.

Repeal entry internal reference revised

CHAPTER 252D

SUPPORT PAYMENTS — INCOME WITHHOLDING

252D.3 Notice of income withholding.

All orders for support entered on or after July 1, 1984, shall notify the person ordered to pay support of the mandatory withholding of income required under section 252D.1. However, this subchapter is sufficient notice of implementation of mandatory withholding of income under section 252D.1 without any further notice.

2005 Acts, ch 112, §8
Section amended

252D.10 Notice of immediate income withholding.

An order for support entered after November 1, 1990, shall contain the notice of immediate income withholding. However, this subchapter is sufficient notice for implementation of immediate income withholding without any further notice.

2005 Acts, ch 112, §9
Section amended

252D.16 Definitions.

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

1. *“Income”* means all of the following:
 - a. Any periodic form of payment due an individual, regardless of source, including but not limited to wages, salaries, commissions, bonuses, workers’ compensation, disability payments, payments pursuant to a pension or retirement program, and interest.
 - b. A sole payment or lump sum as provided in section 252D.18C, including but not limited to payment from an estate including inheritance, or payment for personal injury or property damage.
 - c. Irregular income as defined in section 252D.18B.
2. *“Payor of income”* or *“payor”* means and includes, but is not limited to, an obligor’s employer, trustee, the state of Iowa and all governmental subdivisions and agencies and any other person from whom an obligor receives income.
3. *“Support”* or *“support payments”* means any amount which the court or administrative agency may require a person to pay for the benefit of a child under a temporary order or a final judgment or decree entered under chapter 232, 234, 252A, 252C, 252F, 252H, 598, 600B, or any other comparable chapter, and may include child support, maintenance, medical support as defined in chapter 252E, spousal support, and any other term

used to describe these obligations. These obligations may include support for a child of any age who is dependent on the parties to the dissolution proceedings because of physical or mental disability. The obligations may include support for a child eighteen or more years of age with respect to whom a child support order has been issued pursuant to the laws of a foreign jurisdiction. These obligations shall not include amounts for a post-secondary education subsidy as defined in section 598.1.

2005 Acts, ch 112, §10
Subsection 1, paragraph b amended

252D.24 Applicability to support orders of foreign jurisdictions.

1. An income withholding order may be entered to enforce a support order of a foreign jurisdiction. The foreign support order may be entered and filed with the clerk of the district court at the time the income withholding order is entered. Entry of the foreign support order under this subsection does not constitute registration of the order.

2. Income withholding for a support order issued by a foreign jurisdiction is governed by chapter 252K, article 5 or 6, and this chapter, as appropriate.

2005 Acts, ch 112, §11
Subsection 2 stricken and former subsection 3 renumbered as 2

CHAPTER 252F**ADMINISTRATIVE ESTABLISHMENT OF PATERNITY****252F.3 Notice of alleged paternity and support debt — conference — request for hearing.**

1. The unit may prepare a notice of alleged paternity and support debt to be served on the putative father if the mother of the child provides a written statement to the unit certifying in accordance with section 622.1 that the putative father is or may be the biological father of the child or children involved. The notice shall be accompanied by a copy of the statement and served on the putative father in accordance with rule of civil procedure 1.305. Service upon the mother shall not constitute valid service upon the putative father. The notice shall include or be accompanied by all of the following:

- a. The name of the recipient of services under chapter 252B and the name and birth date of the child or children involved.
- b. A statement that the putative father has been named as the biological father of the child or children named.
- c. A statement that if paternity is established, the amount of the putative father’s monthly sup-

port obligation and the amount of the support debt accrued and accruing will be established in accordance with the guidelines established in section 598.21B, and the criteria established pursuant to section 252B.7A.

d. A statement that if paternity is established, the putative father has a duty to provide accrued and accruing medical support to the child or children in accordance with chapter 252E.

e. A written explanation of the procedures for determining the child support obligation and a request for financial or income information as necessary for application of the child support guidelines established pursuant to section 598.21B.

f. (1) The right of the putative father to request a conference with the unit to discuss paternity establishment and the amount of support that the putative father may be required to pay, within ten days of the date of service of the original notice or, if paternity is contested and paternity testing is conducted, within ten days of the date the paternity test results are issued or mailed to the putative father by the unit.

(2) A statement that if a conference is re-

requested, the putative father shall have one of the following time frames, whichever is the latest, to send a written request for a court hearing on the issue of support to the unit:

(a) Ten days from the date set for the conference.

(b) Twenty days from the date of service of the original notice.

(c) If paternity was contested and paternity testing was conducted, and the putative father does not deny paternity after the testing or challenge the paternity test results, twenty days from the date paternity test results are issued or mailed by the unit to the putative father.

(3) A statement that after the holding of the conference, the unit shall issue a new notice of alleged paternity and finding of financial responsibility for child support or medical support, or both, to be provided in person to the putative father or sent to the putative father by regular mail addressed to the putative father's last known address or, if applicable, to the last known address of the putative father's attorney.

(4) A statement that if the unit issues a new notice of alleged paternity and finding of financial responsibility for child support or medical support, or both, the putative father shall have one of the following time frames, whichever is the latest, to send a written request for a court hearing on the issue of support to the unit:

(a) Ten days from the date of issuance of the new notice.

(b) Twenty days from the date of service of the original notice.

(c) If paternity was contested and paternity testing conducted, and the putative father does not deny paternity after the testing or challenge the paternity test results, twenty days from the date the paternity test results are issued or mailed to the putative father by the unit.

g. A statement that if a conference is not requested, and the putative father does not deny paternity or challenge the results of any paternity testing conducted but objects to the finding of financial responsibility or the amount of child support or medical support, or both, the putative father shall send a written request for a court hearing on the issue of support to the unit within twenty days of the date of service of the original notice, or, if paternity was contested and paternity testing conducted, and the putative father does not deny paternity after the testing or challenge the paternity test results, within twenty days from the date the paternity test results are issued or mailed to the putative father by the unit, whichever is later.

h. A statement that if a timely written request for a hearing on the issue of support is received by the unit, the putative father shall have the right to a hearing to be held in district court and that if no timely written request is received and paternity is not contested, the administrator shall enter

an order establishing the putative father as the father of the child or children and establishing child support or medical support, or both, in accordance with the notice of alleged paternity and support debt.

i. A written explanation of the rights and responsibilities associated with the establishment of paternity.

j. A written explanation of the putative father's right to deny paternity, the procedures for denying paternity, and the consequences of the denial.

k. A statement that if the putative father contests paternity, the putative father shall have twenty days from the date of service of the original notice to submit a written denial of paternity to the unit.

l. A statement that if paternity is contested, the unit shall, at the request of the party contesting paternity or on its own initiative, enter an administrative order requiring the putative father, mother, and child or children involved, to submit to paternity testing.

m. A statement that if paternity tests are conducted, the unit shall provide a copy of the test results to the putative father in person or send a copy to the putative father by regular mail, addressed to the putative father's last known address, or, if applicable, to the last known address of the putative father's attorney.

n. A statement setting forth the time frames for contesting paternity after paternity tests are conducted.

o. Other information as the unit finds appropriate.

2. The time limitations established for the notice provisions under subsection 1 are binding unless otherwise specified in this chapter or waived pursuant to section 252F.8.

3. If notice is served on the putative father, the unit shall file a true copy of the notice and the original return of service with the appropriate clerk of the district court as follows:

a. In the county in which the child or children reside if the action is for purposes of establishing paternity and future child or medical support, or both.

b. In the county in which the child or children involved last received public assistance benefits in the state, if the action is for purposes of establishing paternity and child or medical support, or both, only for prior periods of time when the child or children received public assistance, and no ongoing child or medical support obligation is to be established by this action.

c. If the action is the result of a request from a foreign jurisdiction to establish paternity of a putative father located in Iowa, in the county in which the putative father resides.

All subsequent documents filed or court hearings held related to the action shall be in the district court in the county in which notice was filed

pursuant to this subsection. The clerk shall file and docket the action.

4. A putative father or the child support recovery unit may request a court hearing regarding establishment of paternity or a determination of support, or both.

a. Upon receipt of a timely written response requesting a hearing or on its own initiative, the unit shall certify the matter for hearing in the district court in the county where the original notice of alleged paternity and support debt is filed, in accordance with section 252F.5.

b. If paternity establishment was contested and paternity tests conducted, a court hearing on the issue of paternity shall be held no earlier than thirty days from the date paternity test results are issued to all parties by the unit, unless the parties mutually agree to waive the time frame pursuant to section 252F.8.

c. Any objection to the results of paternity tests shall be filed no later than twenty days after the date paternity test results are issued or mailed to the putative father by the unit. Any objection to paternity test results filed by a party more than twenty days after the date paternity tests are issued or mailed to the putative father by the unit shall not be accepted or considered by the court.

5. If a timely written response and request for a court hearing is not received by the unit and the putative father does not deny paternity, the administrator shall enter an order in accordance with section 252F.4.

6. *a.* If a party contests the establishment of paternity, the party shall submit, within twenty days of service of the notice on the putative father under subsection 1, a written statement contesting paternity establishment to the unit. Upon receipt of a written challenge of paternity establishment, or upon initiation by the unit, the administrator shall enter *ex parte* administrative orders requiring the mother, child or children involved, and the putative father to submit to paternity testing. Either the mother or putative father may contest paternity under this chapter.

b. The orders shall be filed with the clerk of the district court in the county where the notice was filed and have the same force and effect as a court order for paternity testing.

c. The unit shall issue copies of the respective administrative orders for paternity testing to the mother and putative father in person, or by regular mail to the last known address of each, or if applicable, to the last known address of the attorney for each.

d. If a paternity test is ordered under this section, the administrator shall direct that inherited characteristics be analyzed and interpreted, and shall appoint an expert qualified as an examiner of genetic markers to analyze and interpret the results. The test shall be of a type generally acknowledged as reliable by accreditation entities designated by the secretary of the United States

department of health and human services and shall be performed by a laboratory approved by an accreditation entity.

e. The party contesting paternity shall be provided one opportunity to reschedule the paternity testing appointment if the testing is rescheduled prior to the date of the originally scheduled appointment.

f. An original copy of the test results shall be filed with the clerk of the district court in the county where the notice was filed. The child support recovery unit shall issue a copy of the filed test results to the putative father and mother of the child or children in person, or by regular mail to the last known address of each, or if applicable, to the last known address of the attorney for each. However, if the action is the result of a request from a foreign jurisdiction, the unit shall issue a copy of the results to the initiating agency in that foreign jurisdiction.

g. Verified documentation of the chain of custody of the blood or genetic specimens is competent evidence to establish the chain of custody. The testimony of the appointed expert is not required. A verified expert's report of test results which indicate a statistical probability of paternity is sufficient authenticity of the expert's conclusion.

h. A verified expert's report shall be admitted as evidence to establish administrative paternity, and, if a court hearing is scheduled to resolve the issue of paternity, shall be admitted as evidence and is admissible at trial.

i. If the verified expert concludes that the test results show that the putative father is not excluded and that the probability of the putative father's paternity is ninety-five percent or higher, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the putative father is the biological father, and the evidence shall be sufficient as a basis for administrative establishment of paternity.

(1) In order to challenge the presumption of paternity, a party shall file a written notice of the challenge with the district court within twenty days from the date the paternity test results are issued or mailed to all parties by the unit. Any challenge to a presumption of paternity resulting from paternity tests, or to paternity test results filed after the lapse of the twenty-day time frame shall not be accepted or admissible by the unit or the court.

(2) A copy of the notice challenging the presumption of paternity shall be provided to any other party in person, or by mailing the notice to the last known address of each party, or if applicable, to the last known address of each party's attorney.

(3) The party challenging the presumption of paternity has the burden of proving that the putative father is not the father of the child.

(4) The presumption of paternity may be rebutted only by clear and convincing evidence.

j. If the verified expert concludes that the test results indicate that the putative father is not ex-

cluded and that the probability of the putative father's paternity is less than ninety-five percent, the administrator shall order a subsequent administrative paternity test or certify the case to the district court for resolution in accordance with the procedures and time frames specified in paragraph "i" and section 252F.5.

k. If the results of the test or the verified expert's analysis are timely challenged as provided in this subsection, the administrator, upon the request of a party and advance payment by the contestant or upon the unit's own initiative, shall order that an additional test be performed by the same laboratory or an independent laboratory. If the party requesting additional testing does not advance payment, the administrator shall certify the case to the district court in accordance with paragraph "i" and section 252F.5.

l. When a subsequent paternity test is conducted, the time frames in this chapter associated with paternity tests shall apply to the most recently completed test.

m. If the paternity test results exclude the putative father as a potential biological father of the child or children, and additional tests are not requested by either party or conducted on the unit's initiative, or if additional tests exclude the putative father as a potential biological father, the unit shall withdraw its action against the putative father and shall file a notice of the withdrawal with the clerk of the district court, and shall provide a copy of the notice to the putative father in person, or by regular mail sent to the putative father's last known address, or if applicable, the last known address of the putative father's attorney.

n. Except as provided in paragraph "k", the unit shall advance the costs of genetic testing. If paternity is established and paternity testing was conducted, the unit shall enter an order or, if the action proceeded to a court hearing, request that the court enter a judgment for the costs of the paternity tests consistent with applicable federal law. In a proceeding under this chapter, a copy of a bill for genetic testing shall be admitted as evidence without requiring third-party foundation testimony and shall constitute prima facie evidence of the amount incurred for genetic testing.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §17

Subsection 1, paragraphs c and e amended

252F.4 Entry of order.

1. If the putative father fails to respond to the initial notice within twenty days after the date of service of the notice or fails to appear at a conference pursuant to section 252F.3 on the scheduled date of the conference, and paternity has not been contested and the putative father fails to timely request a court hearing on the issue of support, the administrator shall enter an order against the putative father, declaring the putative father to be the legal father of the child or children involved and assessing any accrued and accruing child sup-

port obligation pursuant to the guidelines established under section 598.21B, and medical support pursuant to chapter 252E, against the father.

2. If paternity is contested pursuant to section 252F.3, subsection 6, and the party contesting paternity fails to appear for a paternity test and fails to request a rescheduling pursuant to section 252F.3, or fails to appear for both the initial and the rescheduled paternity tests and the putative father fails to timely request a court hearing on the issue of support, the administrator shall enter an order against the putative father declaring the putative father to be the legal father of the child or children involved and assessing any accrued and accruing child support obligation pursuant to the guidelines established under section 598.21B, and medical support pursuant to chapter 252E, against the father.

3. If the putative father appears at a conference pursuant to section 252F.3, and paternity is not contested, and the putative father fails to timely request a court hearing on the issue of support, the administrator shall enter an order against the putative father after the second notice has been sent declaring the putative father to be the legal father of the child or children involved and assessing any accrued and accruing child support obligation pursuant to the guidelines established under section 598.21B, and medical support pursuant to chapter 252E, against the father.

4. If paternity was contested and paternity testing was performed and the putative father was not excluded, if the test results indicate that the probability of the putative father's paternity is ninety-five percent or greater, if the test results are not timely challenged, and if the putative father fails to timely request a court hearing on the issue of support, the administrator shall enter an order against the putative father declaring the putative father to be the legal father of the child or children involved and assessing any accrued and accruing child support obligation pursuant to the guidelines established under section 598.21B, and medical support pursuant to chapter 252E, against the father.

5. The administrator shall establish a support obligation under this section based upon the best information available to the unit and pursuant to section 252B.7A.

6. The order shall contain all of the following:
- a.* A declaration of paternity.
 - b.* The amount of monthly support to be paid, with direction as to the manner of payment.
 - c.* The amount of accrued support.
 - d.* The name of the custodial parent or caretaker.
 - e.* The name and birth date of the child or children to whom the order applies.
 - f.* A statement that property of the father is subject to income withholding, liens, garnishment, tax offset, and other collection actions.
 - g.* The medical support required pursuant to

chapter 598 and chapter 252E.

h. A statement that the father is required to inform the child support recovery unit, on a continuing basis, of the name and address of the father's current employer, whether the father has access to health insurance coverage through employment or at reasonable cost through other sources, and if so, the health insurance policy information.

i. If paternity was contested, the amount of any judgment assessed to the father for costs of paternity tests conducted pursuant to this chapter.

j. Statements as required pursuant to section 598.22B.

7. If paternity is not contested but the putative father does wish to challenge the issues of child or medical support, the administrator shall enter an order establishing paternity and reserving the issues of child or medical support for determination by the district court.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §18
Subsections 1 – 4 amended

252F.5 Certification to district court.

1. Actions initiated under this chapter are not subject to contested case proceedings or further review pursuant to chapter 17A.

2. An action under this chapter may be certified to the district court if a party timely contests paternity establishment or paternity test results, or if the putative father requests a court hearing on the issues of child or medical support, or both, or upon the initiation of the unit as provided in this chapter. Review by the district court shall be an

original hearing before the court.

3. In any action brought under this chapter, the action shall not be certified to the district court in a contested paternity action unless all of the following have occurred:

a. Paternity testing has been completed.

b. The results of the paternity test have been issued to all parties.

c. A timely written objection to paternity establishment or paternity test results has been received from a party, or a timely written request for a court hearing on the issue of support has been received from the putative father by the unit, or the unit has requested a court hearing on the unit's own initiative.

4. A matter shall be certified to the district court in the county in which the notice was filed pursuant to section 252F.3, subsection 3.

5. The court shall set the matter for hearing and notify the parties of the time of and place for hearing.

6. If the court determines that the putative father is the legal father, the court shall establish the amount of the accrued and accruing child support pursuant to the guidelines established under section 598.21B, and shall establish medical support pursuant to chapter 252E.

7. If the putative father or another party contesting paternity fails to appear at the hearing, upon a showing that proper notice has been provided to the party, the court shall find the party in default and enter an appropriate order establishing paternity and support.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §19
Subsection 6 amended

CHAPTER 252H

ADJUSTMENT AND MODIFICATION OF SUPPORT ORDERS

252H.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, "administrator", "caretaker", "court order", "department", "dependent child", "medical support", and "responsible person" mean the same as defined in section 252C.1.

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

1. "Act" means the federal Social Security Act.

2. "Adjustment" applies only to the child support provisions of a support order and means either of the following:

a. A change in the amount of child support based upon an application of the child support guidelines established pursuant to section 598.21B.

b. An addition of or change to provisions for medical support as defined in section 252E.1.

3. "Child" means a child as defined in section 252B.1.

4. "Child support agency" means any state, county, or local office or entity of another state that has the responsibility for providing child support enforcement services under Title IV-D of the Act.

5. "Child support recovery unit" or "unit" means the child support recovery unit created pursuant to section 252B.2.

6. "Cost-of-living alteration" means a change in an existing child support order which equals an amount which is the amount of the support obligation following application of the percentage change of the consumer price index for all urban consumers, United States city average, as published in the federal register by the federal department of labor, bureau of labor statistics.

7. "Determination of controlling order" means

the process of identifying a child support order which must be recognized pursuant to section 252K.207 and 28 U.S.C. § 1738B, when more than one state has issued a support order for the same child and the same obligor. Registration of a foreign order is not necessary for a court or the unit to make a determination of controlling order.

8. “*Modification*” means either of the following:

a. A change, correction, or termination of an existing support order.

b. The establishment of a child or medical support obligation in a previously established order entered pursuant to chapter 234, 252A, 252C, 598, 600B, or any other support proceeding, in which such support was not previously established, or in which support was previously established and subsequently terminated prior to the emancipation of the children affected.

9. “*Parent*” means, for the purposes of requesting a review of a support order and for being entitled to notice under this chapter:

a. The individual ordered to pay support pursuant to the order.

b. An individual or entity entitled to receive current or future support payments pursuant to the order, or pursuant to a current assignment of support including but not limited to an agency of this or any other state that is currently providing public assistance benefits to the child for whom support is ordered and any child support agency. Service of notice of an action initiated under this chapter on an agency is not required, but the agency may be advised of the action by other means.

10. “*Public assistance*” means benefits received in this state or any other state, under Title IV-A (temporary assistance to needy families), IV-E (foster care), or XIX (Medicaid) of the Act.

11. “*Review*” means an objective evaluation conducted through a proceeding before a court, administrative body, or an agency, of information necessary for the application of a state’s mandatory child support guidelines to determine:

a. The appropriate monetary amount of support.

b. Provisions for medical support.

12. “*State*” means “*state*” as defined in section 252K.101.

13. “*Support order*” means a “*court order*” as defined in section 252C.1 or an order establishing support entered pursuant to an administrative or quasi-judicial process if authorized by law.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §20
Subsection 2, paragraph a amended

252H.6 Collection of information.

The unit may request, obtain, and validate information concerning the financial circumstances of the parents of a child as necessary to determine the appropriate amount of support pursuant to the guidelines established in section 598.21B, includ-

ing but not limited to those sources and procedures described in sections 252B.7A and 252B.9. The collection of information does not constitute a review conducted pursuant to section 252H.16.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §21
Section amended

252H.8 Certification to court — hearing — default.

1. For actions initiated under subchapter II, either parent or the unit may request a court hearing within thirty days from the date of issuance of the notice of decision under section 252H.16, or within ten days of the date of issuance of the second notice of decision under section 252H.17, whichever is later.

2. For actions initiated under subchapter III, either parent or the unit may request a court hearing within the latest of any of the following time periods:

a. Twenty days from the date of successful service of the notice of intent to modify required under section 252H.19.

b. Ten days from the date scheduled for a conference to discuss the modification action.

c. Ten days from the date of issuance of a second notice of a proposed modification action.

3. The time limitations for requesting a court hearing under this section may be extended by the unit.

4. If a timely written request for a hearing is received by the unit, a hearing shall be held in district court, and the unit shall certify the matter to the district court in the county in which the order subject to adjustment or modification is filed. The certification shall include the following, as applicable:

a. Copies of the notice of intent to review or notice of intent to modify.

b. The return of service, acceptance of service, or signed statement by the parent requesting review and adjustment or requesting modification, waiving service of the notice.

c. Copies of the notice of decision and any revised notice as provided in section 252H.16.

d. Copies of any written objections to and request for a second review or conference or hearing.

e. Copies of any second notice of decision issued pursuant to section 252H.17, or second notice of proposed modification action issued pursuant to section 252H.20.

f. Copies of any financial statements and supporting documentation provided by the parents including proof of a substantial change in circumstances for a request filed pursuant to section 252H.18A.

g. Copies of any computation worksheet prepared by the unit to determine the amount of support calculated using the mandatory child support guidelines established under section 598.21B, and, if appropriate and the social security disability provisions of sections 598.22 and 598.22C apply,

a determination of the amount of delinquent support due.

h. A certified copy of each order, issued by another state, considered in determining the controlling order.

5. The court shall set the matter for hearing and notify the parties of the time and place of the hearing.

6. For actions initiated under subchapter II, a hearing shall not be held for at least thirty-one days following the date of issuance of the notice of decision unless the parents have jointly waived, in writing, the thirty-day postreview period.

7. Pursuant to section 252H.3, the district court shall review the matter as an original hearing before the court.

8. Issues subject to review by the court in any hearing resulting from an action initiated under this chapter shall be limited to the issues identified in section 252H.3.

9. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, if more than one support order exists involving children with the same legally established parents, one hearing on all of the affected support orders shall be held in the district court in the county where the unit files the action. For the purposes of this subsection, the district court hearing the matter shall have jurisdiction over all other support orders entered by a court of this state and affected under this subsection.

10. The court shall establish the amount of child support pursuant to section 598.21B, or medical support pursuant to chapter 252E, or both.

11. If a party fails to appear at the hearing, upon a showing of proper notice to the party, the court may find the party in default and enter an appropriate order.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §22, 23
 Subsection 4, paragraph g amended
 Subsection 10 amended

252H.9 Filing and docketing of administrative adjustment or modification order — order effective as district court order.

1. If timely request for a court hearing is not made pursuant to section 252H.8, the unit shall prepare and present an administrative order for adjustment or modification, as applicable, for review and approval, *ex parte*, to the district court where the order to be adjusted or modified is filed.

2. For orders to which subchapter II or III is applicable, the unit shall determine the appropriate amount of the child support obligation using the current child support guidelines established pursuant to section 598.21B and the criteria established pursuant to section 252B.7A and shall determine the provisions for medical support pursuant to chapter 252E.

3. The administrative order prepared by the unit shall specify all of the following:

a. The amount of support to be paid and the manner of payment.

b. The name of the custodian of any child for whom support is to be paid.

c. The name of the parent ordered to pay support.

d. The name and birth date of any child for whom support is to be paid.

e. That the property of the responsible person is subject to collection action, including but not limited to wage withholding, garnishment, attachment of a lien, and other methods of execution.

f. Provisions for medical support.

g. If applicable, the order determined to be the controlling order.

h. If applicable, the amount of delinquent support due based upon the receipt of social security disability payments as provided in sections 598.22 and 598.22C.

4. Supporting documents as described in section 252H.8, subsection 4, may be presented to the court with the administrative order, as applicable.

5. Unless defects appear on the face of the order or on the attachments, the district court shall approve the order. Upon filing, the approved order shall have the same force, effect, and attributes of an order of the district court.

6. Upon filing, the clerk of the district court shall enter the order in the judgment docket and judgment lien index.

7. A copy of the order shall be sent by regular mail within fourteen days after filing to each parent's last known address, or if applicable, to the last known address of the parent's attorney.

8. The order is final, and action by the unit to enforce and collect upon the order, including arrearages and medical support, or both, may be taken from the date of the entry of the order by the district court.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §24
 Subsection 2 amended

252H.10 Effective date of adjustment — modification.

Pursuant to section 598.21C, any administrative or court order resulting from an action initiated under this chapter may be made retroactive only to the date that all parties were successfully served the notice required under section 252H.15 or section 252H.19, as applicable.

The periodic due date established under a prior order for payment of child support shall not be changed in any order modified as a result of an action initiated under this chapter, unless the child support recovery unit or the court determines that good cause exists to change the periodic due date. If the unit or the court determines that good cause exists, the unit or the court shall include the rationale for the change in the modified order and shall

address the issue of reconciliation of any payments due or made under a prior order which would result in payment of the child support obligation under both the prior and the modified orders.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §25
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

252H.15 Notice of intent to review and adjust.

1. Prior to conducting a review of a support order, the unit shall issue a notice of intent to review and adjust to each parent, or if applicable, to each parent's attorney. However, notice to a child support agency or an agency entitled to receive child or medical support payments as the result of an assignment of support rights is not required.

2. Notice shall be served upon each parent in accordance with the rules of civil procedure, except that a parent requesting a review pursuant to section 252H.13 shall waive the right to personal service of the notice in writing and accept service by regular mail. If the service by regular mail does not occur within ninety days of the written waiver of personal service, personal service of the notice is required unless a new waiver of personal service is obtained.

3. The unit shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to ensure that all of the following are included in the notice:

- a. The legal basis and purpose of the action.
- b. Information sufficient to identify the affected parties and the support order or orders affected.
- c. An explanation of the procedures for determining child support and a request for financial or income information as necessary for application of the child support guidelines established pursuant to section 598.21B.
- d. An explanation of the legal rights and responsibilities of the affected parties, including the time frames in which the parties must act.
- e. Criteria for determining appropriateness of an adjustment and a statement that the unit will use the child support guidelines established pursuant to section 598.21B and the provisions for medical support pursuant to chapter 252E to adjust the order.
- f. Procedures for contesting the action.
- g. An explanation of the right to request a court hearing, and the applicable time frames and procedures to follow in requesting a court hearing.
- h. Other information as appropriate.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §26
Subsection 3, paragraphs c and e amended

252H.18A Request for review outside applicable time frames.

1. If a support order is not eligible for review and adjustment because the support order is outside of the minimum time frames specified by rule of the department, a parent may request a review and administrative modification by submitting all

of the following to the unit:

a. A request for review of the support order which is outside of the applicable time frames.

b. Verified documentation of a substantial change in circumstances as specified by rule of the department.

2. Upon receipt of the request and all documentation required in subsection 1, the unit shall review the request and documentation and if appropriate shall issue a notice of intent to modify as provided in section 252H.19.

3. Notwithstanding section 598.21C, for purposes of this section, a substantial change in circumstances means there has been a change of fifty percent or more in the income of a parent, and the change is due to financial circumstances which have existed for a minimum period of three months and can reasonably be expected to exist for an additional three months.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §27
Subsection 3 amended

252H.19 Notice of intent to modify.

1. The unit shall issue a notice of intent to modify to each parent. Notice to a child support agency or an agency entitled to receive child or medical support payments as the result of an assignment of support rights is not required.

2. The notice shall be served upon each parent in accordance with the rules of civil procedure, except that a parent requesting modification shall, at the time of the request, waive the right to personal service of the notice in writing and accept service by regular mail. The unit shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to ensure that all of the following are included in the notice:

- a. The legal basis and purpose of the action.
- b. Information sufficient to identify the affected parties and the support order or orders affected.
- c. An explanation of the procedures for determining child support and a request for financial or income information as necessary for application of the child support guidelines established pursuant to section 598.21B.
- d. An explanation of the legal rights and responsibilities of the affected parties, including the time frames in which the parties must act.
- e. Procedures for contesting the action through a conference or a court hearing.
- f. Other information, as appropriate.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §28
Subsection 2, paragraph c amended

252H.21 Purpose — intent — effect on requirements for guidelines.

1. This subchapter is intended to provide a procedure to accommodate a request of both parents to expeditiously change a support order due to changes in the cost of living.

2. All of the following shall apply to a cost-of-living alteration under this subchapter:

a. To the extent permitted under 42 U.S.C. § 666(a)(10)(A)(i)(II), the cost-of-living alteration

shall be an exception to any requirement under law for the application of the child support guidelines established pursuant to section 598.21B, including but not limited to any requirement in this chapter or chapter 234, 252A, 252B, 252C, 252F, 598, or 600B.

b. The cost-of-living alteration shall not prevent any subsequent modification or adjustment to the support order as otherwise provided in law based on application of the child support guidelines.

c. The calculation of a cost-of-living alteration to a child support order shall be compounded as follows:

(1) Increase or decrease the child support order by the percentage change of the appropriate consumer price index for the month and year after

the month and year the child support order was last issued, modified, adjusted, or altered.

(2) Increase or decrease the amount of the child support order calculated in subparagraph (1) for each subsequent year by applying the appropriate consumer price index for each subsequent year to the result of the calculation for the previous year. The final year in the calculation shall be the year immediately preceding the year the unit received the completed request for the cost-of-living alteration.

d. The amount of the cost-of-living alteration in the notice in section 252H.24, subsection 1, shall be the result of the calculation in paragraph “c”.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §29
Subsection 2, paragraph a amended

CHAPTER 252I

SUPPORT PAYMENTS — LEVIES AGAINST ACCOUNTS

252I.3 Initial notice to obligor.

The unit or district court may include language in any new or modified support order issued on or after July 1, 1994, notifying the obligor that the obligor is subject to the provisions of this chapter. However, this chapter is sufficient notice for implementation of administrative levy provisions without further notice of the provisions of this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 112, §12
Section amended

252I.5 Administrative levy — notice to financial institution.

1. If an obligor is subject to this chapter under section 252I.2, the unit may initiate an administrative action to levy against the accounts of the obligor.

2. The unit may send a notice to the financial institution with which the account is placed, directing that the financial institution forward all or a portion of the moneys in the obligor’s account or accounts to the collection services center established pursuant to chapter 252B. The notice shall be sent by regular mail, with proof of service com-

pleted according to rule of civil procedure 1.442.

3. The notice to the financial institution shall contain all of the following:

a. The name and social security number of the obligor.

b. A statement that the obligor is believed to have one or more accounts at the financial institution.

c. A statement that pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, the obligor’s accounts are subject to seizure and the financial institution is authorized and required to forward moneys to the collection services center.

d. The maximum amount that shall be forwarded by the financial institution, which shall not exceed the delinquent or accrued amount of support owed by the obligor.

e. The prescribed time frame which the financial institution must meet in forwarding amounts.

f. The address of the collection services center and the collection services center account number.

g. A telephone number, address, and contact name of the child support recovery unit contact initiating the action.

2005 Acts, ch 112, §13
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 252J

CHILD SUPPORT — LICENSING SANCTIONS

252J.3 Notice to individual of potential sanction of license.

The unit shall proceed in accordance with this chapter only if the unit sends a notice to the individual by regular mail to the last known address

of the individual. The notice shall include all of the following:

1. The address and telephone number of the unit and the unit case number.

2. A statement that the obligor is not in com-

pliance with a support order or the individual has not complied with a subpoena or warrant.

3. A statement that the individual may request a conference with the unit to contest the action.

4. A statement that if, within twenty days of mailing of the notice to the individual, the individual fails to contact the unit to schedule a conference, the unit shall issue a certificate of noncompliance, bearing the individual's name, social security number and unit case number, to any appropriate licensing authority, certifying that the obligor is not in compliance with a support order or an individual has not complied with a subpoena or warrant.

5. A statement that in order to stay the issuance of a certificate of noncompliance the request for a conference shall be in writing and shall be received by the unit within twenty days of mailing of the notice to the individual.

6. The names of the licensing authorities to which the unit intends to issue a certificate of noncompliance.

7. A statement that if the unit issues a certificate of noncompliance to an appropriate licensing authority, the licensing authority shall initiate proceedings to refuse to issue or renew, or to suspend or revoke the individual's license, unless the unit provides the licensing authority with a withdrawal of a certificate of noncompliance.

2005 Acts, ch 112, §14, 15
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
Subsections 4 and 5 amended

252J.4 Conference.

1. The individual may schedule a conference with the unit following mailing of the notice pursuant to section 252J.3, or at any time after service of notice of suspension, revocation, denial of issuance, or nonrenewal of a license from a licensing authority, to challenge the unit's actions under this chapter.

2. The request for a conference shall be made to the unit, in writing, and, if requested after mailing of the notice pursuant to section 252J.3, shall be received by the unit within twenty days following mailing of the notice.

3. The unit shall notify the individual of the date, time, and location of the conference by regular mail, with the date of the conference to be no earlier than ten days following issuance of notice of the conference by the unit. If the individual fails to appear at the conference, the unit shall issue a certificate of noncompliance.

4. Following the conference, the unit shall issue a certificate of noncompliance unless any of the following applies:

a. The unit finds a mistake in the identity of the individual.

b. The unit finds a mistake in determining that the amount of delinquent support is equal to or greater than three months.

c. The obligor enters a written agreement with the unit to comply with a support order, the obligor complies with an existing written agreement to comply with a support order, or the obligor pays the total amount of delinquent support due.

d. Issuance of a certificate of noncompliance is not appropriate under other criteria established in accordance with rules adopted by the department pursuant to chapter 17A.

e. The unit finds a mistake in determining the compliance of the individual with a subpoena or warrant.

f. The individual complies with a subpoena or warrant.

5. The unit shall grant the individual a stay of the issuance of a certificate of noncompliance upon receiving a timely written request for a conference, and if a certificate of noncompliance has previously been issued, shall issue a withdrawal of a certificate of noncompliance if the obligor enters into a written agreement with the unit to comply with a support order or if the individual complies with a subpoena or warrant.

6. If the individual does not timely request a conference or does not comply with a subpoena or warrant or if the obligor does not pay the total amount of delinquent support owed within twenty days of mailing of the notice pursuant to section 252J.3, the unit shall issue a certificate of noncompliance.

2005 Acts, ch 112, §16
Subsections 1, 2, and 6 amended

252J.6 Decision of the unit.

1. If an obligor is not in compliance with a support order or the individual is not in compliance with a subpoena or warrant pursuant to section 252J.2, the unit mails a notice to the individual pursuant to section 252J.3, and the individual requests a conference pursuant to section 252J.4, the unit shall issue a written decision if any of the following conditions exists:

a. The individual fails to appear at a scheduled conference under section 252J.4.

b. A conference is held under section 252J.4.

c. The obligor fails to comply with a written agreement entered into by the obligor and the unit under section 252J.5.

2. The unit shall send a copy of the written decision to the individual by regular mail at the individual's most recent address of record. If the decision is made to issue a certificate of noncompliance or to withdraw the certificate of noncompliance, a copy of the certificate of noncompliance or of the withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance shall be attached to the written decision. The written decision shall state all of the following:

a. That the certificate of noncompliance or withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance has been provided to the licensing authorities named in the notice provided pursuant to section 252J.3.

b. That upon receipt of a certificate of noncom-

pliance, the licensing authority shall initiate proceedings to suspend, revoke, deny issuance, or deny renewal of a license, unless the licensing authority is provided with a withdrawal of a certificate of noncompliance from the unit.

c. That in order to obtain a withdrawal of a certificate of noncompliance from the unit, the obligor shall enter into a written agreement with the unit, comply with an existing written agreement with the unit, or pay the total amount of delinquent support owed or the individual shall comply with a subpoena or warrant.

d. That if the unit issues a written decision which includes a certificate of noncompliance, that all of the following apply:

(1) The individual may request a hearing as provided in section 252J.9, before the district court as follows:

(a) If the action is a result of section 252J.2, subsection 2, paragraph “a”, in the county in which the underlying support order is filed, by filing a written application to the court challenging the issuance of the certificate of noncompliance by the unit and sending a copy of the application to the unit within the time period specified in section 252J.9.

(b) If the action is a result of section 252J.2, subsection 2, paragraph “b”, and the individual is not an obligor, in the county in which the dependent child or children reside if the child or children reside in Iowa; in the county in which the dependent child or children last received public assistance if the child or children received public assistance in Iowa; or in the county in which the individual resides if the action is the result of a request

from a child support agency in a foreign jurisdiction.

(2) The individual may retain an attorney at the individual’s own expense to represent the individual at the hearing.

(3) The scope of review of the district court shall be limited to demonstration of a mistake of fact related to the delinquency of the obligor or the compliance of the individual with a subpoena or warrant.

3. If the unit issues a certificate of noncompliance, the unit shall only issue a withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance if any of the following applies:

a. The unit or the court finds a mistake in the identity of the individual.

b. The unit finds a mistake in determining compliance with a subpoena or warrant.

c. The unit or the court finds a mistake in determining that the amount of delinquent support due is equal to or greater than three months.

d. The obligor enters a written agreement with the unit to comply with a support order, the obligor complies with an existing written agreement to comply with a support order, or the obligor pays the total amount of delinquent support owed.

e. The individual complies with the subpoena or warrant.

f. Issuance of a withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance is appropriate under other criteria in accordance with rules adopted by the department pursuant to chapter 17A.

2005 Acts, ch 112, §17
 Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 255

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT OF INDIGENT PERSONS

Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 167, §59, 66; see §263.18 – 263.22
 Continuing obligation of university of Iowa hospitals and clinics
 to provide care and treatment to indigent patients and
 specified inmates, students, patients, and former inmates of
 state institutions; 2005 Acts, ch 167, §60, 61

CHAPTER 255A

OBSTETRICAL AND NEWBORN INDIGENT PATIENT CARE

Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 167, §59, 66; see §135.152

CHAPTER 256

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

256.7 Duties of state board.

Except for the college student aid commission and the public broadcasting board and division, the state board shall:

1. Adopt and establish policy for programs and services of the department pursuant to law.
2. Constitute the state board for vocational education under chapter 258.
3. Prescribe standards and procedures for the approval of practitioner preparation programs and professional development programs offered in this state by practitioner preparation institutions located within or outside this state and by area education agencies. Procedures provided for approval of programs shall include procedures for enforcement of the prescribed standards and shall not include a procedure for the waiving of any of the standards prescribed. The board may establish by rule and collect from practitioner preparation institutions located outside this state an amount equivalent to the department's necessary travel and actual expenses incurred while engaged in the program approval process for the institution located outside this state. Amounts collected under this subsection shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.
4. Adopt, and update annually, a five-year plan for the achievement of educational goals in Iowa.
5. Adopt rules under chapter 17A for carrying out the responsibilities of the department.
6. Hear appeals of persons aggrieved by decisions of boards of directors of school corporations under chapter 290 and other appeals prescribed by law. The state board may review the record and shall review the decision of the director of the department of education or the administrative law judge designated for any appeals heard and decided by the director under chapter 290, and may affirm, modify, or vacate the decision, or may direct a rehearing before the director.
7. Adopt rules under chapter 17A for the use of telecommunications as an instructional tool for students enrolled in kindergarten through grade twelve and served by local school districts, accredited or approved nonpublic schools, area education agencies, community colleges, institutions of higher education under the state board of regents, and independent colleges and universities in elementary and secondary school classes and courses. The rules shall include but need not be limited to rules relating to programs, educational policy, instructional practices, staff development, use of pilot projects, curriculum monitoring, and the accessibility of licensed teachers.

When curriculum is provided by means of telecommunications, it shall be taught by an appropri-

ately licensed teacher. The teacher shall either be present in the classroom, or be present at the location at which the curriculum delivered by means of telecommunications originates.

The rules shall provide that when the curriculum is taught by an appropriately licensed teacher at the location at which the telecommunications originates, the curriculum received at a remote site shall be under the supervision of a licensed teacher. The licensed teacher at the originating site may provide supervision of students at a remote site or the school district in which the remote site is located may provide for supervision at the remote site if the school district deems it necessary or if requested to do so by the licensed teacher at the originating site. For the purposes of this subsection, "supervision" means that the curriculum is monitored by a licensed teacher and the teacher is accessible to the students receiving the curriculum by means of telecommunications.

The state board shall establish an advisory committee to make recommendations for rules required under this subsection on the use of telecommunications as an instructional tool. The committee shall be composed of representatives from community colleges, area education agencies, accredited or approved nonpublic schools, and local school districts from various enrollment categories. The representatives shall include board members, school administrators, teachers, parents, students, and associations interested in education.

For the purpose of the rules adopted by the state board, telecommunications means narrowcast communications through systems that are directed toward a narrowly defined audience and includes interactive live communications.

8. Rules adopted under this section shall provide that telecommunications shall not be used by school districts as the exclusive means to provide any course which is required by the minimum educational standards for accreditation.

9. Develop evaluation procedures that will measure the effects of instruction by means of telecommunications on student achievement, socialization, intellectual growth, motivation, and other related factors deemed relevant by the state board, for the development of an educational database. The state board shall consult with the state board of regents and the practitioner preparation departments at its institutions, other practitioner preparation departments located within private colleges and universities, educational research agencies or facilities, and other agencies deemed appropriate by the state board, in developing these procedures.

10. Adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A relat-

ing to educational programs and budget limitations for educational programs pursuant to sections 282.29, 282.30, 282.31, and 282.33.

11. Prescribe guidelines for facility standards, maximum class sizes, and maximum in classroom pupil-teacher and teacher-aide ratios for grades kindergarten through three and before and after school and summer child care programs provided under the direction of the school district. The department also shall indicate modifications to such guidelines necessary to address the needs of at-risk children.

12. Elect to a two-year term, from its members in each even-numbered year, a president of the state board, who shall serve until a successor is elected and qualified.

13. Adopt rules and a procedure for accrediting all apprenticeship programs in the state which receive state or federal funding. In developing the rules, the state board shall consult with schools and labor or trade organizations affected by or currently operating apprenticeship or training programs. Rules adopted shall be the same or similar to criteria established for the operation of apprenticeship programs at community colleges.

14. Adopt rules which require each community college which establishes a new jobs training project or projects and receives funds derived from or associated with the project or projects to establish a separate account to act as a repository for any funds received and to report annually, by January 15, to the general assembly on funds received and disbursed during the preceding fiscal year in the form required by the department.

15. If funds are appropriated by the general assembly for the program, adopt rules for the administration of the teacher exchange program, including, but not limited to, rules for application to participate in the program, rules relating to the number of times that a given applicant may participate in the program, and rules describing reimbursable expenses and establishing honoraria for teacher participants.

16. Adopt rules that set standards for approval of family support preservice and in-service training programs, offered by area education agencies and practitioner preparation institutions, and family support programs offered by or through local school districts.

17. Receive and review the budget and unified plan of service submitted by the division of libraries and information services.

18. Adopt rules that include children who retain some sight but who have a medically diagnosed expectation of visual deterioration within the definition of children requiring special education pursuant to section 256B.2, subsection 1. Rules adopted pursuant to this subsection shall provide for or include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. A presumption that proficiency in braille reading and writing is essential for satisfactory

educational progress for a visually impaired student who is not able to communicate in print with the same level of proficiency as a student of otherwise comparable ability at the same grade level. This presumption includes a student as defined in paragraph "b". A student for whom braille services are appropriate, as defined in this subsection, is entitled to instruction in braille reading and writing that is sufficient to enable the pupil to communicate with the same level of proficiency as a pupil of otherwise comparable ability at the same grade level.

b. A pupil who retains some sight but who has a medically diagnosed expectation of visual deterioration in adolescence or early adulthood may qualify for instruction in braille reading and writing.

c. Instruction in braille reading and writing may be used in combination with other special education services appropriate to a pupil's educational needs.

d. The annual review of a pupil's individual education plan shall include discussion of instruction in braille reading and writing and a written explanation of the reasons why the pupil is using a given reading and writing medium or media. If the reasons have not changed since the previous year, the written explanation for the current year may refer to the fuller explanation from the previous year.

e. A pupil as defined in paragraph "b" whose primary learning medium is expected to change may begin instruction in the new medium before it is the only medium the pupil can effectively use.

f. A pupil who receives instruction in braille reading and writing pursuant to this subsection shall be taught by a teacher licensed to teach students with visual impairments.

19. Define the minimum school day as a day consisting of five and one-half hours of instructional time for grades one through twelve. The minimum hours shall be exclusive of the lunch period, but may include passing time between classes. Time spent on parent-teacher conferences shall be considered instructional time. A school or school district may record a day of school with less than the minimum instructional hours as a minimum school day if any of the following apply:

a. If emergency health or safety factors require the late arrival or early dismissal of students on a specific day.

b. If the total hours of instructional school time for grades one through twelve for any five consecutive school days equal a minimum of twenty-seven and one-half hours, even though any one day of school is less than the minimum instructional hours because of a staff development opportunity provided for the professional instructional staff or because parent-teacher conferences have been scheduled beyond the regular school day. Furthermore, if the total hours of instruction-

al time for the first four consecutive days equal at least twenty-seven and one-half hours because parent-teacher conferences have been scheduled beyond the regular school day, a school or school district may record zero hours of instructional time on the fifth consecutive school day as a minimum school day.

20. Adopt rules that require the board of directors of a school district to waive school fees for indigent families.

21. Develop and adopt rules incorporating accountability for, and reporting of, student achievement into the standards and accreditation process described in section 256.11. The rules shall provide for all of the following:

a. Requirements that all school districts and accredited nonpublic schools develop, implement, and file with the department a comprehensive school improvement plan that includes, but is not limited to, demonstrated school, parental, and community involvement in assessing educational needs, establishing local education standards and student achievement levels, and, as applicable, the consolidation of federal and state planning, goal-setting, and reporting requirements.

b. A set of core academic indicators in mathematics and reading in grades four, eight, and eleven, a set of core academic indicators in science in grades eight and eleven, and another set of core indicators that includes, but is not limited to, graduation rate, postsecondary education, and successful employment in Iowa. Annually, the department shall report state data for each indicator in the condition of education report.

c. A requirement that all school districts and accredited nonpublic schools annually report to the department and the local community the district-wide progress made in attaining student achievement goals on the academic and other core indicators and the district-wide progress made in attaining locally established student learning goals. The school districts and accredited nonpublic schools shall demonstrate the use of multiple assessment measures in determining student achievement levels. The school districts and accredited nonpublic schools shall also report the number of students who enter ninth grade but do not graduate from the school or school district; the number of students who are tested and the percentage of students who are so tested annually; and the percentage of students who graduated during the prior school year and who completed a core curriculum. The board shall develop and adopt uniform definitions consistent with the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, Pub. L. No. 107-110 and any federal regulations adopted pursuant to the federal Act. The school districts and accredited nonpublic schools may report on other locally determined factors influencing student achievement. The school districts and accredited

nonpublic schools shall also report to the local community their results by individual attendance center.

22. Adopt rules and a procedure for the approval of para-educator preparation programs offered by a public school district, area education agency, community college, institution of higher education under the state board of regents, or an accredited private institution as defined in section 261.9, subsection 1. The programs shall train and recommend individuals for para-educator certification under section 272.12.

23. Adopt rules directing the community colleges to annually and uniformly submit data from the most recent fiscal year to the division of community colleges and workforce preparation, using criteria determined and prescribed by the division via the management information system. Financial data submitted to the division by a community college shall be broken down by fund. Community colleges shall provide data to the division by a deadline set by the division. The deadline shall be set for a date that permits the division to include the data in a report submitted for state board approval and for review by December 15 of each year by the house and senate standing education committees and the joint subcommittee on education appropriations.

24. Adopt rules on or before January 1, 2001, to require school districts and accredited nonpublic schools to adopt local policies relating to health services, media services programs, and guidance programs, as part of the general accreditation standards applicable to school districts pursuant to section 256.11. This subsection shall be applicable strictly for reporting purposes and shall not be interpreted to require school districts and accredited nonpublic schools to provide or offer health services, media services programs, or guidance programs.

25. Adopt rules establishing standards for school district and area education agency career development programs and for individual teacher career development plans in accordance with section 284.6.

26. Develop a model core curriculum, taking into consideration the recommendations of the American college testing program, inc. The state board shall set a goal of increasing the number of students graduating from secondary school who have successfully completed a core curriculum, by July 1, 2009, to eighty percent of all students graduating from secondary schools in this state, except that the goal shall be exclusive of students who have special or alternative means for satisfying graduation requirements under individualized educational plans developed for the students. For purposes of this section, “*core curriculum*” means the minimum number of specific high school courses that a student needs to take in prepara-

tion for advanced career and vocational purposes.

2005 Acts, ch 149, §1, 2
 Subsection 21, paragraph c amended
 NEW subsection 26

256.9 Duties of director.

Except for the college student aid commission and the public broadcasting board and division, the director shall:

1. Carry out programs and policies as determined by the state board.
2. Recommend to the state board rules necessary to implement programs and services of the department.
3. Establish divisions of the department as necessary or desirable in addition to divisions required by law. The organization of the department shall promote coordination of functions and services relating to administration, supervision, and improvement of instruction.
4. Employ personnel and assign duties and responsibilities of the department. The director shall appoint a deputy director and division administrators deemed necessary. They shall be appointed on the basis of their professional qualifications, experience in administration, and background. Members of the professional staff are not subject to the merit system provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV, and are subject to section 256.10.
5. Transmit to the department of management information about the distribution of state and federal funds pursuant to state law and rules of the department.
6. Develop a budget and transmit to the department of management estimates of expenditure requirements for all functions and services of the department.
7. Accept and administer federal funds apportioned to the state for educational and rehabilitation purposes and accept surplus commodities for distribution when made available by a governmental agency. The director may also accept grants and gifts on behalf of the department.
8. Cooperate with other governmental agencies and political subdivisions in the development of rules and enforcement of laws relating to education.
9. Conduct research on education matters.
10. Submit to each regular session of the general assembly recommendations relating to revisions or amendments to the school laws.
11. Approve, coordinate, and supervise the use of electronic data processing by school districts, area education agencies, and merged areas.
12. Act as the executive officer of the state board.
13. Act as custodian of a seal for the director's office and authenticate all true copies of decisions or documents.
14. Appoint advisory committees, in addition to those required by law, to advise in carrying out

the programs, services, and functions of the department.

15. Provide the same educational supervision for the schools maintained by the director of human services as is provided for the public schools of the state and make recommendations to the director of human services for the improvement of the educational program in those institutions.

16. Interpret the school laws and rules relating to the school laws.

17. Hear and decide appeals arising from the school laws not otherwise specifically granted to the state board.

18. Prepare forms and procedures as necessary to be used by area education agency boards, district boards, school officials, principals, teachers, and other employees, and to insure uniformity, accuracy, and efficiency in keeping records in both pupil and cost accounting, the execution of contracts, and the submission of reports, and notify the area education agency board, district board, or school authorities when a report has not been filed in the manner or on the dates prescribed by law or by rule that the school will not be accredited until the report has been properly filed.

19. Determine by inspection, supervision, or otherwise, the condition, needs, and progress of the schools under the supervision of the department, make recommendations to the proper authorities for the correction of deficiencies and the educational and physical improvement of the schools, and request a state audit of the accounts of a school district, area education agency, school official, or school employee handling school funds when it is apparent that an audit should be made.

20. Preserve reports, documents, and correspondence that may be of a permanent value, which shall be open for inspection under reasonable conditions.

21. Keep a record of the business transacted by the director.

22. Endeavor to promote among the people of the state an interest in education.

23. Classify and define the various schools under the supervision of the department, formulate suitable courses of study, and publish and distribute the classifications and courses of study and promote their use.

24. Report biennially to the governor, at the time provided by law, the condition of the schools under the department's supervision, including the number of school districts, the number and value of schoolhouses, the enrollment and attendance in each district for the previous year, any measures proposed for the improvement of the public schools, financial and statistical information of public importance, and general information relating to educational affairs and conditions within the state or elsewhere. The report shall also review the programs and services of the department.

25. Direct area education agency administra-

tors to arrange for professional teachers' meetings, demonstration teaching, or other field work for the improvement of instruction as best fits the needs of the public schools in each area.

26. Cause to be printed in book form, during the months of June and July in the year 1987 and every four years thereafter, if deemed necessary, all school laws then in force with forms, rulings, decisions, notes, and suggestions which may aid school officers in the proper discharge of their duties. A sufficient number shall be furnished to school officers, directors, superintendents, area administrators, members of the general assembly, and others as reasonably requested.

27. Direct that any amendments or changes in the school laws, with necessary notes and suggestions, be distributed as prescribed in subsection 26 annually.

28. Prepare and submit to each regular session of the general assembly a report containing the recommendations of the state board as to revisions, amendments, and new provisions of school laws.

29. Reserved.

30. Approve the salaries of area education agency administrators.

31. Develop criteria and procedures to assist in the identification of at-risk children and their developmental needs.

32. Develop, in conjunction with the child development coordinating council or other similar agency, child-to-staff ratio recommendations and standards for at-risk programs based on national literature and test results and Iowa longitudinal test results.

33. Develop programs in conjunction with the center for early development education to be made available to the school districts to assist them in identification of at-risk children and their developmental needs.

34. Conduct or direct the area education agency to conduct feasibility surveys and studies, if requested under section 282.11, of the school districts within the area education agency service areas and all adjacent territory, including but not limited to contiguous districts in other states, for the purpose of evaluating and recommending proposed whole grade sharing agreements requested under section 282.7 and section 282.10, subsections 1 and 4. The surveys and studies shall be revised periodically to reflect reorganizations which may have taken place in the area education agency, adjacent territory, and contiguous districts in other states. The surveys and studies shall include a cover page containing recommendations and a short explanation of the recommendations. The factors to be used in determining the recommendations include, but are not limited to:

a. The possibility of long-term survival of the proposed alliance.

b. The adequacy of the proposed educational programs versus the educational opportunities of-

ferred through a different alliance.

c. The financial strength of the new alliance.

d. Geographical factors.

e. The impact of the alliance on surrounding schools.

Copies of the completed surveys and studies shall be transmitted to the affected districts' school boards.

35. Develop standards and instructional materials to do all of the following:

a. Assist school districts in developing appropriate before and after school programs for elementary school children.

b. Assist school districts in the development of child care services and programs to complement half-day and all-day kindergarten programs.

c. Assist school districts in the development of appropriate curricula for all-day, everyday kindergarten programs.

d. Assist school districts in the development of appropriate curricula for the early elementary grades one through three.

e. Assist prekindergarten instructors in the development of appropriate curricula and teaching practices.

Standards and materials developed shall include materials which employ developmentally appropriate practices and incorporate substantial parental involvement. The materials and standards shall include alternative teaching approaches including collaborative teaching and alternative dispute resolution training. The department shall consult with the child development coordinating council, the state child care advisory council, the department of human services, the state board of regents center for early developmental education, the area education agencies, the department of child development in the college of family and consumer sciences at Iowa state university of science and technology, the early childhood elementary division of the college of education at the university of Iowa, and the college of education at the university of northern Iowa, in developing these standards and materials.

For purposes of this section "*substantial parental involvement*" means the physical presence of parents in the classroom, learning experiences designed to enhance the skills of parents in parenting and in providing for their children's learning and development, or educational materials which may be borrowed for home use.

36. Develop, or direct the area education agencies to develop, a statewide technical assistance support network to provide school districts or district subcontractors under section 279.49 with assistance in creating developmentally appropriate programs under section 279.49.

37. Administer and approve grants to school districts which provide innovative in-school programming for at-risk children in grades kindergarten through three, in addition to regular school curricula for children participating in the pro-

gram, with the funds for the grants being appropriated for at-risk children by the general assembly. Grants approved shall be for programs in schools with a high percentage of at-risk children. Preference shall be given to programs which integrate at-risk children with the rest of the school population, which agree to limit class size and pupil-teacher ratios, which include parental involvement, which demonstrate community support, which cooperate with other community agencies, which provide appropriate guidance counseling services, and which use teachers with an early childhood endorsement. Grant programs shall contain an evaluation component that measures student outcomes.

38. Develop a model written publications code including reasonable provisions for the regulation of the time, place, and manner of student expression.

39. Provide educational resources and technical assistance to schools relating to the implementation of the nutritional guidelines for food and beverages sold on public school grounds or on the grounds of nonpublic schools receiving funds under section 283A.10.

40. Develop an application and review process for the identification of quality instructional centers at the community colleges. The process developed shall include but is not limited to the development of criteria for the identification of a quality instructional center as well as for the enhancement of other program offerings in order to upgrade programs to quality instructional center status. Criteria established shall be designed to increase student access to programs, establish high quality occupational and vocational education programs, and enhance interinstitutional cooperation in program offerings.

41. Explore, in conjunction with the state board of regents, the need for coordination between school districts, area education agencies, regents institutions, and community colleges for purposes of delivery of courses, use of telecommunications, transportation, and other similar issues. Coordination may include, but is not limited to, coordination of calendars, programs, schedules, or telecommunications emissions.

42. Develop an application and review process for approval of administrative and program sharing agreements between two or more community colleges or a community college and an institution of higher education under the board of regents entered into pursuant to section 260C.46.

43. Prepare a plan and a report for ensuring that all Iowa children will be able to satisfy the requirements for high school graduation. The plan and report shall include a statement of the dimensions of the dropout problem in Iowa; a survey of existing programs geared to dropout prevention; a plan for use of competency-based outcome methods and measures; proposals for alternative means for satisfying graduation requirements in-

cluding alternative high school settings, supervised vocational experiences, education experiences within the correctional system, screening and assessment mechanisms for identifying students who are at risk of dropping out and the development of an individualized education plan for identified students; a requirement that schools provide information to students who drop out of school on options for pursuing education at a later date; the development of basic materials and information for schools to present to students leaving school; a requirement that students notify their school districts of residence when the student discontinues school, including the reasons for leaving school and future plans for career development; a requirement that, unless a student chooses to make the information relating to the student leaving school confidential, schools make the information available to community colleges, area education agencies, and other educational institutions upon request; recommendations for the establishment of pilot projects for the development of model alternative options education programs; a plan for implementation of any recommended courses of action to attain a zero dropout rate by the year 2000; and other requirements necessary to achieve the goals of this subsection. Alternative means for satisfying graduation requirements which relate to the development of individualized education plans for students who have dropped out of the regular school program shall include, but are not limited to, a tracking component that requires a school district to maintain periodic contact with a student, assistance to a dropout in curing any of the student's academic deficiencies, an assessment of the student's employability skills and plans to improve those skills, and treatment or counseling for a student's social needs. The department shall also prepare a cost estimate associated with implementation of proposals to attain a zero dropout rate, including but not limited to evaluation of existing funding sources and a recommended allocation of the financial burden among federal, state, local, and family resources.

44. If funds are appropriated by the general assembly for the program, administer the teacher exchange program, develop forms for requests to participate in the program, and process requests from teacher participants for reimbursement of expenses incurred as a result of participating in the program.

45. Develop in-service and preservice training programs through the area education agencies and practitioner preparation institutions and guidelines for school districts for the establishment of family support programs. Guidelines developed shall describe barriers to learning and development which can affect children served by family support programs.

46. Serve as an ex officio member of the commission of libraries.

47. Grant annual exemptions from one or

more of the minimum education standards contained in section 256.11 and rules adopted by the state board of education to nonpublic schools or public school districts who are engaging in comprehensive school transformation efforts that are broadly consistent with the current standards, but require exemption from one or more standards in order to implement the comprehensive school transformation effort within the nonpublic school or school district. Nonpublic schools or public school districts wishing to be exempted from one or more of the minimum standards contained in section 256.11 and rules adopted by the state board of education shall file a request for an exemption with the department. Requests for exemption shall include all of the following:

a. A description of the nonpublic school or public school district's school transformation plan, including but not limited to new structures, methodologies, and creative approaches designed to help students achieve at higher levels.

b. Identification of the standard or standards for which the exemption is being sought, including a statement of the reasons for requesting the exemption from the standard or standards.

c. Identification of a method for periodic demonstration that student achievement will not be lessened by the granting of the exemption.

The director shall develop a procedure for application for exemption and receipt, review, and evaluation of nonpublic school and public school district requests, including but not limited to development of criteria for the granting or denying of requests for exemptions and a time line for the submission, review, and granting or denying of requests for exemption from one or more standards.

48. Develop and administer, with the cooperation of the department of veterans affairs, a program which shall be known as operation recognition. The purpose of the program is to award high school diplomas to veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean and Vietnam conflicts who left high school prior to graduation to enter United States military service. The department of education and the department of veterans affairs shall jointly develop an application procedure, distribute applications, and publicize the program to school districts, accredited nonpublic schools, county commissions of veteran affairs, veterans organizations, and state, regional, and local media. All honorably discharged veterans who are residents or former residents of the state; who served at any time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, at any time between September 16, 1940, and December 31, 1946, at any time between June 25, 1950, and January 31, 1955, or at any time between February 28, 1961, and May 5, 1975, all dates inclusive; and who did not return to school and complete their education after the war or conflict shall be eligible to receive a diploma. Diplomas may be issued posthumously. Upon approval of an application, the department shall is-

sue an honorary high school diploma for an eligible veteran. The diploma shall indicate the veteran's school of attendance. The department of education and the department of veterans affairs shall work together to provide school districts, schools, communities, and county commissions of veteran affairs with information about hosting a diploma ceremony on or around Veterans Day. The diploma shall be mailed to the veteran or, if the veteran is deceased, to the veteran's family.

49. Reconcile, with the assistance of the community colleges, audited financial statements and the financial data submitted to the department. The reconciliation shall include an analysis of funding by funding source.

50. Develop core knowledge and skill criteria, based upon the Iowa teaching standards, for the evaluation, the advancement, and for teacher career development purposes pursuant to chapter 284. The criteria shall further define the characteristics of quality teaching as established by the Iowa teaching standards. The director, in consultation with the board of educational examiners, shall also develop a transition plan for implementation of the career development standards developed pursuant to section 256.7, subsection 25, with regard to licensure renewal requirements. The plan shall include a requirement that practitioners be allowed credit for career development completed prior to implementation of the career development standards developed pursuant to section 256.7, subsection 25.

51. Disburse, transfer, or receive funds as authorized or required under federal or state law or regulation in a manner that utilizes electronic transfer of the funds whenever possible.

52. Develop and implement a comprehensive management information system designed for the purpose of establishing standardized electronic data collections and reporting protocols that facilitate compliance with state and federal reporting requirements, improve school-to-school and district-to-district information exchanges, and maintain the confidentiality of individual student and staff data. The system shall provide for the electronic transfer of individual student records between schools, districts, postsecondary institutions, and the department. The director may establish, to the extent practicable, a uniform coding and reporting system, including a statewide uniform student identification system.

53. Prepare and submit to the chairpersons and ranking members of the senate and house education committees a report on the state's progress toward closing the achievement gap, including student achievement for minority subgroups, and a comprehensive summary of state agency and local district activities and practices taken in the past year to close the achievement gap.

54. Develop and make available to school districts, examples of age-appropriate materials and lists of resources which parents may use to teach

their children to recognize unwanted physical and verbal sexual advances, to not make unwanted physical and verbal sexual advances, to effectively reject unwanted sexual advances, that it is wrong to take advantage of or exploit another person, and about counseling, medical, and legal resources available to survivors of sexual abuse and sexual assault, including resources for escaping violent relationships. The materials and resources shall cover verbal, physical, and visual sexual harassment, including nonconsensual sexual advances, and nonconsensual physical sexual contact. In developing the materials and resource list, the director shall consult with entities that shall include, but not be limited to, the departments of human services, public health, and public safety, education stakeholders, and parent-teacher organizations. School districts shall provide age-appropriate materials and a list of available community and web-based resources to parents at registration and shall also include the age-appropriate materials and resource list in the student handbook. School districts are encouraged to work with their communities to provide voluntary parent education sessions to provide parents with the skills and appropriate strategies to teach their children as described in this subsection. School districts shall incorporate the age-appropriate materials into relevant curricula and shall reinforce the importance of preventive measures when reasonable with parents and students.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §29, 40; 2005 Acts, ch 169, §18; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §91
Subsection 48 amended
NEW subsections 53 and 54

256.11 Educational standards.

The state board shall adopt rules under chapter 17A and a procedure for accrediting all public and nonpublic schools in Iowa offering instruction at any or all levels from the prekindergarten level through grade twelve. The rules of the state board shall require that a multicultural, gender fair approach is used by schools and school districts. The educational program shall be taught from a multicultural, gender fair approach. Global perspectives shall be incorporated into all levels of the educational program.

The rules adopted by the state board pursuant to section 256.17, Code Supplement 1987, to establish new standards shall satisfy the requirements of this section to adopt rules to implement the educational program contained in this section.

The educational program shall be as follows:

1. If a school offers a prekindergarten program, the program shall be designed to help children to work and play with others, to express themselves, to learn to use and manage their bodies, and to extend their interests and understanding of the world about them. The prekindergarten program shall relate the role of the family to the child's developing sense of self and perception of others. Planning and carrying out prekindergarten

activities designed to encourage cooperative efforts between home and school shall focus on community resources. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a prekindergarten teacher shall hold a license certifying that the holder is qualified to teach in prekindergarten. A nonpublic school which offers only a prekindergarten may, but is not required to, seek and obtain accreditation.

If the board of directors of a school district contracts for the operation of a prekindergarten program, the program shall be under the oversight of an appropriately licensed teacher. If the program contracted with was in existence on July 1, 1989, oversight of the program shall be provided by the district. If the program contracted with was not in existence on July 1, 1989, the director of the program shall be a licensed teacher and the director shall provide program oversight. Any director of a program contracted with by a school district under this section who is not a licensed teacher is required to register with the department of education.

2. The kindergarten program shall include experiences designed to develop healthy emotional and social habits and growth in the language arts and communication skills, as well as a capacity for the completion of individual tasks, and protect and increase physical well-being with attention given to experiences relating to the development of life skills and human growth and development. A kindergarten teacher shall be licensed to teach in kindergarten. An accredited nonpublic school must meet the requirements of this subsection only if the nonpublic school offers a kindergarten program.

3. The following areas shall be taught in grades one through six: English-language arts, social studies, mathematics, science, health, human growth and development, physical education, traffic safety, music, and visual art. The health curriculum shall include the characteristics of communicable diseases including acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The state board as part of accreditation standards shall adopt curriculum definitions for implementing the elementary program.

4. The following shall be taught in grades seven and eight: English-language arts; social studies; mathematics; science; health; human growth and development, family, consumer, career, and technology education; physical education; music; and visual art. The health curriculum shall include the characteristics of sexually transmitted diseases and acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The state board as part of accreditation standards shall adopt curriculum definitions for implementing the program in grades seven and eight. However, this subsection shall not apply to the teaching of family, consumer, career, and technology education in nonpublic schools.

5. In grades nine through twelve, a unit of credit consists of a course or equivalent related components or partial units taught throughout the academic year. The minimum program to be offered and taught for grades nine through twelve is:

a. Five units of science including physics and chemistry; the units of physics and chemistry may be taught in alternate years.

b. Five units of the social studies including instruction in voting statutes and procedures, voter registration requirements, the use of paper ballots and voting machines in the election process, and the method of acquiring and casting an absentee ballot. All students shall complete a minimum of one-half unit of United States government and one unit of United States history. The one-half unit of United States government shall include the voting procedure as described in this lettered paragraph and section 280.9A. The government instruction shall also include a study of the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights contained in the Constitution and an assessment of a student's knowledge of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

The county auditor, upon request and at a site chosen by the county auditor, shall make available to schools within the county voting machines or sample ballots that are generally used within the county, at times when these machines or sample ballots are not in use for their recognized purpose.

c. Six units of English-language arts.

d. Four units of a sequential program in mathematics.

e. Two additional units of mathematics.

f. Four sequential units of one foreign language other than American sign language. Provision of instruction in American sign language shall be in addition to and not in lieu of provision of instruction in other foreign languages. The department may waive the third and fourth years of the foreign language requirement on an annual basis upon the request of the board of directors of a school district or the authorities in charge of a nonpublic school if the board or authorities are able to prove that a licensed teacher was employed and assigned a schedule that would have allowed students to enroll in a foreign language class, the foreign language class was properly scheduled, students were aware that a foreign language class was scheduled, and no students enrolled in the class.

g. All students physically able shall be required to participate in physical education activities during each semester they are enrolled in school except as otherwise provided in this paragraph. A minimum of one-eighth unit each semester is required. A twelfth grade student who meets the requirements of this paragraph may be excused from the physical education requirement by the principal of the school in which the student is enrolled if the parent or guardian of the student

requests in writing that the student be excused from the physical education requirement. A student who wishes to be excused from the physical education requirement must be seeking to be excused in order to enroll in academic courses not otherwise available to the student, or be enrolled or participating in one of the following:

(1) A cooperative or work-study program or other educational program authorized by the school which requires the student to leave the school premises for specified periods of time during the school day.

(2) An organized and supervised athletic program which requires at least as much participation per week as one-eighth unit of physical education.

Students in grades nine through eleven may be excused from the physical education requirement in order to enroll in academic courses not otherwise available to the student if the board of directors of the school district in which the school is located, or the authorities in charge of the school, if the school is a nonpublic school, determine that students from the school may be permitted to be excused from the physical education requirement. A student may be excused by the principal of the school in which the student is enrolled, in consultation with the student's counselor, for up to one semester, trimester, or the equivalent of a semester or trimester, per year if the parent or guardian of the student requests in writing that the student be excused from the physical education requirement. The student seeking to be excused from the physical education requirement must, at some time during the period for which the excuse is sought, be a participant in an organized and supervised athletic program which requires at least as much time of participation per week as one-eighth unit of physical education.

The principal of the school shall inform the superintendent of the school district or nonpublic school that the student has been excused. Physical education activities shall emphasize leisure time activities which will benefit the student outside the school environment and after graduation from high school.

h. A minimum of three sequential units in at least four of the following six vocational service areas: agriculture, business or office occupations, health occupations, family and consumer sciences or home economics occupations, industrial technology or trade and industrial education, and marketing education. Instruction shall be competency-based, articulated with postsecondary programs of study, and include field, laboratory, or on-the-job training. Each sequential unit shall include instruction in a minimum set of competencies established by the department of education that relate to the following: new and emerging technologies; job-seeking, job-adaptability, and other employment, self-employment and entrepreneurial skills that reflect current industry

standards and labor-market needs; and reinforcement of basic academic skills. The instructional programs shall also comply with the provisions of chapter 258 relating to vocational education. However, this paragraph does not apply to the teaching of vocational education in nonpublic schools.

The department of education shall permit school districts, in meeting the requirements of this section, to use vocational core courses in more than one vocational service area and to use multi-occupational courses to complete a sequence in more than one vocational service area.

i. Three units in the fine arts which shall include at least two of the following: dance, music, theatre, and visual art.

j. One unit of health education which shall include personal health; food and nutrition; environmental health; safety and survival skills; consumer health; family life; human growth and development; substance abuse and nonuse; emotional and social health; health resources; and prevention and control of disease, including sexually transmitted diseases and acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The state board as part of accreditation standards shall adopt curriculum standards for implementing the program in grades nine through twelve.

6. A pupil is not required to enroll in either physical education or health courses if the pupil's parent or guardian files a written statement with the school principal that the course conflicts with the pupil's religious belief.

7. Programs that meet the needs of each of the following:

- a.* Pupils requiring special education.
- b.* Gifted and talented pupils.
- c.* At-risk students.

8. Upon request of the board of directors of a public school district or the authorities in charge of a nonpublic school, the director may, for a number of years to be specified by the director, grant the district board or the authorities in charge of the nonpublic school exemption from one or more of the requirements of the educational program specified in subsection 5. The exemption may be renewed. Exemptions shall be granted only if the director deems that the request made is an essential part of a planned innovative curriculum project which the director determines will adequately meet the educational needs and interests of the pupils and be broadly consistent with the intent of the educational program as defined in subsection 5.

The request for exemption shall include all of the following:

- a.* Rationale of the project to include supportive research evidence.
- b.* Objectives of the project.
- c.* Provisions for administration and conduct of the project, including the use of personnel, facil-

ities, time, techniques, and activities.

d. Plans for evaluation of the project by testing and observational measures of pupil progress in reaching the objectives.

e. Plans for revisions of the project based on evaluation measures.

f. Plans for periodic reports to the department.

g. The estimated cost of the project.

9. Reserved.

9A. Reserved.

10. The state board shall establish an accreditation process for school districts and nonpublic schools seeking accreditation pursuant to this subsection and subsections 11 and 12. By July 1, 1989, all school districts shall meet standards for accreditation. For the school year commencing July 1, 1989, and school years thereafter, the department of education shall use a two-phase process for the continued accreditation of schools and school districts.

Phase I shall consist of annual monitoring by the department of education of all accredited schools and school districts for compliance with accreditation standards adopted by the state board of education as provided in this section. The phase I monitoring requires that accredited schools and school districts annually complete accreditation compliance forms adopted by the state board and file them with the department of education. Phase I monitoring requires a comprehensive desk audit of all accredited schools and school districts including review of accreditation compliance forms, accreditation visit reports, methods of administration reports, and reports submitted in compliance with section 256.7, subsection 21, paragraph "a", and section 280.12.

The department shall conduct site visits to schools and school districts to address accreditation issues identified in the desk audit. Such a visit may be conducted by an individual departmental consultant or may be a comprehensive site visit by a team of departmental consultants and other educational professionals. The purpose of a comprehensive site visit is to determine that a district is in compliance with minimum standards and to provide a general assessment of educational practices in a school or school district and make recommendations with regard to the visit findings for the purposes of improving educational practices above the level of minimum compliance. The department shall establish a long-term schedule of site visits that includes visits of all accredited schools and school districts as needed.

Phase II requires the use of an accreditation committee, appointed by the director of the department of education, to conduct an on-site visit to an accredited school or school district if any of the following conditions exist:

- a.* When either the annual monitoring or the biennial on-site visit of phase I indicates that a school or school district is deficient and fails to be in compliance with accreditation standards.

b. In response to a petition filed with the director requesting such a committee visitation that is signed by eligible electors residing in the school district equal in number to at least twenty percent of the registered voters of the school district.

c. In response to a petition filed with the director requesting such a committee visitation that is signed by twenty percent or more of the parents or guardians who have children enrolled in the school or school district.

d. At the direction of the state board of education.

The number and composition of the membership of an accreditation committee shall be determined by the director and may vary due to the specific nature or reason for the visit. In all situations, however, the chairperson and a majority of the committee membership shall be from the instructional and administrative program specialty staff of the department of education. Other members may include instructional and administrative staff from school districts, area education agencies, institutions of higher education, local board members and the general public. An accreditation committee visit to a nonpublic school requires membership on the committee from nonpublic school instructional or administrative staff or board members. A member of a committee shall not have a direct interest in the nonpublic school or school district being visited.

Rules adopted by the state board may include provisions for coordination of the accreditation process under this section with activities of accreditation associations.

Prior to a visit to a school district or nonpublic school, members of the accreditation committee shall have access to all annual accreditation report information filed with the department by that nonpublic school or school district.

After visiting the school district or nonpublic school, the accreditation committee shall determine whether the accreditation standards have been met and shall make a report to the director, together with a recommendation whether the school district or nonpublic school shall remain accredited. The accreditation committee shall report strengths and weaknesses, if any, for each standard and shall advise the school or school district of available resources and technical assistance to further enhance strengths and improve areas of weakness. A school district or nonpublic school shall be provided with the opportunity to respond to the accreditation committee's report.

11. The director shall review the accreditation committee's report, and the response of the school district or nonpublic school, and provide a report and recommendation to the state board along with copies of the accreditation committee's report, the response to the report, and other pertinent information. The state board shall determine whether the school district or nonpublic school shall remain accredited. If the state board determines

that a school district or nonpublic school should not remain accredited, the director, in cooperation with the board of directors of the school district, or authorities in charge of the nonpublic school, shall establish a plan prescribing the procedures that must be taken to correct deficiencies in meeting the standards, and shall establish a deadline date for completion of the procedures. The plan is subject to approval of the state board.

12. During the period of time specified in the plan for its implementation by a school district or nonpublic school, the school district or school remains accredited. The accreditation committee shall revisit the school district or nonpublic school and shall determine whether the deficiencies in the standards have been corrected and shall make a report and recommendation to the director and the state board. The committee recommendation shall specify whether the school district or school shall remain accredited or under what conditions the district may remain accredited. The conditions may include, but are not limited to, providing temporary oversight authority, operational authority, or both oversight and operational authority to the director and the state board for some or all aspects of the school district operation, in order to bring the school district into compliance with minimum standards. The state board shall review the report and recommendation, may request additional information, and shall determine whether the deficiencies have been corrected. If the deficiencies have not been corrected, and the conditional accreditation alternatives contained in the report are not mutually acceptable to the local board and the state board, the state board shall merge the territory of the school district with one or more contiguous school districts at the end of the school year. Division of assets and liabilities of the school district shall be as provided in sections 275.29 through 275.31. Until the merger is completed, and subject to a decision by the state board of education, the school district shall pay tuition for its resident students to an accredited school district under section 282.24. However, in lieu of merger and payment of tuition by a nonaccredited school district, the state board may place a district under receivership for the remainder of the school year. The receivership shall be under the direct supervision and authority of the director. The decision of whether to merge the school district and require payment of tuition for the district's students or to place the district under receivership shall be based upon a determination by the state board of the best interests of the students, parents, residents of the community, teachers, administrators, and board members of the district and the recommendations of the accreditation committee and the director. If the state board declares a nonpublic school to be nonaccredited, the removal of accreditation shall take effect on the date established by the resolution of the state board, which shall be no later than the end of the

school year in which the nonpublic school is declared to be nonaccredited.

13. Notwithstanding subsections 1 through 12 and as an exception to their requirements, a private high school or private combined junior-senior high school operated for the express purpose of teaching a program designed to qualify its graduates for matriculation at accredited four-year or equivalent liberal arts, scientific, or technological colleges or universities shall be placed on a special accredited list of college preparatory schools, which list shall signify accreditation of the school for that express purpose only, if:

a. The school complies with minimum standards established by the Code other than this section, and rules adopted under the Code, applicable to:

- (1) Courses comprising the limited program.
- (2) Health requirements for personnel.
- (3) Plant facilities.
- (4) Other environmental factors affecting the programs.

b. At least eighty percent of those graduating from the school within the four most recent calendar years, other than those graduating who are aliens, graduates entering military or alternative civilian service, or graduates deceased or incapacitated before college acceptance, have been accepted by accredited four-year or equivalent liberal arts, scientific, or technological colleges or universities.

c. A school claiming to be a private college preparatory school which fails to comply with the requirement of paragraph “b” of this subsection shall be placed on the special accredited list of college preparatory schools probationally if the school complies with the requirements of paragraph “a” of this subsection, but a probational accreditation shall not continue for more than four successive years.

14. Notwithstanding subsections 1 through 13 and as an exception to their requirements, a nonpublic grade school which is reopening is accredited even if it does not have a complete grade one through grade six program. However, the nonpublic grade school must comply with other minimum standards established by law and administrative rules adopted pursuant to the law and the nonpublic grade school must show progress toward reaching a grade one through grade six program.

15. The board of directors of a school district or the authorities in charge of a nonpublic school may award credit toward graduation to a student if the student successfully completes basic training for service as a member of the Iowa army national guard, the Iowa air national guard, the active military forces of the United States, the army national guard of the United States, or the air national guard of the United States.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §55
Subsection 15 amended

256.40 Statewide work-based learning intermediary network — fund — steering committee — regional networks.

1. A statewide work-based learning intermediary network program is established in the department and shall be administered by the department. A separate, statewide work-based learning intermediary network fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department. The fund shall consist of all moneys deposited in the fund, including any moneys appropriated by the general assembly and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the department from federal or private sources for purposes of the program. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys in the fund at the end of a fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund of the state. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

2. The purpose of the program shall be to build a seamless system of career, future workforce, and economic development in Iowa to accomplish all of the following:

a. Better prepare students to make informed postsecondary education and career decisions.

b. Provide communication and coordination in order to build and sustain relationships between employers and local youth, the education system, and the community at large.

c. Connect students to local career opportunities, creating economic capital for the region using a skilled and available workforce.

d. Facilitate the sharing of best practices statewide by business and education leaders.

e. Provide a one-stop contact point for information useful to both educators and employers, including a state-level clearinghouse for internships, job shadowing experiences, and other workplace learning opportunities for students that are linked to the state’s economic goals.

f. Implement services for all students, staff, and districts within the region and integrate workplace skills into the curriculum.

g. Develop work-based capacity with employers.

h. Improve the skills of Iowa’s future workforce.

i. Provide core services, which may include student job shadowing, student internships, and teacher or student tours.

3. The department shall establish and facilitate a steering committee comprised of representatives from the department of workforce development, the department of economic development, the community colleges, the institutions under the control of the state board of regents, accredited private institutions, area education agencies, school districts, and the workplace learning connection. The steering committee shall be respon-

sible for the development and implementation of the statewide work-based learning intermediary network.

4. The steering committee shall develop a design for a statewide network comprised of fifteen regional work-based learning intermediary networks. The design shall include network specifications, strategic functions, and desired outcomes.

5. Each regional network shall establish an advisory council to develop and implement the regional network.

6. Funds deposited in the statewide work-based learning intermediary network fund created in subsection 1 shall be distributed to each region for the implementation of the statewide work-based learning intermediary network based upon the distribution of the kindergarten through grade twelve student enrollments in each region. The amount shall not exceed three dollars per student.

7. The department shall provide oversight of the statewide work-based learning intermediary network and shall annually evaluate the statewide and regional network progress toward the outcomes identified by the steering committee pursuant to subsection 4.

8. Each regional network shall match the funds received pursuant to subsection 6 with financial resources equal to at least twenty-five percent of the amount of the funds received pursuant to subsection 6. The financial resources used to provide the match may include private donations, in-kind contributions, or public funds other than the funds received pursuant to subsection 6.

2005 Acts, ch 154, §1
NEW section

256.41 through 256.43 Repealed by 2001 Acts, ch 159, § 18.

256.44 National board certification pilot project.

1. A national board certification pilot project is established to be administered by the department of education. A teacher, as defined in section 272.1, who registers for or achieves national board for professional teaching standards certification, and who is employed by a school district in Iowa and receiving a salary as a classroom teacher, may be eligible for the following:

a. If a teacher registers for national board for professional teaching standards certification prior to June 30, 2006, a one-time initial reimbursement award in the amount of up to one-half of the registration fee paid by the teacher for registration for certification by the national board for professional teaching standards. The teacher shall apply to the department of education within one year of registration, submitting to the department any documentation the department re-

quires. A teacher who receives an initial reimbursement award shall receive a one-time final registration award in the amount of the remaining national board registration fee paid by the teacher if the teacher notifies the department of the teacher's certification achievement and submits any documentation requested by the department.

b. (1) If, by May 1, 2000, the teacher applies to the department for an annual award and submits documentation of certification by the national board for professional teaching standards, an annual award in the amount of five thousand dollars. However, if the teacher does not achieve certification on the teacher's first attempt to pass the national board for professional teaching standards assessment, the teacher shall be paid the award amount as provided in subparagraph (2) upon achieving certification. The department shall award not more than a total of fifty thousand dollars in annual awards to an individual during the individual's term of eligibility for annual awards.

(2) If the teacher registers for national board for professional teaching standards certification between January 1, 1999, and January 1, 2006, and achieves certification within three years from the date of initial score notification, an annual award in the amount of two thousand five hundred dollars upon achieving certification by the national board of professional teaching standards.

To receive an annual award pursuant to this paragraph "b", a teacher shall apply to the department for an award within one year of eligibility. Payment for awards shall be made only upon departmental approval of an application or recertification of eligibility. A term of eligibility shall be for ten years or for the years in which the individual maintains a valid certificate, whichever time period is shorter. In order to continue receipt of payments, a recipient shall annually recertify eligibility.

2. *a.* If the amount appropriated annually for purposes of this section is insufficient to pay the full amount of reimbursement awards in accordance with subsection 1, paragraph "a", the department shall annually prorate the amount of the registration awards provided to each teacher who meets the requirements of this section.

b. If the amount appropriated annually for purposes of providing an annual award in accordance with subsection 1, paragraph "b", is insufficient to pay the full annual award to all teachers approved by the department for an annual award, the department shall prorate the amount of the annual award based upon the amount appropriated.

3. A teacher receiving an annual award pursuant to this section may provide additional services to the school district that employs the teacher. The additional services to be provided by the teacher may be mutually agreed upon by the

school district and the teacher.

4. Awards shall be paid to teachers by the department as follows:

a. Upon receipt of reimbursement documentation as provided in subsection 1, paragraph "a".

b. Not later than June 1 to teachers whose applications and recertifications for annual awards as provided in subsection 1, paragraph "b", are submitted to the department by May 1 and subsequently approved.

5. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, a teacher approved by the department to receive an annual award for certification in accordance with this section in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1998, shall receive the annual award amount specified in subsection 1, paragraph "b", subparagraph (1), to commence with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1999.

6. From funds appropriated for purposes of this section by the general assembly to the department of education for each fiscal year in the fiscal period beginning July 1, 1999, and ending June 30, 2004, three hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used for the payment of registration awards as provided in subsection 4, paragraph "a".

7. The department shall prorate the amount of the annual awards paid in accordance with this section when the number of award recipients exceeds one thousand one hundred individuals. The department may prorate the amount of an annual award when a teacher who meets the qualifications of subsection 1 is employed on a less than full-time basis by a school district. The state board shall adopt rules under chapter 17A establishing criteria for the proration of annual awards.

8. Notwithstanding section 8.33, funds appropriated for purposes of this section which remain unencumbered or unobligated at the close of the fiscal year for which the funds were appropriated shall not revert but shall be available for expenditure for the following fiscal year for purposes of

this section.

2005 Acts, ch 169, §20, 21
 Subsection 1, paragraph a amended
 Subsection 1, paragraph b, subparagraph (2) amended

256.46 Rules for participation in extracurricular activities by certain children.

The state board shall adopt rules that permit a child who does not meet the residence requirements for participation in extracurricular interscholastic contests or competitions sponsored or administered by an organization as defined in section 280.13 to participate in the contests or competitions immediately if the child is duly enrolled in a school, is otherwise eligible to participate, and meets one of the following circumstances or a similar circumstance: the child has been adopted; the child is placed under foster or shelter care; the child is living with one of the child's parents as a result of divorce, separation, death, or other change in the child's parents' marital relationship, or pursuant to other court-ordered decree or order of custody; the child is a foreign exchange student; the child has been placed in a juvenile correctional facility; the child is a ward of the court or the state; the child is a participant in a substance abuse or mental health program; or the child is enrolled in an accredited nonpublic high school because the child's district of residence has entered into a whole grade sharing agreement for the pupil's grade with another district. The rules shall permit a child who is otherwise eligible to participate, but who does not meet one of the foregoing or similar circumstances relating to residence requirements, to participate at any level of competition inferior to the varsity level. For purposes of this section and section 282.18, "varsity" means the highest level of competition offered by one school or school district against the highest level of competition offered by an opposing school or school district.

2005 Acts, ch 79, §1
 Section amended

CHAPTER 256D

IOWA EARLY INTERVENTION BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

256D.3 Annual reports.

1. A school district shall report annually to its school community the proportion of fourth grade students who are proficient in reading in accordance with section 256.7, subsection 21, paragraph "c". School districts are encouraged to submit to their communities composite information concerning the reading proficiency of their kindergarten through grade three enrollments, by grade level.

2. The annual report submitted to the department of education in accordance with section

256.7, subsection 21, paragraph "c", shall include the district's current class sizes for kindergarten through grade three.

3. Beginning January 15, 2006, the department shall submit an annual report to the chairpersons and ranking members of the senate and house education committees that includes the statewide average school district class size in basic skills instruction in kindergarten through grade three, by grade level and by district size, and describes school district progress toward achieving early intervention block grant program goals

and the ways in which school districts are using moneys received pursuant to this chapter and expended as provided in section 256D.2. The report shall include district-by-district information showing the allocation received for early intervention block grant program purposes, the total number of students enrolled in grade four in each district, and the number of students in each district who are not proficient in reading in grade four for the most recent reporting period, as well as for each reporting period starting with the school year beginning July 1, 2001.

2005 Acts, ch 147, §1
Subsection 3 amended

256D.5 Appropriations.

There is appropriated from the general fund of the state to the department of education, the following amounts, for the following fiscal years, for the Iowa early intervention block grant program:

1. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1999, and ending June 30, 2000, the sum of ten million dollars.

2. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, and ending June 30, 2001, the sum of twenty million dollars.

3. For each fiscal year of the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2001, and ending June 30, 2004, the sum of thirty million dollars.

4. For each fiscal year of the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2004, and ending June 30, 2006, the sum of twenty-nine million two hundred fifty thousand dollars.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §26
Subsection 4 amended

256D.9 Future repeal.

This chapter is repealed effective July 1, 2006.

2005 Acts, ch 147, §2, 3
Section amended

CHAPTER 256F

CHARTER SCHOOLS

Code editor notified by department of implementation of grant application process effective July 1, 2003; 2003 Acts, ch 79, §7, 8
Chapter footnotes revised

CHAPTER 257

FINANCING SCHOOL PROGRAMS

257.8 State percent of growth — allowable growth.

1. *State percent of growth.* The state percent of growth for the budget year beginning July 1, 2005, is four percent. The state percent of growth for the budget year beginning July 1, 2006, is four percent. The state percent of growth for each subsequent budget year shall be established by statute which shall be enacted within thirty days of the submission in the year preceding the base year of the governor's budget under section 8.21. The establishment of the state percent of growth for a budget year shall be the only subject matter of the bill which enacts the state percent of growth for a budget year.

2. *Allowable growth calculation.* The department of management shall calculate the regular program allowable growth for a budget year by multiplying the state percent of growth for the budget year by the regular program state cost per pupil for the base year and shall calculate the special education support services allowable growth for the budget year by multiplying the state percent of growth for the budget year by the special education support services state cost per pupil for the base year.

3. *Alternate allowable growth — gifted and talented programs.* Notwithstanding the calculation in subsection 2, the department of management shall calculate the regular program allowable growth for the budget year beginning July 1, 1999, by multiplying the state percent of growth for the budget year by the regular program state cost per pupil for the base year, and add to the resulting product thirty-eight dollars. For purposes of determining the amount of a budget adjustment as defined in section 257.14, for a school district which calculated allowable growth for the budget year beginning July 1, 1999, pursuant to this subsection, thirty-eight dollars shall be subtracted from the school district's regular program cost per pupil for the budget year beginning July 1, 1999, prior to determining the amount of the adjustment.

4. *Alternate allowable growth — regular program state cost.* A school district which calculated allowable growth for the budget year beginning July 1, 1999, pursuant to the provisions of subsection 3, shall calculate allowable growth pursuant to the provisions of subsection 2 for the school budget year beginning July 1, 2000, and succeeding budget years, utilizing a regular pro-

gram state cost per pupil figure which incorporates the thirty-eight dollar increase in regular program allowable growth calculated for the budget year beginning July 1, 1999.

5. *Combined allowable growth.* The combined allowable growth per pupil for each school district is the sum of the regular program allowable growth per pupil and the special education support services allowable growth per pupil for the budget year, which may be modified as follows:

a. By the school budget review committee under section 257.31.

b. By the department of management under section 257.36.

6. *Alternate allowable growth — definitions.* For budget years beginning July 1, 2000, and subsequent budget years, references to the terms “allowable growth”, “regular program state cost per pupil”, and “regular program district cost per pupil” shall mean those terms as calculated for those school districts that calculated regular program allowable growth for the school budget year beginning July 1, 1999, with the additional thirty-eight dollars.

2005 Acts, ch 1, §1, 2
2005 amendment to subsection 1 is applicable for computing state aid under the state school foundation program for the school budget year beginning July 1, 2006; 2005 Acts, ch 1, §1, 2
Subsection 1 amended

257.11 Supplementary weighting plan.

1. *Regular curriculum.* Pupils in a regular curriculum attending all their classes in the district in which they reside, taught by teachers employed by that district, and having administrators employed by that district, are assigned a weighting of one.

2. *District-to-district sharing.*

a. In order to provide additional funds for school districts which send their resident pupils to another school district, which jointly employ and share the services of teachers under section 280.15, or which use the services of a teacher employed by another school district, a supplementary weighting plan for determining enrollment is adopted.

b. If the school budget review committee certifies to the department of management that the shared classes or teachers would otherwise not be implemented without the assignment of additional weighting, pupils attending classes in another school district, attending classes taught by a teacher who is employed jointly under section 280.15, or attending classes taught by a teacher who is employed by another school district are assigned a weighting of forty-eight hundredths of the percentage of the pupil's school day during which the pupil attends classes in another district, attends classes taught by a teacher who is jointly employed under section 280.15, or attends classes taught by a teacher who is employed by another school district.

c. Pupils attending class for all or a substan-

tial portion of a school day pursuant to a whole grade sharing agreement executed under sections 282.10 through 282.12 shall be eligible for supplementary weighting pursuant to this subsection as follows:

(1) A school district which was participating in a whole grade sharing arrangement during the budget year beginning July 1, 2001, and which adopts a resolution jointly with the other affected boards to study the question of undergoing a reorganization or dissolution to take effect on or before July 1, 2006, shall receive a weighting of one-tenth of the percentage of the pupil's school day during which the pupil attends classes in another district, attends classes taught by a teacher who is jointly employed under section 280.15, or attends classes taught by a teacher who is employed by another school district. A district shall be eligible for supplementary weighting pursuant to this subparagraph for a maximum of two years. Receipt of supplementary weighting for a second year shall be conditioned upon submission of information resulting from the study to the school budget review committee indicating progress toward the objective of reorganization on or before July 1, 2006.

(2) A school district which was not participating in a whole grade sharing arrangement during the budget year beginning July 1, 2000, which executes a whole grade sharing agreement pursuant to sections 282.10 through 282.12 for the budget year beginning July 1, 2002, July 1, 2003, July 1, 2004, or July 1, 2005, and which adopts a resolution jointly with the other affected boards to study the question of undergoing a reorganization or dissolution to take effect on or before July 1, 2006, shall receive a weighting of one-tenth of the percentage of the pupil's school day during which the pupil attends classes in another district, attends classes taught by a teacher who is jointly employed under section 280.15, or attends classes taught by a teacher who is employed by another school district. A district shall be eligible for supplementary weighting pursuant to this subparagraph for a maximum of three years. Receipt of supplementary weighting for a second and third year shall be conditioned upon submission of information resulting from the study to the school budget review committee indicating progress toward the objective of reorganization on or before July 1, 2006.

3. *District-to-community college sharing.*

a. In order to provide additional funds for school districts which send their resident pupils to a community college for classes, a supplementary weighting plan for determining enrollment is adopted.

b. If the school budget review committee certifies to the department of management that the class would not otherwise be implemented without the assignment of additional weighting, pupils attending a community college-offered class or attending a class taught by a community college-

employed instructor are assigned a weighting of forty-eight hundredths of the percentage of the pupil's school day during which the pupil attends class in the community college or attends a class taught by a community college-employed instructor. The following requirements shall be met for the purposes of assigning an additional weighting for classes offered through a sharing agreement between a school district and community college. The class must be:

(1) Supplementing, not supplanting, high school courses.

(2) Included in the community college catalog or an amendment or addendum to the catalog.

(3) Open to all registered community college students, not just high school students.

(4) For college credit and the credit must apply toward an associate of arts or associate of science degree, or toward an associate of applied arts or associate of applied science degree, or toward completion of a college diploma program.

(5) Taught by a community college-employed instructor.

(6) Taught utilizing the community college course syllabus.

(7) Of the same quality as a course offered on a community college campus.

4. *At-risk programs and alternative schools.*

a. In order to provide additional funding to school districts for programs serving at-risk pupils and alternative school pupils in secondary schools, a supplementary weighting plan for at-risk pupils is adopted. A supplementary weighting of forty-eight ten-thousandths per pupil shall be assigned to the percentage of pupils in a school district enrolled in grades one through six, as reported by the school district on the basic educational data survey for the base year, who are eligible for free and reduced price meals under the federal National School Lunch Act and the federal Child Nutrition Act of 1966, 42 U.S.C. § 1751-1785, multiplied by the budget enrollment in the school district; and a supplementary weighting of one hundred fifty-six one-hundred-thousandths per pupil shall be assigned to pupils included in the budget enrollment of the school district. Amounts received as supplementary weighting for at-risk pupils shall be utilized by a school district to develop or maintain at-risk pupils' programs, which may include alternative school programs.

b. Notwithstanding paragraph "a", a school district which received supplementary weighting for an alternative high school program for the school budget year beginning July 1, 1999, shall receive an amount of supplementary weighting for the next three school budget years as follows:

(1) For the budget year beginning July 1, 2000, the greater of the amount of supplementary weighting determined pursuant to paragraph "a", or sixty-five percent of the amount received for the budget year beginning July 1, 1999.

(2) For the budget year beginning July 1, 2001,

the greater of the amount of supplementary weighting determined pursuant to paragraph "a", or forty percent of the amount received for the budget year beginning July 1, 1999.

(3) For the budget year beginning July 1, 2002, and succeeding budget years, the amount of supplementary weighting determined pursuant to paragraph "a".

If a school district receives an amount pursuant to this paragraph "b" which exceeds the amount the district would otherwise have received pursuant to paragraph "a", the department of management shall annually determine the amount of the excess that would have been state aid and the amount that would have been property tax if the school district had generated that amount pursuant to paragraph "a", and shall include the amounts in the state aid payments and property tax levies of school districts. The department of management shall recalculate the supplementary weighting amount received each year to reflect the amount of the reduction in funding from one budget year to the next pursuant to subparagraphs (1) through (3). It is the intent of the general assembly that when weights are recalculated under this subsection, the total amounts generated by each weight shall be approximately equal.

5. *Regional academies.*

a. For the school budget year beginning July 1, 2002, and succeeding budget years, in order to provide additional funds for school districts in which a regional academy is located, a supplementary weighting plan for determining enrollment is adopted.

b. A school district which establishes a regional academy shall be eligible to assign its resident pupils attending classes at the academy a weighting of one-tenth of the percentage of the pupil's school day during which the pupil attends classes at the regional academy. For the purposes of this subsection, "regional academy" means an educational institution established by a school district to which multiple schools send pupils in grades nine through twelve, and may include a virtual academy. A regional academy shall include in its curriculum advanced-level courses and may include in its curriculum vocational-technical courses. The maximum amount of additional weighting for which a school district establishing a regional academy shall be eligible is an amount corresponding to fifteen additional pupils. The minimum amount of additional weighting for which a school district establishing a regional academy shall be eligible is an amount corresponding to ten additional pupils if the academy provides both advanced-level courses and vocational-technical courses. However, if the sum of the funding amount calculated for all districts operating regional academies under this subsection exceeds one million dollars for the school year beginning July 1, 2004, and each succeeding fiscal year, the director of the department of manage-

ment shall prorate the amount calculated for each district. The proration shall be based upon the amount calculated for each district when compared to the sum of the amount for all districts.

6. *Shared classes delivered over the Iowa communications network.* A pupil attending a class in which students from one or more other school districts are enrolled and which is taught via the Iowa communications network is not deemed to be attending a class in another school district or in a community college for the purposes of this section and the school district is not eligible for supplementary weighting for that class under this section.

7. *Pupils ineligible.* A pupil eligible for the weighting plan provided in section 256B.9 is not eligible for supplementary weighting pursuant to this section. A pupil attending an alternative program or an at-risk pupils' program, including alternative high school programs, is not eligible for supplementary weighting under subsection 2.

8. *School finance appropriations report.* The department of education shall annually prepare a report regarding school finance provisions or programs receiving a standing appropriation, including supplementary weighting programs. The report shall provide information regarding amounts received or accessed by school districts pursuant to the provisions or programs, whether the amounts received represent an increase or decrease over amounts received during the previous budget year and the percentage increase or decrease, conclusions regarding the adequacy of amounts received by school districts and whether the amounts received are equitable between school districts based upon input from the school districts and analysis by the department, and the rationale for current trends being observed by the department and projections regarding possible trends in the future. The report shall be submitted to the general assembly by January 1 each year, and copies of the report shall be forwarded to the chairpersons and members of the committee on education in the senate and in the house of representatives.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §38

Subsection 4, paragraph c stricken

257.14 Budget adjustment.

1. For the budget year commencing July 1, 2001, if the department of management determines that the regular program district cost of a school district for a budget year is less than the total of the regular program district cost plus any adjustment added under this section for the base year for that school district, the school district shall be eligible to receive a budget adjustment for that district for that budget year up to an amount equal to the difference. The board of directors of a school district that wishes to receive a budget adjustment pursuant to this subsection shall, notwithstanding the public notice and hearing provi-

sions of chapter 24 or any other provision to the contrary, within thirty days following May 9, 2001, adopt a resolution to receive the budget adjustment and immediately notify the department of management of the adoption of the resolution and the amount of the budget adjustment to be received.

2. For the budget years commencing July 1, 2002, and July 1, 2003, if the department of management determines that the regular program district cost of a school district for a budget year is less than the total of the regular program district cost plus any adjustment added under this section for the base year for that school district, the school district shall be eligible to receive a budget adjustment for that district for that budget year up to an amount equal to the difference. The board of directors of a school district that wishes to receive a budget adjustment pursuant to this subsection shall adopt a resolution to receive the budget adjustment by April 15, annually, and shall notify the department of management of the adoption of the resolution and the amount of the budget adjustment to be received.

3. For the budget year commencing July 1, 2004, and succeeding budget years, a district shall be eligible for a budget adjustment corresponding to the following schedule:

a. For the budget year commencing July 1, 2004, the greater of the difference between the regular program district cost for the budget year and one hundred one percent of the regular program district cost for the base year, or ninety percent of the amount by which the budget guarantee as calculated for the budget year beginning July 1, 2003, exceeds the adjusted guarantee amount. For purposes of this paragraph, the "*adjusted guarantee amount*" means the amount which would be applicable for the budget year beginning July 1, 2004, if the budget guarantee were determined for that budget year as calculated for the budget year beginning July 1, 2003.

b. For the budget year commencing July 1, 2005, the greater of the difference between the regular program district cost for the budget year and one hundred one percent of the regular program district cost for the base year, or eighty percent of the amount by which the budget guarantee as calculated for the budget year beginning July 1, 2003, exceeds the adjusted guarantee amount. For purposes of this paragraph, the "*adjusted guarantee amount*" means the amount which would be applicable for the budget year beginning July 1, 2005, if the budget guarantee were determined for that budget year as calculated for the budget year beginning July 1, 2003.

c. For the budget year commencing July 1, 2006, the greater of the difference between the regular program district cost for the budget year and one hundred one percent of the regular program district cost for the base year, or seventy percent of the amount by which the budget guarantee

as calculated for the budget year beginning July 1, 2003, exceeds the adjusted guarantee amount. For purposes of this paragraph, the “*adjusted guarantee amount*” means the amount which would be applicable for the budget year beginning July 1, 2006, if the budget guarantee were determined for that budget year as calculated for the budget year beginning July 1, 2003.

d. For the budget year commencing July 1, 2007, the greater of the difference between the regular program district cost for the budget year and one hundred one percent of the regular program district cost for the base year, or sixty percent of the amount by which the budget guarantee as calculated for the budget year beginning July 1, 2003, exceeds the adjusted guarantee amount. For purposes of this paragraph, the “*adjusted guarantee amount*” means the amount which would be applicable for the budget year beginning July 1, 2007, if the budget guarantee were determined for that budget year as calculated for the budget year beginning July 1, 2003.

e. For the budget year commencing July 1, 2008, the greater of the difference between the regular program district cost for the budget year and one hundred one percent of the regular program district cost for the base year, or fifty percent of the amount by which the budget guarantee as calculated for the budget year beginning July 1, 2003, exceeds the adjusted guarantee amount. For purposes of this paragraph, the “*adjusted guarantee amount*” means the amount which would be applicable for the budget year beginning July 1, 2008, if the budget guarantee were determined for that budget year as calculated for the budget year beginning July 1, 2003.

f. For the budget year commencing July 1, 2009, the greater of the difference between the regular program district cost for the budget year and one hundred one percent of the regular program district cost for the base year, or forty percent of the amount by which the budget guarantee as calculated for the budget year beginning July 1, 2003, exceeds the adjusted guarantee amount. For purposes of this paragraph, the “*adjusted guarantee amount*” means the amount which would be applicable for the budget year beginning July 1, 2009, if the budget guarantee were determined for that budget year as calculated for the budget year beginning July 1, 2003.

g. For the budget year commencing July 1, 2010, the greater of the difference between the regular program district cost for the budget year and one hundred one percent of the regular program district cost for the base year, or thirty percent of the amount by which the budget guarantee as calculated for the budget year beginning July 1, 2003, exceeds the adjusted guarantee amount. For purposes of this paragraph, the “*adjusted guarantee amount*” means the amount which would be applicable for the budget year beginning

July 1, 2010, if the budget guarantee were determined for that budget year as calculated for the budget year beginning July 1, 2003.

h. For the budget year commencing July 1, 2011, the greater of the difference between the regular program district cost for the budget year and one hundred one percent of the regular program district cost for the base year, or twenty percent of the amount by which the budget guarantee as calculated for the budget year beginning July 1, 2003, exceeds the adjusted guarantee amount. For purposes of this paragraph, the “*adjusted guarantee amount*” means the amount which would be applicable for the budget year beginning July 1, 2011, if the budget guarantee were determined for that budget year as calculated for the budget year beginning July 1, 2003.

i. For the budget year commencing July 1, 2012, the greater of the difference between the regular program district cost for the budget year and one hundred one percent of the regular program district cost for the base year, or ten percent of the amount by which the budget guarantee as calculated for the budget year beginning July 1, 2003, exceeds the adjusted guarantee amount. For purposes of this paragraph, the “*adjusted guarantee amount*” means the amount which would be applicable for the budget year beginning July 1, 2012, if the budget guarantee were determined for that budget year as calculated for the budget year beginning July 1, 2003.

j. For the budget year commencing July 1, 2013, and each budget year thereafter, the difference between the regular program district cost for the budget year and one hundred one percent of the regular program district cost for the base year.

The board of directors of a school district that wishes to receive a budget adjustment pursuant to this subsection shall adopt a resolution to receive the budget adjustment by April 15, annually, and shall notify the department of management of the adoption of the resolution and the amount of the budget adjustment to be received.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §58

Subsection 3, unnumbered paragraph 2 stricken

257.28 Enrichment levy.

If a school district has approved the use of the instructional support program for a budget year, the district shall not also collect moneys under the additional enrichment amount approved by the voters under chapter 442, Code 1991, for the budget year.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §124
Section amended

257.35 Area education agency payments.

1. The department of management shall deduct the amounts calculated for special education support services, media services, and educational services for each school district from the state aid due to the district pursuant to this chapter and

shall pay the amounts to the respective area education agencies on a monthly basis from September 15 through June 15 during each school year. The department of management shall notify each school district of the amount of state aid deducted for these purposes and the balance of state aid shall be paid to the district. If a district does not qualify for state aid under this chapter in an amount sufficient to cover its amount due to the area education agency as calculated by the department of management, the school district shall pay the deficiency to the area education agency from other moneys received by the district, on a quarterly basis during each school year.

2. Notwithstanding subsection 1, the state aid for area education agencies and the portion of the combined district cost calculated for these agencies for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2002, and each succeeding fiscal year, shall be reduced by the department of management by seven million five hundred thousand dollars. The reduction for each area education agency shall be equal to the reduction that the agency received in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2001.

3. Notwithstanding subsection 1, and in addition to the reduction applicable pursuant to subsection 2, the state aid for area education agencies and the portion of the combined district cost calculated for these agencies for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2003, and ending June 30, 2004, shall be reduced by the department of management by ten million dollars. The department shall calcu-

late a reduction such that each area education agency shall receive a reduction proportionate to the amount that it would otherwise have received under this section if the reduction imposed pursuant to this subsection did not apply.

4. Notwithstanding subsection 1, and in addition to the reduction applicable pursuant to subsection 2, the state aid for area education agencies and the portion of the combined district cost calculated for these agencies for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, shall be reduced by the department of management by eleven million seven hundred ninety-eight thousand seven hundred three dollars. The reduction for each area education agency shall be equal to the reduction that the agency received in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2003.

5. Notwithstanding section 257.37, an area education agency may use the funds determined to be available under this section in a manner which the area education agency determines is appropriate to best maintain the level of required area education agency special education services. An area education agency may also use unreserved fund balances for media services or education services in a manner which the area education agency determines is appropriate to best maintain the level of required area education agency special education services.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §6
Subsection 4 amended

CHAPTER 257B

SCHOOL FUNDS

257B.1B Interest for Iowa schools fund — transfer of interest.

An interest for Iowa schools fund is established in the office of treasurer of state. The department of administrative services shall deposit interest earned on the permanent school fund in the interest for Iowa schools fund. The treasurer shall transfer moneys in the interest for Iowa schools fund on a quarterly basis as follows:

1. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2004, and each succeeding fiscal year, fifty-five percent of the moneys deposited in the fund to the department of education for allocation to the Iowa read-

ing recovery council to assist school districts in developing reading recovery and literacy programs. The Iowa reading recovery council shall use the area education agency unified budget as its fiscal agent for grant moneys and for other moneys administered by the council.

2. Forty-five percent of the moneys deposited in the fund to the credit of the international center endowment fund of the international center for gifted and talented education established in section 263.8A.

2005 Acts, ch 169, §22, 35
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 257C

ADVANCE FUNDING AUTHORITY

257C.8 Advance funding program.

1. The authority shall establish a statewide advance funding program for the purchase from schools of notes issued in anticipation of the receipt of moneys for school purposes or for making loans to schools to alleviate cash flow difficulties and to otherwise improve the financial well-being of the schools.

2. The authority may issue its bonds and use the proceeds from the bonds for the purpose of making loans to or purchasing the notes of any school for the use of the various funds of the school for any lawful school purpose excluding debt service. Bonds issued pursuant to this section may be secured by a pledge of payments made to the authority by the school, to be derived from the receipt of anticipated funds evidenced by the notes of the school, including a pooling of payments of notes from two or more participating schools. The authority may also issue refunding bonds, including advance refunding bonds, for the purpose of refunding previously issued bonds.

3. The authority may issue its bonds in principal amounts which, in the opinion of the authority, are necessary to provide sufficient funds for achievement of its corporate purposes, the payment of interest on its bonds, the establishment of reserves to secure its bonds, the costs of issuance of its bonds, and all other expenditures of the authority incident to and necessary or convenient to carry out its purposes and powers. The bonds are investment securities and negotiable instruments within the meaning of and for purposes of the uniform commercial code, chapter 554.

4. Bonds issued under this section are payable solely and only out of the moneys, assets, or revenues of the authority and are not an indebtedness of this state, and this state is not liable on the bonds. Bonds issued under this chapter shall contain on their face a statement that the state is not liable.

5. The proceeds of bonds issued by the authority and not required for immediate disbursement

may be invested in any investment approved by the board and specified in the trust indenture or resolution pursuant to which the bonds are issued without regard to any limitation otherwise provided by law.

6. The bonds of the authority shall be:

a. In a form, issued in denominations, executed in a manner, and payable over terms and with rights of redemption, as the board prescribes in the resolution authorizing their issuance.

b. Negotiable instruments under the laws of the state and may be sold at prices, at public or private sale, and in a manner, as prescribed by the board. Chapters 73A, 74, 74A and 75 do not apply to their sale or issuance.

c. Subject to the terms, conditions, and covenants providing for the payment of the principal, redemption premiums, if any, interest, and other terms, conditions, covenants, and protective provisions safeguarding payment, not inconsistent with this chapter and as determined by resolution of the board.

7. The bonds of the authority are securities in which public officers and bodies of this state; political subdivisions of this state; insurance companies and associations and other persons carrying on an insurance business; banks, trust companies, savings associations, savings and loan associations, and investment companies; administrators, guardians, executors, trustees, and other fiduciaries; and other persons authorized to invest in bonds or other obligations of the state, may properly and legally invest funds, including capital, in their control or belonging to them.

8. Bonds must be authorized by a resolution of the board. However, a resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds may delegate to an officer of the authority the power to negotiate and fix the details of an issue of bonds by an appropriate certificate of the authorized officer.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §56
Subsection 3 amended

CHAPTER 260C

COMMUNITY COLLEGES

260C.2 Definitions.

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

1. "*Community college*" means a publicly supported school which may offer programs of adult and continuing education, lifelong learning, com-

munity education, and up to two years of liberal arts, preprofessional, or occupational instruction partially fulfilling the requirements for a baccalaureate degree but confers no more than an associate degree; or which offers as the whole or as part of the curriculum up to two years of vocational or

technical education, training, or retraining to persons who are preparing to enter the labor market.

2. “*Department*” means the department of education.

3. “*Director*” means the director of the department of education.

4. “*Instructional cost center*” means one of the following areas of course offerings of the community colleges:

- a. Arts and sciences cost center.
- b. Vocational-technical preparatory cost center.
- c. Vocational-technical supplementary cost center.
- d. Adult basic education and high school completion cost center.
- e. Continuing and general education cost center.

5. “*Merged area*” means an area where two or more school systems or parts of school systems merge resources to operate a community college in the manner provided in this chapter.

6. “*State board*” means the state board of education.

2005 Acts, ch 169, §23

NEW subsection 2 and former subsections 2 – 5 renumbered as 3 – 6

260C.18A Workforce training and economic development funds.

1. a. A workforce training and economic development fund is created for each community college. Moneys shall be deposited and expended from a fund as provided under this section.

b. Moneys in the funds shall consist of any moneys appropriated by the general assembly and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the department of economic development from federal sources or private sources for placement in the funds. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys in the funds at the end of each fiscal year shall not revert to any other fund but shall remain in the funds for expenditure in subsequent fiscal years.

2. Moneys deposited in the funds and disbursed to community colleges for a fiscal year shall be expended for the following purposes, provided seventy percent of the moneys shall be used on projects in the areas of advanced manufacturing, information technology and insurance, and life sciences which include the areas of biotechnology, health care technology, and nursing care technology:

a. Projects in which an agreement between a community college and an employer located within the community college’s merged area meet all of the requirements of the accelerated career education program under chapter 260G.

b. Projects in which an agreement between a community college and a business meet all the requirements of the Iowa jobs training Act under

chapter 260F. However, projects funded by moneys provided by a local workforce training and economic development fund of a community college are not subject to the maximum advance or award limitations contained in section 260F.6, subsection 2, or the allocation limitations contained in section 260F.8, subsection 1.

c. For the development and implementation of career academies designed to provide new career preparation opportunities for high school students that are formally linked with postsecondary career and technical education programs. For purposes of this section, “*career academy*” means a program of study that combines a minimum of two years of secondary education with an associate degree, or the equivalent, career preparatory program in a nonduplicative, sequential course of study that is standards based, integrates academic and technical instruction, utilizes work-based and worksite learning where appropriate and available, utilizes an individual career planning process with parent involvement, and leads to an associate degree or postsecondary diploma or certificate in a career field that prepares an individual for entry and advancement in a high-skill and reward career field and further education. The department of economic development, in conjunction with the state board of education and the division of community colleges and workforce preparation of the department of education, shall adopt administrative rules for the development and implementation of such career academies pursuant to section 256.11, subsection 5, paragraph “h”, section 260C.1, and Title II of Pub. L. No. 105-332, Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act of 1998.

d. Programs and courses that provide vocational and technical training, and programs for in-service training and retraining under section 260C.1, subsections 2 and 3.

e. Job retention projects under section 260F.9.

f. Training and retraining programs for targeted industries as authorized in section 15.343, subsection 2, paragraph “a”.

3. The department of economic development shall allocate the moneys appropriated pursuant to this section to the community college workforce training and economic development funds utilizing the same distribution formula used for the allocation of state general aid to the community colleges.

4. Each community college shall do all of the following:

a. Adopt a two-year workforce training and economic development fund plan outlining the community college’s proposed use of moneys appropriated under subsection 2.

b. Update the two-year plan annually.

c. Prepare an annual progress report on the two-year plan’s implementation.

d. Annually submit the two-year plan and

progress report to the department of economic development in a manner prescribed by rules adopted by the department pursuant to chapter 17A.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §35 – 37

For future repeal of this section effective June 30, 2010, see 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §93

2004 amendments to this section made by 2004 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1002, that struck Code and Session Law references to the grow Iowa values program in §15G.108 (stricken pursuant to *Rants v. Vilsack*, 684 N.W.2d 193) and that made other changes related to the strike of those provisions, take effect September 7, 2004, and apply retroactively to June 30, 2004; 2004 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1002, §13

Subsection 2, paragraph b amended

Subsection 2, NEW paragraph f

Subsection 5 stricken

260C.18C State aid distribution formula.

1. *Purpose.* A distribution plan for general state financial aid to Iowa's community colleges is established for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 2005, and succeeding fiscal years. Funds appropriated by the general assembly to the department for general financial aid to community colleges shall be allocated to each community college in the manner provided under this section.

2. *Definitions.* As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. *"Base funding allocation"* means the amount of general state financial aid all community colleges received in the base year.

b. *"Base year"* means the fiscal year immediately preceding the budget year.

c. *"Below-average support per FTEE"* for a community college means the state-average combined support per FTEE minus the combined support per FTEE for the community college if the community college's combined support per FTEE is less than the state-average combined support per FTEE.

d. *"Budget year"* means the fiscal year for which moneys are appropriated by the general assembly.

e. *"Combined support"* for a community college means the total amount of moneys the community college received in general state financial aid in the base year plus the community college's general fund property tax revenue, including utility replacement, for the base year.

f. *"Combined support per FTEE"* for a community college means the community college's combined support divided by its three-year rolling average full-time equivalent enrollment for the three years prior to the base year.

g. *"Contact hour"* for a noncredit course equals fifty minutes of contact between an instructor and students in a scheduled course offering for which students are registered.

h. *"Credit hour"*, for purposes of community college funding distribution, shall be as defined by the department by rule.

i. *"Eligible credit courses"* means all credit courses that are eligible for general state financial aid which are part of a department-approved program of study. The department shall review and

provide a determination should a question of eligibility occur.

j. *"Eligible growth support"* for a community college is the community college's below-average support per FTEE multiplied times its three-year rolling average full-time equivalent enrollment.

k. *"Eligible noncredit courses"* means all noncredit courses eligible for general state financial aid which fall under one of the eligible categories for noncredit courses as defined by rule of the department. The department shall review and provide a determination should a question of eligibility occur.

l. *"Eligible student"* means a student enrolled in eligible credit or eligible noncredit courses. The department shall review and provide a determination should a question of eligibility occur.

m. *"Fiscal year"* means the period of twelve months beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30.

n. One *"full-time equivalent enrollment (FTEE)"* equals twenty-four credit hours for credit courses or six hundred contact hours for noncredit courses generated by all eligible students enrolled in eligible courses.

o. *"General fund property tax revenue"* means the amount of moneys a community college raised or could have raised from a property tax of twenty and one-fourth cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation on all taxable property in its merged area collected for the base year.

p. *"General state financial aid"* means the amount of general state financial aid the community college received from the general fund.

q. *"Inflation adjustment amount"* means the inflation rate minus two percentage points multiplied times the base funding allocation. The inflation adjustment amount shall not be less than zero.

r. *"Inflation rate"* means the average of the preceding twelve-month percentage change, which shall be computed on a monthly basis, in the consumer price index for all urban consumers, not seasonally adjusted, published by the United States department of labor, bureau of labor statistics, calculated for the calendar year ending six months after the beginning of the base year.

s. *"State-average combined support per FTEE"* means the average of the combined support per FTEE for all community colleges in the state in the base year.

t. *"Three-year rolling average full-time equivalent enrollment"* means the average of the audited full-time equivalent enrollment for a community college over the three fiscal years prior to the base year as determined by the department.

u. *"Total growth support amount"* means the sum of the eligible growth support for all the community colleges.

3. *Distribution formula.* Moneys appropriated by the general assembly from the general fund to the department for community college purposes

for general state financial aid for a budget year shall be allocated to each community college by the department as follows:

a. If the inflation rate is equal to two percent or less:

(1) *Base funding allocation.* The moneys shall first be allocated in the amount of general state financial aid each community college received in the base year. If the appropriation is less than the total of the amount of general state financial aid each community college received in the base year, the moneys shall be allocated in the same proportion as the allocation of general state financial aid each community college received in the base year.

(2) *Marginal cost adjustment.* After the base funding has been allocated, each community college shall be allocated up to an additional two percent of its base funding allocation. The community college's allocation shall be in the same proportion as the allocation of general state financial aid each community college received in the base year.

(3) *Three-year rolling average of full-time equivalent enrollment.* If the increase in the total state general aid exceeds two percent over the base funding allocation, an amount up to an additional one percent of the base funding allocation shall be distributed based upon each community college's proportional share of the three-year rolling average full-time equivalent enrollments for all community colleges.

(4) *Extraordinary growth adjustment.* If the increase in total state general aid exceeds three percent over the base funding allocation, an amount up to an additional one percent of the base funding allocation shall be distributed as follows:

(a) Forty percent of the moneys shall be allocated based upon each community college's proportional share of the three-year rolling average full-time equivalent enrollments for all community colleges.

(b) Sixty percent of the moneys shall be allocated to community colleges that have eligible growth support. The allocation shall be based upon the proportional share that each community college's eligible growth support bears to the total growth support amount. Once the moneys allocated under this subparagraph subdivision equal the total growth support amount, the remaining moneys allocated under this subparagraph shall be allocated as provided in subparagraph subdivision (a).

(5) *Additional three-year rolling average FTEE allocation.* If the increase in total state general aid exceeds four percent over the base funding allocation, all remaining moneys shall be distributed based upon each college's proportional share of the three-year rolling average full-time equivalent enrollments for all community colleges.

b. If the inflation rate is greater than two percent but less than four percent:

(1) *Base funding allocation.* The moneys shall first be allocated in the amount of general state financial aid each community college received in the base year. If the appropriation is less than the total of the amount of general state financial aid each community college received in the base year, the moneys shall be allocated in the same proportion as the allocation of general state financial aid each community college received in the base year.

(2) *Marginal cost adjustment.* After the base funding has been allocated, each community college shall be allocated up to an additional two percent of its base funding allocation. The community college's allocation shall be in the same proportion as the allocation of general state financial aid each community college received in the base year.

(3) *Three-year rolling average of full-time equivalent enrollment.* If the increase in the total state general aid exceeds two percent over the base funding allocation, an amount up to an additional one percent of the base funding allocation shall be distributed based upon each community college's proportional share of the three-year rolling average full-time equivalent enrollments for all community colleges.

(4) *Extraordinary growth adjustment.* If the increase in total state general aid exceeds three percent over the base funding allocation, an amount up to an additional one percent of the base funding allocation shall be based as follows:

(a) Forty percent of the moneys shall be allocated based upon each community college's proportional share of the three-year rolling average full-time equivalent enrollments for all community colleges.

(b) Sixty percent of the moneys shall be allocated to community colleges that have eligible growth support. The allocation shall be based upon the proportional share that each community college's eligible growth support bears to the total growth support amount. Once the moneys allocated under this subparagraph subdivision equal the total growth support amount, the remaining moneys allocated under this subparagraph shall be allocated as provided in subparagraph subdivision (a).

(5) *Inflation adjustment.* If the increase in total state general aid exceeds four percent over the base funding allocation, an amount up to the inflation adjustment amount shall be distributed to each community college in the same proportion as the allocation of general state financial aid each community college received in the base year.

(6) *Additional three-year rolling average FTEE allocation.* If there are remaining moneys to be distributed under this paragraph after distributing moneys under subparagraph (5), all remaining moneys shall be distributed based upon each community college's proportional share of the three-year rolling average full-time equivalent enrollments for all community colleges.

c. If the inflation rate equals or exceeds four percent:

(1) *Base funding allocation.* The moneys shall first be allocated in the amount of general state financial aid each community college received in the base year. If the appropriation is less than the total of the amount of general state financial aid each community college received in the base year, the moneys shall be allocated in the same proportion as the allocation of general state financial aid each community college received in the base year.

(2) *Marginal cost adjustment.* After the base funding has been allocated, each community college shall be allocated up to an additional two percent of its base funding allocation. The community college's allocation shall be in the same proportion as the allocation of general state financial aid each community college received in the base year.

(3) *Three-year rolling average of full-time equivalent enrollment.* If the increase in the total state general aid exceeds two percent over the base funding allocation, an amount up to an additional one percent of the base funding allocation shall be distributed based upon each community college's proportional share of the three-year rolling average full-time equivalent enrollments for all community colleges.

(4) *Inflation adjustment.* If the increase in total state general aid exceeds three percent over the base funding allocation, an amount up to the inflation adjustment amount shall be distributed to each community college in the same proportion as the allocation of general state financial aid each community college received in the base year.

(5) *Extraordinary growth adjustment.* If there are remaining moneys to be distributed under this paragraph after distributing moneys under subparagraph (4), an amount up to an additional one percent of the base funding allocation shall be based as follows:

(a) Forty percent of the moneys shall be allo-

cated based upon each community college's proportional share of the three-year rolling average full-time equivalent enrollments for all community colleges.

(b) Sixty percent of the moneys shall be allocated to community colleges that have eligible growth support. The allocation shall be based upon the proportional share that each community college's eligible growth support bears to the total growth support amount. Once the moneys allocated under this subparagraph subdivision equal the total growth support amount, the remaining moneys allocated under this subparagraph shall be allocated as provided in subparagraph subdivision (a).

(6) *Additional three-year rolling average FTEE allocation.* If there are remaining moneys to be distributed under this paragraph after distributing moneys under subparagraph (5), all remaining moneys shall be distributed based upon each community college's proportional share of the three-year rolling average full-time equivalent enrollments for all community colleges.

4. *Information supplied by colleges and adoption of rules.*

a. Each community college shall provide information in the manner and form as determined by the department. If a community college fails to provide the information as requested, the department shall estimate the full-time equivalent enrollment of that college.

b. Each community college shall complete and submit an annual student enrollment audit to the department. Adjustments to community college state general aid allocations shall be made based on student enrollment audit outcomes.

c. The department shall adopt rules under chapter 17A as necessary for the allocation of general state financial aid.

2005 Acts, ch 169, §24
NEW section

CHAPTER 260E

INDUSTRIAL NEW JOBS TRAINING

260E.5 New jobs credit from withholding.

If an agreement provides that all or part of program costs are to be met by receipt of new jobs credit from withholding, it shall be done as follows:

1. New jobs credit from withholding shall be based upon the wages paid to the employees in the new jobs.

2. An amount equal to one and one-half percent of the gross wages paid by the employer to each employee participating in a project shall be credited from the payment made by an employer pursuant to section 422.16. If the amount of the

withholding by the employer is less than one and one-half percent of the gross wages paid to the employees covered by the agreement, then the employer shall receive a credit against other withholding taxes due by the employer. The employer shall remit the amount of the credit quarterly in the same manner as withholding payments are reported to the department of revenue, to the community college to be allocated to and when collected paid into a special fund of the community college to pay the principal of and interest on certificates issued by the community college to fi-

nance or refinance, in whole or in part, the project. When the principal and interest on the certificates have been paid, the employer credits shall cease and any money received after the certificates have been paid shall be remitted to the treasurer of state to be deposited in the general fund of the state.

3. The new jobs credit from withholding and the special fund into which it is paid, may be irrevocably pledged by a community college for the payment of the principal of and interest on the certificate issued by a community college to finance or refinance, in whole or in part, the project.

4. The employer shall certify to the depart-

ment of revenue that the credit in withholding is in accordance with an agreement and shall provide other information the department may require.

5. A community college shall certify to the department of revenue the amount of new jobs credit from withholding an employer has remitted to the special fund and shall provide other information the department may require.

6. An employee participating in a project will receive full credit for the amount withheld as provided in section 422.16.

See also §15A.9
Section not amended; footnote revised

CHAPTER 261

COLLEGE STUDENT AID COMMISSION

261.2 Duties of commission.

The commission shall:

1. Prepare and administer a state plan for a state supported and administered scholarship program. The state plan shall provide for scholarships to deserving students of Iowa, matriculating in Iowa universities, colleges, community colleges, or schools of professional nursing. Eligibility of a student for receipt of a scholarship shall be based upon academic achievement and completion of advanced level courses prescribed by the commission.

2. Administer the tuition grant program under this chapter.

3. Develop and implement, in cooperation with the state board of regents, an educational program and marketing strategies designed to inform parents about the options available for financing a college education and the need to accumulate the financial resources necessary to pay for a college education. The educational program shall include, but not be limited to, distribution of informational material to public and nonpublic elementary schools for distribution to parents and guardians of five-year and six-year old children.

4. Approve transfers from the scholarship and tuition grant reserve fund under section 261.20.

5. Develop and implement, in cooperation with the judicial district departments of correctional services and the department of corrections, a program to assist criminal offenders in applying for federal and state aid available for higher education.

6. Develop and implement, in cooperation with the department of human services and the judicial branch, a program to assist juveniles who are sixteen years of age or older and who have a case permanency plan under chapter 232 or 237 or are otherwise under the jurisdiction of chapter 232 in applying for federal and state aid available

for higher education.

7. Adopt rules to establish reasonable registration standards for the approval, pursuant to section 261B.3A, of postsecondary schools that are required to register with the secretary of state in order to operate in this state. The registration standards established by the commission shall ensure that all of the following conditions are satisfied:

a. The courses, curriculum, and instruction offered by the postsecondary school are of such quality and content as may reasonably and adequately ensure achievement of the stated objective for which the courses, curriculum, or instruction are offered.

b. The postsecondary school has adequate space, equipment, instructional material, and personnel to provide education and training of good quality.

c. The educational and experience qualifications of the postsecondary school's directors, administrators, and instructors are such as may reasonably ensure that students will receive instruction consistent with the objectives of the postsecondary school's programs of study.

d. Upon completion of training or instruction, students are given certificates, diplomas, or degrees as appropriate by the postsecondary school indicating satisfactory completion of the program.

e. The postsecondary school is financially responsible and capable of fulfilling commitments for instruction.

The commission may require a school seeking registration under chapter 261B to provide copies of its application to the Iowa coordinating council for post-high school education. The commission may consider comments from the council that are received by the commission within ninety days of the filing of the application. However, if the council meets to consider comments for submission to

the commission, the meeting shall be open to the public and subject to the provisions of chapter 21. The commission shall render a decision on an application for registration within one hundred eighty days of the filing of the application.

8. Establish an advisory committee on postsecondary registration to review and make recommendations relating to applications from schools required to register pursuant to chapter 261B. The commission shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to establish the policies and procedures of the advisory committee. Meetings of the advisory committee are subject to the requirements of chapter 21. The members of the advisory committee shall include one representative from each of the following:

- a. The state board of regents.
- b. The department of education.
- c. The office of the secretary of state.
- d. The office of the attorney general.
- e. A community college located in this state.
- f. An accredited private postsecondary institution as defined in section 261.9, subsection 1, incorporated or otherwise organized under the laws of this state.

2005 Acts, ch 59, §1
Subsection 7, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

261.9 Definitions.

When used in this division, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Accredited private institution*” means an institution of higher learning located in Iowa which is operated privately and not controlled or administered by any state agency or any subdivision of the state and which meets the criteria in paragraphs “a” and “b” and all of the criteria in paragraphs “d” through “g”, except that institutions defined in paragraph “c” of this subsection are exempt from the requirements of paragraphs “a” and “b”:

a. Is accredited by the north central association of colleges and secondary schools accrediting agency based on their requirements.

b. Is accredited by the north central association of colleges and secondary schools accrediting agency based on their requirements, is exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and annually provides a matching aggregate amount of institutional financial aid equal to at least seventy-five percent of the amount received in a fiscal year by the institution’s students for Iowa tuition grant assistance under this chapter. Commencing with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2006, the matching aggregate amount of institutional financial aid shall increase by the percentage of increase each fiscal year of funds appropriated for Iowa tuition grants under section 261.25, subsection 1, to a maximum match of one hundred percent. The institution shall file annual reports with the commission prior to receipt of tuition grant moneys under this

chapter. An institution whose income is not exempt from taxation under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code and whose students were eligible to receive Iowa tuition grant money in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2003, shall meet the match requirements of this paragraph no later than June 30, 2005.

c. Is a specialized college that is accredited by the north central association of colleges and secondary schools accrediting agency, and which offers health professional programs that are affiliated with health care systems located in Iowa.

d. Promotes equal opportunity and affirmative action efforts in the recruitment, appointment, assignment, and advancement of personnel at the institution. In carrying out this responsibility the institution shall do all of the following:

- (1) Designate a position as the affirmative action coordinator.
- (2) Adopt affirmative action standards.
- (3) Gather data necessary to maintain an ongoing assessment of affirmative action efforts.
- (4) Monitor accomplishments with respect to affirmative action remedies identified in affirmative action plans.
- (5) Conduct studies of preemployment and postemployment processes in order to evaluate employment practices and develop improved methods of dealing with all employment issues related to equal employment opportunity and affirmative action.

(6) Establish an equal employment committee to assist in addressing affirmative action needs, including recruitment.

(7) Address equal opportunity and affirmative action training needs by:

- (a) Providing appropriate training for managers and supervisors.
- (b) Insuring that training is available for all staff members whose duties relate to personnel administration.
- (c) Investigating means for training in the area of career development.

(8) Require development of equal employment opportunity reports, including the initiation of the processes necessary for the completion of reports required by the federal equal employment opportunity commission.

(9) Address equal opportunity and affirmative action policies with respect to employee benefits and leaves of absence.

(10) File annual reports with the college aid commission of activities under this paragraph.

e. Adopts a policy that prohibits unlawful possession, use, or distribution of controlled substances by students and employees on property owned or leased by the institution or in conjunction with activities sponsored by the institution. Each institution shall provide information about the policy to all students and employees. The policy shall include a clear statement of sanctions for violation of the policy and information about

available drug or alcohol counseling and rehabilitation programs. In carrying out this policy, an institution shall provide substance abuse prevention programs for students and employees.

f. Develops and implements a written policy, which is disseminated during student registration or orientation, addressing the following four areas relating to sexual abuse:

- (1) Counseling.
- (2) Campus security.
- (3) Education, including prevention, protection, and the rights and duties of students and employees of the institution.
- (4) Facilitating the accurate and prompt reporting of sexual abuse to the duly constituted law enforcement authorities.

g. Adopts a policy to offer not less than the following options to a student who is a member of the Iowa national guard or reserve forces of the United States and who is ordered to state military service or federal service or duty:

(1) Withdraw from the student's entire registration and receive a full refund of tuition and mandatory fees.

(2) Make arrangements with the student's instructors for course grades, or for incompletes that shall be completed by the student at a later date. If such arrangements are made, the student's registration shall remain intact and tuition and mandatory fees shall be assessed for the courses in full.

(3) Make arrangements with only some of the student's instructors for grades, or for incompletes that shall be completed by the student at a later date. If such arrangements are made, the registration for those courses shall remain intact and tuition and mandatory fees shall be assessed for those courses. Any course for which arrangements cannot be made for grades or incompletes shall be considered dropped and the tuition and mandatory fees for the course refunded.

2. "*Commission*" means the college student aid commission.

3. "*Financial need*" means the difference between the student's financial resources available, including those available from the student's parents as determined by a completed parents' confidential statement, and the student's anticipated expenses while attending the accredited private institution. Financial need shall be redetermined at least annually.

4. "*Full-time resident student*" means an individual resident of Iowa who is enrolled at an accredited private institution in a course of study including at least twelve semester hours or the trimester equivalent of twelve semester hours. "*Course of study*" does not include correspondence courses.

5. "*Part-time resident student*" means an individual resident of Iowa who is enrolled at an ac-

credited private institution in a course of study including at least three semester hours or the trimester or quarter equivalent of three semester hours. "*Course of study*" does not include correspondence courses.

6. "*Qualified student*" means a resident student who has established financial need and who is making satisfactory progress toward graduation.

7. "*Tuition grant*" means an award by the state of Iowa to a qualified student under this division.

2005 Acts, ch 169, §25
Commission study regarding definition of "accredited private institution"; report by January 10, 2006; 2005 Acts, ch 169, §3
Subsection 1, paragraph b amended

261.25 Appropriations — standing limited — minority student and faculty information.

1. There is appropriated from the general fund of the state to the commission for each fiscal year the sum of forty-nine million six hundred seventy-three thousand five hundred seventy-five dollars for tuition grants. From the funds appropriated in this subsection, an amount equal to ten percent of the funds appropriated in this subsection shall be reserved for distribution to students attending private institutions whose income is not exempt from taxation under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code and whose students were eligible to receive Iowa tuition grant moneys in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2003. A for-profit institution which, effective March 9, 2005, purchased an accredited private institution that was exempt from taxation under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, shall be an eligible institution under the Iowa tuition grant program. In the case of a qualified student who was enrolled in such accredited private institution that was purchased by the for-profit institution effective March 9, 2005, and who continues to be enrolled in the eligible institution in succeeding years, the amount the student qualifies for under this subsection shall be not less than the amount the student qualified for in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2004.

2. There is appropriated from the general fund of the state to the commission for each fiscal year the sum of two million five hundred thirty-three thousand one hundred fifteen dollars for vocational-technical tuition grants.

3. This section shall not be construed to be a limitation on any of the amounts which may be appropriated by the general assembly for any program enumerated in this section.

4. For each fiscal year, the institutions of higher education that enroll recipients of Iowa tuition grants shall transmit to the Iowa college student aid commission information about the numbers of minority students enrolled and minority faculty members employed at the institution, and existing or proposed plans for the recruitment and reten-

tion of minority students and faculty as well as existing or proposed plans to serve nontraditional students. The Iowa college student aid commission shall compile and report the first fall academic semester or quarter enrollment and employment information and plans for the next fiscal year to the chairpersons and ranking members of the house and senate education committees, members of the joint education appropriations subcommittee, the governor, and the legislative services agency by March 1 of each year.

2005 Acts, ch 169, §26, 27

Subsection 1 amended

Subsection 2 stricken and former subsections 3 – 5 renumbered as 2 –

4

261.85 Appropriation.

There is appropriated from the general fund of

the state to the commission for each fiscal year the sum of two million seven hundred fifty thousand dollars for the work-study program.

From moneys appropriated in this section, one million five hundred thousand dollars shall be allocated to institutions of higher education under the state board of regents and community colleges and the remaining dollars appropriated in this section shall be allocated by the commission on the basis of need as determined by the portion of the federal formula for distribution of work-study funds that relates to the current need of institutions.

Funding for fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2006; 2005 Acts, ch 169, §4

Section not amended; footnote revised

CHAPTER 261B

REGISTRATION OF POSTSECONDARY SCHOOLS

261B.11 Exceptions.

This chapter does not apply to the following types of schools and courses of instruction:

1. Schools and educational programs conducted by firms, corporations, or persons for the training of their own employees.
2. Apprentice or other training programs provided by labor unions to members or applicants for membership.
3. Courses of instruction of an avocational or recreational nature that do not lead to an occupational objective.
4. Seminars, refresher courses, and programs of instruction sponsored by professional, business, or farming organizations or associations for the members and employees of members of these organizations or associations.
5. Courses of instruction conducted by a public school district or a combination of public school districts.
6. Colleges and universities authorized by the laws of this state to grant degrees.
7. Schools or courses of instruction or courses of training that are offered by a vendor to the pur-

chaser or prospective purchaser of the vendor's product when the objective of the school or course is to enable the purchaser or the purchaser's employees to gain skills and knowledge to enable the purchaser to use the product.

8. Schools and educational programs conducted by religious organizations solely for the religious instruction of members of that religious organization.

9. Postsecondary educational institutions licensed by the state of Iowa to conduct business in the state.

10. Accredited higher education institutions that meet the criteria established under section 261.92, subsection 1.

11. Postsecondary educational institutions offering programs limited to nondegree specialty vocational training programs.

12. Not-for-profit colleges and universities established and authorized by city ordinance to grant degrees.

2005 Acts, ch 78, §1

NEW subsection 12

CHAPTER 261D

MIDWESTERN HIGHER EDUCATION COMPACT

261D.1 Definition.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, "*commission*" means the midwestern higher education compact commission.

2005 Acts, ch 145, §1

NEW section

261D.2 Midwestern higher education compact.

The midwestern higher education compact is entered into with all other states which enter into the compact in substantially the following form:

ARTICLE I
PURPOSE

The purpose of the midwestern higher education compact shall be to provide greater higher education opportunities and services in the midwestern region, with the aim of furthering regional access to, research in, and choice of higher education for the citizens residing in the several states which are parties to this compact.

ARTICLE II
THE COMMISSION

The compacting states create the midwestern higher education commission. The commission shall be a body corporate of each compacting state. The commission shall have all the responsibilities, powers, and duties set forth in this chapter, including the power to sue and be sued, and such additional powers as may be conferred upon it by subsequent action of the respective legislatures of the compacting states in accordance with the terms of this compact.

The commission shall consist of five resident members of each state as follows: the governor or the governor's designee, who shall serve during the tenure of office of the governor; two legislators, one from each house (except Nebraska, which may appoint two legislators from its unicameral legislature), who shall serve two-year terms and be appointed by the appropriate appointing authority in each house of the legislature; and two other at-large members, at least one of whom shall be selected from the field of higher education. The at-large members shall be appointed in a manner provided by the laws of the appointing state. One of the two at-large members initially appointed in each state shall serve a two-year term. The other, and any regularly appointed successor to either at-large member, shall serve a four-year term. All vacancies shall be filled in accordance with the laws of the appointed states. Any commissioner appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve until the end of the incomplete term.

The commission shall select annually, from among its members, a chairperson, a vice chairperson, and a treasurer.

The commission shall appoint an executive director who shall serve at its pleasure and who shall act as secretary to the commission. The treasurer, the executive director, and such other personnel as the commission may determine shall be bonded in such amounts as the commission may require.

The commission shall meet at least once each calendar year. The chairperson may call additional meetings and, upon the request of a majority of the commission members of three or more compacting states, shall call additional meetings. Public notice shall be given of all meetings and meetings shall be open to the public.

Each compacting state represented at any meeting of the commission is entitled to one vote. A majority of the compacting states shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, unless a larger quorum is required by the bylaws of the commission.

ARTICLE III
POWERS AND DUTIES
OF THE COMMISSION

The commission shall adopt a seal and suitable bylaws governing its management and operations.

Irrespective of the civil service, personnel, or other merit system laws of any of the compacting states, the commission in its bylaws shall provide for the personnel policies and programs of the compact.

The commission shall submit a budget to the governor and legislature of each compacting state at such time and for such period as may be required. The budget shall contain specific recommendations of the amount or amounts to be appropriated by each of the compacting states.

The commission shall report annually to the legislatures and governors of the compacting states, to the midwestern governors' conference, and to the midwestern legislative conference of the council of state governments concerning the activities of the commission during the preceding year. Such reports shall also embody any recommendations that may have been adopted by the commission.

The commission may borrow, accept, or contract for the services of personnel from any state or the United States or any subdivision or agency, from any interstate agency, or from any institution, foundation, person, firm, or corporation.

The commission may accept for any of its purposes and functions under the compact any and all donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services (conditional or otherwise) from any state or the United States or any subdivision or agency thereof, or interstate agency, or from any institution, foundation, person, firm, or corporation, and may receive, utilize, and dispose of the same.

The commission may enter into agreements with any other interstate education organizations or agencies and with higher education institutions located in nonmember states and with any of the various states of these United States to provide adequate programs and services in higher education for the citizens of the respective compacting states. The commission shall, after negotiations with interested institutions and interstate organizations or agencies, determine the cost of providing the programs and services in higher education for use of these agreements.

The commission may establish and maintain offices, which shall be located within one or more of the compacting states.

The commission may establish committees and hire staff as it deems necessary for the carrying out of its functions.

The commission may provide for actual and necessary expenses for attendance of its members at official meetings of the commission or its designated committees.

ARTICLE IV
ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION

The commission shall collect data on the long-range effects of the compact on higher education. By the end of the fourth year from the effective date of the compact and every two years thereafter, the commission shall review its accomplishments and make recommendations to the governors and legislatures of the compacting states on the continuance of the compact.

The commission shall study issues in higher education of particular concern to the midwestern region. The commission shall also study the needs for higher education programs and services in the compacting states and the resources for meeting such needs. The commission shall from time to time prepare reports on such research for presentation to the governors and legislatures of the compacting states and other interested parties. In conducting such studies, the commission may confer with any national or regional planning body. The commission may redraft and recommend to the governors and legislatures of the various compacting states suggested legislation dealing with problems of higher education.

The commission shall study the need for provision of adequate programs and services in higher education, such as undergraduate, graduate, or professional student exchanges in the region. If a need for exchange in a field is apparent, the commission may enter into such agreements with any higher education institution and with any of the compacting states to provide programs and services in higher education for the citizens of the respective compacting states. The commission shall, after negotiations with interested institutions and the compacting states, determine the costs of providing the programs and services in higher education for use in its agreements. The contracting states shall contribute the funds not otherwise provided, as determined by the commission, for carrying out the agreements. The commission may also serve as the administrative and fiscal agent in carrying out agreements for higher education programs and services.

The commission shall serve as a clearinghouse on information regarding higher education activities among institutions and agencies.

In addition to the activities of the commission previously noted, the commission may provide services and research in other areas of regional concern.

ARTICLE V
FINANCE

The moneys necessary to finance the general operations of the commission, not otherwise provided for, in carrying forth its duties, responsibilities, and powers as stated herein shall be appropriated to the commission by the compacting states, when authorized by the respective legislatures, by equal apportionment among the compacting states.

The commission shall not incur any obligations of any kind prior to the making of appropriations adequate to meet the same; nor shall the commission pledge the credit of any of the compacting states, except by and with the authority of the compacting state.

The commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the commission.

The accounts of the commission shall be open at any reasonable time for inspection by duly authorized representatives of the compacting states and persons authorized by the commission.

ARTICLE VI
ELIGIBLE PARTIES AND
ENTRY INTO FORCE

The states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin shall be eligible to become party to this compact. Additional states will be eligible if approved by a majority of the compacting states.

As to any eligible party state, this compact shall become effective when its legislature shall have enacted the same into law.

Amendments to the compact shall become effective upon their enactment by the legislatures of all compacting states.

ARTICLE VII
WITHDRAWAL, DEFAULT,
AND TERMINATION

Any compacting state may withdraw from this compact by enacting a statute repealing the compact, but such withdrawal shall not become effective until two years after the enactment of such statute. A withdrawing state shall be liable for any obligations which it may have incurred on account of its party status up to the effective date of withdrawal, except that if the withdrawing state has specifically undertaken or committed itself to

any performance of an obligation extending beyond the effective date of withdrawal, it shall remain liable to the extent of such obligation.

If any compacting state shall at any time default in the performance of any of its obligations, assumed or imposed, in accordance with the provisions of this compact, all rights, privileges, and benefits conferred by this compact or agreements hereunder shall be suspended from the effective date of such default as fixed by the commission, and the commission shall stipulate the conditions and maximum time for compliance under which the defaulting state may resume its regular status. Unless such default shall be remedied under the stipulations and within the time period set forth by the commission, this compact may be terminated with respect to such defaulting state by affirmative vote of a majority of the other member states. Any such defaulting state may be reinstated by performing all acts and obligations as stipulated by the commission.

ARTICLE VIII
SEVERABILITY AND CONSTRUCTION

The provisions of this compact entered into hereunder shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the Constitution of any compacting state or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this compact entered into hereunder shall be held contrary to the constitution of any compacting state, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining states and in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters. The provisions of this compact entered into pursuant hereto shall be liberally construed to effectuate the purposes thereof.

This compact is now in full force and effect, having been approved by the governors and legislatures of more than five of the eligible states.

2005 Acts, ch 145, §2
NEW section

261D.3 Commission members representing Iowa — terms — vacancies.

1. The members of the commission representing this state shall consist of the following:

a. The governor or the governor's designee.

b. One member of the senate appointed by the president of the senate after consultation with the majority leader and minority leader of the senate.

c. One member of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives after consultation with the majority leader and minority leader of the house of representatives.

d. One member appointed by the state board of regents.

e. One member appointed by the Iowa association of community college trustees.

2. In order to maximize participation in and knowledge of commission activities, alternate members of the commission representing Iowa shall be designated in the following manner:

a. One alternate member appointed by the governor.

b. One alternate member from the senate from the opposite political party of the commissioner appointed pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph "b", selected in the manner provided in subsection 1, paragraph "b".

c. One alternate member from the house of representatives from the opposite political party of the commissioner appointed pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph "c", selected in the manner provided in subsection 1, paragraph "c".

d. One alternate member appointed by the Iowa association of independent colleges and universities.

e. One alternate member appointed by the Iowa college student aid commission.

3. The members shall serve two-year terms except as otherwise provided under the terms of the compact. Nonlegislative members shall serve without compensation, but shall receive their actual and necessary expenses and travel. Legislative members shall receive actual and necessary expenses pursuant to sections 2.10 and 2.12. Vacancies on the commission shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term in the same manner as the original appointments. If a member ceases to be a member of the general assembly, the member shall no longer serve as a member of the commission.

4. It is the intent of the general assembly that commissioners representing the senate and the house of representatives be members of different political parties from one another.

2005 Acts, ch 145, §3
NEW section

CHAPTER 262

BOARD OF REGENTS

262.9 Powers and duties.

The board shall:

1. Each even-numbered year elect, from its members, a president of the board, who shall serve for two years and until a successor is elected and qualified.
2. Elect a president of each of the institutions of higher learning; a superintendent of each of the other institutions; a treasurer and a secretarial officer for each institution annually; professors, instructors, officers, and employees; and fix their compensation. Sections 279.12 through 279.19 and section 279.27 apply to employees of the Iowa braille and sight saving school and the state school for the deaf, who are licensed pursuant to chapter 272. In following those sections in chapter 279, the references to boards of directors of school districts shall be interpreted to apply to the board of regents.
3. Make rules for admission to and for the government of said institutions, not inconsistent with law.
4. Manage and control the property, both real and personal, belonging to the institutions. The board shall purchase or require the purchase of, when the price is reasonably competitive and the quality as intended, soybean-based inks. All inks purchased that are used internally or are contracted for by the board shall be soybean-based to the extent formulations for such inks are available.
 - a. The department of natural resources shall review the procurement specifications currently used by the board to eliminate, wherever possible, discrimination against the procurement of products manufactured with soybean-based inks.
 - b. The department of natural resources shall assist the board in locating suppliers of recycled content products and soybean-based inks and collecting data on recycled content and soybean-based ink purchases.
 - c. The board, in conjunction with the department of natural resources, shall adopt rules to carry out the provisions of this section.
 - d. The department of natural resources shall cooperate with the board in all phases of implementing this section.
5. The board shall, whenever technically feasible, purchase and use degradable loose foam packing material manufactured from grain starches or other renewable resources, unless the cost of the packing material is more than ten percent greater than the cost of packing material made from non-renewable resources. For the purposes of this subsection, "packing material" means material, other than an exterior packing shell, that is used to stabilize, protect, cushion, or brace the contents of a package.
6. Purchase and use recycled printing and writing paper, with the exception of specialized paper when no recyclable product is available, in accordance with the schedule established in section 8A.315; establish a wastepaper recycling program for all institutions governed by the board in accordance with recommendations made by the department of natural resources and the requirements of section 8A.329; shall, in accordance with the requirements of section 8A.311, require product content statements and compliance with requirements regarding procurement specifications; and shall comply with the requirements for the purchase of lubricating oils and industrial oils as established pursuant to section 8A.316.
7. Acquire real estate for the proper uses of institutions under its control, and dispose of real estate belonging to the institutions when not necessary for their purposes. The disposal of real estate shall be made upon such terms, conditions, and consideration as the board may recommend. If real estate subject to sale has been purchased or acquired from appropriated funds, the proceeds of such sale shall be deposited with the treasurer of state and credited to the general fund of the state. There is hereby appropriated from the general fund of the state a sum equal to the proceeds so deposited and credited to the general fund of the state to the state board of regents, which may be used to purchase other real estate and buildings and for the construction and alteration of buildings and other capital improvements. All transfers shall be by state patent in the manner provided by law. The board is also authorized to grant easements for rights-of-way over, across, and under the surface of public lands under its jurisdiction when in the board's judgment such easements are desirable and will benefit the state of Iowa.
8. Accept and administer trusts and may authorize nonprofit foundations acting solely for the support of institutions governed by the board to accept and administer trusts deemed by the board to be beneficial. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 633.63, the board and such nonprofit foundations may act as trustee in such instances.
9. Direct the expenditure of all appropriations made to said institutions, and of any other moneys belonging thereto, but in no event shall the perpetual funds of the Iowa state university of science and technology, nor the permanent funds of the university of Iowa derived under Acts of Congress, be diminished.
10. Collect the highest rate of interest, consistent with safety, obtainable on daily balances in

the hands of the treasurer of each institution.

11. With consent of the inventor and in the discretion of the board, secure letters patent or copyright on inventions of students, instructors and officials, or take assignment of such letters patent or copyright and may make all necessary expenditures in regard thereto. The letters patent or copyright on inventions when so secured shall be the property of the state, and the royalties and earnings thereon shall be credited to the funds of the institution in which such patent or copyright originated.

12. Perform all other acts necessary and proper for the execution of the powers and duties conferred by law upon it.

13. Grant leaves of absence with full or partial compensation to staff members to undertake approved programs of study, research, or other professional activity which in the judgment of the board will contribute to the improvement of the institutions. Any staff member granted such leave shall agree either to return to the institution granting such leave for a period of not less than two years or to repay to the state of Iowa such compensation as the staff member shall have received during such leave.

14. Lease properties and facilities, either as lessor or lessee, for the proper use and benefit of said institutions upon such terms, conditions, and considerations as the board deems advantageous, including leases with provisions for ultimate ownership by the state of Iowa, and to pay the rentals from funds appropriated to the institution for operating expenses thereof or from such other funds as may be available therefor.

15. In its discretion employ or retain attorneys or counselors when acting as a public employer for the purpose of carrying out collective bargaining and related responsibilities provided for under chapter 20. This subsection shall supersede the provisions of section 13.7.

16. In its discretion, adopt rules relating to the classification of students enrolled in institutions of higher education under the board who are residents of Iowa's sister states as residents or nonresidents for fee purposes.

17. In issuing bonds or notes under this chapter, chapter 262A, chapter 263A, or other provision of law, select and fix the compensation for, through a competitive selection procedure, attorneys, accountants, financial advisors, banks, underwriters, insurers, and other employees and agents which in the board's judgment are necessary to carry out the board's intention. Prior to the initial selection, the board shall establish a procedure which provides for a fair and open selection process including, but not limited to, the opportunity to present written proposals and personal interviews. The board shall maintain a list of firms which have requested to be notified of requests for proposal. The selection criteria shall take into consideration, but are not limited to, compensa-

tion, expenses, experience with similar issues, scheduling, ability to provide the services of individuals with specific knowledge in the relevant subject matter and length of engagement. The board may waive the requirements for a competitive selection procedure for any specific employment upon adoption of a resolution of the board stating why the waiver is in the public interest and shall provide the executive council with written notice of the granting of any such waiver.

18. Not less than thirty days prior to action by the board on any proposal to increase tuition, fees, or charges at one or more of the institutions of higher education under its control, send written notification of the amount of the proposed increase including a copy of the proposed tuition increase docket memorandum prepared for its consideration to the presiding officers of the student government organization of the affected institutions. The final decision on an increase in tuition or mandatory fees charged to all students at an institution for a fiscal year shall be made at a regular meeting and shall be reflected in a final docket memorandum that states the estimated total cost of attending each of the institutions of higher education under the board's control. The regular meeting shall be held in Ames, Cedar Falls, or Iowa City and shall not be held during a period in which classes have been suspended for university holiday or break.

19. Adopt policies and procedures for the use of telecommunications as an instructional tool at its institutions. The policies and procedures shall include but not be limited to policies and procedures relating to programs, educational policy, practices, staff development, use of pilot projects, and the instructional application of the technology.

20. Establish a hall of fame for distinguished graduates at the Iowa braille and sight saving school and at the Iowa school for the deaf.

21. Assist a nonprofit organization located in Sioux City in the creation of a tristate graduate center, comparable to the quad cities graduate center, located in the quad cities in Iowa. The purpose of the Sioux City graduate center shall be to create graduate education opportunities for students living in northwest Iowa.

22. Direct the administration of the Iowa minority academic grants for economic success program as established in section 261.101 for the institutions under its control.

23. Develop a policy and adopt rules relating to the establishment of tuition rates which provide a predictable basis for assessing and anticipating changes in tuition rates.

24. Develop a policy requiring oral communication competence of persons who provide instruction to students attending institutions under the control of the board. The policy shall include a student evaluation mechanism which requires student evaluation of persons providing instruc-

tion on at least an annual basis. However, the board shall establish criteria by which an institution may discontinue annual evaluations of a specific person providing instruction. The criteria shall include receipt by the institution of two consecutive positive annual evaluations from the majority of students evaluating the person.

25. Develop a policy relating to the teaching proficiency of teaching assistants which provides a teaching proficiency standard, instructional assistance to, and evaluation of persons who provide instruction to students at the higher education institutions under the control of the board.

26. Explore, in conjunction with the department of education, the need for coordination between school districts, area education agencies, state board of regents institutions, and community colleges for purposes of delivery of courses, use of telecommunications, transportation, and other similar issues. Coordination may include, but is not limited to, coordination of calendars, programs, schedules, or telecommunications emissions. The state board shall develop recommendations as necessary, which shall be submitted in a report to the general assembly on a timely basis.

27. Develop and implement a written policy, which is disseminated during registration or orientation, addressing the following four areas relating to sexual abuse:

- a. Counseling.
- b. Campus security.
- c. Education, including prevention, protection, and the rights and duties of students and employees of the institution.
- d. Facilitating the accurate and prompt reporting of sexual abuse to the duly constituted law enforcement authorities.

28. Authorize the institutions of higher learning under the board to charge an interest rate, not to exceed the prime rate plus six percent, on delinquent bills. However, the board shall prohibit the institutions from charging interest on late tuition payments and room and board payments if financial aid payments to students enrolled in the institutions are delayed by the lending institution.

29. Direct the institutions of higher education under its control to adopt a policy to offer not less than the following options to a student who is a member of the Iowa national guard or reserve forces of the United States and who is ordered to state military service or federal service or duty:

- a. Withdraw from the student's entire registration and receive a full refund of tuition and mandatory fees.
- b. Make arrangements with the student's instructors for course grades, or for incompletes that shall be completed by the student at a later date. If such arrangements are made, the student's registration shall remain intact and tuition and mandatory fees shall be assessed for the courses in full.

c. Make arrangements with only some of the student's instructors for grades, or for incompletes that shall be completed by the student at a later date. If such arrangements are made, the registration for those courses shall remain intact and tuition and mandatory fees shall be assessed for those courses. Any course for which arrangements cannot be made for grades or incompletes shall be considered dropped and the tuition and mandatory fees for the course refunded.

30. Develop a policy, not later than August 1, 2003, that each institution of higher education under the control of the board shall approve, institute, and enforce, which prohibits students, faculty, and staff from harassing or intimidating a student or any other person on institution property who is wearing the uniform of, or a distinctive part of the uniform of, the armed forces of the United States. A policy developed in accordance with this subsection shall not prohibit an individual from wearing such a uniform on institution property if the individual is authorized to wear the uniform under the laws of a state or the United States. The policy shall provide for appropriate sanctions.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §149, 150
For future amendment to this section effective July 1, 2006, see 2005 Acts, ch 144, §1; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §82
Subsection 7 amended
Subsection 15, unnumbered paragraph 2 stricken

262.10 Purchases — prohibitions.

No sale or purchase of real estate shall be made save upon the order of the board, made at a regular meeting, or one called for that purpose, and then in such manner and under such terms as the board may prescribe. No member of the board or any of its committees, offices or agencies, nor any officer of any institution, shall be directly or indirectly interested in such purchase or sale.

Purchases of real estate may be made on written contracts providing for payment over a period of years but the obligations thereon shall not constitute a debt or charge against the state of Iowa nor against the funds of the board or the funds of the institution for which said purchases are made. Purchase payments may be made from appropriated capital funds or from other funds lawfully available for that purpose and allocated therefor by the board, or from any combination of the foregoing, but not from appropriated operating funds. All state appropriated capital funds used for any one purchase contract shall be taken entirely from a single capital appropriation and shall be set aside for that purpose. In event of default, the only remedy of the seller shall be against the property itself and the rents and profits thereof, and in no event shall any deficiency judgment be entered or enforced against the state of Iowa, the board, or the institution for which the purchase was made. Provided, however, that no part of the tuition fees shall be used in the purchase of such real estate.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §151
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

262.14 Loans — conditions — other investments.

The board may invest funds belonging to the institutions, subject to the following regulations:

1. Each loan shall be secured by a mortgage paramount to all other liens upon approved farm lands in this state, accompanied by abstract showing merchantable title in the borrower. The loan shall not exceed sixty-five percent of the cash value of the land, exclusive of buildings.

2. Each such loan if for a sum more than one-fourth of the value of the farm shall be on the basis of stipulated annual principal reductions.

3. Any portion of the funds may be invested by the board. In the investment of the funds, the board shall exercise the judgment and care, under the circumstances then prevailing, which persons of prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in their own affairs as provided in chapter 633A, subchapter IV, part 3.

The board shall give appropriate consideration to those facts and circumstances that the board knows or should know are relevant to the particular investment involved, including the role the investment plays in the total value of the board's funds.

For the purposes of this subsection, appropriate consideration includes, but is not limited to, a determination by the board that the particular investment is reasonably designed to further the purposes prescribed by law to the board, taking into consideration the risk of loss and the opportunity for gain or other return associated with the investment and consideration of the following factors as they relate to the funds of the board:

a. The composition of the funds of the board with regard to diversification.

b. The liquidity and current return of the investments relative to the anticipated cash flow requirements.

c. The projected return of the investments relative to the funding objectives of the board.

The board shall have a written investment policy, the goal of which is to provide for the financial health of the institutions governed by the board. The board shall establish investment practices that preserve principal, provide for liquidity sufficient for anticipated needs, and maintain purchasing power of investable assets of the board and its institutions. The policy shall also include a list of authorized investments, maturity guidelines, procedures for selecting and approving investment managers and other investment professionals as described in section 11.2, subsection 2, and provisions for regular and frequent oversight of investment decisions by the board, including audit. The board shall make available to the auditor of state and treasurer of state the most recent annual report of any investment entity or investment professional employed by an institution gov-

erned by the board. The investment policy shall cover investments of endowment and nonendowment funds.

Consistent with this subsection, investments made under this subsection shall be made in a manner that will enhance the economy of this state, and in particular, will result in increased employment of the residents of this state.

4. Any gift accepted by the Iowa state board of regents for the use and benefit of any institution under its control may be invested in securities designated by the donor, but whenever such gifts are accepted and the money invested according to the request of the said donor, neither the state, the Iowa state board of regents, nor any member thereof, shall be liable therefor or on account thereof.

5. A register containing a complete abstract of each loan and investment, and showing its actual condition, shall be kept by the board and be at all times open to inspection.

6. All loans made under the provisions of this section shall have an interest rate of not less than three and one-half percent per annum.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §55
Internal reference change applied

262.33A Fire and environmental safety — report — expenditures.

It is the intent of the general assembly that each institution of higher education under the control of the state board of regents shall, in consultation with the state fire marshal, identify and correct all critical fire and environmental safety deficiencies. Commencing July 1, 1993, each institution under the control of the state board of regents shall expend annually for fire safety and deferred maintenance at least the amount budgeted for these purposes for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1992, in addition to any moneys appropriated from the general fund for these purposes in succeeding years.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §152
Section amended

262.34 Improvements — advertisement for bids — disclosures — payments.

1. When the estimated cost of construction, repairs, or improvement of buildings or grounds under charge of the state board of regents exceeds one hundred thousand dollars, the board shall advertise for bids for the contemplated improvement or construction and shall let the work to the lowest responsible bidder. However, if in the judgment of the board bids received are not acceptable, the board may reject all bids and proceed with the construction, repair, or improvement by a method as the board may determine. All plans and specifications for repairs or construction, together with bids on the plans or specifications, shall be filed by the board and be open for public inspection. All

bids submitted under this section shall be accompanied by a deposit of money, a certified check, or a credit union certified share draft in an amount as the board may prescribe.

2. A bidder awarded a contract shall disclose the names of all subcontractors, who will work on the project being bid, within forty-eight hours after the award of the contract. If a subcontractor named by a bidder awarded a contract is replaced, or if the cost of work to be done by a subcontractor is reduced, the bidder shall disclose the name of the new subcontractor or the amount of the reduced cost.

3. Payments made by the board for the construction of public improvements shall be made in accordance with the provisions of chapter 573 except that:

a. Payments may be made without retention until ninety-five percent of the contract amount has been paid. The remaining five percent of the contract amount shall be paid as provided in section 573.14, except that:

(1) At any time after all or any part of the work is substantially completed in accordance with paragraph “c”, the contractor may request the release of all or part of the retainage owed. Such request shall be accompanied by a waiver of claim rights under the provisions of chapter 573 from any person, firm, or corporation who has, under contract with the principal contractor or with subcontractors, performed labor, or furnished materials, service, or transportation in the construction of that portion of the work for which release of the retainage is requested.

(2) Upon receipt of the request, the board shall release all or part of the unpaid funds. Retainage that is approved as payable shall be paid at the time of the next monthly payment or within thirty days, whichever is sooner. If partial retainage is released pursuant to a contractor’s request, no retainage shall be subsequently held based on that portion of the work. If within thirty days of when payment becomes due the board does not release the retainage due, interest shall accrue on the retainage amount due as provided in section 573.14 until that amount is paid.

(3) If at the time of the request for the retainage there are remaining or incomplete minor items, an amount equal to two hundred percent of the value of each remaining or incomplete item, as determined by the board’s authorized contract representative, may be withheld until such item or items are completed.

(4) An itemization of the remaining or incomplete items, or the reason that the request for release of the retainage was denied, shall be provided to the contractor in writing within thirty calendar days of the receipt of the request for release of retainage.

b. For purposes of this section, “*authorized contract representative*” means the architect or en-

gineer who is in charge of the project and chosen by the board to represent its interests, or if there is no architect or engineer, then such other contract representative or officer as designated in the contract documents as the party representing the board’s interest regarding administration and oversight of the project.

c. For purposes of this section, “*substantially completed*” means the first date on which any of the following occurs:

(1) Completion of the project or when the work has been substantially completed in general accordance with the terms and provisions of the contract.

(2) The work or the portion designated is sufficiently complete in accordance with the requirements of the contract so the board can occupy or utilize the work for its intended purpose.

(3) The project is certified as having been substantially completed by either of the following:

(a) The architect or engineer authorized to make such certification.

(b) The contracting authority representing the board.

4. Each contractor or subcontractor shall withhold retainage, if at all, in the same manner as retainage is withheld from the contractor or subcontractor; and each subcontractor shall pass through all retainage payments to lower tier subcontractors in accordance with the provisions of chapter 573.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §153
Section amended

262.57 Bonds or notes.

To pay all or any part of the cost of carrying out any project at any institution the board is authorized to borrow money and to issue and sell negotiable bonds or notes and to refund and refinance bonds or notes heretofore issued or as may be hereafter issued for any project or for refunding purposes at a lower rate, the same rate, or a higher rate or rates of interest and from time to time as often as the board shall find it to be advisable and necessary so to do. Such bonds or notes may be sold by said board at public sale in the manner prescribed by chapter 75, but if the board shall find it to be advantageous and in the public interest to do so, such bonds or notes may be sold by the board at private sale without published notice of any kind and without regard to the requirements of chapter 75 in such manner and upon such terms as may be prescribed by the resolution authorizing the same. Bonds or notes issued to refund other bonds or notes heretofore or hereafter issued by the board for residence hall or dormitory purposes at any institution, including dining or other facilities and additions, or heretofore or hereafter issued for refunding purposes, may either be sold in the manner hereinbefore specified and the proceeds thereof applied to the payment of the obliga-

tions being refunded, or the refunding bonds or notes may be exchanged for and in payment and discharge of the obligations being refunded, and a finding by the board in the resolution authorizing the issuance of such refunding bonds or notes that the bonds or notes being refunded were issued for a purpose specified in this division and constitute binding obligations of the board shall be conclusive and may be relied upon by any holder of any refunding bond or note issued under the provisions of this division. The refunding bonds or notes may be sold or exchanged in installments at different times or an entire issue or series may be sold or exchanged at one time. Any issue or series of refunding bonds or notes may be exchanged in part or sold in parts in installments at different times or at one time. The refunding bonds or notes may be sold or exchanged at any time on, before, or after the maturity of any of the outstanding notes, bonds, or other obligations to be refinanced thereby and may be issued for the purpose of refunding a like or greater principal amount of bonds or notes, except that the principal amount of the refunding bonds or notes may exceed the principal amount of the bonds or notes to be refunded to the extent necessary to pay any premium due on the call of the bonds or notes to be refunded or to fund interest in arrears or about to become due.

All bonds or notes issued under the provision of this division shall be payable solely and only from and shall be secured by an irrevocable pledge of a sufficient portion of (1) the net rents, profits and income derived from the operation of residence halls, dormitories, dining or other incidental facilities and additions, including necessary real and personal property, acquired or improved in whole or in part with the proceeds of such bonds or notes, regardless of the manner of such acquisition or improvement, and (2) the net rents, profits and income not pledged for other purposes derived from the operation of any other residence halls or dormitories, including dining or other incidental facilities and additions, at the particular institution. All bonds or notes issued under the provisions of this division shall have all the qualities of negotiable instruments under the laws of this state.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §154
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

262.64A Reports to general assembly.
Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 179, § 160.

262.67 Approval of executive council.
Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 179, § 160. See § 262.9(7).

262.78 Center for agricultural health and safety.

1. The board of regents shall establish a center for agricultural health and safety at the university of Iowa. The center shall be a joint venture by the university of Iowa and Iowa state university of science and technology. The center shall establish farm health and safety programs designed to reduce the incidence of disabilities suffered by persons engaged in agriculture which results from disease or injury. The university of Iowa is primarily responsible for the management of agricultural health and injury programs at the center. Iowa state university of science and technology is primarily responsible for the management of the agricultural safety programs of the center.

2. The center shall cooperate with the center for rural health and primary care, established under section 135.107, the center for health effects of environmental contamination established pursuant to section 263.17, and the department of agriculture and land stewardship. The agencies shall coordinate programs to the extent practicable.

3. The president of the university of Iowa, in consultation with the president of Iowa state university of science and technology, shall employ a full-time director of the center. The center may employ staff to carry out the center's purpose. The director shall coordinate the agricultural health and safety programs of the center. The director shall regularly meet and consult with the advisory committee to the center for rural health and primary care. The director shall provide the board of regents with relevant information regarding the center.

4. The center may solicit, accept, and administer moneys contributed to the center by any source, and may enter into contracts with public or private agencies in order to carry out its purposes.

5. The center shall cooperate with public and private entities to provide support to programs emphasizing agricultural health, safety, and rehabilitation for farm families.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §155
Subsection 6 stricken

CHAPTER 262A

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, FACILITIES, AND SERVICES — REVENUE BONDS

262A.3 Five-year program and two-year bond proposal submitted each year. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 179, § 160.

262A.5 Borrowing money and issuing bonds.

The board is authorized to borrow money under this chapter, and the board may issue and sell negotiable bonds to pay all or any part of the cost of carrying out any project at any institution and may refund and refinance bonds issued for any project or for refunding purposes at the same rate or at a higher or lower rate or rates of interest. Bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter shall be sold by said board at public sale on the basis of sealed proposals received pursuant to a notice specifying the time and place of sale and the amount of bonds to be sold which shall be published at least once not less than seven days prior to the date of sale in a newspaper published in the state of Iowa and having a general circulation in said state. The provisions of chapter 75 shall apply to bonds issued under authority contained in this chapter to the extent not in conflict with this chapter. Bonds issued to refund other bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter may either be sold in the manner hereinbefore specified and the proceeds thereof applied to the payment of the obligations being refunded, or the refunding bonds may be exchanged for and in payment and discharge of the obligations being refunded. The

refunding bonds may be sold or exchanged in installments at different times or an entire issue or series may be sold or exchanged at one time. Any issue or series of refunding bonds may be exchanged in part or sold in parts in installments at different times or at one time. The refunding bonds may be sold or exchanged at any time on, before, or after the maturity of any of the outstanding bonds or other obligations to be refinanced thereby and may be issued for the purpose of refunding a like or greater principal amount of bonds, except that the principal amount of the refunding bonds may exceed the principal amount of the bonds to be refunded to the extent necessary to pay any premium due on the call of the bonds to be refunded or to fund interest in arrears or which is to become due.

All bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter shall be payable solely and only from and shall be secured by an irrevocable pledge of a sufficient portion of the student fees and charges and institutional income received by the particular institution. All bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter shall have all the qualities of a negotiable investment security under the laws of this state.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §156
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

262A.6A Iowa college super savings plan. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 179, § 160.

CHAPTER 262B

COMMERCIALIZATION OF RESEARCH

262B.1 Title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the “*Commercialization of Research for Iowa Act*”.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §30
Section stricken and rewritten

262B.2 Legislative intent.

It is the intent of the general assembly that the three universities under the control of the state board of regents have as part of their missions the use of their universities’ expertise to expand and stimulate economic growth across the state. This activity may be accomplished through a wide variety of partnerships, public and private joint ventures, and cooperative endeavors, primarily, but not exclusively, in the area of high technology, and may result in investments by the private sector for

commercialization of the technology and job creation. It is imperative that whenever possible, the investments and job creation be in Iowa but need not be in the proximity of the universities. The purpose of the investments and job creation shall be to expand and stimulate Iowa’s economy, increase the wealth of Iowans, and increase the population of Iowa, which may be accomplished through research conducted within the state that will competitively position Iowa on an economic basis with other states and create high-wage, high-growth employers and jobs. Accredited private universities located in the state are encouraged to incorporate the intent of this section into the mission of their universities.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §31
Section stricken and rewritten

262B.3 Duties and responsibilities.

1. The state board of regents, as part of its mission and strategic plan, shall establish mechanisms for the purpose of carrying out the intent of this chapter. In addition to other board initiatives, the board shall work with the department of economic development, other state agencies, and the private sector to facilitate the commercialization of research.

2. The state board of regents, in cooperation with the department of economic development, shall implement this chapter through any of the following activities:

- a. Developing strategies to market and disseminate information on university research for commercialization in Iowa.
- b. Evaluating university research for commercialization potential, where relevant.
- c. Developing a plan to improve private sector access to the university licenses and patent information and the transfer of technology from the university to the private sector.
- d. Identifying research and technical assistance needs of existing Iowa businesses and start-up companies and recommending ways in which the universities can meet these needs.
- e. Linking research and instruction activities to economic development.
- f. Reviewing and monitoring activities related to technology transfer.
- g. Coordinating activities to facilitate a focus on research in the state's targeted industry clusters.
- h. Surveying similar activities in other states and at other universities.
- i. Establishing a single point of contact to facilitate commercialization of research.
- j. Sustaining faculty and staff resources needed to implement commercialization.
- k. Implementing programs to provide public recognition of university faculty and staff who

demonstrate success in technology transfer and commercialization.

- l. Implementing rural entrepreneurial and regional development assistance programs.
- m. Providing market research ranging from early stage feasibility to extensive market research.
- n. Creating real or virtual research parks that may or may not be located near universities, but with the goal of providing economic stimulus to the entire state.
- o. Capacity building in key biosciences platform areas.
- p. Encouraging biosciences entrepreneurship by faculty.
- q. Providing matching grants for joint biosciences projects involving public and private entities.
- r. Encouraging biosciences entrepreneurship by faculty using faculty research and entrepreneurship grants.
- s. Pursuing bioeconomy initiatives in key platform areas as recommended by a consultant report on bioeconomy issues contracted for by the department of economic development.

3. Each January 15, the state board of regents shall submit a written report to the general assembly detailing the patents and licenses held by each institution of higher learning under the control of the state board of regents and by nonprofit foundations acting solely for the support of institutions governed by the state board of regents.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §32
Technology commercialization specialist, committee, and officer;
§15.115 - 15.117
Section stricken and rewritten

262B.4 and 262B.5 Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 150, § 33.

262B.12 Appropriation. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 150, § 33.

CHAPTER 263

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

**HOSPITALS AND CLINICS
— PATIENT CARE**

Legislative intent regarding indigent patient care;
2005 Acts, ch 167, §60

263.18 Treatment of patients — use of earnings for new facilities.

1. The university of Iowa hospitals and clinics authorities may at their discretion receive patients into the hospital for medical, obstetrical, or surgical treatment or hospital care. The university of Iowa hospitals and clinics ambulances and

ambulance personnel may be used for the transportation of such patients at a reasonable charge if specialized equipment is required.

2. The university of Iowa hospitals and clinics authorities shall collect from the person or persons liable for support of such patients reasonable charges for hospital care and service and deposit payment of the charges with the treasurer of the university for the use and benefit of the university of Iowa hospitals and clinics.

3. Earnings of the university of Iowa hospitals and clinics shall be administered so as to increase,

to the greatest extent possible, the services available for patients, including acquisition, construction, reconstruction, completion, equipment, improvement, repair, and remodeling of medical buildings and facilities, additions to medical buildings and facilities, and the payment of principal and interest on bonds issued to finance the cost of medical buildings and facilities as authorized by the provisions of chapter 263A.

4. The physicians and surgeons on the staff of the university of Iowa hospitals and clinics who care for patients provided for in this section may charge for the medical services provided under such rules, regulations, and plans approved by the state board of regents. However, a physician or surgeon who provides treatment or care for an expansion population member pursuant to chapter 249J shall not charge or receive any compensation for the treatment or care except the salary or compensation fixed by the state board of regents to be paid from the hospital fund.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §47, 66
NEW section

263.19 Purchases.

Any purchase in excess of ten thousand dollars, of materials, appliances, instruments, or supplies by the university of Iowa hospitals and clinics, when the price of the materials, appliances, instruments, or supplies to be purchased is subject to competition, shall be made pursuant to open competitive quotations, and all contracts for such purchases shall be subject to chapter 72. However, purchases may be made through a hospital group purchasing organization provided that the university of Iowa hospitals and clinics is a member of the organization.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §48, 66
NEW section

263.20 Collecting and settling claims for care.

Whenever a patient or person legally liable for the patient's care at the university of Iowa hospitals and clinics has insurance, an estate, a right of action against others, or other assets, the university of Iowa hospitals and clinics, through the facilities of the office of the attorney general, may file claims, institute or defend suit in court, and use other legal means available to collect accounts incurred for the care of the patient, and may com-

promise, settle, or release such actions under the rules and procedures prescribed by the president of the university and the office of the attorney general. If a county has paid any part of such patient's care, a pro rata amount collected, after deduction for cost of collection, shall be remitted to the county and the balance shall be credited to the hospital fund.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §49, 66
NEW section

263.21 Transfer of patients from state institutions.

The director of the department of human services, in respect to institutions under the director's control, the administrator of any of the divisions of the department, in respect to the institutions under the administrator's control, the director of the department of corrections, in respect to the institutions under the department's control, and the state board of regents, in respect to the Iowa braille and sight saving school and the Iowa school for the deaf, may send any inmate, student, or patient of an institution, or any person committed or applying for admission to an institution, to the university of Iowa hospitals and clinics for treatment and care. The department of human services, the department of corrections, and the state board of regents shall respectively pay the traveling expenses of such patient, and when necessary the traveling expenses of an attendant for the patient, out of funds appropriated for the use of the institution from which the patient is sent.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §50, 66
NEW section

263.22 Medical care for parolees and persons on work release.

The director of the department of corrections may send former inmates of the institutions provided for in section 904.102, while on parole or work release, to the university of Iowa hospitals and clinics for treatment and care. The director may pay the traveling expenses of any such patient, and when necessary the traveling expenses of an attendant of the patient, out of funds appropriated for the use of the department of corrections.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §51, 66
NEW section

CHAPTER 263A

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BUILDINGS AT UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

263A.11 Reports to general assembly. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 179, § 160.

263A.13 Hospital reports to general assembly.

The university of Iowa hospitals and clinics shall compile and transmit to the general assembly the following information by December 15 of each fiscal year:

1. Revenue from all income sources, by source, including but not limited to state appropriations, other state funds, tuition income, patient charges,

payments from political subdivisions, interest income, and gifts, and grants from public and private sources.

2. Expenditures by program and revenue source.

3. Net revenue over spending from hospital operations, including the method used to calculate the results.

The legislative services agency shall develop forms for collecting the information required in this subparagraph.

Section not amended; footnote deleted

CHAPTER 265

LABORATORY SCHOOLS

265.6 State aid applicable. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 179, § 160.

CHAPTER 266

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

266.32 Acceptance of private funds. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 19, § 125.

266.39F Sale of dairy breeding research farm.

1. Immediately after May 2, 2002, Iowa state university of science and technology shall develop a plan to sell, at market value, the one thousand one hundred-acre tract of land within the city limits of Ankeny, commonly referred to as the Iowa state university dairy breeding research farm. The plan shall include the sale of substantial portions of the tract as soon as practical, and the sale of all of the tract within a commercially reasonable time. Prior to implementing the plan, the university shall submit the plan to the state board of regents for review and approval. The sale shall be handled in a manner that is the most financially beneficial to the university. Appraisals conducted by the university of the value of any portion of the tract shall be made available to the public immediately following the sale of that portion of the tract.

2. The proceeds from the sale of the property as provided in subsection 1 are appropriated and shall be retained by Iowa state university of sci-

ence and technology for use in establishing a new dairy research and dairy teaching facility or for the university's plant sciences institute.

The provisions of section 262.9, subsection 7, shall not apply to the sale of any portion of land to be sold in accordance with this section or to the use of the proceeds from the sale of the land.

3. By December 15 annually, the state board of regents shall submit a report of the activities and costs of the sale of any property in accordance with subsection 1, including but not limited to the use of any proceeds from the sale of the property and the environmental cleanup costs for any proposed sale in accordance with this section, to the general assembly in accordance with section 7A.11A, and to the legislative services agency, until such time as the sale of the property is complete and the proceeds have been expended by the university, at which time the state board of regents shall submit a final report on the sale of the property and use of the proceeds to the general assembly in accordance with section 7A.11A and to the legislative services agency.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §157

Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

CHAPTER 270

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

270.7 Payment by county.

The county auditor shall, upon receipt of the certificate, pass it to the credit of the state, and issue a notice to the county treasurer authorizing the county treasurer to transfer the amount to the general state revenue, which shall be filed by the treasurer as authority for making the transfer, and the county treasurer shall include the amount in the next remittance of state taxes to the treasurer of state, designating the fund to which it belongs.

If a county fails to pay these bills within sixty

days from the date of certificate from the superintendent, the director of the department of administrative services shall charge the delinquent county a penalty of three-fourths of one percent per month on and after sixty days from the date of certificate until paid. The penalties shall be credited to the general fund of the state.

Method for payment for prescription drug costs for fiscal period beginning July 1, 2000, and ending June 30, 2006; 2000 Acts, ch 1223, §16; 2001 Acts, ch 181, §11; 2002 Acts, ch 1171, §84; 2003 Acts, ch 182, §12; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §89; 2005 Acts, ch 169, §16

Section not amended; footnote revised

CHAPTER 271

OAKDALE CAMPUS

271.6 Integrated treatment of university hospital patients.

The authorities of the Oakdale campus may authorize patients for admission to the hospital on the Oakdale campus who are referred from the university hospitals and who shall retain the same status, classification, and authorization for care which they had at the university hospitals. Patients referred from the university hospitals to the

Oakdale campus shall be deemed to be patients of the university hospitals. The operating policies of the university hospitals shall apply to the patients the same as the provisions apply to patients who are treated on the premises of the university hospitals.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §52, 66
Section amended

CHAPTER 272

EDUCATIONAL EXAMINERS BOARD

272.10 Fees.

It is the intent of the general assembly that licensing fees established by the board of educational examiners be sufficient to finance the activities of the board under this chapter.

Licensing fees are payable to the treasurer of state and shall be deposited with the executive director of the board. The executive director shall deposit the fees with the treasurer of state and the fees shall be credited to the general fund of the state. The executive director shall keep an accurate and detailed account of fees received and paid to the treasurer of state.

Crediting of funds for fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2006; 2005 Acts, ch 169, §8

Section not amended; footnotes revised

272.29 Annual administrative rules review.

The executive director shall annually review the administrative rules adopted pursuant to this chapter and related state laws. The executive director shall annually submit the executive director's findings and recommendations in a report to the board and the chairpersons and ranking members of the senate and house standing committees on education and the joint appropriations subcommittee on education by January 15.

2005 Acts, ch 169, §28
NEW section

272.30 Reserved.

CHAPTER 272C

CONTINUING EDUCATION AND REGULATION —
PROFESSIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL**272C.1 Definitions.**

1. “*Continuing education*” means that education which is obtained by a professional or occupational licensee in order to maintain, improve, or expand skills and knowledge obtained prior to initial licensure or to develop new and relevant skills and knowledge. This education may be obtained through formal or informal education practices, self-study, research, and participation in professional, technical, and occupational societies, and by other similar means as authorized by the board.

2. “*Disciplinary proceeding*” means any proceeding under the authority of a licensing board pursuant to which licensee discipline may be imposed.

3. “*Inactive licensee re-entry*” means that process a former or inactive professional or occupational licensee pursues to again be capable of actively and competently practicing as a professional or occupational licensee.

4. “*Licensee discipline*” means any sanction a licensing board may impose upon its licensees for conduct which threatens or denies citizens of this state a high standard of professional or occupational care.

5. The term “*licensing*” and its derivations include the terms “*registration*” and “*certification*” and their derivations.

6. “*Licensing board*” or “*board*” includes the following boards:

a. The state board of engineering and land surveying examiners, created pursuant to chapter 542B.

b. The board of examiners of shorthand reporters created pursuant to article 3 of chapter 602.

c. The Iowa accountancy examining board, created pursuant to chapter 542.

d. The Iowa real estate commission, created pursuant to chapter 543B.

e. The board of architectural examiners, created pursuant to chapter 544A.

f. The Iowa board of landscape architectural examiners, created pursuant to chapter 544B.

g. The board of barber examiners, created pursuant to chapter 147.

h. The board of chiropractic examiners, created pursuant to chapter 147.

i. The board of cosmetology arts and sciences examiners, created pursuant to chapter 147.

j. The board of dental examiners, created pursuant to chapter 147.

k. The board of mortuary science examiners, created pursuant to chapter 147.

l. The board of medical examiners, created pursuant to chapter 147.

m. The board of physician assistant examiners, created pursuant to chapter 148C.

n. The board of nursing, created pursuant to chapter 147.

o. The board of examiners for nursing home administrators, created pursuant to chapter 155.

p. The board of optometry examiners, created pursuant to chapter 147.

q. The board of pharmacy examiners, created pursuant to chapter 147.

r. The board of physical and occupational therapy examiners, created pursuant to chapter 147.

s. The board of podiatry examiners, created pursuant to chapter 147.

t. The board of psychology examiners, created pursuant to chapter 147.

u. The board of speech pathology and audiology examiners, created pursuant to chapter 147.

v. The board for the licensing and regulation of hearing aid dispensers, created pursuant to chapter 154A.

w. The board of veterinary medicine, created pursuant to chapter 169.

x. The director of the department of natural resources in certifying water treatment operators as provided in sections 455B.211 through 455B.224.

y. Any professional or occupational licensing board created after January 1, 1978.

z. The state board of respiratory care in licensing respiratory care practitioners pursuant to chapter 152B.

aa. The board of examiners for athletic training in licensing athletic trainers pursuant to chapter 152D.

ab. The board of examiners for massage therapy in licensing massage therapists pursuant to chapter 152C.

ac. The board of interpreter for the hearing impaired examiners, created pursuant to chapter 154E.

7. “*Malpractice*” means any error or omission, unreasonable lack of skill, or failure to maintain a reasonable standard of care by a licensee in the course of practice of the licensee’s occupation or profession, pursuant to this chapter.

8. “*Peer review*” means evaluation of professional services rendered by a professional practitioner.

9. “*Peer review committee*” means one or more persons acting in a peer review capacity pursuant to this chapter.

2004 Acts, ch 1175, §430, 433; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §57
2004 amendment to subsection 6, adding new paragraph ac, is effective July 1, 2005; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §433
Subsection 6, paragraph v amended
Subsection 6, NEW paragraph ac

272C.4 Duties of board.

Each licensing board shall have the following duties in addition to other duties specified by this chapter or elsewhere in the Code:

1. Establish procedures by which complaints which relate to licensure or to licensee discipline shall be received and reviewed by the board;

2. Establish procedures by which disputes between licensees and clients which result in judgments or settlements in or of malpractice claims or actions shall be investigated by the board;

3. Establish procedures by which any recommendation taken by a peer review committee shall be reported to and reviewed by the board if a peer review committee is established;

4. Establish procedures for registration with the board of peer review committees if a peer review committee is established;

5. Define by rule those recommendations of peer review committees which shall constitute disciplinary recommendations which must be reported to the board if a peer review committee is established;

6. Define by rule acts or omissions that are grounds for revocation or suspension of a license under section 147.55, 148.6, 148B.7, 152.10, 153.34, 154A.24, 169.13, 455B.219, 542.10, 542B.21, 543B.29, 544A.13, 544B.15, or 602.3203 or chapter 151 or 155, as applicable, and to define by rule acts or omissions that constitute negligence, careless acts, or omissions within the meaning of section 272C.3, subsection 2, paragraph "b", which licensees are required to report to the board pursuant to section 272C.9, subsection 2;

7. Establish the procedures by which licensees shall report those acts or omissions specified by the board pursuant to subsection 6;

8. Give written notice to another licensing board or to a hospital licensing agency if evidence received by the board either alleges or constitutes reasonable cause to believe the existence of an act or omission which is subject to discipline by that other board or agency;

9. Require each health care licensing board to file with the Iowa department of public health a copy of each decision of the board imposing licensee discipline. Each nonhealth-care board shall have on file a copy of each decision of the board imposing licensee discipline which copy shall be properly dated and shall be in simple language and in the most concise form consistent with clearness and comprehensiveness of subject matter.

10. Establish procedures consistent with the provisions of section 261.121, subsection 2, and sections 261.122 through 261.127 by which, in the board's discretion, a license shall be suspended, denied, or revoked, or other disciplinary action imposed, with regard to a licensee subject to the board's jurisdiction who has defaulted on a repayment or service obligation under any federal or

state educational loan or service-conditional scholarship program. Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, each board shall defer to the federal or state program's determination of default upon certification by the program of such a default on the part of a licensee, and shall remove the suspension, grant the license, or stay the revocation or other disciplinary action taken if the federal or state program certifies that the defaulting licensee has agreed to fulfill the licensee's obligation, or is complying with an approved repayment plan. Licensure sanctions shall be reinstated upon certification that a defaulting licensee has failed to comply with the repayment or service requirements, as determined by the federal or state program. The provisions of this subsection relating to board authority to act in response to notification of default shall apply not only to a licensing board, as defined in section 272C.1, but also to any other licensing board or authority regulating a license authorized by the laws of this state.

Insurance carriers which insure professional and occupational licensees for acts or omissions that constitute negligence, careless acts, or omissions in the practice of a profession or occupation shall file reports with the appropriate licensing board. The reports shall include information pertaining to any lawsuit filed against a licensee which may affect the licensee as defined by rule, involving an insured of the insurer.

2005 Acts, ch 89, §35
Unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

272C.6 Hearings — power of subpoena — decisions.

1. Disciplinary hearings held pursuant to this chapter shall be heard by the board sitting as the hearing panel, or by a panel of not less than three board members who are licensed in the profession, or by a panel of not less than three members appointed pursuant to subsection 2. Notwithstanding chapters 17A and 21 a disciplinary hearing shall be open to the public at the discretion of the licensee.

2. When, in the opinion of a majority of the board, it is desirable to obtain specialists within an area of practice of a profession when holding disciplinary hearings, a licensing board may appoint licensees not having a conflict of interest to make findings of fact and to report to the board. Such findings shall not include any recommendation for or against licensee discipline.

3. The presiding officer of a hearing panel may issue subpoenas pursuant to rules of the board on behalf of the board or on behalf of the licensee. A licensee may have subpoenas issued on the licensee's behalf. A subpoena issued under the authority of a licensing board may compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of professional records, books, papers, correspondence and other records, whether or not privileged or confidential un-

der law, which are deemed necessary as evidence in connection with a disciplinary proceeding.

Nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to enable a licensing board to compel an attorney of the licensee, or stenographer or confidential clerk of the attorney, to disclose any information when privileged against disclosure by section 622.10. In the event of a refusal to obey a subpoena, the licensing board may petition the district court for its enforcement. Upon proper showing, the district court shall order the person to obey the subpoena, and if the person fails to obey the order of the court the person may be found guilty of contempt of court. The presiding officer of a hearing panel may also administer oaths and affirmations, take or order that depositions be taken, and pursuant to rules of the board, grant immunity to a witness from disciplinary proceedings initiated either by the board or by other state agencies which might otherwise result from the testimony to be given by the witness to the panel.

4. In order to assure a free flow of information for accomplishing the purposes of this section, and notwithstanding section 622.10, all complaint files, investigation files, other investigation reports, and other investigative information in the possession of a licensing board or peer review committee acting under the authority of a licensing board or its employees or agents which relates to licensee discipline are privileged and confidential, and are not subject to discovery, subpoena, or other means of legal compulsion for their release to a person other than the licensee and the boards, their employees and agents involved in licensee discipline, and are not admissible in evidence in a judicial or administrative proceeding other than the proceeding involving licensee discipline. However, investigative information in the possession of a licensing board or its employees or agents which relates to licensee discipline may be disclosed to appropriate licensing authorities within this state, the appropriate licensing authority in another state, the coordinated licensure information system provided for in the nurse licensure compact contained in section 152E.1 or the advanced practice registered nurse compact contained in section 152E.3, the District of Columbia, or a territory or country in which the licensee is licensed or has applied for a license. If the investigative information in the possession of a licensing board or its employees or agents indicates a crime has been committed, the information shall be reported to the proper law enforcement agency. However, a final written decision and finding of fact of a licensing board in a disciplinary proceeding, including a decision referred to in section 272C.3, subsection 4, is a public record.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 17A.19, subsection 6, a licensing board upon an appeal by the licensee of the decision by the licensing board, shall transmit the entire record of the contested

case to the reviewing court.

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 17A.19, subsection 6, if a waiver of privilege has been involuntary and evidence has been received at a disciplinary hearing, the court shall order withheld the identity of the individual whose privilege was waived.

5. Licensee discipline shall not be imposed except upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the licensing board.

6. A board created pursuant to chapter 147, 154A, 155, 169, 542, 542B, 543B, 543D, 544A, or 544B may charge a fee not to exceed seventy-five dollars for conducting a disciplinary hearing pursuant to this chapter which results in disciplinary action taken against the licensee by the board, and in addition to the fee, may recover from a licensee the costs for the following procedures and associated personnel:

- a. Transcript.
- b. Witness fees and expenses.
- c. Depositions.
- d. Medical examination fees incurred relating to a person licensed under chapter 147, 154A, 155, or 169.

The department of agriculture and land stewardship, the department of commerce, and the Iowa department of public health shall each adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A which provide for the allocation of fees and costs collected pursuant to this section to the board under its jurisdiction collecting the fees and costs. The fees and costs shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2.

2005 Acts, ch 53, §10

2005 amendment to subsection 4, unnumbered paragraph 1, to be repealed effective July 1, 2008; 2005 Acts, ch 53, §10, 11

Subsection 4, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

272C.9 Duties of licensees.

1. Each licensee of a licensing board, as a condition of licensure, is under a duty to submit to a physical, mental, or clinical competency examination when directed in writing by the board for cause. All objections shall be waived as to the admissibility of the examining physician's testimony or reports on the grounds of privileged communications. The medical testimony or report shall not be used against the licensee in any proceeding other than one relating to licensee discipline by the board, or one commenced in district court for revocation of the licensee's privileges. The licensing board, upon probable cause, shall have the authority to order a physical, mental, or clinical competency examination, and upon refusal of the licensee to submit to the examination the licensing board may order that the allegations pursuant to which the order of physical, mental, or clinical competency examination was made shall be taken to be established.

2. A licensee has a continuing duty to report to the licensing board by whom the person is licensed

those acts or omissions specified by rule of the board pursuant to section 272C.4, subsection 6, when committed by another person licensed by the same licensing board. This subsection does not apply to licensees under chapter 542 when the observations are a result of participation in programs of practice review, peer review and quality review conducted by professional organizations of certified public accountants, for educational purposes and approved by the accountancy examining board.

3. A licensee shall have a continuing duty and

obligation, as a condition of licensure, to report to the licensing board by which the licensee is licensed every adverse judgment in a professional or occupational malpractice action to which the licensee is a party, and every settlement of a claim against the licensee alleging malpractice.

4. A licensee who willfully fails to comply with subsection 2 or 3 of this section commits a violation of this chapter for which licensee discipline may be imposed.

2005 Acts, ch 89, §36
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 275

REORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS

275.41 Alternative method for director elections — temporary appointments.

1. As an alternative to the method specified in section 275.25 for electing directors in a newly formed community school district, the procedure specified in this section may be used and if used, the petition filed under section 275.12 shall state the number of directors on the initial board. If two districts are named in the petition, either five or seven directors shall serve on the initial board. If three or more districts are named in the petition, either seven or nine directors shall serve on the initial board. The petition shall specify the number of directors to be retained from each district, and those numbers shall be proportionate to the populations of the districts. If the exclusion of territory from a reorganization affects the proportionate balance of directors among the affected districts specified in the petition, or if the proposal specified in the petition does not comply with the requirement for proportionate representation, the area education board shall modify the proposal. However, all districts affected shall retain at least one member.

2. Prior to the organizational meeting of the newly formed district, the boards of the former districts shall designate directors to be retained as members to serve on the initial board, and if the total number of directors determined under subsection 1 is an even number, that number of directors shall function and may within five days of the organizational meeting appoint one additional director by unanimous vote with all directors voting. Otherwise, the board shall function until a special election can be held to elect an additional director. The procedure for calling the special election shall be the procedure specified in section 275.25. If there is an insufficient number of board members eligible to be retained from a former school district, the board of the former school district may appoint members to fill the vacancies. A vacancy occurs if there is an insufficient number of former

board members who reside in the newly formed district or if there is an insufficient number who are willing to serve on the board of the newly formed district.

3. Prior to the effective date of the reorganization, the initial board shall approve a plan that commences at the second regular school election held after the effective date of the merger and is completed at the fourth regular school election held after the effective date of the merger, to replace the initial board with the regular board. If the petition specifies a number of directors on the regular board to be different from the number of directors on the initial board, the plan shall provide that the number specified in the petition for the regular board is in place by the time the regular board is formed. The plan shall provide that as nearly as possible one-third of the members of the board shall be elected each year, and if a special election was held to elect a member to create an odd number of members on the board, the term of that member shall end at the organizational meeting following the fourth regular school election held after the effective date.

4. The board of the newly formed district shall organize within forty-five days after the approval of the merger upon the call of the area education agency administrator. The new board shall have control of the employment of all personnel for the newly formed district for the ensuing school year. Following the organization of the new board the board shall have authority to establish policy, organize curriculum, enter into contracts and complete such planning and take such action as is essential for the efficient management of the newly formed community school district.

5. The board of the newly formed district shall appoint an acting superintendent and an acting board secretary. The appointment of the acting superintendent shall not be subject to the continuing contract provision of sections 279.20, 279.23, and 279.24.

Section 49.8, subsection 4, shall not permit a director to remain on the board of a school district after the effective date of a boundary change which places the director's residence outside the boundaries of the district. Vacancies so caused on any

board shall be filled in the manner provided in sections 279.6 and 279.7.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §58
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 279

DIRECTORS — POWERS AND DUTIES

279.27 Discharge of teacher.

A teacher may be discharged at any time during the contract year for just cause. The superintendent or the superintendent's designee, shall notify the teacher immediately that the superintendent will recommend in writing to the board at a regular or special meeting of the board held not more than fifteen days after notification has been given to the teacher that the teacher's continuing contract be terminated effective immediately following a decision of the board. The procedure for dismissal shall be as provided in section 279.15, subsection 2, and sections 279.16 to 279.19. The superintendent may suspend a teacher under this section pending hearing and determination by the board.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §59
Section amended

279.60 Kindergarten assessment — access to data — reports.

Each school district shall administer the dynamic indicators of basic early literacy skills kindergarten benchmark assessment or other kindergarten benchmark assessment adopted by the department of education in consultation with the Iowa empowerment board to every kindergarten student enrolled in the district not later than October 1. The school district shall also collect information from each parent, guardian, or legal custodian of a kindergarten student enrolled in the district, including but not limited to whether the student attended preschool, factors identified by the early care staff pursuant to section 28.3, and other demographic factors. Each school district shall report the results of the assessment and the preschool information collected to the department of education in the manner prescribed by the department not later than January 1 of that school year. The early care staff designated pursuant to section 28.3 shall have access to the raw data. The department shall review the information submitted pursuant to this section and shall submit its findings and recommendations annually in a report to the governor, the general assembly, the Iowa empowerment board, and the community empowerment area boards.

2005 Acts, ch 148, §16
NEW section

279.61 Student plan for progress toward university admissions — report.

1. For the school year beginning July 1, 2006, and each succeeding school year, the board of directors of each school district shall cooperate with each student enrolled in grade eight to develop for the student a core curriculum plan to guide the student toward the goal of successfully completing, at a minimum, the model core curriculum developed by the state board of education pursuant to section 256.7, subsection 26, by the time the student graduates from high school.

2. For the school year beginning July 1, 2006, and each succeeding school year, the board of directors of each school district shall report annually to each student enrolled in grades nine through twelve in the school district, and to each student's parent or guardian, the student's progress toward meeting the goal of successfully completing the model core curriculum developed by the state board of education pursuant to section 256.7, subsection 26.

2005 Acts, ch 149, §3
NEW section

279.62 Nonprofit school organizations.

The board of directors of a school district may take action to adopt a resolution to establish, and authorize expenditures for the operational support of, an entity or organization for the sole benefit of the school district and its students that is exempt from federal income taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The entity or organization shall reimburse the school district for expenditures made by the school district on behalf of the entity or organization. Prior to establishing such an entity or organization, the board of directors shall hold a public hearing on the proposal to establish such an entity or organization. Such an entity or organization shall maintain its records in accordance with chapter 22, except that the entity or organization shall provide for the anonymity of a donor at the written request of the donor. The board of directors of a school district shall annually report to the department of education and to the local community the administrative expenditures, revenues, and activities of the entity or organization established by the school district pursuant to this section. The department shall include in its annual condition of education

report a statewide summary of the expenditures and revenues submitted in accordance with this section.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §92, 97
 Authorizations granted to school boards under this section apply to entities or organizations established by a board of directors of a school district before, on, or after July 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §97
 NEW section

CHAPTER 280A

IOWA LEARNING TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE

For future repeal of this chapter effective July 1, 2011,
 see §280A.5

Implementation of 2005 amendments to this chapter is contingent upon appropriation of sufficient funds for fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 144, §7; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §141
 Appropriation of funds; 2005 Acts, ch 178, §3

280A.1 Iowa learning technology initiative.

The Iowa learning technology initiative is created to provide training and learning opportunities to public and accredited nonpublic school students in grade seven and their administrators and teachers.

Public and private partners shall participate in the development of the planning, implementation, and outcomes for the initiative.

2005 Acts, ch 144, §2
 Implementation of 2005 amendments to this section is contingent upon appropriation of sufficient funds; 2005 Acts, ch 144, §7
 Appropriation of funds; 2005 Acts, ch 178, §3
 NEW unnumbered paragraph 2

280A.2 Iowa learning technology commission — members.

1. *Commission created.* An Iowa learning technology commission is created to administer the Iowa learning technology initiative, including creation of pilot programs pursuant to section 280A.4, to be implemented through local and public-private partnerships that may include, but shall not be limited to, use of one-to-one student learning technology.

2. *Members.* The commission shall initially be appointed no later than July 1, 2005, and shall consist of members appointed as follows:

a. Seven voting members who shall be members of the general public and shall be appointed as follows:

(1) Two members shall be appointed by the president of the senate.

(2) One member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the senate.

(3) Two members shall be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives.

(4) One member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives.

(5) One member who is the chairperson of the state board of education or the chairperson's designee.

b. *Ex officio, nonvoting members as follows:*

(1) The members of the state board of education technology advisory committee.

(2) One member who is a member of the senate shall be appointed by the president of the senate.

(3) One member who is a member of the senate shall be appointed by the minority leader of the senate.

(4) One member who is a member of the house of representatives shall be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives.

(5) One member who is a member of the house of representatives shall be appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives.

3. *Experience and special knowledge.* In appointing members to the commission, proper consideration shall be given to persons with experience or special knowledge in one or more of the following areas: education, including curriculum and content; business; economic development; technology; and finance.

4. *Balance.* Commission members shall be appointed in compliance with sections 69.16 and 69.16A. Appointments of public members shall be made to provide broad representation of the various geographical areas of the state insofar as possible.

5. *Chairpersons.* The commission shall elect a chairperson and a vice chairperson annually from among the voting members of the commission. A member shall not serve as a chairperson or vice chairperson for more than three consecutive years.

6. *Meetings.* The commission shall meet at least three times each year.

7. *Quorum.* A majority of the voting members constitutes a quorum for the transaction of any official business.

8. *Terms of members.* The members shall be appointed to three-year staggered terms and the terms shall commence and end as provided by section 69.19. If a vacancy occurs, a successor shall be appointed to serve the unexpired term. A successor shall be appointed in the same manner and subject to the same qualifications as the original appointment to serve the unexpired term.

9. *Expenses.* Members of the commission are entitled to receive reimbursement for actual ex-

penses incurred while engaged in the performance of official duties from funds appropriated to the department of education for that purpose, except that legislators' expenses shall be paid from funds appropriated by section 2.12.

2005 Acts, ch 144, §3
Implementation of section is contingent upon appropriation of sufficient funds; 2005 Acts, ch 144, §7
Appropriation of funds; 2005 Acts, ch 178, §3
NEW section

280A.3 Commission duties.

The commission shall:

1. Develop and administer the Iowa learning technology pilot programs in accordance with section 280A.4. The commission shall determine application and selection processes, and the minimum requirements for selection of pilot program participants.

2. Develop an accurate assessment of the current status of technology in Iowa's public school classrooms supported by reliable data. Data collected and assessed shall include the number of computers and their appropriate corresponding use; the costs for hardware, software, staff development, instructional staff, and technology support staff; sources of funds used for school district technology budgets; and an inventory of technology-based kindergarten through grade twelve curricula.

3. Identify and gather data, in collaboration with the department of education, to determine the current public, private, federal, state, community college, and local revenue sources used for kindergarten through grade twelve educational technology at the school district, area education agency, and state levels.

4. Submit the data assessed determined pursuant to subsections 2 and 3 in a report to the house and senate standing education committees and the joint subcommittee on education appropriations of the general assembly by January 15, 2006.

2005 Acts, ch 144, §4
Implementation of section is contingent upon appropriation of sufficient funds; 2005 Acts, ch 144, §7
Appropriation of funds; 2005 Acts, ch 178, §3
NEW section

280A.4 Pilot programs.

1. The Iowa learning technology commission created in section 280A.2 shall develop and administer the Iowa learning technology pilot programs to encourage innovation, increase student achievement, and ensure that technology is used on the basis of best practices. The pilot programs should be designed to obtain valid and reliable evidence of the impact on student engagement and achievement from the use of technology, which may include but not be limited to a "one-to-one" initiative; further demonstrate successful district-to-vendor relationships and possibilities; provide for development of individual education plans for

students; identify local district educational and fiscal planning and implementation strategies; and gain a better understanding of the current status of technology in Iowa schools. The goal for each pilot program is to provide results and additional information necessary for the general assembly to consider implementation of a statewide technology initiative. The commission shall make the final determination regarding pilot program grant awards, and shall notify the department of education of the amount of the grant amount to be awarded to a school district. From moneys appropriated to the department of education for purposes of the pilot programs, each pilot program shall consist of state-funded competitive grants to Iowa school districts that are matched locally with public or private, federal, state, or local financing as determined by the applicant school district. Administrative support and staffing shall be provided by the department of education.

2. Each pilot program shall be consistent with the following guiding principles:

a. Focus on increasing student achievement opportunities through quality teaching and learning. The focus on student achievement should include identification of the age and developmentally appropriate use of educational technology that will engage the learner and result in improved student achievement opportunities.

b. Professional development. Quality, ongoing professional development shall be provided, including best practices in the effective use of technology in the classroom.

c. Curriculum and assessment. Students' technology skills shall be integrated into the curriculum and assessed through the demonstration of learning within content areas.

d. Equitable access. Grant awards under the pilot program shall be distributed to school districts that meet the selection requirements established by the commission in a manner that ensures that students throughout the state have equitable access to education opportunities offered via the use of technology and telecommunications.

e. Educational technology planning. Due consideration shall be given to future sustainability of learning technology resources by adapting to future educational needs and technology changes and by avoiding obsolescence of learning technology resources.

f. Economic development. Grant moneys should be distributed in such a manner as to foster economic development across all regions of the state and to prepare students for an economy that embraces technology and innovation.

g. Accountability. The pilot program shall include methods of measuring progress in the areas of increased student engagement; decreased disciplinary problems; increased use of computers for writing, analysis, and research; movement toward student-centered classrooms; increased pa-

rental involvement; and increased standardized test scores.

2005 Acts, ch 144, §5
Implementation of section is contingent upon appropriation of sufficient funds; 2005 Acts, ch 144, §7
Appropriation of funds; 2005 Acts, ch 178, §3
NEW section

280A.5 Future repeal.

This chapter is repealed effective July 1, 2011.
2005 Acts, ch 144, §6
Implementation of this section and 2005 amendments to this chapter is contingent upon appropriation of sufficient funds; 2005 Acts, ch 144, §7
Appropriation of funds; 2005 Acts, ch 178, §3
NEW section

CHAPTER 282

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND TUITION

282.18 Open enrollment.

1. It is the goal of the general assembly to permit a wide range of educational choices for children enrolled in schools in this state and to maximize ability to use those choices. It is therefore the intent that this section be construed broadly to maximize parental choice and access to educational opportunities which are not available to children because of where they live.

For the school year commencing July 1, 1989, and each succeeding school year, a parent or guardian residing in a school district may enroll the parent's or guardian's child in a public school in another school district in the manner provided in this section.

2. By March 1 of the preceding school year for students entering grades one through twelve, or by September 1 of the current school year for students entering kindergarten, the parent or guardian shall send notification to the district of residence and the receiving district, on forms prescribed by the department of education, that the parent or guardian intends to enroll the parent's or guardian's child in a public school in another school district. If a parent or guardian fails to file a notification that the parent intends to enroll the parent's or guardian's child in a public school in another district by the deadline specified in this subsection, the procedures of subsection 4 apply.

The board of the receiving district shall enroll the pupil in a school in the receiving district for the following school year unless the receiving district does not have classroom space for the pupil. The board of directors of a receiving district may adopt a policy granting the superintendent of the school district authority to approve open enrollment applications. If the request is granted, the board shall transmit a copy of the form to the parent or guardian and the school district of residence within five days after board action, but not later than June 1 of the preceding school year. The parent or guardian may withdraw the request at any time prior to the start of the school year. A denial of a request by the board of a receiving district is not subject to appeal.

3. In all districts involved with voluntary or court-ordered desegregation, minority and non-minority pupil ratios shall be maintained according to the desegregation plan or order. The super-

intendent of a district subject to voluntary or court-ordered desegregation may deny a request for transfer under this section if the superintendent finds that enrollment or release of a pupil will adversely affect the district's implementation of the desegregation order or plan, unless the transfer is requested by a pupil whose sibling is already participating in open enrollment to another district, or unless the request for transfer is submitted to the district in a timely manner as required under subsection 2 prior to the adoption of a desegregation plan by the district. If a transfer request would facilitate a voluntary or court-ordered desegregation plan, the district shall give priority to granting the request over other requests.

A parent or guardian, whose request has been denied because of a desegregation order or plan, may appeal the decision of the superintendent to the board of the district in which the request was denied. The board may either uphold or overturn the superintendent's decision. A decision of the board to uphold the denial of the request is subject to appeal to the district court in the county in which the primary business office of the district is located. By July 1, 2004, the state board of education shall adopt rules establishing guidelines and a review process for school districts that adopt voluntary desegregation plans. The guidelines shall include criteria and standards that school districts must follow when developing a voluntary desegregation plan. The department of education shall provide technical assistance to a school district that is seeking to adopt a voluntary desegregation plan. A school district implementing a voluntary desegregation plan prior to July 1, 2004, shall have until July 1, 2006, to comply with guidelines adopted by the state board pursuant to this section.

4. *a.* After March 1 of the preceding school year and until the third Friday in September of that calendar year, the parent or guardian shall send notification to the district of residence and the receiving district, on forms prescribed by the department of education, that good cause, as defined in paragraph "b", exists for failure to meet the March 1 deadline. The board of directors of a receiving school district may adopt a policy granting the superintendent of the school district authority to approve open enrollment applications

submitted after the March 1 deadline. The board of the receiving district shall take action to approve the request if good cause exists. If the request is granted, the board shall transmit a copy of the form to the parent or guardian and the school district of residence within five days after board action. A denial of a request by the board of a receiving district is not subject to appeal.

b. For purposes of this section, “good cause” means a change in a child’s residence due to a change in family residence, a change in the state in which the family residence is located, a change in a child’s parents’ marital status, a guardianship or custody proceeding, placement in foster care, adoption, participation in a foreign exchange program, or participation in a substance abuse or mental health treatment program, a change in the status of a child’s resident district such as removal of accreditation by the state board, surrender of accreditation, or permanent closure of a nonpublic school, revocation of a charter school contract as provided in section 256F.8, the failure of negotiations for a whole grade sharing, reorganization, dissolution agreement or the rejection of a current whole grade sharing agreement, or reorganization plan. If the good cause relates to a change in status of a child’s school district of residence, however, action by a parent or guardian must be taken to file the notification within forty-five days of the last board action or within thirty days of the certification of the election, whichever is applicable to the circumstances.

c. If a resident district believes that a receiving district is unreasonable in approving applications submitted in accordance with this subsection, the resident district may request that the department review and take appropriate action.

5. Open enrollment applications filed after March 1 of the preceding school year that do not qualify for good cause as provided in subsection 4 shall be subject to the approval of the board of the resident district and the board of the receiving district. The parent or guardian shall send notification to the district of residence and the receiving district that the parent or guardian seeks to enroll the parent’s or guardian’s child in the receiving district. A decision of either board to deny an application filed under this subsection involving repeated acts of harassment of the student or serious health condition of the student that the resident district cannot adequately address is subject to appeal under section 290.1. The state board shall exercise broad discretion to achieve just and equitable results that are in the best interest of the affected child or children.

6. A request under this section is for a period of not less than one year. If the request is for more than one year and the parent or guardian desires to have the pupil enroll in a different district, the parent or guardian may petition the current receiving district by March 1 of the previous school year for permission to enroll the pupil in a differ-

ent district for a period of not less than one year. Upon receipt of such a request, the current receiving district board may act on the request to transfer to the other school district at the next regularly scheduled board meeting after the receipt of the request. The new receiving district shall enroll the pupil in a school in the district unless there is insufficient classroom space in the district or unless enrollment of the pupil would adversely affect the court-ordered or voluntary desegregation plan of the district. A denial of a request to change district enrollment within the approved period is not subject to appeal. However, a pupil who has been in attendance in another district under this section may return to the district of residence and enroll at any time, once the parent or guardian has notified the district of residence and the receiving district in writing of the decision to enroll the pupil in the district of residence.

7. A pupil participating in open enrollment shall be counted, for state school foundation aid purposes, in the pupil’s district of residence. A pupil’s residence, for purposes of this section, means a residence under section 282.1. The board of directors of the district of residence shall pay to the receiving district the state cost per pupil for the previous school year, plus any moneys received for the pupil as a result of the non-English speaking weighting under section 280.4, subsection 3, for the previous school year multiplied by the state cost per pupil for the previous year. If the pupil participating in open enrollment is also an eligible pupil under chapter 261C, the receiving district shall pay the tuition reimbursement amount to an eligible postsecondary institution as provided in section 261C.6.

8. If a request filed under this section is for a child requiring special education under chapter 256B, the request to transfer to the other district shall only be granted if the receiving district maintains a special education instructional program which is appropriate to meet the child’s educational needs and the enrollment of the child in the receiving district’s program would not cause the size of the class in that special education instructional program in the receiving district to exceed the maximum class size in rules adopted by the state board of education for that program. For children requiring special education, the board of directors of the district of residence shall pay to the receiving district the actual costs incurred in providing the appropriate special education.

9. If a parent or guardian of a child, who is participating in open enrollment under this section, moves to a different school district during the course of either district’s academic year, the child’s first district of residence shall be responsible for payment of the cost per pupil plus weightings or special education costs to the receiving school district for the balance of the school year in which the move took place. The new district of residence shall be responsible for the payments during suc-

ceeding years.

If a request to transfer is due to a change in family residence, change in the state in which the family residence is located, a change in a child's parents' marital status, a guardianship proceeding, placement in foster care, adoption, participation in a foreign exchange program, or participation in a substance abuse or mental health treatment program, and the child, who is the subject of the request, is not currently using any provision of open enrollment, the parent or guardian of the child shall have the option to have the child remain in the child's original district of residence under open enrollment with no interruption in the child's educational program. If a parent or guardian exercises this option, the child's new district of residence is not required to pay the amount calculated in subsection 7, until the start of the first full year of enrollment of the child.

Quarterly payments shall be made to the receiving district.

If the transfer of a pupil from one district to another results in a transfer from one area education agency to another, the sending district shall forward a copy of the request to the sending district's area education agency. The receiving district shall forward a copy of the request to the receiving district's area education agency. Any moneys received by the area education agency of the sending district for the pupil who is the subject of the request shall be forwarded to the receiving district's area education agency.

A district of residence may apply to the school budget review committee if a student was not included in the resident district's enrollment count during the fall of the year preceding the student's transfer under open enrollment.

10. Notwithstanding section 285.1 relating to transportation of nonresident pupils, the parent or guardian is responsible for transporting the pupil without reimbursement to and from a point on a regular school bus route of the receiving district. However, a receiving district may send school vehicles into the district of residence of the pupil using the open enrollment option under this section, for the purpose of transporting the pupil to and from school in the receiving district, if the boards of both the sending and receiving districts agree to this arrangement. If the pupil meets the economic eligibility requirements established by the department and state board of education, the sending district is responsible for providing transportation or paying the pro rata cost of the transportation to a parent or guardian for transporting the pupil to and from a point on a regular school bus route of a contiguous receiving district unless the cost of providing transportation or the pro rata cost of the transportation to a parent or guardian exceeds the average transportation cost per pupil transported for the previous school year in the district. If the cost exceeds the average transportation cost per pupil transported for the previous school year, the

sending district shall only be responsible for that average per pupil amount. A sending district which provides transportation for a pupil to a contiguous receiving district under this subsection may withhold from the district cost per pupil amount, that is to be paid to the receiving district, an amount which represents the average or pro rata cost per pupil for transportation, whichever is less.

11. Every school district shall adopt a policy which defines the term "*insufficient classroom space*" for that district.

12. The board of directors of a school district subject to voluntary or court-ordered desegregation shall develop a policy for implementation of open enrollment in the district. The policy shall contain objective criteria for determining when a request would adversely impact the desegregation order or plan and criteria for prioritizing requests that do not have an adverse impact on the order or plan.

13. A pupil who participates in open enrollment for purposes of attending a grade in grades nine through twelve in a school district other than the district of residence is ineligible to participate in varsity interscholastic athletic contests and athletic competitions during the pupil's first ninety school days of enrollment in the district except that the pupil may participate immediately in a varsity interscholastic sport if the pupil is entering grade nine for the first time and did not participate in an interscholastic athletic competition for another school or school district during the summer immediately following eighth grade, if the district of residence and the other school district jointly participate in the sport, if the sport in which the pupil wishes to participate is not offered in the district of residence, if the pupil chooses to use open enrollment to attend school in another school district because the district in which the student previously attended school was dissolved and merged with one or more contiguous school districts under section 256.11, subsection 12, if the pupil participates in open enrollment because the pupil's district of residence has entered into a whole grade sharing agreement with another district for the pupil's grade, or if the parent or guardian of the pupil participating in open enrollment is an active member of the armed forces and resides in permanent housing on government property provided by a branch of the armed services. A pupil who has paid tuition and attended school, or has attended school pursuant to a mutual agreement between the two districts, in a district other than the pupil's district of residence for at least one school year is also eligible to participate immediately in interscholastic athletic contests and athletic competitions under this section, but only as a member of a team from the district that pupil had attended. For purposes of this subsection, "*school days of enrollment*" does not include enrollment in summer school. For purposes of this sub-

section, “*varsity*” means the same as defined in section 256.46.

14. If a pupil, for whom a request to transfer has been filed with a district, has been suspended or expelled in the district, the pupil shall not be permitted to transfer until the pupil has been reinstated in the sending district. Once the pupil has been reinstated, however, the pupil shall be permitted to transfer in the same manner as if the pupil had not been suspended or expelled by the sending district. If a pupil, for whom a request to transfer has been filed with a district, is expelled in the district, the pupil shall be permitted to transfer to a receiving district under this section if the pupil applies for and is reinstated in the sending district. However, if the pupil applies for reinstatement but is not reinstated in the sending district, the receiving district may deny the request to transfer. The decision of the receiving district is not subject to appeal.

15. If a request under this section is for transfer to a laboratory school, as described in chapter 265, the student, who is the subject of the request, shall not be included in the basic enrollment of the student’s district of residence, and the laboratory school shall report the enrollment of the student directly to the department of education, unless the number of students from the district attending the laboratory school during the current school year, as a result of open enrollment under this section, exceeds the number of students enrolled in the laboratory school from that district during the 1989-1990 school year. If the number of students enrolled in the laboratory school from a district during the current year exceeds the number of students enrolled from that district during the 1989-1990 school year, those students who repre-

sent the difference between the current and the 1988-1989 school year enrollment figures shall be included in the basic enrollment of the students’ districts of residence and the districts shall retain any moneys received as a result of the inclusion of the student in the district enrollment. The total number of students enrolled at a laboratory school during a school year shall not exceed six hundred seventy students. The regents institution operating the laboratory school and the board of directors of the school district in the community in which the regents institution is located shall develop a student transfer policy designed to protect and promote the quality and integrity of the teacher education program at the laboratory school, the viability of the education program of the local school district in which the regents institution is located, and to indicate the order in which and reasons why requests to transfer to a laboratory school shall be considered. A laboratory school may deny a request for transfer under the policy. A denial of a request to transfer under this paragraph is not subject to appeal under section 290.1.

16. An application for open enrollment may be granted at any time with approval of the resident and receiving districts.

17. The director of the department of education shall recommend rules to the state board of education for the orderly implementation of this section. The state board shall adopt rules as needed for the implementation of this section.

2005 Acts, ch 79, §2; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §93 – 95
 2002 amendment to subsection 4, paragraph b, Code 2003, is effective July 1, 2003; 2002 Acts, ch 1124, §13, 16; 2003 Acts, ch 79, §5, 7, 8
 Item veto applied
 Subsection 2 amended
 Subsection 4, paragraph a amended
 Subsections 5, 6, and 13 amended

CHAPTER 284

TEACHER PERFORMANCE, COMPENSATION, AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT

284.4 Participation.

1. A school district is eligible to receive moneys appropriated for purposes specified in this chapter if the school board applies to the department to participate in the student achievement and teacher quality program and submits a written statement declaring the school district’s willingness to do all of the following:

- a. Commit and expend local moneys to improve student achievement and teacher quality.
- b. Implement a beginning teacher mentoring and induction program as provided in this chapter.
- c. Provide, beginning in the fifth year of participation, the equivalent of one additional contract day, outside of instruction time, than was provided in the school year preceding the first year of partic-

ipation, to provide additional time for teacher career development that aligns with student learning and teacher development needs, including the integration of technology into curriculum development, in order to achieve attendance center and district-wide student achievement goals outlined in the district comprehensive school improvement plan. School districts are encouraged to develop strategies for restructuring the school calendar to provide for the most effective professional development, evaluate their current career development alignment with their student achievement goals and research-based instructional strategies, and implement district career development plans. A school district that provides the equivalent of ten or more contract days for career development

is exempt from this paragraph.

d. Adopt district and teacher career development plans in accordance with this chapter.

e. Adopt a teacher evaluation plan that, at minimum, requires a performance review of teachers in the participating district at least once every three years based upon the Iowa teaching standards and individual career development plans, and requires administrators to complete evaluator training in accordance with section 284.10.

f. Adopt teacher career paths based upon demonstrated knowledge and skills in accordance with this chapter.

g. Adopt a team-based variable pay plan that rewards attendance center success upon the implementation of a statewide variable pay plan.

2. By July 1, 2002, each school district shall participate in the student achievement and teacher quality program if the general assembly appropriates moneys for purposes of the student achievement and teacher quality program established pursuant to this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 169, §29
Subsection 1, paragraph c amended

284.5 Beginning teacher mentoring and induction program.

1. A beginning teacher mentoring and induction program is created to promote excellence in teaching, enhance student achievement, build a supportive environment within school districts and area education agencies, increase the retention of promising beginning teachers, and promote the personal and professional well-being of classroom teachers.

2. The state board shall adopt rules to administer this section.

3. Each school district and area education agency shall provide a beginning teacher mentoring and induction program for all classroom teachers who are beginning teachers, and notwithstanding section 284.4, subsection 1, a school district and an area education agency shall be eligible to receive moneys under section 284.13, subsection 1, paragraph "b", for purposes of implementing a beginning teacher mentoring and induction program in accordance with this section.

4. Each participating school district and area education agency shall develop an initial beginning teacher mentoring and induction plan. A school district shall include its plan in the school district's comprehensive school improvement plan submitted pursuant to section 256.7, subsection 21. The beginning teacher mentoring and induction plan shall, at a minimum, provide for a two-year sequence of induction program content and activities to support the Iowa teaching standards and beginning teacher professional and personal needs; mentor training that includes, at a minimum, skills of classroom demonstration and coaching, and district expectations for beginning

teacher competence on Iowa teaching standards; placement of mentors and beginning teachers; the process for dissolving mentor and beginning teacher partnerships; district organizational support for release time for mentors and beginning teachers to plan, provide demonstration of classroom practices, observe teaching, and provide feedback; structure for mentor selection and assignment of mentors to beginning teachers; a district facilitator; and program evaluation.

5. A beginning teacher shall be informed by the school district or the area education agency, prior to the beginning teacher's participation in a mentoring and induction program, of the criteria upon which the beginning teacher shall be evaluated and of the evaluation process utilized by the school district or area education agency.

6. Upon completion of the program, the beginning teacher shall be comprehensively evaluated to determine if the teacher meets expectations to move to the career level. The school district or area education agency that employs the beginning teacher shall recommend for a standard license a beginning teacher who is determined through a comprehensive evaluation to demonstrate competence in the Iowa teaching standards. A school district or area education agency may offer a beginning teacher a third year of participation in the program if, after conducting a comprehensive evaluation, the school district determines that the teacher is likely to successfully complete the mentoring and induction program by the end of the third year of eligibility. A teacher granted a third year of eligibility shall develop a teacher's mentoring and induction program plan in accordance with this chapter and shall undergo a comprehensive evaluation at the end of the third year. The board of educational examiners shall grant a one-year extension of the beginning teacher's initial license upon notification by the school district that the teacher will participate in a third year of the school district's program.

7. If a beginning teacher who is participating in a mentoring and induction program leaves the employ of a participating school district or area education agency prior to completion of the program, the participating school district or area education agency subsequently hiring the beginning teacher shall credit the beginning teacher with the time earned in the program prior to the subsequent hiring.

8. If the general assembly appropriates moneys for purposes of this section, a school district or area education agency is eligible to receive state assistance for up to two years under this section for each teacher the school district or area education agency employs who was formerly employed in an accredited nonpublic school or in another state as a first-year teacher. The school district or area education agency employing the teacher shall determine the conditions and requirements of a teacher participating in a program in accor-

dance with this subsection. The school district or area education agency that employs the teacher shall recommend the teacher for an educational license if the teacher, through a comprehensive evaluation, is determined to demonstrate competence in the Iowa teaching standards.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

284.7 Iowa teacher career path.

To promote continuous improvement in Iowa's quality teaching workforce and to give Iowa teachers the opportunity for career recognition that reflects the various roles teachers play as educational leaders, an Iowa teacher career path is established for teachers employed by participating school districts. A participating school district shall use funding allocated under section 284.13, subsection 1, paragraph "d", to raise teacher salaries to meet the requirements of this section. The Iowa teacher career path and salary minimums are as follows:

1. Effective July 1, 2001, the following career path levels are established and shall be implemented in accordance with this chapter:

a. Beginning teacher.

(1) A beginning teacher is a teacher who meets the following requirements:

(a) Has successfully completed an approved practitioner preparation program as defined in section 272.1.

(b) Holds an initial teacher license issued by the board of educational examiners.

(c) Participates in the beginning teacher mentoring and induction program as provided in this chapter.

(2) The participating district shall increase the district's minimum salary for a first-year beginning teacher by at least one thousand five hundred dollars per year above the minimum salary paid to a first-year beginning teacher in the previous year unless the minimum salary for a first-year beginning teacher exceeds twenty-eight thousand dollars.

b. Career teacher.

(1) A career teacher is a teacher who meets the following requirements:

(a) Has successfully completed the beginning teacher mentoring and induction program and has successfully completed a comprehensive evaluation as provided in this chapter.

(b) Is reviewed by the school district as demonstrating the competencies of a career teacher.

(c) Holds a valid license issued by the board of educational examiners.

(d) Participates in teacher career development as set forth in this chapter and demonstrates continuous improvement in teaching.

(2) The participating district shall provide a two thousand dollar difference between the average beginning teacher salary and the minimum

career teacher salary, unless the school district has a minimum career teacher salary that exceeds thirty thousand dollars.

2. It is the intent of the general assembly to establish and require the implementation of and provide for the implementation of the following additional career path levels:

a. Career II teacher.

(1) A career II teacher is a teacher who meets the requirements of subsection 1, paragraph "b", has met the requirements established by the school district that employs the teacher, and is evaluated by the school district as demonstrating the competencies of a career II teacher. The teacher shall have successfully completed a performance review in order to be classified as a career II teacher.

(2) It is the intent of the general assembly that the participating district shall establish a minimum salary for a career II teacher that is at least five thousand dollars greater than the minimum career teacher salary. It is further intended that the district shall adopt a plan that facilitates the transition of a career teacher to a career II level.

b. Advanced teacher.

(1) An advanced teacher is a teacher who meets the following requirements:

(a) Receives the recommendation of the review panel that the teacher possesses superior teaching skills and that the teacher should be classified as an advanced teacher.

(b) Holds a valid license from the board of educational examiners.

(c) Participates in teacher career development as outlined in this chapter and demonstrates continuous improvement in teaching.

(d) Possesses the skills and qualifications to assume leadership roles.

(2) It is the intent of the general assembly that the participating district shall establish a minimum salary for an advanced teacher that is at least thirteen thousand five hundred dollars greater than the minimum career teacher salary. In conjunction with the development of the review panel pursuant to section 284.9, the department shall make recommendations to the general assembly by January 1, 2002, regarding the appropriate district-to-district recognition for advanced teachers and methods that facilitate the transition of a teacher to the advanced level.

3. A teacher shall be promoted one level at a time and a teacher promoted to the next career level shall remain at that level for at least one year before requesting promotion to the next career level.

4. If a performance review for a teacher is conducted in the fifth year of the teacher's status at the career level, and indicates that the teacher's practice no longer meets the standards for that level, a performance review shall be conducted in

the next following school year. If the performance review establishes that the teacher's practice fails to meet the standards for that level, the teacher shall be ineligible for any additional pay increase other than a cost-of-living increase.

5. A teacher employed in a participating district shall not receive less compensation in that participating district than the teacher received in the school year preceding participation, as set forth in section 284.4 due to implementation of this chapter. A teacher who achieves national board for professional teaching standards certification and meets the requirements of section 256.44 shall continue to receive the award as specified in section 256.44 in addition to the compensation set forth in this section.

6. *a.* If the licensed employees of a school district or area education agency receiving funds pursuant to section 284.13, subsection 1, paragraph "d" or "e", for purposes of this section, are organized under chapter 20 for collective bargaining purposes, the board of directors and the certified bargaining representative for the licensed employees shall mutually agree upon a formula for distributing the funds among the teachers employed by the school district or area education agency. However, the school district must comply with the salary minimums provided for in this section. The parties shall follow the negotiation and bargaining procedures specified in chapter 20 except that if the parties reach an impasse, neither impasse procedures agreed to by the parties nor sections 20.20 through 20.22 shall apply and the funds shall be paid as provided in paragraph "b". Negotiations under this section are subject to the scope of negotiations specified in section 20.9. If a board of directors and the certified bargaining representative for licensed employees have not reached mutual agreement for the distribution of funds received pursuant to section 284.13, subsection 1, paragraph "d" or "e", by July 15 of the fiscal year for which the funds are distributed, paragraph "b" of this subsection shall apply.

b. If, once the minimum salary requirements of this section have been met by the school district or area education agency, and the school district or area education agency receiving funds pursuant to section 284.13, subsection 1, paragraph "d" or "e", for purposes of this section, and the certified bargaining representative for the licensed employees have not reached an agreement for distribution of the funds remaining, in accordance with paragraph "a", the board of directors shall divide the funds remaining among full-time teachers employed by the district or area education agency whose regular compensation is equal to or greater than the minimum career teacher salary specified in this section. The payment amount for teachers employed on less than a full-time basis shall be prorated.

c. If the licensed employees of a school district or area education agency are not organized for col-

lective bargaining purposes, the board of directors shall determine the method of distribution of such funds.

Minimum teacher salary requirements for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2006; 2005 Acts, ch 169, §10

Section not amended; footnote added and internal reference changes applied

284.12 Reports — rules.

1. The department shall annually report the statewide progress on the following:

a. Student achievement scores in mathematics and reading at the fourth and eighth grade levels on a district-by-district basis as reported to the local communities pursuant to section 256.7, subsection 21, paragraph "c".

b. Evaluator training program.

c. Team-based variable pay for student achievement.

d. Changes and improvements in the evaluation of teachers under the Iowa teaching standards.

2. The report shall be made available to the chairpersons and ranking members of the senate and house committees on education, the deans of the colleges of education at approved practitioner preparation institutions in this state, the state board, the governor, and school districts by January 1. School districts shall provide information as required by the department for the compilation of the report and for accounting and auditing purposes.

3. Subject to an appropriation of sufficient funds by the general assembly, the department shall provide for a comprehensive independent evaluation of all components of the student achievement and teacher quality program and shall submit the results of the evaluation in the report submitted pursuant to subsection 2 by January 1, 2007.

4. In developing administrative rules for consideration by the state board, the department shall consult with persons representing teachers, administrators, school boards, approved practitioner preparation institutions, and other appropriate education stakeholders.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §39
Subsections 2 and 4 amended

284.13 State program allocation.

1. For each fiscal year in which moneys are appropriated by the general assembly for purposes of the student achievement and teacher quality program, the moneys shall be allocated as follows in the following priority order:

a. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2006, to the department of education, the amount of two million dollars for the issuance of national board certification awards in accordance with section 256.44.

b. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, and succeeding fiscal years, an amount up to four million two hundred thousand dollars for first-year and second-year beginning teachers, to the

department of education for distribution to school districts for purposes of the beginning teacher mentoring and induction programs. A school district shall receive one thousand three hundred dollars per beginning teacher participating in the program. If the funds appropriated for the program are insufficient to pay mentors and school districts as provided in this paragraph, the department shall prorate the amount distributed to school districts based upon the amount appropriated. Moneys received by a school district pursuant to this paragraph shall be expended to provide each mentor with an award of five hundred dollars per semester, at a minimum, for participation in the school district's beginning teacher mentoring and induction program; to implement the plan; and to pay any applicable costs of the employer's share of contributions to federal social security and the Iowa public employees' retirement system or a pension and annuity retirement system established under chapter 294, for such amounts paid by the district.

c. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2006, up to four hundred eighty-five thousand dollars to the department of education for purposes of implementing the career development program requirements of section 284.6, the review panel requirements of section 284.9, and the evaluator training program in section 284.10. From the moneys allocated to the department pursuant to this paragraph, not less than ten thousand dollars shall be distributed to the board of educational examiners for purposes of convening an educator licensing review working group. From the moneys allocated to the department pursuant to this paragraph, not less than eighty-five thousand dollars shall be used to administer the ambassador to education position in accordance with section 256.45. A portion of the funds allocated to the department for purposes of this paragraph may be used by the department for administrative purposes. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys allocated for purposes of this paragraph prior to July 1, 2004, which remain unobligated or unexpended at the end of the fiscal year for which the moneys were appropriated, shall remain available for expenditure for the purposes for which they were allocated, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2004, and ending June 30, 2005.

d. For each fiscal year in which funds are appropriated for purposes of this chapter, the moneys remaining after distribution as provided in paragraphs "a" through "c" and "e" shall be allocated to school districts for salaries and career development in accordance with the following formula:

(1) Fifty percent of the allocation shall be in the proportion that the basic enrollment of a school district bears to the sum of the basic enrollments of all school districts in the state for the budget year.

(2) Fifty percent of the allocation shall be based upon the proportion that the number of full-time equivalent teachers employed by a school district bears to the sum of the number of full-time equivalent teachers who are employed by all school districts in the state for the base year.

e. From moneys available under paragraph "d", the department shall allocate to area education agencies an amount per classroom teacher employed by an area education agency that is approximately equivalent to the average per teacher amount allocated to the districts. The average per teacher amount shall be calculated by dividing the total number of classroom teachers employed by school districts and the classroom teachers employed by area education agencies into the total amount of moneys available under paragraph "d".

f. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2006, up to ten million dollars to the department of education for use by school districts to add one additional teacher contract day to the school calendar. The department shall distribute funds allocated for the purpose of this paragraph based on the average per diem contract salary for each district as reported to the department for the school year beginning July 1, 2004, multiplied by the total number of full-time equivalent teachers in the base year. The department shall adjust each district's average per diem salary by the allowable growth rate established under section 257.8 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005. The contract salary amount shall be the amount paid for their regular responsibilities but shall not include pay for extracurricular activities. A school district shall submit a report to the department in a manner determined by the department describing its use of the funds received under this paragraph. The department shall submit a report on school district use of the moneys distributed pursuant to this paragraph to the chairpersons and ranking members of the house and senate standing committees on education, the joint appropriations subcommittee on education, and the legislative services agency not later than January 15, 2006.

g. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2006, up to six million six hundred twenty-five thousand dollars to the department of education for use by school districts for either salaries or professional development, or both, as determined by the school district. Funds received by a school district for purposes of this paragraph shall be distributed using the formula provided in paragraph "d" and are subject to the provisions of section 284.7, subsection 6. A school district shall submit a report to the department in a manner determined by the department describing its use of the funds received under this paragraph. The department shall submit a report on school district use of the funds distributed pursuant to this paragraph to the chairpersons and

ranking members of the house and senate standing committees on education, the joint appropriations subcommittee on education, and the legislative services agency not later than January 15, 2006.

h. Notwithstanding section 8.33, any moneys remaining unencumbered or unobligated from the moneys allocated for purposes of paragraph “a” or “b” shall not revert but shall remain available in the succeeding fiscal year for expenditure for the purposes designated. The provisions of section 8.39 shall not apply to the funds appropriated pursuant to this subsection.

2. A school district that is unable to meet the provisions of section 284.7, subsection 1, with funds allocated pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph “d”, may request a waiver from the department to use funds appropriated under chapter 256D to meet the provisions of section 284.7, subsection 1, if the difference between the funds allocated to the school district pursuant to subsection

1, paragraph “d”, and the amount required to comply with section 284.7, subsection 1, is not less than ten thousand dollars. The department shall consider the average class size of the school district, the school district’s actual unspent balance from the preceding year, and the school district’s current financial position.

3. Moneys received by a school district under this chapter are miscellaneous income for purposes of chapter 257 or are considered encumbered. A school district shall maintain a separate listing within its budget for payments received and expenditures made pursuant to this section.

2005 Acts, ch 169, §30 – 33

Item veto applied

Subsection 1, paragraph a stricken and paragraphs b and c amended and redesignated as a and b

Subsection 1, paragraph d stricken and former paragraph e amended and redesignated as c

Subsection 1, former paragraphs f and g redesignated as d and e

Subsection 1, NEW paragraphs f and g

Subsection 1, paragraph i stricken

CHAPTER 292

SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

292.4 Appropriation. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 179, § 28, 29.

2005 repeal of this section is effective June 16, 2005, and applies retroactively to July 1, 2004; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §29

CHAPTER 299

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

299.1B Failure to attend — driver’s license.

A person who does not attend a public school, an accredited nonpublic school, competent private instruction in accordance with the provisions of

chapter 299A, an alternative school, or adult education classes shall not receive an intermediate or full driver’s license until age eighteen.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §1

Section amended

CHAPTER 301

TEXTBOOKS

301.1 Adoption — purchase and sale — accredited nonpublic school pupil textbook services.

1. The board of directors of each and every school district is hereby authorized and empowered to adopt textbooks for the teaching of all branches that are now or may hereafter be authorized to be taught in the public schools of the state, and to contract for and buy said books and any and all other necessary school supplies at said contract prices, and to sell the same to the pupils of their re-

spective districts at cost, loan such textbooks to such pupils free, or rent them to such pupils at such reasonable fee as the board shall fix, and said money so received shall be returned to the general fund.

2. Textbooks adopted and purchased by a school district shall, to the extent funds are appropriated by the general assembly, be made available to pupils attending accredited nonpublic schools upon request of the pupil or the pupil’s parent under comparable terms as made available to

pupils attending public schools. If the general assembly appropriates moneys for purposes of making textbooks available to accredited nonpublic school pupils, the department of education shall ascertain the amount available to a school district for the purchase of nonsectarian, nonreligious textbooks for pupils attending accredited nonpublic schools. The amount shall be in the proportion that the basic enrollment of a participating accredited nonpublic school bears to the sum of the basic enrollments of all participating accredited nonpublic schools in the state for the budget year. For purposes of this section, a “*participating accredited nonpublic school*” means an accredited nonpublic school that submits a written request on behalf of the school’s pupils in accordance with this subsection, and that certifies its actual enrollment to the department of education by October 1, annually. By October 15, annually, the department of education shall certify to the director of the department of administrative services the annual amount to be paid to each school district, and the director of the department of administrative services shall draw warrants payable to school districts in accordance with this subsection. For purposes of this subsection, an accredited nonpublic school’s enrollment count shall include only students who are residents of Iowa. The costs of providing textbooks to accredited nonpublic school pupils as provided in this subsection shall not be included in the computation of district cost under

chapter 257, but shall be shown in the budget as an expense from miscellaneous income. Textbook expenditures made in accordance with this subsection shall be kept on file in the school district. In the event that a participating accredited nonpublic school physically relocates to another school district, textbooks purchased for the nonpublic school with funds appropriated for purposes of this chapter shall be transferred to the school district in which the nonpublic school has relocated and may be made available to the nonpublic school. Funds distributed to a school district for purposes of purchasing textbooks in accordance with this subsection which remain unexpended and available for the purchase of textbooks for the nonpublic school that relocated in the fiscal year in which the funds were distributed shall also be transferred to the school district in which the nonpublic school has relocated.

3. As used in subsection 2, “*textbooks*” means books and loose-leaf or bound manuals, systems of reusable instructional materials or combinations of books and supplementary instructional materials which convey information to the student or otherwise contribute to the learning process, or electronic textbooks, including but not limited to computer software, applications using computer-assisted instruction, interactive videodisc, and other computer courseware and magnetic media.

2005 Acts, ch 169, §34
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 303

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

303.2 Division responsibilities.

1. The administrative services section shall provide administrative, accounting, public relations and clerical services for the department, report to the director and perform other duties assigned to it by the director.

2. The historical division shall:

a. Administer and care for historical sites under the authority of the division, and maintain collections within these buildings.

Except for the state board of regents, a state agency which owns, manages, or administers a historical site must enter into an agreement with the department of cultural affairs under chapter 28E to insure the proper management, maintenance, and development of the site. For the purposes of this section, “*historical site*” is defined as any district, site, building, or structure listed on the national register of historic sites or identified as eligible for such status by the state historic preservation officer or that is identified according to established criteria by the state historic pres-

ervation officer as significant in national, state, and local history, architecture, engineering, archaeology, or culture.

b. Encourage and assist local county and state organizations and museums devoted to historical purposes.

c. Develop standards and criteria for the acquisition of historic properties and for the preservation, restoration, maintenance, operation, and interpretation of properties under the jurisdiction of the division. The administrator of the division shall serve as the state historic preservation officer, certified by the governor, pursuant to federal requirements.

d. Administer the state archives and records program in accordance with chapter 305.

e. Identify and document historic properties.

f. Prepare and maintain a state register of historic places, including those listed on the national register of historic places.

g. Conduct historic preservation activities pursuant to federal and state requirements.

h. Publish matters of historical value to the public, and pursue historical, architectural, and archaeological research and development which may include but are not limited to continuing surveys, excavation, scientific recording, interpretation, and publication of the historical, architectural, archaeological, and cultural sites, buildings, and structures in the state.

i. Buy or receive by other means historical materials including, but not limited to, artifacts, art, books, manuscripts, and images. Such materials are not personal property under sections 8A.321 and 8A.324 and shall be received and cared for under the rules of the department. The historical division may sell or otherwise dispose of those materials according to the rules of the department and be credited for any revenues credited by the disposal less the costs incurred.

j. Administer the historical resource development program established in section 303.16.

k. Administer, preserve, and interpret the battle flag collection assembled by the state in consultation and coordination with the department of veterans affairs and the department of administrative services. A portion of the battle flag collection shall be on display at the state capitol and the state historical building at all times, unless on loan approved by the department of cultural affairs.

3. The arts division shall:

a. Make surveys as deemed advisable of existing artistic and cultural programs and activities within the state, including but not limited to music, theatre, dance, painting, sculpture, architecture, and allied arts and crafts.

b. Administer the program of agreements for indemnification by the state in the event of loss of or damage to special exhibit items established by sections 304A.21 through 304A.30.

c. Submit a report to the governor and to the general assembly not later than ten calendar days following the commencement of each first session of the general assembly concerning the studies undertaken during the biennium and recommending legislation and other action as necessary for the implementation and enforcement of this subsection and subchapter VI of this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §30, 40
Subsection 2, paragraph k amended

303.3 Cultural grant programs.

1. The department shall establish a grant program for cities and nonprofit, tax-exempt community organizations for the development of community programs that provide local jobs for Iowa residents and also promote Iowa's historic, ethnic, and cultural heritages through the development of festivals, music, drama, cultural programs, or tourist attractions. A city or nonprofit, tax-exempt community organization may submit an application to the department for review. The department shall establish criteria for the review and approval of

grant applications. The amount of a grant shall not exceed fifty percent of the cost of the community program. Each application shall include information demonstrating that the city or nonprofit, tax-exempt community organization will provide matching funds of fifty percent of the cost of the program. The matching funds requirement may be met by substituting in-kind services, based on the value of the services, for actual dollars.

2. The department shall establish a grant program which provides general operating budget support to major, multidisciplinary cultural organizations which demonstrate cultural and managerial excellence on a continuing basis to the citizens of Iowa. Applicant organizations must be incorporated under chapter 504, be exempt from federal taxation, and not be attached or affiliated with an educational institution. Eligible organizations shall be operated on a year-round basis and employ at least one full-time, paid professional staff member. The department shall establish criteria for review and approval of grant applications. Criteria established shall include, but are not limited to, a matching funds requirement. The matching funds requirement shall permit an applicant to meet the matching requirement by demonstrating that the applicant's budget contains funds, other than state and federal funds, in excess of the grant award.

3. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys committed to grantees under this section that remain unencumbered or unobligated on June 30 of the fiscal year for which the funds were appropriated shall not revert but shall be available for expenditure for the following fiscal year for the purposes of subsection 2.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

303.3B Cultural and entertainment districts.

1. The department of cultural affairs shall establish and administer a cultural and entertainment district certification program. The program shall encourage the growth of communities through the development of areas within a city or county for public and private uses related to cultural and entertainment purposes.

2. A city or county may create and designate a cultural and entertainment district subject to certification by the department of cultural affairs, in consultation with the department of economic development. A cultural and entertainment district is encouraged to include a unique form of transportation within the district and for transportation between the district and recreational trails. A cultural and entertainment district certification shall remain in effect for ten years following the date of certification. Two or more cities or counties may apply jointly for certification of a district that extends across a common boundary. Through the

adoption of administrative rules, the department of cultural affairs shall develop a certification application for use in the certification process. The provisions of this subsection relating to the adoption of administrative rules shall be construed narrowly.

3. The department of cultural affairs shall encourage development projects and activities located in certified cultural and entertainment districts through incentives under cultural grant programs pursuant to section 303.3, chapter 303A, and any other grant programs.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §19
NEW section

303.3C Iowa great places program.

1. *a.* The department of cultural affairs shall establish and administer an Iowa great places program for purposes of combining resources of state government in an effort to showcase the unique and authentic qualities of communities, regions, neighborhoods, and districts that make such places exceptional places to work and live. The department of cultural affairs shall provide administrative assistance to the Iowa great places board. The department of cultural affairs shall coordinate the efforts of the Iowa great places board with the efforts of state agencies participating in the program which shall include, but not be limited to, the department of economic development, the Iowa finance authority, the department of human rights, the department of natural resources, the state department of transportation, and the department of workforce development.

b. The program shall combine resources from state government to capitalize on all of the following aspects of the chosen Iowa great places:

- (1) Arts and culture.
- (2) Historic fabric.
- (3) Architecture.
- (4) Natural environment.
- (5) Housing options.
- (6) Amenities.
- (7) Entrepreneurial incentive for business development.
- (8) Diversity.

c. Initially, three Iowa great places projects shall be identified by the Iowa great places board. Two years after the third project is identified by the board, the board may identify additional Iowa great places for participation under the program.

2. *a.* The Iowa great places board is established consisting of twelve members. The board shall be located for administrative purposes within the department of cultural affairs and the director shall provide office space, staff assistance, and necessary supplies and equipment for the board. The director shall budget moneys to pay the compensation and expenses of the board. In performing its functions, the board is performing a public function on behalf of the state and is a public in-

strumentality of the state.

b. The members of the board shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate. At least one member shall be less than thirty years old on the date the member is appointed by the governor. The board shall include representatives of cities and counties, local government officials, cultural leaders, housing developers, business owners, and parks officials.

c. The chairperson and vice chairperson shall be elected by the board members from the membership of the board. In the case of the absence or disability of the chairperson and vice chairperson, the members of the board shall elect a temporary chairperson by a majority vote of those members who are present and voting, provided a quorum is present.

d. Members of the board shall be appointed to three-year staggered terms and the terms shall commence and end as provided in section 69.19. If a vacancy occurs, a successor shall be appointed in the same manner and subject to the same qualifications as the original appointment to serve the unexpired term.

e. A majority of the members of the board constitutes a quorum.

f. A member of the board shall abstain from voting on the provision of financial assistance to a project which is located in the county in which the member of the board resides.

g. The members of the board are entitled to receive reimbursement for actual expenses incurred while engaged in the performance of official duties. A board member may also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6.

3. The board shall do all of the following:

a. Organize.

b. Identify three Iowa great places for purposes of receiving a package of resources under the program.

c. Identify a combination of state resources which can be provided to Iowa great places.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §87
Confirmation, see §2.32
Editorial change applied
NEW section

303.4 State historical society of Iowa — board of trustees.

1. A state historical society board of trustees is established consisting of twelve members selected as follows:

a. Three members shall be elected by the members of the state historical society according to rules established by the board of trustees.

b. The governor shall appoint one member from each of the state's congressional districts.

c. The governor shall appoint four members from the state at large, at least one of whom shall be on the faculty of a college or university in the state engaged in a discipline related to the activities of the historical society.

2. The term of office of members of the board of trustees is three years beginning on July 1 and ending June 30. The terms of office of the governor's appointees are staggered terms of three

years each, so that three members are appointed each year.

2005 Acts, ch 80, §1
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 304A

FINE ARTS PROJECTS AND INDEMNIFICATION FOR SPECIAL EXHIBITS

304A.21 Definitions.

When used in this division, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Administrator" means the administrator of the arts division of the department of cultural affairs.
2. "Council" means the Iowa state arts council.
3. "Department" means the department of administrative services.
4. "Indemnity agreement" means an agree-

ment authorized by section 304A.22.

5. "Nonprofit organization" means a corporation organized under chapter 504, Code 1989, or current chapter 504 or which holds a permit or certificate under chapter 504, Code 1989, or current chapter 504 to do business or conduct affairs in this state.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A references stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

CHAPTER 305

STATE RECORDS AND ARCHIVES

305.8 Commission responsibilities.

1. The commission shall do all of the following:
 - a. Develop and adopt government information policies, standards, and guidelines for the creation, storage, retention, and disposition of records.
 - b. In consultation with the homeland security and emergency management division of the department of public defense, establish policies, standards, and guidelines for the identification, protection, and preservation of records essential for the continuity or reestablishment of governmental functions in the event of an emergency arising from a natural or other disaster.
 - c. Provide planning, policy development, and review for the government records program.
 - d. Adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A that provide government information policies and standards.
 - e. Adopt and maintain an interagency records manual containing the rules governing records management, as well as records series retention and disposition schedules, guidelines, and other information relating to implementation of this chapter.
 - f. Make recommendations, in consultation with the department of administrative services, to the governor and the general assembly for the continued reduction of printed reports throughout state government in a manner that protects the public's right to access such reports.
 - g. Provide advice, counsel, and services to the legislative, judicial, and executive branch agencies subject to this chapter on the care and man-

agement of state government records.

h. Report to the governor and the general assembly on the status of the government records program.

i. Perform any act necessary and proper to carry out its duties.

2. The commission may do all of the following:

a. Examine records in the possession, constructive possession, or control of state agencies to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

b. Enter into agreements and contracts.

c. Secure appropriations, grants, or other outside funding.

d. Appoint advisory committees of citizens, public officials, or professional consultants to secure advice on records issues.

e. Make, or cause to be made, preservation duplicates of records, which may include existing copies of original state records. Any preservation duplicate record shall be durable, accurate, complete, and clear, and shall be made by means designated by the commission.

f. Develop appropriate charges for services provided for the convenience of state agencies, the judicial and legislative branches, political subdivisions, or the public.

g. Provide advice and counsel to political subdivisions on the care and management of local government records.

h. Establish a centralized records storage facility.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §60; 2005 Acts, ch 35, §30; 2005 Acts, ch 80, §2
See Code editor's note to §10B.4
Subsection 1, paragraph b amended

CHAPTER 306

ESTABLISHMENT, ALTERATION, AND VACATION OF HIGHWAYS

306.46 Public utility facilities — public road rights-of-way.

1. A public utility may construct, operate, repair, or maintain its utility facilities within a public road right-of-way. The location of new utility facilities shall comply with section 319.5. A utility facility shall not be constructed or installed in a manner that causes interference with public use of the road.

2. For purposes of this section, “*public utility*” means a public utility as defined in section 476.1, and shall also include waterworks, municipally owned waterworks, joint water utilities, rural water districts incorporated under chapter 357A or chapter 504, and cooperative water associations.

For the purposes of this section, “*utility facilities*” means any cables, conduits, wire, pipe, casing pipe, supporting poles, guys, and other material and equipment utilized for the furnishing of electric, gas, communications, water, or sewer service.

3. This section shall not impair or interfere with a city’s authority to grant, amend, extend, or renew a franchise as provided in section 364.2, and shall not impair or interfere with a city’s existing general police powers to control the use of its right-of-way.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §61
Reference to chapter 504A in subsection 2 deleted pursuant to 2004 Code editor directive effective July 1, 2005; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 306A

CONTROLLED-ACCESS HIGHWAYS

306A.3 Authority to establish controlled-access facilities — utility accommodation policy.

Cities and highway authorities having jurisdiction and control over the highways of the state, as provided by chapter 306, acting alone or in cooperation with each other or with any federal, state, or local agency or any other state having authority to participate in the construction and maintenance of highways, are authorized to plan, designate, establish, regulate, vacate, alter, improve, maintain, and provide controlled-access facilities for public use if traffic conditions, present or future, will justify special facilities; provided, that within a city such authority shall be subject to municipal consent as may be provided by law. In addition to the specific powers granted in this chapter, cities and highway authorities shall have any additional authority vested in them relative to highways or streets within their respective jurisdictions. Cities and highway authorities may regulate, restrict, or prohibit the use of controlled-access facilities by various classes of vehicles or traffic in a manner consistent with section 306A.2.

The department shall adopt rules, pursuant to chapter 17A, embodying a utility accommodation policy which imposes reasonable restrictions on

placements occurring on or after the effective date of the rules, on primary road rights-of-way. The rules may require utilities to give notice to the department prior to installation of a utility system on a primary road right-of-way and obtain prior permission from the department for the proposed installation. The rules shall recognize emergency situations and the need for immediate installation of service extensions subject to the standards adopted by the department and the utilities board. The rules shall be no less stringent than the standards adopted by the utilities board pursuant to chapters 478, 479, and 479B. This paragraph shall not be construed as granting the department authority which has been expressly granted to the utilities board to determine the route of utility installations. If the department requires a utility company permit, the department shall be required to act upon the permit application within thirty days of its filing. In cases of federal-aid highway projects on nonprimary highways, the local authority with jurisdiction over the highway and the department shall comply with all federal regulations and statutes regarding utility accommodation.

2005 Acts, ch 32, §1
Unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

CHAPTER 307

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT)

307.10 Duties of commission.

The commission shall:

1. Develop and coordinate a comprehensive transportation policy for the state not later than January 1, 1975, which shall be submitted to the general assembly for its approval, and develop a comprehensive transportation plan by January 1, 1976, to be submitted to the governor and the general assembly, and to update the transportation policy and plan annually.

2. Promote the coordinated and efficient use of all available modes of transportation for the benefit of the state and its citizens including, but not limited to, the designation and development of multimodal public transfer facilities if carriers or other private businesses fail to develop such facilities.

3. Identify the needs for city, county and regional transportation facilities and services in the state and develop programs appropriate to meet these needs.

4. Identify methods of improving transportation safety in the state and develop programs appropriate to meet these needs.

5. Consider the energy and environmental issues in transportation development.

6. Enter into such contracts and agreements as provided in this chapter.

7. Promote the efforts of political subdivisions in developing energy-efficient public transit systems including bus and rail systems.

8. Promote the development of rural bus systems.

9. Develop and implement a bus system subsidization program.

10. Act as a resource and referral source for van poolers in the state.

11. Conduct a comprehensive transportation planning study to examine pedestrian accessibility in new commercial development.

12. Establish transit accessibility impact guidelines by July 1, 1992, to be used in evaluating proposals for the construction or acquisition of publicly financed facilities.

13. Develop statistical measures to ascertain the impact of public transit systems on the minimization of motor vehicle accidents and reduction in fuel utilization by July 1, 1992, and the impact of public transit systems on the reduction of hazardous emissions of mobile sources, as identified pursuant to Title II of the federal Clean Air Act of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-549, by July 1, 1993.

14. By July 1, 1992, create a statewide transit services marketing steering committee which includes providers, consumer advocates, and public relations representatives. The committee shall develop criteria for the evaluation of the adequacy

and public awareness of transit service delivery by January 1, 1993.

15. Approve all rules prior to their adoption by the director pursuant to section 307.12, subsection 9.

2005 Acts, ch 20, §1

See also §307A.2

Subsection 5 stricken and former subsections 6 – 16 renumbered as 5 – 15

307.12 Duties of the director.

The director shall:

1. Manage the internal operations of the department and establish guidelines and procedures to promote the orderly and efficient administration of the department.

2. Employ personnel as necessary to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the department, consistent with chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

3. Assist the commission in developing state transportation policy and a state transportation plan.

4. Establish temporary advisory boards of a size the director deems appropriate to advise the department.

5. Prepare a budget for the department and prepare reports required by law.

6. Appoint the deputy director of transportation and the administrators of the department.

7. Review and submit legislative proposals necessary to maintain current state transportation laws.

8. Enter into reciprocal agreements relating to motor vehicle inspections with authorized officials of any other state, subject to approval by the commission. The director may exempt or impose requirements upon nonresident motor vehicles consistent with those imposed upon vehicles of Iowa residents operated in other states.

9. Adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A as the director deems necessary for the administration of the department and the exercise of the director's and department's powers and duties.

10. Reorganize the administration of the department as needed to increase administrative efficiency.

11. Provide for the receipt or disbursement of federal funds allocated to the state and its political subdivisions for transportation purposes.

12. Include in the department's annual budget all estimated federal funds to be received or allocated to the department.

13. Adopt, after consultation with the department of natural resources and the department of public safety, rules relating to enforcement of the rules regarding transportation of hazardous wastes adopted by the department of natural resources. The department and the division of state

patrol of the department of public safety shall carry out the enforcement of the rules.

14. Prepare and submit a report to the general assembly on or before January 15 of each fiscal year describing the prior fiscal year's highway construction program, actual expenditures of the program, and contractual obligations of the program.

15. Administer chapter 327J.

If in the interest of the state, the director may allow a subsistence expense to an employee under the supervision of the department's administrator for highways for continuous stay in one location while on duty away from established headquarters and place of domicile for a period not to exceed forty-five days; and allow automobile expenses in accordance with section 8A.363, for moving an employee and the employee's family from place of present domicile to new domicile, and actual transportation expense for moving of household goods. The household goods for which transportation expense is allowed shall not include pets or animals.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §31; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §125
Terminology change applied
Subsection 5 amended

307.22 Planning and research.

The department's administrator of planning and research shall:

1. Assist the director in planning all modes of transportation in order to develop an integrated transportation system providing adequate transportation services for all citizens of the state.

2. Develop and maintain transportation statistical data for the department.

3. Assist the director in establishing, analyzing, and evaluating alternative transportation

policies for the state.

4. Coordinate planning and research duties and responsibilities with the planning functions carried on by other administrators of the department.

5. *a.* Annually report by July 1 of each year, for both secondary and farm-to-market systems, miles of earth, granular, and paved surface roads; the daily vehicle miles of travel; and lineal feet of bridge deck under the jurisdiction of each county's secondary road department, as of the preceding January 1, taking into account roads whose jurisdiction has been transferred from the department to a county or from a county to the department during the previous year. The annual report shall include those roads transferred to a county pursuant to section 306.8A.

b. Miles of secondary and farm-to-market roads shall not include those miles of farm-to-market extensions within cities under five hundred population that are placed under county secondary road jurisdiction pursuant to section 306.4.

c. The annual report of updated road and bridge data of both the secondary and farm-to-market roads shall be submitted to the Iowa county engineers association service bureau.

6. Perform such other planning functions as may be assigned by the director.

The functions of planning and research do not include the detailed design of highways or other modal transportation facilities, but are restricted to the needs of this state for multimodal transportation systems.

2005 Acts, ch 20, §2; 2005 Acts, ch 142, §1
Subsections 5 – 7 stricken
NEW subsection 5
Former subsection 8 renumbered as 6

CHAPTER 307A

TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

307A.2 Duties.

Said commission shall:

1. Devise and adopt standard plans of highway construction and furnish the same to the counties and provide information to the counties on the maintenance practices and policies of the department.

2. Furnish information and instruction to, answer inquiries of, and advise with, highway officers on matters of highway construction and maintenance and the reasonable cost thereof.

3. Reserved.

4. Make surveys, plans, and estimates of cost, for the elimination of danger at railroad crossings on highways, and confer with local and railroad officials with reference to elimination of the danger.

5. Assist the board of supervisors and the department general counsel in the defense of suits wherein infringement of patents, relative to highway construction, is alleged.

6. Make surveys for the improvement of highways upon or adjacent to state property when requested by the board or department in control of said lands.

7. Record all important operations of said commission and, at the time provided by law, report the same to the governor.

8. Incur no expense to the state by sending out road lecturers.

9. Order the removal or alteration of any lights or light-reflecting devices, whether on public or private property, other than railroad signals or

crossing lights, located adjacent to a primary road and within three hundred feet of a railroad crossing at grade, which in any way interfere with the vision of or may be confusing to a person operating a motor vehicle on such highway in observing the approach of trains or in observing signs erected for the purpose of giving warning of such railroad crossing.

10. Order the removal or alteration of any lights or light-reflecting devices, whether on public or private property, located adjacent to a primary road and within three hundred feet of an intersection with another primary road, which in any way interfere with the vision of or may be confusing to a person operating a motor vehicle on such highway in observing the approach of other vehicles or signs erected for the purpose of giving warning of such intersection.

11. Construct, reconstruct, improve, and maintain state institutional roads and state park roads, which are part of the state park, state institution, and other state land road system as defined in section 306.3, and bridges on such roads, roads located on state fairgrounds as defined in chapter 173, and the roads and bridges located on community college property as defined in chapter 260C, upon the request of the state board, department, or commission which has jurisdiction over such roads. This shall be done in such manner as may be agreed upon by the state transportation commission and the state board, department, or commission which has jurisdiction. The commission may contract with any county or municipality for the construction, reconstruction, improvement, or maintenance of such roads and bridges. Any state park road which is an extension of either a primary or secondary highway which both enters and exits from a state park at separate points shall be constructed, reconstructed, improved, and maintained as provided in section 306.4. Funds allocated from the road use tax fund for the purposes of this subsection shall be apportioned in the following manner and amounts:

- a. For department of natural resources facility roads, forty-five and one-half percent.
- b. For department of human services facility roads, six and one-half percent.
- c. For department of corrections facility roads, five and one-half percent.
- d. For national guard facility roads, four percent.
- e. For state board of regents facility roads, thirty percent.
- f. For state fair board facility roads, two percent.
- g. For department of administrative services facility roads, one-half percent.
- h. For department of education facility roads, six percent.

12. Prepare, adopt, and cause to be published

a long-range program for the primary road system, in conjunction with the state transportation plan adopted by the commission. Such program shall be prepared for a period of at least five years and shall be revised, brought up to date, and republished at least once every year in order to have a continuing five-year program. The program shall include, insofar as such estimates can be made, an estimate of the money expected to become available during the period covered by the program and a statement of the construction, maintenance, and other work planned to be performed during such period. The commission shall conduct periodic reinspections of the primary roads in order to revise, from time to time, its estimates of future needs to conform to the physical and service conditions of the primary roads. The commission shall annually cause to be published a sufficiency rating report showing the relative conditions of the primary roads. Before the last day of December of each year, the commission shall adopt and cause to be published from its long-range program, a plan of improvements to be accomplished during the next calendar year. However, in years when the federal government is reauthorizing federal highway funding, the commission shall not be required to adopt and publish the annual plan of improvements to be accomplished until at least ninety days from the enactment of the new federal funding formula. This annual program shall list definite projects in order of urgency and shall include a reasonable year's work with the funds estimated to be available. The annual program shall be final and followed by the commission in the next year except that deviations may be made in case of disaster or other unforeseen emergencies or difficulties. The relative urgency of the proposed improvements shall be determined by a consideration of the physical condition, safety, and service characteristics of the various primary roads.

13. The criteria used by the commission for allocating funds as a result of any long-range planning process shall be adopted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 17A. The commission shall adopt such rules and regulations in accordance with the provisions of chapter 17A as it may deem necessary to transact its business and for the administration and exercise of its powers and duties.

14. Identify, within the primary road system, a network of commercial and industrial highways in accordance with section 313.2A. The improvement of this network shall be considered in the development of the long-range program and plan of improvements under this section.

2005 Acts, ch 20, §3

See also §307.10

Time of filing report and period covered, §7A.9

Subsection 11 amended

CHAPTER 311

SECONDARY ROAD ASSESSMENT DISTRICTS

311.18 Assessment delinquent — interest.

The assessed taxes shall become delinquent from October 1 after their maturity. However, when the last day of September is a Saturday or Sunday, the assessed taxes shall become delinquent from the second business day of October.

Taxes assessed pursuant to this chapter which become delinquent shall bear the same interest, and be attended with the same rights and remedies for collection, as ordinary taxes.

2005 Acts, ch 34, §1, 26
Section amended

CHAPTER 312

ROAD USE TAX FUND

312.3 Apportionment to counties and cities.

The treasurer of state shall, on the first day of each month:

1. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2006, apportion among the counties the road use tax funds credited to the secondary road fund by using the allocation method contained in section 312.3, subsection 1, Code 2005. For subsequent fiscal years, apportion among the counties the road use tax funds credited to the secondary road fund by using the distribution methodology adopted pursuant to section 312.3C.

2. *a.* Apportion among the cities of the state, in the ratio which the population of each city, as shown by the latest available federal census, bears to the total population of all such cities in the state, the percentage of the road use tax funds which is credited to the street construction fund of the cities, and shall remit to the city clerk of each such city the amount so apportioned to such city. A city may have one special federal census taken each decade, and the population figure thus obtained shall be used in apportioning amounts under this subsection beginning the calendar year following the year in which the special census is certified by the secretary of state.

b. The apportionment of moneys from the street construction fund of the cities to a city with a farm-to-market extension under county jurisdiction pursuant to section 306.4 shall be reduced in the proportion which the share of mileage of the farm-to-market extension bears to the total mileage of streets within the city. The amount of moneys by which the apportionment to the city is reduced shall be transferred to the secondary road fund of the respective county, to be used only for the maintenance or construction of roads under the county's jurisdiction, and all interest and earnings on the moneys transferred shall remain in the secondary road fund of the county, to be used for the same purposes.

c. The apportionment of moneys from the

transfer of jurisdiction fund pursuant to section 313.4, subsection 6, paragraph "b", subparagraph (1), to a city with a street under county jurisdiction pursuant to section 306.4, subsection 3, shall be transferred to the secondary road fund of the respective county.

3. In any case where a city has been incorporated since the latest available federal census the mayor and council shall certify to the state treasurer the actual population of such incorporated city as of the date of incorporation and its apportionment of funds under this section shall be based upon such certification until the next federal census enumeration. Any community which has dissolved its corporation shall not receive any apportionment of funds under this certificate for any period after said corporation has been dissolved.

4. In any case where a city has annexed any territory since the last available federal census or special federal census, the mayor and council shall certify to the treasurer of state the actual population of such annexed territory as determined by the last certified federal census of said territory and the apportionment of funds under this section shall be based upon the population of said city as modified by the certification of the population of the annexed territory until the next federal or special federal census enumeration.

5. In any case where two or more cities have consolidated, the apportionment of funds under this section shall be based upon the population of the city resulting from said consolidation and shall be determined by combining the population of all cities involved in the consolidation as determined by the last available federal or special federal census enumeration for said consolidating city.

2005 Acts, ch 142, §2
See §310.1
Subsection 1 amended

312.3B Iowa county engineers association service bureau support fund.

Prior to the allocation to the counties under sec-

tion 312.3, subsection 1, the department is authorized to set aside each year twenty-five hundredths of one percent from the secondary road fund for deposit in a fund to be known as the Iowa county engineers association service bureau support fund. The Iowa county engineers association service bureau support fund shall be used by the department solely for the purpose of supporting the Iowa county engineers association service bureau. Unobligated funds remaining in the Iowa county engineers association service bureau support fund on June 30 of the fiscal year shall revert to the secondary road fund. On or before January 31 of each year, the Iowa county engineers association service bureau shall file a report with the governor, state transportation commission, county engineers, chief clerk of the house of representatives, and secretary of the senate showing the activity accomplished under this section.

The Iowa county engineers association service bureau shall annually compute the secondary road fund and farm-to-market road distributions using the methodology determined by the secondary road fund distribution committee pursuant to section 312.3C. The Iowa county engineers association service bureau shall report the computations to the secondary road fund distribution committee, the department, the treasurer of state, and the counties.

2005 Acts, ch 142, §3
NEW unnumbered paragraph 2

312.3C Secondary road fund distribution committee.

A secondary road fund distribution committee is established to develop one or more alternative methodologies for distribution of moneys in the

secondary road fund and farm-to-market road fund. The committee shall be comprised of representatives appointed by the president of the Iowa county engineers association, the president of the Iowa county supervisors association, and the department.

The committee shall determine the methodology to be used for distribution of moneys in the secondary road fund and the farm-to-market road fund. The methodology shall be phased in over a five-year time period, beginning July 1, 2006.

The committee shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to govern the determination and modification of the methodology to be used for distribution of moneys in the secondary road fund and the farm-to-market road fund.

2005 Acts, ch 142, §4
Section amended

312.5 Division of farm-to-market road funds.

1. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2006, the treasurer of state shall apportion among the counties the road use tax funds credited to the farm-to-market road fund by using the allocation method contained in section 312.5, subsection 1, Code 2005. For subsequent fiscal years, the treasurer of state shall apportion among the counties the road use tax funds credited to the farm-to-market road fund by using the distribution methodology adopted pursuant to section 312.3C.

2. All farm-to-market road funds, except funds which under section 310.20 come from any county's allotment of the road use tax funds, shall be apportioned among the counties as provided by this section.

2005 Acts, ch 142, §5
Section amended

CHAPTER 317

WEEDS

317.6 Entering land to destroy weeds — notice.

If there is a substantial failure by the owner or person in possession or control of any land to comply with any order of destruction pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, the county weed commissioner, including the weed commissioner's deputies, or employees acting under the weed commissioner's direction may enter upon any land within the commissioner's county for the purpose of destroying noxious weeds. The entry may be made without the consent of the landowner or person in possession or control of the land. However, the actual work of destruction shall not be commenced until five days after the landowner and the person in possession or control of the land have been notified. The notice shall state the facts re-

lating to failure of compliance with the county program of weed destruction order or orders made by the board of supervisors. The notice shall be delivered by personal service on the owner and persons in possession and control of the land. The personal service may be served by the weed commissioner or any person designated in writing by the weed commissioner. However, in lieu of personal service, the weed commissioner may provide that the notice be delivered by certified mail. A copy of the notice shall be filed in the office of the county auditor. The last known address of the owner or person in possession or control of the land may be ascertained, if necessary, from the last tax list in the county treasurer's office. Where any person owning land within the county has filed a written instrument in the office of the county auditor desig-

nating the name and address of its agent, the notice may be delivered to that agent. In computing time for notice, it shall be from the date of service as evidenced on the return of service. If delivery is made by certified mail, it shall be from the date of mailing.

2005 Acts, ch 39, §1
Section amended

317.16 Failure to comply.

1. In case of a substantial failure to comply by the date prescribed in any order of destruction of weeds made pursuant to this chapter, the weed commissioner may do any of the following:

a. Enter upon the land as provided in section 317.6 and provide for the destruction of the weeds as provided in section 317.6.

b. Impose a maximum penalty of a ten dollar fine for each day, up to ten days, that the owner or person in possession or control of the land fails to comply. If a penalty is imposed and the owner or person in possession or control of the land fails to comply, the weed commissioner shall cause the weeds to be destroyed.

2. If the weed commissioner enters the land and causes the weeds to be destroyed, the actual cost and expense of cutting, burning, or otherwise destroying the weeds, along with the cost of providing notice and special meetings or proceedings, if any, shall be paid by the county and, together with the additional assessment to apply toward costs of supervision and administration, be recovered by an assessment against the tract of real estate on which the weeds were growing, as provided in section 317.21. Any fine imposed under this section shall be recovered by a similar assessment.

2005 Acts, ch 39, §2
Section amended

317.21 Cost of weed destruction.

When the commissioner destroys any weeds under the authority of section 317.16, after failure of the landowner responsible to destroy such weeds pursuant to the order of the board of supervisors, the cost of the destruction shall be assessed against the land and collected from the landowner responsible in the following manner:

1. Annually, after the weed commissioner has completed the program of destruction of weeds by reason of noncompliance by persons responsible for the destruction, the board of supervisors shall determine as to each tract of real estate the actual cost of labor and materials used by the commis-

sioner in cutting, burning, or otherwise destroying the weeds, the cost of serving notice, and of special meetings or proceedings, if any. To the total of all sums expended, the board shall add an amount equal to twenty-five percent of that total to compensate for the cost of supervision and administration and assess the resulting sum against the tract of real estate by a special tax, which shall be certified to the county auditor and county treasurer by the clerk of the board of supervisors, and shall be placed upon the tax books, and collected, with interest after delinquent, in the same manner as other unpaid taxes. The tax shall be due on March 1 after assessment, and shall be delinquent from April 1 after due. However, when the last day of March is a Saturday or Sunday, such amount shall be delinquent from the second business day of April. When collected, the moneys shall be paid into the fund from which the costs were originally paid.

2. Before making any such assessment, the board of supervisors shall prepare a plat or schedule showing the several lots, tracts of land or parcels of ground to be assessed which shall be in accord with the assessor's records and the amount proposed to be assessed against each of the same for destroying or controlling weeds during the fiscal year.

3. Such board shall thereupon fix a time for the hearing on such proposed assessments, which time shall not be later than December 15 of the year, and at least twenty days prior to the time thus fixed for such hearing shall give notice thereof to all concerned that such plat or schedule is on file, and that the amounts as shown therein will be assessed against the several lots, tracts of land or parcels of ground described in said plat or schedule at the time fixed for such hearing, unless objection is made thereto. Notice of such hearing shall be given by one publication in official county newspapers in the county in which the property to be assessed is situated; or by posting a copy of such notice on the premises affected and by mailing a copy by certified mail to the last known address of the person owning or controlling said premises. At such time and place the owner of said premises or anyone liable to pay such assessment, may appear with the same rights given by law before boards of review, in reference to assessments for general taxation.

2005 Acts, ch 34, §2, 26
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 321

MOTOR VEHICLES AND LAW OF THE ROAD

321.1 Definitions of words and phrases.

The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall, for the purpose of this chapter,

have the meanings respectively ascribed to them.

1. "Agricultural hazardous material" means a hazardous material, other than hazardous waste,

whose end use directly supports the production of an agricultural commodity, including, but not limited to, a fertilizer, pesticide, soil conditioner, or fuel. “*Agricultural hazardous material*” is limited to material in class 3, 8, or 9, division 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, or 6.1, or an ORM-D material as defined in 49 C.F.R. § 171.8.

1A. “*Alcohol concentration*” means the number of grams of alcohol per any of the following:

- a. One hundred milliliters of blood.
- b. Two hundred ten liters of breath.
- c. Sixty-seven milliliters of urine.

2. “*Alcoholic beverage*” includes alcohol, wine, spirits, beer, or any other beverage which contains ethyl alcohol and is fit for human consumption.

3. “*Alley*” means a thoroughfare laid out, established, and platted as such, by constituted authority.

4. “*All-terrain vehicle*” means a motor vehicle designed to travel on three or more wheels and designed primarily for off-road recreational use but not including farm tractors or equipment, construction equipment, forestry vehicles, or lawn and grounds maintenance vehicles.

5. “*Ambulance*” means a motor vehicle which is equipped with life support systems and used to transport sick and injured persons who require emergency medical care to medical facilities.

6. “*Authorized emergency vehicle*” means vehicles of the fire department, police vehicles, ambulances, and emergency vehicles owned by the United States, this state, any subdivision of this state, or any municipality of this state, and privately owned vehicles as are designated or authorized by the director of transportation under section 321.451.

6A. “*Bona fide business address*” means the current street or highway address of a firm, association, or corporation.

6B. “*Bona fide residence*” or “*bona fide address*” means the current street or highway address of an individual’s residence. The bona fide residence of a homeless person is a primary nighttime residence meeting one of the criteria listed in section 48A.2, subsection 2.

7. “*Business district*” means the territory contiguous to and including a highway when fifty percent or more of the frontage thereon for a distance of three hundred feet or more is occupied by buildings in use for business.

8. “*Chauffeur*” means a person who operates a motor vehicle, including a school bus, in the transportation of persons for wages, compensation, or hire, or a person who operates a truck tractor, road tractor, or a motor truck which has a gross vehicle weight rating exceeding sixteen thousand pounds. A person is not a chauffeur when the operation of the motor vehicle, other than a truck tractor, by the owner or operator is occasional and merely incidental to the owner’s or operator’s principal business.

A person is not a chauffeur when the operation

is by a volunteer fire fighter operating fire apparatus, or is by a volunteer ambulance or rescue squad attendant operating ambulance or rescue squad apparatus. If a volunteer fire fighter or ambulance or rescue squad operator receives nominal compensation not based upon the value of the services performed, the fire fighter or operator shall be considered to be receiving no compensation and classified as a volunteer.

If authorized to transport inmates, probationers, parolees, or work releasees by the director of the Iowa department of corrections or the director’s designee, an employee of the Iowa department of corrections or a district department of correctional services is not a chauffeur when transporting the inmates, probationers, parolees, or work releasees.

A farmer or the farmer’s hired help is not a chauffeur when operating a truck, other than a truck tractor, owned by the farmer and used exclusively in connection with the transportation of the farmer’s own products or property.

If authorized to transport patients or clients by the director of the department of human services or the director’s designee, an employee of the department of human services is not a chauffeur when transporting the patients or clients in an automobile.

A person is not a chauffeur when the operation is by a home care aide in the course of the home care aide’s duties.

If authorized to transport students or clients by the superintendent of the Iowa braille and sight saving school or of the Iowa school for the deaf, or the superintendent’s respective designee, an employee of the Iowa braille and sight saving school or the Iowa school for the deaf is not a chauffeur when transporting the students or clients.

9. “*Combination*” or “*combination of vehicles*” shall be construed to mean a group consisting of two or more motor vehicles, or a group consisting of a motor vehicle and one or more trailers, semi-trailers or vehicles, which are coupled or fastened together for the purpose of being moved on the highways as a unit.

10. a. “*Combined gross weight*” means the gross weight of a combination of vehicles.

b. “*Gross combination weight rating*” means the combined gross vehicle weight ratings for each vehicle in a combination of vehicles. In the absence of a weight specified by the manufacturer for a towed vehicle, the gross vehicle weight rating of the towed vehicle is its gross weight.

11. For purposes of administering and enforcing the commercial driver’s license provisions:

a. “*Commercial driver*” means the operator of a commercial motor vehicle.

b. “*Commercial driver’s license*” means a driver’s license valid for the operation of a commercial motor vehicle.

c. “*Commercial driver’s license information system*” means the national information system

established to serve as a clearinghouse for locating information related to the licensing and identification of commercial motor vehicle drivers.

d. "Commercial motor carrier" means a person responsible for the safe operation of a commercial motor vehicle.

e. "Commercial motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle or combination of vehicles used to transport passengers or property if any of the following apply:

(1) The combination of vehicles has a gross combination weight rating of twenty-six thousand one or more pounds provided the towed vehicle or vehicles have a gross weight rating or gross combination weight rating of ten thousand one or more pounds.

(2) The motor vehicle has a gross vehicle weight rating of twenty-six thousand one or more pounds.

(3) The motor vehicle is designed to transport sixteen or more persons, including the operator, or is of a size and design to transport sixteen or more persons, including the operator, but is redesigned or modified to transport less than sixteen persons with disabilities.

(4) The motor vehicle is used in the transportation of hazardous material of a type or quantity requiring vehicle placarding.

f. "Foreign jurisdiction" means a jurisdiction outside the fifty United States, the District of Columbia, and Canada.

g. "Nonresident commercial driver's license" means a commercial driver's license issued to a person who is not a resident of the United States or Canada.

h. "Tank vehicle" means a commercial motor vehicle that is designed to transport liquid or gaseous materials within a tank having a rated capacity of one thousand one or more gallons that is either permanently or temporarily attached to the vehicle or chassis.

12. "*Commercial vehicle*" means a vehicle or combination of vehicles designed principally to transport passengers or property of any kind if any of the following apply:

a. The vehicle or any combination of vehicles has a gross weight or combined gross weight of ten thousand one or more pounds.

b. The vehicle or any combination of vehicles has a gross vehicle weight rating or gross combination weight rating of ten thousand one or more pounds.

c. The vehicle is designed to transport sixteen or more persons, including the driver.

d. The vehicle is used in the transportation of hazardous material of a type or quantity requiring vehicle placarding.

13. "*Component part*" means any part of a vehicle, other than a tire, having a component part number.

14. "*Component part number*" means the vehicle identification derivative consisting of numeri-

cal and alphabetical designations affixed to a component part by the manufacturer or the department or affixed by, or caused to be affixed by, the owner pursuant to rules promulgated by the department as a means of identifying the component part.

15. "*Conviction*" means a final conviction or an unvacated forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure a person's appearance in court.

15A. "*Crane*" means a machine for raising, shifting, and lowering heavy weights by means of a projecting swinging arm.

16. "*Crosswalk*" means that portion of a roadway ordinarily included within the prolongation or connection of the lateral lines of sidewalks at intersections, or any portion of a roadway distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.

17. "*Dealer*" means every person engaged in the business of buying, selling, or exchanging vehicles of a type required to be registered hereunder and who has an established place of business for such purpose in this state.

18. "*Demolisher*" means any agency or person whose business is to convert a vehicle to junk, processed scrap, or scrap metal, or otherwise to wreck or dismantle vehicles.

19. "*Department*" means the state department of transportation. "*Commission*" means the state transportation commission.

20. "*Director*" means the director of the state department of transportation or the director's designee.

20A. "*Driver's license*" means any license or permit issued to a person to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state, including but not limited to a temporary restricted or temporary license and an instruction, chauffeur's instruction, commercial driver's instruction, or temporary permit.

For purposes of license suspension, revocation, bar, disqualification, cancellation, or denial under this chapter and chapters 321A, 321C, and 321J, "*driver's license*" includes any privilege to operate a motor vehicle.

20B. "*Electric personal assistive mobility device*" means a self-balancing, nontandem two-wheeled device powered by an electric propulsion system that averages seven hundred fifty watts and is designed to transport one person, with a maximum speed on a paved level surface of less than twenty miles per hour. The maximum speed shall be calculated based on operation of the device by a person who weighs one hundred seventy pounds when the device is powered solely by the electric propulsion system. For purposes of this chapter, "*electric personal assistive mobility device*" does not include an assistive device as defined in section 216E.1.

21. "*Endorsement*" means an authorization to a person's driver's license required to permit the person to operate certain types of motor vehicles

or to transport certain types or quantities of hazardous materials.

22. “*Essential parts*” mean all integral and body parts of a vehicle of a type required to be registered hereunder, the removal, alteration, or substitution of which would tend to conceal the identity of the vehicle or substantially alter its appearance, model, type, or mode of operation.

23. “*Established place of business*” means the place actually occupied either continuously or at regular periods by a dealer or manufacturer where the dealer’s or manufacturer’s books and records are kept and a large share of the dealer’s or manufacturer’s business is transacted.

24. “*Farm tractor*” means every motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines, and other implements of husbandry.

24A. “*Fence-line feeder*” means a vehicle used exclusively for the mixing and dispensing of nutrients to bovine animals at a feedlot.

24B. “*Financial liability coverage*” means any of the following:

a. An owner’s policy of liability insurance which is issued by an insurance carrier authorized to do business in Iowa to or for the benefit of the person named in the policy as insured, and insuring the person named as insured and any person using an insured motor vehicle with the express or implied permission of the named insured against loss from liability imposed by law for damages arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of an insured motor vehicle within the United States of America or Canada, but subject to minimum limits, exclusive of interest and costs, in the amounts specified in section 321A.21 or specified in another provision of the Code, whichever is greater.

b. A bond filed with the department pursuant to section 321A.24.

c. A valid statement issued by the treasurer of state pursuant to section 321A.25 attesting to the filing of a certificate of deposit with the treasurer of state.

d. A valid certificate of self-insurance issued by the department pursuant to section 321A.34.

25. “*Fire vehicle*” means a motor vehicle which is equipped with pumps, tanks, hoses, nozzles, ladders, generators, or other fire apparatus used to transport fire personnel, fight fires, and respond to emergencies.

26. “*Foreign vehicle*” means every vehicle of a type required to be registered hereunder brought into this state from another state, territory, or country other than in the ordinary course of business by or through a manufacturer or dealer and not registered in this state.

27. The linear measure of the plot of ground upon which the building is located abutting upon the highway shall be deemed “*frontage occupied by the building*”, and the phrase “*frontage on such highway for a distance of three hundred feet or*

more” shall mean the total frontage on both sides of the highway for such distance.

28. “*Garage*” means every place of business where motor vehicles are received for housing, storage, or repair for compensation.

28A. “*Grain cart*” means a vehicle with a non-steerable single or tandem axle designed to move grain.

29. *a.* “*Gross weight*” means the empty weight of a vehicle plus the maximum load to be carried by the vehicle. The maximum load to be carried by a passenger-carrying vehicle shall be determined by multiplying one hundred fifty pounds by the number of passenger seats carried by such vehicle.

b. “*Unladen weight*” means the weight of a vehicle or vehicle combination without load.

c. “*Gross vehicle weight rating*” means the weight specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of a single vehicle.

30. “*Guaranteed arrest bond certificate*” means any printed, unexpired certificate issued by an automobile club or association to any of its members, or any printed, unexpired certificate issued by an insurance company authorized to write automobile liability insurance within this state, which certificate is signed by such member or insured and contains a printed statement that such automobile club, association, or insurance company and a surety company which is doing business in this state under the provisions of section 515.48, subsection 2, guarantee the appearance of the person whose signature appears on the certificate and that they will, in the event of failure of such person to appear in court at the time of trial, pay any fine or forfeiture imposed on such person in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars. If such insurance company is itself qualified under the provisions of section 515.48, subsection 2, the insurance company may be its own surety. Bail in this form shall be subject to the forfeiture and enforcement provisions with respect to bail bonds in criminal cases as provided by law.

31. “*Hazardous material*” means a substance or material which has been determined by the United States secretary of transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce, and which has been so designated.

32. “*Implement of husbandry*” means a vehicle or special mobile equipment manufactured, designed, or reconstructed for agricultural purposes and, except for incidental uses, exclusively used in the conduct of agricultural operations. “*Implements of husbandry*” includes all-terrain vehicles operated in compliance with section 321.234A, subsection 1, paragraph “*a*”, fence-line feeders, and vehicles used exclusively for the application of organic or inorganic plant food materials, organic agricultural limestone, or agricultural chemicals. To be considered an implement of husbandry, a self-propelled implement of husbandry must be operated at speeds of thirty-five miles per hour or

less. “*Reconstructed*” as used in this subsection means materially altered from the original construction by the removal, addition, or substitution of essential parts, new or used.

A vehicle covered under this subsection, if it otherwise qualifies, may be operated as special mobile equipment and under such circumstances this subsection shall not be applicable to such vehicle, and such vehicle shall not be required to comply with sections 321.384 through 321.423, when such vehicle is moved during daylight hours; however, the provisions of section 321.383 shall remain applicable to such vehicle.

33. “*Intersection*” means the area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curb lines, or, if none, then the lateral boundary lines of the roadways of two highways which join one another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the area within which vehicles traveling upon different highways joining at any other angle may come in conflict.

34. “*Laned highway*” means a highway the roadway of which is divided into three or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.

35. “*Light delivery truck*”, “*panel delivery truck*”, or “*pickup*” means any motor vehicle designed to carry merchandise or freight of any kind, not to exceed two thousand pounds.

36. “*Local authorities*” means every county, municipal, and other local board or body having authority to adopt local police regulations under the Constitution and laws of this state.

36A. “*Low-speed vehicle*” means a motor vehicle manufactured in compliance with the national highway and traffic safety administration standards for low-speed vehicles in 49 C.F.R. § 571.500. A low-speed vehicle which is in compliance with the equipment requirements in 49 C.F.R. § 571.500 shall be deemed to be in compliance with all equipment requirements of this chapter.

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.

36C. 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.

b. “*Travel trailer*” means a vehicle without motive power used, manufactured, or constructed to permit its use as a conveyance upon the public streets and highways and designed to permit its use as a place of human habitation by one or more persons. The vehicle may be up to eight feet six inches in width and its overall length shall not ex-

ceed forty feet. The vehicle shall be customarily or ordinarily used for vacation or recreational purposes and not used as a place of permanent habitation. If the vehicle is used in this state as a place of human habitation for more than ninety consecutive days in one location it shall be classed as a manufactured or mobile home regardless of the size limitations provided in this paragraph.

c. “*Fifth-wheel travel trailer*” means a type of travel trailer which is towed by a pickup by a connecting device known as a fifth wheel. However, this type of travel trailer may have an overall length which shall not exceed forty feet.

d. “*Motor home*” means a motor vehicle designed as an integral unit to be used as a conveyance upon the public streets and highways and for use as a temporary or recreational dwelling and having at least four, two of which shall be systems specified in subparagraphs (1), (4), or (5) of this paragraph, of the following permanently installed systems which meet American national standards institute and national fire protection association standards in effect on the date of manufacture:

- (1) Cooking facilities.
- (2) Ice box or mechanical refrigerator.
- (3) Potable water supply including plumbing and a sink with faucet either self-contained or with connections for an external source, or both.
- (4) Self-contained toilet or a toilet connected to a plumbing system with connection for external water disposal, or both.
- (5) Heating or air conditioning system or both, separate from the vehicle engine or the vehicle engine electrical system.
- (6) A one hundred ten – one hundred fifteen volt alternating current electrical system separate from the vehicle engine electrical system either with its own power supply or with a connection for an external source, or both, or a liquefied petroleum system and supply.

37. “*Manufacturer*” means every person engaged in the business of fabricating or assembling vehicles of a type required to be registered. It does not include a person who converts, modifies, or alters a completed motor vehicle manufactured by another person. It includes a person who uses a completed motor vehicle manufactured by another person to construct a class “B” motor home as defined in section 321.124.

“*Completed motor vehicle*” means a motor vehicle which does not require any additional manufacturing operations to perform its intended function except the addition of readily attachable equipment, components, or minor finishing operations.

“*Final stage manufacturer*” means a person who performs such manufacturing operations on an incomplete vehicle that it becomes a completed vehicle. A final stage manufacturer shall furnish to the department a document which identifies that the vehicle was incomplete prior to that manufacturing operation. The identification shall include

the name of the incomplete vehicle manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the vehicle identification number to ascertain that the document applies to a particular incomplete vehicle.

"Incomplete vehicle" means an assemblage, as a minimum, consisting of a frame and chassis structure, power train, steering system, suspension system, and braking system, to the extent that those systems are to be a part of the completed vehicle, that requires further manufacturing operations, other than the addition of readily attachable equipment, components, or minor finishing operations.

38. *"Metal tire"* means every tire the surface of which in contact with the highway is wholly or partly of metal or other hard, nonresilient material.

39. Reserved.

40. *a. "Motorcycle"* means every motor vehicle having a saddle or seat for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground including a motor scooter but excluding a tractor and a motorized bicycle.

b. "Motorized bicycle" or "motor bicycle" means a motor vehicle having a saddle or a seat for the use of a rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, with an engine having a displacement no greater than fifty cubic centimeters and not capable of operating at a speed in excess of thirty miles per hour on level ground unassisted by human power.

c. "Bicycle" means a device having two wheels and having at least one saddle or seat for the use of a rider which is propelled by human power.

41. *"Motor truck"* means every motor vehicle designed primarily for carrying livestock, merchandise, freight of any kind, or over nine persons as passengers.

42. *a. "Motor vehicle"* means a vehicle which is self-propelled, but not including vehicles known as trackless trolleys which are propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires and are not operated upon rails.

b. "Used motor vehicle" or "secondhand motor vehicle" or "used car" means a motor vehicle of a type subject to registration under the laws of this state which has been sold *"at retail"* as defined in chapter 322 and previously registered in this or any other state.

c. "New motor vehicle or new car" means a motor vehicle subject to registration which has not been sold *"at retail"* as defined in chapter 322.

d. "Car" or "automobile" means a motor vehicle designed primarily for carrying nine passengers or less, excluding motorcycles and motorized bicycles.

43. Reserved.

44. *"Multipurpose vehicle"* means a motor vehicle designed to carry not more than ten people, and constructed either on a truck chassis or with special features for occasional off-road operation.

45. *"Nonresident"* means every person who is

not a resident of this state.

46. *"Official traffic-control devices"* means all signs, signals, markings, and devices not inconsistent with this chapter placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction, for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.

47. *"Official traffic-control signal"* means any device, whether manually, electrically or mechanically operated, by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and to proceed.

48. *"Operator" or "driver"* means every person who is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon a highway.

49. *"Owner"* means a person who holds the legal title of a vehicle, or in the event a vehicle is the subject of a security agreement with an immediate right of possession vested in the debtor, then such debtor shall be deemed the owner for the purpose of this chapter.

50. *"Peace officer"* means every officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic or to make arrests for violations of traffic regulations in addition to its meaning in section 801.4.

51. *"Pedestrian"* means any person afoot.

52. *"Person"* means every natural person, firm, copartnership, association, or corporation. Where the term *"person"* is used in connection with the registration of a motor vehicle, it shall include any corporation, association, copartnership, company, firm, or other aggregation of individuals which owns or controls such motor vehicle as actual owner, or for the purpose of sale or for renting, whether as agent, salesperson, or otherwise.

53. *"Pneumatic tire"* means every tire in which compressed air is designed to support the load.

54. *"Private road" or "driveway"* means every way or place in private ownership and used for vehicular travel by the owner and those having express or implied permission from the owner but not by other persons.

54A. *"Product identification number" or the acronym PIN* means a group of unique numerical or alphabetical designations assigned to a complete fence-line feeder, grain cart, or tank wagon by the manufacturer or by the department and affixed to the vehicle, pursuant to rules adopted by the department, as a means of identifying the vehicle or the year of manufacture.

54B. *"Proof of financial liability coverage card"* means either a liability insurance card issued under section 321.20B, a bond insurance card issued under section 321A.24, a security insurance card issued under section 321A.25, or a self-insurance card issued under section 321A.34.

55. *"Railroad"* means a carrier of persons or property upon cars operated upon stationary rails.

56. *"Railroad corporation"* means any corporation organized under the laws of this state or any other state for the purpose of operating the railroad within this state.

57. *"Railroad sign" or "signal"* means any sign,

signal, or device erected by authority of a public body or official or by a railroad and intended to give notice of the presence of railroad tracks or the approach of a railroad train.

58. “*Railroad train*” means an engine or locomotive with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon rails.

59. “*Reconstructed vehicle*” means every vehicle of a type required to be registered hereunder materially altered from its original construction by the removal, addition, or substitution of essential parts, new or used.

60. “*Registration year*” means the period of twelve consecutive months beginning on the first day of the month following the month of the birth of the owner of the vehicle for vehicles registered by the county treasurer and the calendar year for vehicles registered by the department or motor trucks and truck tractors with a combined gross weight exceeding five tons which are registered by the county treasurer. For leased vehicles registered by the county treasurer, except for motor trucks and truck tractors with a combined gross weight exceeding five tons, “*registration year*” means the period of twelve consecutive months beginning on the first day of the month following the month in which the lease expires.

61. Reserved.

62. “*Rescue vehicle*” means a motor vehicle which is equipped with rescue, fire, or life support equipment used to assist and rescue persons in emergencies or support emergency personnel in the performance of their duties.

63. “*Residence district*” means the territory within a city contiguous to and including a highway, not comprising a business, suburban, or school district, where forty percent or more of the frontage on such highway for a distance of three hundred feet or more is occupied by dwellings or by dwellings and buildings in use for business.

63A. “*Retractable axle*” means an axle designed with the capability of manipulation or adjustment of the weight on the axle.

64. “*Right-of-way*” means the privilege of the immediate use of the highway.

64A. “*Road tractor*” means every motor vehicle designed and used for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry any load thereon either independently or any part of the weight of a vehicle or load so drawn.

65. “*Roadway*” means that portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel.

66. “*Road work zone*” means the portion of a highway which is identified by posted or moving signs as the site of construction, maintenance, survey, or utility work. The zone starts upon meeting the first sign identifying the zone and continues until a posted or moving sign indicates that the work zone has ended.

67. “*Rural residence district*” means an unincorporated area established by a county board of

supervisors which is contiguous to and including a secondary highway, not comprising a business district, where forty percent or more of the frontage of the highway for a distance of three hundred feet or more is occupied by dwellings or by dwellings and buildings in use for business. For purposes of this subsection, farm houses and farm buildings are not to be considered.

68. “*Safety zone*” means the area or space officially set apart within a roadway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and which is protected or so marked or indicated by adequate signs as to be plainly visible at all times while set apart as a safety zone.

68A. “*Salvage pool*” means the business of selling at auction wrecked or salvage vehicles, as defined in section 321.52.

69. “*School bus*” means every vehicle operated for the transportation of children to or from school, except vehicles which are:

a. Privately owned and not operated for compensation;

b. Used exclusively in the transportation of the children in the immediate family of the driver;

c. Operated by a municipally or privately owned urban transit company or a regional transit system as defined in section 324A.1 for the transportation of children as part of or in addition to their regularly scheduled service; or

d. Designed to carry not more than nine persons as passengers, either school owned or privately owned, which are used to transport pupils to activity events in which the pupils are participants or used to transport pupils to their homes in case of illness or other emergency situations. The vehicles operated under the provisions of this paragraph shall be operated by employees of the school district who are specifically approved by the local superintendent of schools for the assignment.

70. “*School district*” means the territory contiguous to and including a highway for a distance of two hundred feet in either direction from a schoolhouse in a city.

71. “*Semitrailer*” means every vehicle without motive power designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that some part of its weight and that of its load rests upon or is carried by another vehicle.

Wherever the word “*trailer*” is used in this chapter, same shall be construed to also include “*semitrailer*”.

A “*semitrailer*” shall be considered in this chapter separately from its power unit.

72. “*Sidewalk*” means that portion of a street between the curb lines, or the lateral lines of a roadway, and the adjacent property lines intended for the use of pedestrians.

73. “*Solid tire*” means every tire of rubber or other resilient material which does not depend upon compressed air for the support of the load.

74. “*Specially constructed vehicle*” means every vehicle of a type required to be registered hereunder not originally constructed under a distinctive name, make, model, or type by a generally recognized manufacturer of vehicles and not materially altered from its original construction.

75. “*Special mobile equipment*” means every vehicle not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property and incidentally operated or moved over the highways, including road construction or maintenance machinery and ditch-digging apparatus. This description does not exclude other vehicles which are within the general terms of this subsection.

76. “*Special truck*” means a motor truck or truck tractor not used for hire with a gross weight registration of six through thirty-two tons used by a person engaged in farming to transport commodities produced only by the owner, or to transport commodities purchased by the owner for use in the owner’s own farming operation or occasional use for charitable purposes. “*Special truck*” also means a motor truck or truck tractor not used for hire with a gross weight registration of six through thirty-two tons used by a person engaged in farming who assists another person engaged in farming through an exchange of services. A “*special truck*” does not include a truck tractor operated more than fifteen thousand miles annually.

77. “*Stinger-steered automobile transporter*” means any vehicle combination designed and used specifically for the transport of assembled highway vehicles, recreational vehicles, or boats in which the fifth wheel is located on a drop frame located below and behind the rearmost axle of the power unit.

78. “*Street*” or “*highway*” means the entire width between property lines of every way or place of whatever nature when any part thereof is open to the use of the public, as a matter of right, for purposes of vehicular traffic.

79. “*Suburban district*” means all other parts of a city not included in the business, school, or residence districts.

80. “*Tandem axle*” means any two or more consecutive axles whose centers are more than forty inches but not more than ninety-six inches apart.

80A. “*Tank wagon*” means a vehicle designed to carry liquid animal or human excrement.

81. “*Through (or thru) highway*” means every highway or portion thereof at the entrances to which vehicular traffic from intersecting highways is required by law to stop before entering or crossing the same and when stop signs are erected as provided in this chapter or such entrances are controlled by a peace officer or traffic-control signal. The term “*arterial*” is synonymous with “*through*” or “*thru*” when applied to highways of this state.

82. “*Tourist attraction*” means a business, activity, service, or site where a major portion of the product or service provided is tourist oriented.

83. “*Tourist-oriented directional sign*” means a sign providing identification and directional information for a tourist attraction.

83A. “*Towing or recovery vehicle*” means a motor vehicle equipped with booms, winches, slings, or wheel lifts used to tow, recover, or transport other motor vehicles.

83B. “*Tracked implement of husbandry*” means a fence-line feeder, grain cart, or tank wagon that is mounted on a chassis attached to a pair of tracks that transfer the weight of the implement to the ground or the roadway surface.

84. “*Traffic*” means pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, streetcars, and other conveyances either singly or together while using any highway for purposes of travel.

85. “*Trailer*” means every vehicle without motive power designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that no part of its weight rests upon the towing vehicle.

86. “*Trailer coach*” means either a trailer or semitrailer designed for carrying 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.

88. “*Truck tractor*” means every motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry a load other than a part of the weight of the vehicle and load so drawn. However, a truck tractor may have a box, deck, or plate for carrying freight, mounted on the frame behind the cab, and forward of the fifth-wheel connection point.

89. “*Used vehicle parts dealer*” means a person engaged in the business of selling bodies, parts of bodies, frames, or component parts of used vehicles subject to registration under this chapter.

90. “*Vehicle*” means every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway. “*Vehicle*” does not include:

a. Any device moved by human power.

b. Any device used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

c. Any integral part of a truck tractor or road tractor which is mounted on the frame of the truck tractor or road tractor immediately behind the cab and which may be used to transport persons and property but which cannot be drawn upon the highway by the truck tractor or another motor vehicle.

d. Any steering axle, dolly, auxiliary axle, or other integral part of another vehicle which in and of itself is incapable of commercially transporting any person or property but is used primarily to support another vehicle.

91. “*Vehicle identification number*” or the initials VIN mean the numerical and alphabetical designations affixed to a vehicle or a component

part of a vehicle by the manufacturer or the department or affixed by, or caused to be affixed by, the owner pursuant to rules promulgated by the department as a means of identifying the vehicle.

92. “*Vehicle rebuilder*” means a person engaged in the business of rebuilding or restoring to operating condition vehicles subject to registration under this chapter, which have been damaged or wrecked.

93. “*Vehicle salvager*” means a person engaged in the business of scrapping vehicles, dismantling or storing wrecked or damaged vehicles or selling reusable parts of vehicles or storing vehicles not currently registered which vehicles are subject to registration under this chapter.

94. “*Where a vehicle is kept*” shall refer to the county of residence of the owner or to the county where the vehicle is mainly kept if said owner is a nonresident of the state.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §2, 3; 2005 Acts, ch 20, §4
NEW subsections 6A and 6B
Subsection 61 stricken
Subsection 88 amended

321.2 Department.

The state department of transportation shall administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter.

The division of state patrol of the department of public safety shall enforce the provisions of this chapter relating to traffic on the public highways of the state, including those relating to the safe and legal operation of passenger cars, motorcycles, motor trucks and buses, and to see that proper safety rules are observed.

The state department of transportation and the department of public safety shall cooperate to insure the proper and adequate enforcement of the provisions of this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §31
Terminology change applied

321.9 Authority to administer oaths and acknowledge signatures.

Officers and employees of the department designated by the director, county officials authorized under this chapter to issue motor vehicle registrations and titles, and county officials authorized under chapter 321M to issue driver’s licenses are authorized, for the purpose of administering the motor vehicle laws, to administer oaths and acknowledge signatures, and shall do so without fee.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §4
Section amended

321.12 Destruction of records.

1. The director may destroy any records of the department which have been maintained on file for three years which the director deems obsolete and of no further service in carrying out the powers and duties of the department, except as otherwise provided in this section.

2. Operating records relating to a person who has been issued a commercial driver’s license shall be maintained on file in accordance with rules adopted by the department.

3. The following records may be destroyed according to the following requirements:

a. Records concerning suspensions authorized under section 321.210, subsection 1, paragraph “g”, and section 321.210A may be destroyed six months after the suspension is terminated and the requirements of section 321.191 have been satisfied.

b. Records concerning suspensions and surrender of licenses or registrations required under section 321A.31 for failing to maintain proof of financial responsibility, as defined in section 321A.1, may be destroyed six months after the requirements of sections 321.191 and 321A.29 have been satisfied.

4. The director shall not destroy any operating records pertaining to arrests or convictions for operating while intoxicated, in violation of section 321J.2 or operating records pertaining to revocations for violations of section 321J.2A, except that a conviction or revocation under section 321J.2 or 321J.2A that is not subject to 49 C.F.R. § 383 shall be deleted from the operating records twelve years after the date of conviction or the effective date of revocation. Convictions or revocations that are retained in the operating records for more than twelve years under this subsection shall be considered only for purposes of disqualification actions under 49 C.F.R. § 383.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §5
Subsection 4 amended

321.19 Exemptions — distinguishing plates — definitions of urban transit company and regional transit system.

1. All vehicles owned or leased for a period of sixty days or more by the government and used in the transaction of official business by the representatives of foreign governments or by officers, boards, or departments of the government of the United States, and by the state, counties, municipalities and other political subdivisions of the state including vehicles used by an urban transit company operated by a municipality or a regional transit system, and self-propelling vehicles used neither for the conveyance of persons for hire, pleasure, or business nor for the transportation of freight other than those used by an urban transit company operated by a municipality or a regional transit system, all fire trucks, providing they are not owned and operated for a pecuniary profit, and authorized emergency vehicles used only in disaster relief owned and operated by an organization not operated for pecuniary profit, are exempted from the payment of the fees imposed by this chapter, except as provided for urban transit companies in subsection 2, but are not exempt from the penalties provided in this chapter.

The department shall furnish, on application, free of charge, distinguishing plates for vehicles thus exempted, which plates except plates on state patrol vehicles shall bear the word "official" and the department shall keep a separate record. Registration plates issued for state patrol vehicles, except unmarked patrol vehicles, shall bear two red stars on a yellow background, one before and one following the registration number on the plate, which registration number shall be the officer's badge number. Registration plates issued for county sheriff's patrol vehicles shall display one seven-pointed gold star followed by the letter "S" and the call number of the vehicle. However, the director of the department of administrative services or the director of transportation may order the issuance of regular registration plates for any exempted vehicle used by peace officers in the enforcement of the law, persons enforcing chapter 124 and other laws relating to controlled substances, persons in the department of justice, the alcoholic beverages division of the department of commerce, disease investigators of the Iowa department of public health, the department of inspections and appeals, and the department of revenue, who are regularly assigned to conduct investigations which cannot reasonably be conducted with a vehicle displaying "official" state registration plates, persons in the Iowa lottery authority whose regularly assigned duties relating to security or the carrying of lottery tickets cannot reasonably be conducted with a vehicle displaying "official" registration plates, and persons in the department of economic development who are regularly assigned duties relating to existing industry expansion or business attraction. For purposes of sale of exempted vehicles, the exempted governmental body, upon the sale of the exempted vehicle, may issue for in-transit purposes a pasteboard card bearing the words "Vehicle in Transit", the name of the official body from which the vehicle was purchased, together with the date of the purchase plainly marked in at least one-inch letters, and other information required by the department. The in-transit card is valid for use only within forty-eight hours after the purchase date as indicated on the bill of sale which shall be carried by the driver.

2. "*Urban transit company*" means any person, firm, corporation, company, or municipality which operates buses or trolley cars or both, primarily upon the streets of cities over well-defined routes between certain termini, for the transportation of passengers for a uniform fare, and which accepts for passengers all who present themselves for transportation without discrimination up to the limit of the capacity of each vehicle. Included are street railways, plants, equipment, property, and rights, used and useful in the transportation of passengers. Motor carriers and interurbans subject to the jurisdiction of the state

department of transportation, and taxicabs, are not included.

The department, in accordance with subsection 1, shall furnish distinguishing plates for vehicles used by urban transit companies operated by a municipality. No other provision of law providing for the payment of taxes, registration, or license fees for vehicles shall be applicable to any bus, car, or vehicle for the transportation of passengers owned and operated by any urban transit company.

Chapter 326 is not applicable to urban transit companies or systems.

3. "*Regional transit system*" means a public transit system serving one county or all or part of a multicounty area whose boundaries correspond to the same boundaries as those of the regional planning areas designated by the governor, except as agreed upon by the department. Each county board of supervisors within the region is responsible for determining the service and funding within its county. However, the administration and overhead support services for the overall regional transit system shall be consolidated into one existing or new agency to be mutually agreed upon by the participating members. Privately chartered bus services and uses other than providing services that are open and public on a shared ride basis shall not be construed to be a regional transit system.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §31
Terminology change applied

321.20 Application for registration and certificate of title.

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, 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 ten 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:

1. 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. 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.

2. 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 subsection 4 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.

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

4. A statement of the applicant's title and of all liens or encumbrances upon the vehicle and the names and bona fide 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.

5. The amount of tax to be paid under section 423.26.

6. 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.

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.

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

2005 Acts, ch 34, §3, 26
Surcharge imposed; §321.52A
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

321.23 Titles to specially constructed and foreign vehicles.

1. If the vehicle to be registered is a specially constructed, reconstructed, or foreign vehicle, such fact shall be stated in the application. A fee of ten dollars shall be paid by the person making the application upon issuance of a certificate of title by the county treasurer. For a specially constructed or reconstructed motor vehicle subject to registration, the application shall be accompanied by a statement from the department authorizing the motor vehicle to be titled and registered in this state. The department shall cause a physical inspection to be made of all specially constructed or reconstructed motor vehicles, upon application for a certificate of title by the owner, to determine whether the motor vehicle complies with the definition of specially constructed motor vehicle or reconstructed motor vehicle in this chapter and to determine that the integral component parts are properly identified and that the rightful ownership is established before issuing the owner the authority to have the motor vehicle registered and titled. The purpose of the physical inspection under this section is not to determine whether the motor vehicle is in a condition safe to operate. The owner of a specially constructed or reconstructed vehicle shall apply for a certificate of title and registration for the vehicle at the county treasurer's office within thirty days of the inspection. For a foreign vehicle which has been registered outside this state, the owner shall surrender to the treasurer all registration plates, registration cards, and certificates of title, or if the vehicle to be registered is from a nontitle state, the evidence of foreign registration and ownership as may be prescribed by the department except as provided in subsection 2.

2. Where in the course of operation of a vehicle registered in another state it is desirable to retain registration of said vehicle in such other state, such applicant need not surrender but shall submit for inspection said evidence of such foreign registration and the treasurer upon a proper showing shall register said vehicle in this state but shall not issue a certificate of title for such vehicle.

3. In the event an applicant for registration of

a foreign vehicle for which a certificate of title has been issued is able to furnish evidence of being the registered owner of the vehicle to the county treasurer of the owner's residence, although unable to surrender such certificate of title, the county treasurer may issue a registration receipt and plates upon receipt of the required registration fee but shall not issue a certificate of title thereto. Upon surrender of the certificate of title from the foreign state, the county treasurer shall issue a certificate of title to the owner, or person entitled thereto, of such vehicle as provided in this chapter. The owner of a vehicle registered under this subsection shall not be required to obtain a certificate of title in this state and may transfer ownership of the vehicle to a motor vehicle dealer licensed under chapter 322 if, at the time of the transfer, the certificate of title is held by a secured party and the dealer has forwarded to the secured party the sum necessary to discharge the security interest pursuant to section 321.48, subsection 1.

4. A vehicle which does not meet the equipment requirements of this chapter due to the particular use for which it is designed or intended, may be registered by the department upon payment of appropriate fees and after inspection and certification by the department that the vehicle is not in an unsafe condition. A person is not required to have a certificate of title to register a vehicle under this subsection. If the owner elects to have a certificate of title issued for the vehicle, a fee of ten dollars shall be paid by the person making the application upon issuance of a certificate of title. If the department's inspection reveals that the vehicle may be safely operated only under certain conditions or on certain types of roadways, the department may restrict the registration to limit operation of the vehicle to the appropriate conditions or roadways. This subsection does not apply to snowmobiles as defined in section 321G.1. Section 321.382 does not apply to a vehicle registered under this subsection which is operated exclusively by a person with a disability who has obtained a persons with disabilities parking permit as provided in section 321L.2, if the persons with disabilities parking permit is carried in or on the vehicle and shown to a peace officer on request.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §6
Surcharge imposed; §321.52A
Subsection 1 amended

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 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 amount of tax paid pursuant to section 423.26, the type of fuel used, a description of the vehicle as determined by the department, and 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 amount of tax paid pursuant to section 423.26, 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 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 shall contain the designation of "REBUILT" stamped or printed on its face together with the name of the state issuing the prior title. The designation of "REBUILT" and the name of the other state shall be retained on all subsequent Iowa certificates of title for the vehicle. If the prior certificate of title is from another state and indicates that the vehicle was rebuilt, the registration receipt shall contain the designation of "REBUILT" stamped and printed on its face. The stamped designation of "REBUILT" shall be located on the center of the right side of the registration receipt in black letters no bigger than sixteen point type. The designation shall be retained on the face of all subsequent 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 certifi-

cate 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 a registration fee prorated for the remaining unexpired months of the registration year. 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 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 prior thereto 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 and the holder of the security interest cannot be located to release the security interest as provided in section 321.50.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §7, 8
Certain trailers exempt, see §321.123
Subsections 1 and 11 amended

321.34 Plates or validation sticker furnished — retained by owner — special plates.

1. *Plates issued.* The county treasurer upon receiving application, accompanied by proper fee, for registration of a vehicle shall issue to the owner one registration plate for a motorcycle, motorized bicycle, truck tractor, trailer, or semitrailer and two registration plates for every other motor vehicle. The registration plates, including special registration plates, shall be assigned to the owner of a vehicle. When the owner of a registered vehicle transfers or assigns ownership of the vehicle to another person, the owner shall remove the registration plates from the vehicle. The owner shall forward the plates to the county treasurer where the vehicle is registered or the owner may have the plates assigned to another vehicle within thirty days after transfer, upon payment of the fees required by law. The owner shall immediately affix registration plates retained by the owner to another vehicle owned or acquired by the owner, providing the owner complies with section 321.46. The department shall adopt rules providing for the assignment of registration plates to the transferee of a vehicle for which a credit is allowed under section 321.46, subsection 6.

2. *Validation stickers.* In lieu of issuing new registration plates each registration year for a vehicle renewing registration, the department may reassign the registration plates previously issued to the vehicle and may adopt and prescribe an annual validation sticker indicating payment of registration fees. The department shall issue one validation sticker for each set of registration plates. The sticker shall specify the month and year of expiration of the registration plates. The sticker shall be displayed only on the rear registration plate, except that the sticker shall be displayed on the front registration plate of a truck tractor.

The state department of transportation shall adopt rules to provide for the placement of the motor vehicle registration validation sticker.

3. *Radio operators plates.* The owner of an automobile, motorcycle, trailer, or motor truck who holds an amateur radio license issued by the federal communications commission may, upon written application to the county treasurer accompanied by a fee of five dollars, order special registration plates bearing the call letters authorized the radio station covered by the person's amateur

radio license. When received by the county treasurer, such special registration plates shall be issued to the applicant in exchange for the registration plates previously issued to the person. Not more than one set of special registration plates may be issued to an applicant. Said fee shall be in addition to and not in lieu of the fee for regular registration plates. Special registration plates must be surrendered upon expiration of the owner's amateur radio license and the owner shall thereupon be entitled to the owner's regular registration plates. The county treasurer shall validate special plates in the same manner as regular registration plates, upon payment of five dollars in addition to the regular annual registration fee.

4. *Multiyear plates.* In lieu of issuing annual registration plates for trailers, semitrailers, motor trucks, and truck tractors, the department may issue a multiyear registration plate for a three-year period or a permanent registration plate for trailers and semitrailers licensed under chapter 326, and a permanent registration plate for motor trucks and truck tractors licensed under chapter 326, upon payment of the appropriate registration fee. Payment of fees for trailers and semitrailers for a permanent registration plate shall, at the option of the registrant, be made at five-year intervals or on an annual basis. Fees from three-year and five-year payments shall not be reduced or prorated. Payment of fees for motor trucks and truck tractors shall be made on an annual basis.

5. *Personalized registration plates.*

a. Upon application and the payment of a fee of twenty-five dollars, the director may issue to the owner of a motor vehicle registered in this state or a trailer or travel trailer registered in this state, personalized registration plates marked with up to seven initials, letters, or combination of numerals and letters requested by the owner. However, personalized registration plates for motorcycles and motorized bicycles shall be marked with no more than six initials, letters, or combinations of numerals and letters. Upon receipt of the personalized registration plates, the applicant shall surrender the regular registration plates to the county treasurer. The fee for issuance of the personalized registration plates shall be in addition to the regular annual registration fee.

b. The county treasurer shall validate personalized registration plates in the same manner as regular registration plates are validated under this section at an annual fee of five dollars in addition to the regular annual registration fee. A person renewing a personalized registration plate within one month following the time requirements under section 321.40 may renew the personalized plate without paying the additional registration fee under paragraph "a" but shall pay the five-dollar fee in addition to the regular registration fee and any penalties subject to regular registration

plate holders for late renewal.

c. The fees collected by the director under this section shall be paid to the treasurer of state and credited by the treasurer of state as provided in section 321.145.

6. *Sample vehicle registration plates.* Vehicle registration plates displaying the general design of regular registration plates, with the word “sample” displayed on the plate, may be furnished to any person upon payment of a fee of three dollars, except that such plates may be furnished to governmental agencies without cost. Sample registration plates shall not be attached to a vehicle moved on the highways of this state.

7. *Collegiate plates.*

a. Upon application and payment of the proper fees, the director may issue to the owner of a motor vehicle, trailer, or travel trailer registered in this state, collegiate registration plates. Upon receipt of the collegiate registration plates, the applicant shall surrender the regular registration plates to the county treasurer.

b. Collegiate registration plates shall be designed for each of the three state universities. The collegiate registration plates shall be designated as follows:

(1) The letters “ISU” followed by a four-digit number all in cardinal on a gold background for Iowa state university of science and technology.

(2) The letters “UNI” followed by a four-digit number all in purple on a gold background for the university of northern Iowa.

(3) The letters “UI” followed by a four-digit number all in black on a gold background for the state university of Iowa.

(4) In lieu of the letter number designation provided under subparagraphs (1) through (3), the collegiate registration plates may be designated in the manner provided for personalized registration plates under subsection 5, paragraph “a”, in the colors designated for the respective universities under subparagraphs (1) through (3).

c. The fees for a collegiate registration plate are as follows:

(1) A registration fee of twenty-five dollars.

(2) A special collegiate registration fee of twenty-five dollars.

These fees are in addition to the regular annual registration fee. The fees collected by the director under this subsection shall be paid monthly to the treasurer of state and credited by the treasurer of state to the road use tax fund. Notwithstanding section 423.43 and prior to the revenues being credited to the road use tax fund under section 423.43, subsection 1, paragraph “b”, the treasurer of state shall credit monthly from those revenues respectively, to Iowa state university of science and technology, the university of northern Iowa, and the state university of Iowa, the amount of the special collegiate registration fees collected in the previous month for collegiate registration plates designed for the university. The moneys credited

are appropriated to the respective universities to be used for scholarships for students attending the universities.

d. The county treasurer shall validate collegiate registration plates in the same manner as regular registration plates are validated under this section at an annual fee of five dollars in addition to the regular annual registration fee.

e. A collegiate registration plate shall not be issued if its combination of alphanumeric characters are identical to those contained on a current personalized registration plate issued under subsection 5. However, the owner of a motor vehicle who has a personalized registration plate issued for the motor vehicle may, after proper application and payment of fees, be issued a collegiate registration plate containing the same alphanumeric characters as those on the personalized plate. Upon receipt of the collegiate registration plates, the owner shall surrender the personalized registration plates to the county treasurer.

8. *Congressional medal of honor plates.* The owner of a motor vehicle subject to registration under section 321.109, subsection 1, motorcycle, trailer, or motor truck who has been awarded the congressional medal of honor may, upon written application to the department, order special registration plates which shall be red, white, and blue in color and shall bear an emblem of the congressional medal of honor and an identifying number. Each applicant applying for special registration plates under this subsection may purchase only one set of registration plates under this subsection. The application is subject to approval by the department and the special registration plates shall be issued to the applicant in exchange for the registration plates previously issued to the person. The special plates are subject to an annual registration fee of fifteen dollars. The department shall validate the special plates in the same manner as regular registration plates are validated under this section. The department shall not issue special registration plates until service organizations in the state have furnished the department either the special dies or the cost of the special dies necessary for the manufacture of the special registration plate.

The surviving spouse of a person who was issued special plates under this subsection may continue to use the special plates subject to registration of the special plates in the surviving spouse’s name and upon payment of the fifteen dollar annual registration fee. If the surviving spouse remarries, the surviving spouse shall return the special plates to the department and the department shall issue regular registration plates to the surviving spouse.

8A. *Ex-prisoner of war special plates.* The owner of a motor vehicle subject to registration under section 321.109, subsection 1, motorcycle, trailer, or motor truck who was a prisoner of war during a time of military conflict may, upon writ-

ten application to the department, order only one set of special registration plates with an ex-prisoner of war processed emblem. The emblem shall be designed by the department in cooperation with the adjutant general and shall signify that the owner was a prisoner of war as described in this subsection. The application is subject to approval by the department, in consultation with the adjutant general. The special plates shall be issued at no charge and are subject to an annual registration fee of fifteen dollars. The county treasurer shall validate the special plates in the same manner as regular registration plates are validated under this section.

The surviving spouse of a person who was issued special plates under this subsection may continue to use or apply for and use the special plates subject to registration of the special plates in the surviving spouse's name and upon payment of the annual registration fee. If the surviving spouse remarries, the surviving spouse shall return the special plates to the department and the department shall issue regular registration plates to the surviving spouse.

9. *Leased vehicles.* Registration plates under this section, including disabled veteran plates specified in section 321.105, may be issued to the lessee of a motor vehicle if the lessee provides evidence of a lease for a period of more than sixty days and if the lessee complies with the requirements, under this section, for issuance of the specific registration plates.

10. *Fire fighter plates.*

a. An owner referred to in subsection 12 who is a current or retired member of a paid or volunteer fire department may, upon written application to the department, order special registration plates, designed by the department in cooperation with representatives designated by the Iowa fire fighters' associations, which signify that the applicant is a current or retired member of a paid or volunteer fire department.

b. The application shall be approved by the department in consultation with representatives designated by the Iowa fire fighters' associations, and the special registration plates shall be issued to the applicant in exchange for the registration plates previously issued to the person. The fee for the special plates is twenty-five dollars which shall be paid in addition to the regular annual registration fee. The department shall validate the special plates in the same manner as regular registration plates are validated under this section at the regular annual registration fee.

c. The special fees collected by the director under this subsection shall be paid monthly to the treasurer of state and credited to the road use tax fund. Notwithstanding section 423.43, and prior to the crediting of revenues to the road use tax fund under section 423.43, subsection 1, paragraph "b", the treasurer of state shall transfer monthly from those revenues to the Paul Ryan me-

morial fire fighter safety training fund created pursuant to section 100B.12 the amount of the special fees collected in the previous month for the fire fighter plates.

d. For purposes of this subsection, a person is considered to be retired if the person is recognized by the chief of the fire department where the individual served, and on record, as officially retired from the fire department. Special registration plates with a fire fighter emblem shall be surrendered, as provided in subsection 12, in exchange for regular registration plates upon termination of the motor vehicle owner's membership in the paid or volunteer fire department, unless the person is a retired member in good standing.

10A. *Emergency medical services plates.* The owner of a motor vehicle subject to registration pursuant to section 321.109, subsection 1, motor truck, motor home, multipurpose vehicle, motorcycle, trailer, or travel trailer who is a current member of a paid or volunteer emergency medical services agency may, upon written application to the department, order special registration plates, designed by the department in cooperation with representatives designated by the Iowa emergency medical services association, which plates signify that the applicant is a current member of a paid or volunteer emergency medical services agency. The application shall be approved by the department, in consultation with representatives designated by the Iowa emergency medical services association, and the special registration plates shall be issued to the applicant in exchange for the registration plates previously issued to the person. The fee for the special plates shall be twenty-five dollars which shall be in addition to the regular annual registration fee. The department shall validate the special plates in the same manner as regular registration plates are validated under this section at the regular annual registration fee.

11. *Natural resources plates.*

a. Upon application and payment of the proper fees, the director may issue natural resources plates to the owner of a motor vehicle subject to registration under section 321.109, subsection 1, motor truck, motor home, multipurpose vehicle, motorcycle, trailer, or travel trailer.

b. Natural resources plates shall be designed by the department in cooperation with the department of natural resources which design shall include on the plate the name of the county where the vehicle is registered.

c. The special natural resources fee for letter number designated natural resources plates is forty-five dollars. The fee for personalized natural resources plates is forty-five dollars which shall be paid in addition to the special natural resources fee of forty-five dollars. The fees collected by the director under this subsection shall be paid monthly to the treasurer of state and credited to the road use tax fund. Notwithstanding section

423.43, and prior to the crediting of revenues to the road use tax fund under section 423.43, subsection 1, paragraph “b”, the treasurer of state shall credit monthly from those revenues to the Iowa resources enhancement and protection fund created pursuant to section 455A.18, the amount of the special natural resources fees collected in the previous month for the natural resources plates.

From the moneys credited to the Iowa resources enhancement and protection fund under this paragraph “c”, ten dollars of the fee collected for each natural resources plate issued, and fifteen dollars from each renewal fee, shall be allocated to the department of natural resources wildlife bureau to be used for nongame wildlife programs.

d. Upon receipt of the special registration plates, the applicant shall surrender the current registration plates to the county treasurer. The county treasurer shall validate the special registration plates in the same manner as regular registration plates are validated under this section. The annual special natural resources fee for letter number designated plates is twenty-five dollars which shall be paid in addition to the regular annual registration fee. The annual fee for personalized natural resources plates is five dollars which shall be paid in addition to the annual special natural resources fee and the regular annual registration fee. The annual special natural resources fee shall be credited as provided under paragraph “c”.

11A. *Love our kids plates.*

a. Upon application and payment of the proper fees, the director may issue “love our kids” plates to the owner of a motor vehicle subject to registration under section 321.109, subsection 1, motor truck, motor home, multipurpose vehicle, motorcycle, trailer, or travel trailer.

b. Love our kids plates shall be designed by the department in cooperation with the Iowa department of public health.

c. The special fee for letter number designated love our kids plates is thirty-five dollars. The fee for personalized love our kids plates is twenty-five dollars, which shall be paid in addition to the special love our kids fee of thirty-five dollars. The fees collected by the director under this subsection shall be paid monthly to the treasurer of state and credited to the road use tax fund. Notwithstanding section 423.43, and prior to the crediting of revenues to the road use tax fund under section 423.43, subsection 1, paragraph “b”, the treasurer of state shall transfer monthly from those revenues to the Iowa department of public health the amount of the special fees collected in the previous month for the love our kids plates. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys transferred under this subsection shall not revert to the general fund of the state.

d. Upon receipt of the special registration plates, the applicant shall surrender the current

registration plates to the county treasurer. The county treasurer shall validate the special registration plates in the same manner as regular registration plates are validated under this section. The annual special love our kids fee for letter number designated plates is ten dollars, which shall be paid in addition to the regular annual registration fee. The annual fee for personalized love our kids plates is five dollars, which shall be paid in addition to the annual special love our kids fee and the regular annual registration fee. The annual love our kids fee shall be credited as provided under paragraph “c”.

11B. *Motorcycle rider education plates.*

a. Upon application and payment of the proper fees, the director may issue “motorcycle rider education” plates to the owner of a motor vehicle subject to registration under section 321.109, subsection 1, motor truck, motor home, multipurpose vehicle, motorcycle, trailer, or travel trailer.

b. Motorcycle rider education plates shall be designed by the department.

c. The special fee for letter number designated motorcycle rider education plates is thirty-five dollars. The fee for personalized motorcycle rider education plates is twenty-five dollars, which shall be paid in addition to the special motorcycle rider education fee of thirty-five dollars. The fees collected by the director under this subsection shall be paid monthly to the treasurer of state and credited to the road use tax fund. Notwithstanding section 423.43, and prior to the crediting of revenues to the road use tax fund under section 423.43, subsection 1, paragraph “b”, the treasurer of state shall transfer monthly from those revenues to the department for use in accordance with section 321.180B, subsection 6, the amount of the special fees collected in the previous month for the motorcycle rider education plates.

d. Upon receipt of the special registration plates, the applicant shall surrender the current registration plates to the county treasurer. The county treasurer shall validate the special registration plates in the same manner as regular registration plates are validated under this section. The annual special motorcycle rider education fee for letter number designated plates is ten dollars, which shall be paid in addition to the regular annual registration fee. The annual fee for personalized motorcycle rider education plates is five dollars, which shall be paid in addition to the annual special motorcycle rider education fee and the regular annual registration fee. The annual motorcycle rider education fee shall be credited as provided under paragraph “c”.

12. *Special registration plates — general provisions.*

a. The owner of a motor vehicle subject to registration pursuant to section 321.109, subsection 1, motor truck, motor home, multipurpose vehicle, motorcycle, trailer, or travel trailer may, upon written application to the department, order spe-

cial registration plates with a distinguishing processed emblem as authorized by this section or as approved by the department. The fee for the issuance of special registration plates is twenty-five dollars for each vehicle, unless otherwise provided by this section, which fee is in addition to the regular annual registration fee. The county treasurer shall validate special registration plates with a distinguishing processed emblem in the same manner as regular registration plates, upon payment of five dollars in addition to the regular annual registration fee.

b. Upon receipt of a special registration plate with a distinguishing processed emblem as authorized by this section or as approved by the department, the applicant shall surrender the regular registration plates to the county treasurer. An applicant no longer eligible for a special registration plate shall surrender the special vehicle registration plates to the county treasurer for issuance of regular registration plates.

c. An applicant may, upon payment of the additional fee for a personalized plate as provided in subsection 5, obtain a personalized special registration plate with a processed emblem. Personalized plates authorized by this section with the processed emblem shall be limited to no more than five initials, letters, or combinations of numerals and letters.

d. A special registration plate issued for a motorcycle or motorized bicycle under this section shall be designated in the manner provided for personalized registration plates under subsection 5, paragraph "a".

12A. *Special registration plates — armed forces services.* An owner of a vehicle referred to in subsection 12 who applies for any type of special registration plates associated with service in the United States armed forces shall be issued one set of the special registration plates at no charge, but shall be subject to the annual registration fee of fifteen dollars, if all of the following conditions are met:

a. The owner is eligible for, but has relinquished to the department or the county treasurer or has not been issued, congressional medal of honor, ex-prisoner of war, or legion of merit special registration plates under this section, or disabled veteran registration plates under section 321.105.

b. The owner provides the appropriate information regarding the owner's eligibility for any of the special registration plates described in paragraph "a", and regarding the owner's eligibility for the special registration plates for which the owner has applied, as required by the department.

A disabled veteran shall be exempt from payment of the fifteen dollar annual registration fee as provided in section 321.105.

Upon the death of the vehicle owner entitled to the special registration plates, the special registration plates shall be surrendered to the department or the county treasurer.

13. *New special registration plates — department review.*

a. Any person may submit a request to the department to recommend a new special registration plate with a processed emblem. The request shall provide a proposed design for the processed emblem, the purpose of the special registration plate with the processed emblem, any eligibility requirements for purchase or receipt of the special registration plate with the processed emblem, and evidence there is sufficient interest in the special registration plate with the processed emblem to pay implementation costs. The department shall consider the request and make a recommendation based upon criteria established by the department which shall include consideration of the information included in the request, the number of special registration plates with processed emblems currently authorized, and any other relevant factors.

b. If a request for a proposed special registration plate with a processed emblem meets the criteria established by the department, the department shall, in consultation with the persons seeking the special registration plate with the processed emblem, approve a recommended design for the processed emblem, and propose eligibility requirements for the special registration plate with the processed emblem.

c. The department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A regarding the approval and issuance of special registration plates.

d. A state agency may submit a request to the department recommending a special registration plate. The alternate fee for letter number designated plates is thirty-five dollars with a ten dollar annual special renewal fee. The fee for personalized plates is twenty-five dollars which is in addition to the alternative fee of thirty-five dollars with an annual personalized plate renewal fee of five dollars which is in addition to the special renewal fee of ten dollars. The alternate fees are in addition to the regular annual registration fee. The alternate fees collected under this paragraph shall be paid monthly to the treasurer of state and credited to the road use tax fund. Notwithstanding section 423.43, and prior to the crediting of the revenues to the road use tax fund under section 423.43, subsection 1, paragraph "b", the treasurer of state shall credit monthly the amount of the alternate fees collected in the previous month to the state agency that recommended the special registration plate.

14. *Persons with disabilities special plates.* An owner referred to in subsection 12 or an owner of a trailer used to transport a wheelchair who is a person with a disability, or who is the parent or guardian of a child who resides with the parent or guardian owner and who is a person with a disability, as defined in section 321L.1, may, upon written application to the department, order special registration plates with a persons with disabilities processed emblem designed by the department bear-

ing the international symbol of accessibility. The special registration plates with a persons with disabilities processed emblem shall only be issued if the application is accompanied with a statement from a physician licensed under chapter 148, 149, 150, or 150A, a physician assistant licensed under chapter 148C, an advanced registered nurse practitioner licensed under chapter 152, or a chiropractor licensed under chapter 151, written on the physician's, physician assistant's, nurse practitioner's, or chiropractor's stationery, stating the nature of the applicant's or the applicant's child's disability and such additional information as required by rules adopted by the department, including proof of residency of a child who is a person with a disability. If the application is approved by the department, the special registration plates with a persons with disabilities processed emblem shall be issued to the applicant. There shall be no fee in addition to the regular annual registration fee for the special registration plates with a persons with disabilities processed emblem. The authorization for special registration plates with a persons with disabilities processed emblem shall not be renewed without the applicant furnishing evidence to the department that the owner of the vehicle or the owner's child is still a person with a disability as defined in section 321L.1. An owner who has a child who is a person with a disability shall provide satisfactory evidence to the department that the child with a disability continues to reside with the owner. The registration plates with a persons with disabilities processed emblem shall be surrendered in exchange for regular registration plates as provided in subsection 12 when the owner of the vehicle or the owner's child no longer qualifies as a person with a disability as defined in section 321L.1 or when the owner's child who is a person with a disability no longer resides with the owner.

15. *Legion of merit special plates.* The owner of a motor vehicle subject to registration under section 321.109, subsection 1, motorcycle, trailer, or motor truck, who has been awarded the legion of merit may, upon written application to the department and presentation of satisfactory proof of the award of the legion of merit as established by the Congress of the United States, order special registration plates with a legion of merit processed emblem. The emblem shall be designed by the department in cooperation with the adjutant general and shall signify that the owner was awarded the legion of merit. The application is subject to approval by the department, in consultation with the adjutant general. The special plates shall be issued at no charge and are subject to an annual registration fee of fifteen dollars. The county treasurer shall validate the special plates in the same manner as regular registration plates are validated under this section.

The surviving spouse of a person who was issued special plates under this subsection may continue to use or apply for and use the special plates subject to registration of the special plates in the surviving spouse's name and upon payment of the annual registration fee. If the surviving spouse remarries, the surviving spouse shall return the special plates to the department and the department shall issue regular registration plates to the surviving spouse.

16. *National guard special plates.* An owner referred to in subsection 12 who is a member of the national guard, as defined in chapter 29A, may, upon written application to the department, order special registration plates with a national guard processed emblem with the emblem designed by the department in cooperation with the adjutant general which emblem signifies that the applicant is a member of the national guard. The application shall be approved by the department in consultation with the adjutant general. Special registration plates with a national guard processed emblem shall be surrendered, as provided in subsection 12, in exchange for regular registration plates upon termination of the owner's membership in the active national guard.

17. *Pearl Harbor special plates.* An owner referred to in subsection 12 who was at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, as a member of the armed services of the United States on December 7, 1941, may, upon written application to the department, order special registration plates with a Pearl Harbor processed emblem. The emblem shall be designed by the department in consultation with service organizations. The application is subject to approval by the department.

18. *Purple heart special plates.* An owner referred to in subsection 12 who was awarded a purple heart medal by the United States government for wounds received in military or naval combat against an armed enemy of the United States may, upon written application to the department and presentation of satisfactory proof of the award of the purple heart medal, order special registration plates with a purple heart processed emblem. The design of the emblem shall include a representation of a purple heart medal and ribbon. The application is subject to approval by the department in consultation with the adjutant general.

19. *United States armed forces retired special plates.* An owner referred to in subsection 12 who is a retired member of the United States armed forces may, upon written application to the department and upon presentation of satisfactory proof of membership, order special registration plates with a United States armed forces retired processed emblem. The emblem shall be designed by the department in consultation with service organizations. The application is subject to approval by the department. For purposes of this subsection

tion, a person is considered to be retired if the person is recognized by the United States armed forces as retired from the United States armed forces.

20. *Silver or bronze star plates.* An owner referred to in subsection 12 who was awarded a silver or a bronze star by the United States government, may, upon written application to the department and presentation of satisfactory proof of the award of the silver or bronze star, order special registration plates with a silver or bronze star processed emblem. The emblem shall be designed by the department in consultation with the adjutant general.

21. *Iowa heritage special plates.*

a. An owner referred to in subsection 12 may, upon written application to the department, order special registration plates with an Iowa heritage emblem. The emblem shall contain a picture of the American gothic house and the words "Iowa Heritage" and shall be designed by the department in consultation with the state historical society of Iowa.

b. The special Iowa heritage fee for letter number designated plates is thirty-five dollars. The special fee for personalized Iowa heritage plates is twenty-five dollars which shall be paid in addition to the special fee of thirty-five dollars. The annual special Iowa heritage fee is ten dollars for letter number designated registration plates and is fifteen dollars for personalized registration plates which shall be paid in addition to the regular annual registration fee.

c. The special fees collected by the director under this subsection shall be paid monthly to the treasurer of state and credited to the road use tax fund. Notwithstanding section 423.43, and prior to the crediting of revenues to the road use tax fund under section 423.43, subsection 1, paragraph "b", the treasurer of state shall credit monthly to the Iowa heritage fund created under section 303.9A the amount of the special fees collected in the previous month for the Iowa heritage plates.

22. *Education plates.*

a. An owner referred to in subsection 12, upon written application to the department, may order special registration plates with an education emblem. The education emblem shall be designed by the department in cooperation with the department of education.

b. The special school transportation fee for letter number designated education plates is thirty-five dollars. The fee for personalized education plates is twenty-five dollars, which shall be paid in addition to the special school transportation fee of thirty-five dollars. The annual special school transportation fee is ten dollars for letter number designated registration plates and is fifteen dollars for personalized registration plates which shall be paid in addition to the regular annual registration fee. The fees collected by the director un-

der this subsection shall be paid monthly to the treasurer of state and credited to the road use tax fund. Notwithstanding section 423.43, and prior to the crediting of revenues to the road use tax fund under section 423.43, subsection 1, paragraph "b", the treasurer of state shall transfer monthly from those revenues to the school budget review committee in accordance with section 257.31, subsection 17, the amount of the special school transportation fees collected in the previous month for the education plates.

23. *Breast cancer awareness plates.*

a. Upon application and payment of the proper fees, the director may issue breast cancer awareness plates to an owner of a motor vehicle referred to in subsection 12.

b. Breast cancer awareness plates shall contain an image of a pink ribbon and shall be designed by the department in consultation with the Susan G. Komen foundation.

c. The special fee for letter number designated breast cancer awareness plates is thirty-five dollars. The fee for personalized breast cancer awareness plates is twenty-five dollars, which shall be paid in addition to the special breast cancer awareness fee of thirty-five dollars. The fees collected by the director under this subsection shall be paid monthly to the treasurer of state and credited to the road use tax fund. Notwithstanding section 423.43, and prior to the crediting of revenues to the road use tax fund under section 423.43, subsection 1, paragraph "b", the treasurer of state shall transfer monthly from those revenues to the Iowa department of public health the amount of the special fees collected in the previous month for the breast cancer awareness plates and such funds are appropriated to the Iowa department of public health. The Iowa department of public health shall distribute one hundred percent of the funds received monthly in the form of grants to support breast cancer screenings for both men and women who meet eligibility requirements like those established by the Susan G. Komen foundation. In the awarding of grants, the Iowa department of public health shall give first consideration to affiliates of the Susan G. Komen foundation and similar nonprofit organizations providing for breast cancer screenings at no cost in Iowa. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys transferred under this subsection shall not revert to the general fund of the state.

d. Upon receipt of the special registration plates, the applicant shall surrender the current registration plates to the county treasurer. The county treasurer shall validate the special registration plates in the same manner as regular registration plates are validated under this section. The annual special breast cancer awareness fee for letter number designated plates is ten dollars, which shall be paid in addition to the regular annual registration fee. The annual special fee for personalized breast cancer awareness plates is

five dollars, which shall be paid in addition to the annual special breast cancer awareness fee and the regular annual registration fee. The annual special breast cancer awareness fee shall be credited and transferred as provided under paragraph “c”.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §9

Veterans license fee fund, see §35A.11

For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8A, subsection 2, paragraph a Subsection 8A, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

321.40 Application for renewal — notification — reasons for refusal.

Application for renewal of a vehicle registration shall be made on or after the first day of the month prior to the month of expiration of registration and up to and including the last day of the month following the month of expiration of registration. The registration shall be renewed upon payment of the appropriate registration fee. Application for renewal for a vehicle registered under chapter 326 shall be made on or after the first day of the month of expiration of registration and up to and including the last day of the month following the month of expiration of registration.

On or before the fifteenth day of the eleventh month of a vehicle’s registration year, the department shall create an electronic file and the county treasurer shall send a statement of fees due to the appropriate owner of record. After the department has generated the electronic file used to produce statements for a registration month, and before the fifteenth day of the month following expiration of a vehicle’s registration year, the department shall create a subsequent electronic file and the county treasurer shall send a statement of fees due to the appropriate owner of record for any vehicle subsequently registered for that registration month. The statement shall be mailed or electronically transmitted to the most current address of record, showing information sufficient to identify the vehicle and a listing of the various fees as appropriate. Failure to receive a statement shall have no effect upon the accrual of penalty at the appropriate date.

Registration receipts issued for renewals shall have the word “renewal” imprinted thereon and, if the owner making a renewal application has been issued a certificate of title, the title number shall appear on the registration receipt. All registration receipts for renewals shall be typewritten or printed by other mechanical means. The applicant shall receive a registration receipt.

The county treasurer shall refuse to renew the registration of a vehicle registered to a person when notified by the department through the distributed teleprocessing network that the person has not paid restitution as defined under section 910.1, subsection 4, to a clerk of the court located within the state. Each clerk of court shall, on a daily basis, notify the department through the Iowa court information system of the full name

and social security number of all persons who owe delinquent restitution and whose restitution obligation has been satisfied or canceled. This paragraph does not apply to the transfer of a registration or the issuance of a new registration.

The county treasurer shall refuse to renew the registration of a vehicle registered to the applicant for renewal of registration if the applicant has failed to pay any local vehicle taxes due in that county on that vehicle or any other vehicle owned or previously owned by the applicant until such local vehicle taxes are paid.

The county treasurer shall refuse to renew the registration of a vehicle registered to the applicant if the county treasurer knows that the applicant has a delinquent account, charge, fee, loan, taxes, or other indebtedness owed to or being collected by the state, from information provided pursuant to sections 8A.504 and 421.17. An applicant may contest this action by requesting a contested case proceeding from the agency that referred the debt for collection pursuant to section 8A.504.

When application is made for the renewal of a motor vehicle registration on or after December 1, 1982, the person in whose name the registration is recorded shall notify the county treasurer of the type of fuel used by the vehicle if the type of fuel used is different from that which is shown on the registration receipt. If a motor vehicle registration indicates that the vehicle uses or may use a special fuel as defined in chapter 452A the county treasurer shall issue a special fuel user identification sticker. The person who owns or controls the vehicle shall affix the sticker in a prominent place on the vehicle adjacent to the place where the special fuel is delivered into the motor vehicle fuel supply tank.

For future amendments to this section effective July 1, 2007, see 2005 Acts, ch 54, §1, 12

Section not amended; footnote added

321.42 Lost or damaged certificates, cards, and plates — replacements.

1. If a registration card, plate, or pair of plates is lost or becomes illegible, the owner shall immediately apply for replacement. The fee for a replacement registration card shall be three dollars. The fee for a replacement plate or pair of plates shall be five dollars. When the owner has furnished information required by the department and paid the proper fee, a duplicate, substitute, or new registration card, plate, or pair of plates may be issued.

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 ten 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.

d. A new purchaser or transferee is entitled to receive an original title upon presenting the assigned replacement copy to the treasurer of the county where the new purchaser or transferee resides. At the time of purchase, a purchaser may require the seller to indemnify the purchaser and all future purchasers of the vehicle against any loss which may be suffered due to claims on the original certificate. A person recovering an original certificate of title for which a replacement has been issued shall surrender the original certificate to the county treasurer or the department.

3. If a county treasurer mails vehicle registration documents which become lost or are damaged in transit through the United States postal service, the person to whom the documents were being sent may apply for reissuance without cost. The application shall be made with the county treasurer who originally issued the documents not less than twenty days from the date the documents were placed with the United States postal service. If the original documents are received after reissuance of duplicates, the original documents shall be surrendered to the county treasurer within five days of the time they are received.

2005 Acts, ch 34, §4, 26
Surcharge imposed; §321.52A
Subsection 2, paragraph b amended

321.43 New identifying numbers.

The department may assign a distinguishing number to a vehicle when the vehicle identifica-

tion number on the vehicle is destroyed or obliterated and issue to the owner a special plate bearing the distinguishing number which shall be affixed to the vehicle in a position to be determined by the director. The vehicle shall be registered and titled under the distinguishing number in lieu of the former vehicle identification number within thirty days of issuance of the distinguishing number.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §10; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §126
See Code editor's note to §10B.4
Section amended

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 ten dollars and a registration fee prorated for the remaining unexpired months of the registration year. A manufacturer applying for a certificate of title pursuant to section 322G.12 shall pay a title fee of two dollars. However, a title fee shall not 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, manufactured home, or a vehicle returned to and accepted by a manufacturer as described in section 322G.12, 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 registration fee of the vehicle sold, traded, or junked which had not expired prior to the transfer of ownership of the vehicle. The 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 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 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 6, 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 registration fee upon application is delinquent, the applicant shall be required to pay the delinquent fee from the first day the 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 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 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 registration fee credit and registration plates for the leased motor vehicle to the lessee. Credit shall be applied as provided in subsection 3.

2005 Acts, ch 34, §5, 26
Surcharge imposed; §321.52A
For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8A, subsection 2, paragraph c
Subsection 1 amended

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 ten 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 or 451 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".

2005 Acts, ch 34, §6, 26
Surcharge imposed; §321.52A
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

321.52 Out-of-state sales — junked, dismantled, wrecked, or salvage vehicles.

1. When a vehicle is sold outside the state for purposes other than for junk, the owner, dealer or otherwise, shall detach the registration plates and registration card and shall indicate on the registration card the name and address of the foreign purchaser or transferee over the person's signature. Unless the registration plates are legally attached to another vehicle, the owner shall surrender the registration plates and registration card to the county treasurer, who shall cancel the records, destroy the registration plates, and forward the registration card to the department. The department shall make a notation on the records of the out-of-state sale and, after a reasonable period, may destroy the files for that particular vehicle. The department is not authorized to make a refund of registration fees on a vehicle sold out of state unless it receives the registration card completed as provided in this section.

2. The purchaser or transferee of a motor vehicle for which a certificate of title is issued which is sold for scrap or junk shall surrender the certificate of title, properly endorsed and signed by the previous owner, to the county treasurer of the county of residence of the transferee, and shall apply for a junking certificate from the county treasurer, within thirty days after assignment of the certificate of title. The county treasurer shall issue to such person without fee a junking certificate. A junking certificate shall authorize the holder to possess, transport, or transfer by endorsement the ownership of the junked vehicle. A certificate of title shall not again be issued for the vehicle subsequent to the issuance of a junking certificate except as provided in subsection 3. The county treasurer shall cancel the record of the vehicle. The junking certificate shall be printed on the registration receipt form and shall be imprinted with the words "junking certificate", as prescribed by the department. A space for transfer by endorsement shall be on the junking certificate. A separate form for the notation of the transfer of component parts shall be attached to the junking certificate when the certificate is issued.

3. When a vehicle for which a certificate of title is issued is junked or dismantled by the owner, the owner shall detach the registration plates and surrender the plates to the county treasurer, unless the plates are properly assigned to another vehicle. The owner shall also surrender the certificate of title to the county treasurer. Upon surrendering the certificate of title and application for junking certificate, the county treasurer shall issue to the

person, without fee, a junking certificate, which shall authorize the holder to possess, transport or transfer ownership of the junked vehicle by endorsement of the junking certificate. The county treasurer shall hold the surrendered certificate of title, registration receipt, application for junking certificate, and, if applicable, the registration plates for a period of fourteen days following the issuance of a junking certificate under this subsection. Within the fourteen-day period the person who was issued the junking certificate and to whom the vehicle was titled or assigned may surrender to the county treasurer the junking certificate, and upon the person's payment of appropriate fees and taxes and payment of any credit for registration fees received by the person for the vehicle under section 321.46, subsection 3, the county treasurer shall issue to the person a certificate of title for the vehicle. After the expiration of the fourteen-day period, a county treasurer shall not issue a certificate of title for a junked vehicle for which a junking certificate is issued. The county treasurer shall cancel the record of the vehicle and forward the certificate of title to the department.

However, upon application the department upon a showing of good cause may issue a certificate of title after the fourteen-day period for a junked vehicle for which a junking certificate has been issued. For purposes of this subsection, "good cause" means that the junking certificate was obtained by mistake or inadvertence. If a person's application to the department is denied, the person may make application for a certificate of title under the bonding procedure as provided in section 321.24, if the vehicle qualifies as an antique vehicle under section 321.115, subsection 1, or the person may seek judicial review as provided under sections 17A.19 and 17A.20.

4. *a.* A vehicle rebuilder or a person engaged in the business of buying, selling, or exchanging vehicles of a type required to be registered in this state, upon acquisition of a wrecked or salvage vehicle, shall surrender the certificate of title or manufacturer's or importer's statement of origin properly assigned, together with an application for a salvage certificate of title, to the county treasurer of the county of residence of the purchaser or transferee within thirty days after the date of assignment of the certificate of title for the wrecked or salvage motor vehicle. This subsection applies only to vehicles with a fair market value of five hundred dollars or more, based on the value before the vehicle became wrecked or salvage. Upon payment of a fee of two dollars, the county treasurer shall issue a salvage certificate of title which shall bear the word "SALVAGE" stamped or printed on the face of the title in a manner prescribed by the department. A salvage certificate of title may be assigned to an educational institution, a new motor vehicle dealer licensed under chapter 322, a person engaged in the business of purchasing bodies, parts of bodies, frames or component parts of

vehicles for sale as scrap metal, a salvage pool, or an authorized vehicle recycler licensed under chapter 321H. An authorized vehicle recycler licensed under chapter 321H or a new motor vehicle dealer licensed under chapter 322 may assign a salvage certificate of title to any person. A vehicle on which ownership has transferred to an insurer of the vehicle as a result of a settlement with the owner of the vehicle arising out of damage to, or unrecovered theft of, the vehicle shall be deemed to be a wrecked or salvage vehicle and the insurer shall comply with this subsection to obtain a salvage certificate of title within thirty days after the date of assignment of the certificate of title of the vehicle.

b. When a wrecked or salvage vehicle has been repaired, the owner may apply for a regular certificate of title by paying the appropriate fees and surrendering the salvage certificate of title and a properly executed salvage theft examination certificate. The county treasurer shall issue a regular certificate of title which shall bear a designation stamped or printed on the face of the title and stamped and printed on the registration receipt indicating that the vehicle was previously titled on a salvage certificate of title in a form approved by the department. This designation shall be included on every Iowa certificate of title and registration receipt issued thereafter for the vehicle. The stamped designation shall be in black and shall be in letters no bigger than sixteen point type and located on the center of the right side of the registration receipt. However, if ownership of a stolen vehicle has been transferred to an insurer organized under the laws of this state or admitted to do business in this state, or if the transfer was the result of a settlement with the owner of the vehicle arising from damage to or the unrecovered theft of the vehicle, and if the insurer certifies to the county treasurer on a form approved by the department that the insurance company has received one or more written estimates which state that the retail cost of repairs including labor, parts, and other materials of all damage to the vehicle is less than three thousand dollars, the county treasurer shall issue to the insurance company the regular certificate of title and registration receipt without this designation.

c. A salvage theft examination shall be made by a peace officer who has been specially certified and recertified when required by the Iowa law enforcement academy to do salvage theft examinations. The Iowa law enforcement academy shall determine standards for training and certification, conduct training, and may approve alternative training programs which satisfy the academy's standards for training and certification. The owner of the salvage vehicle shall make the vehicle available for examination at a time and location designated by the peace officer doing the examination. The owner may obtain a permit to drive the vehicle to and from the examination location by

submitting a repair affidavit to the agency performing the examination stating that the vehicle is reasonably safe for operation and listing the repairs which have been made to the vehicle. The owner must be present for the examination and have available for inspection the salvage title, bills of sale for all essential parts changed, and the repair affidavit. The examination shall be for the purposes of determining whether the vehicle or repair components have been stolen. The examination is not a safety inspection and a signed salvage theft examination certificate shall not be construed by any court of law to be a certification that the vehicle is safe to be operated. There shall be no cause of action against the peace officer or the agency conducting the examination or the county treasurer for failure to discover or note safety defects. If the vehicle passes the theft examination, the peace officer shall indicate that the vehicle passed examination on the salvage theft examination certificate. The permit and salvage theft examination certificate shall be on controlled forms prescribed and furnished by the department. The owner shall pay a fee of thirty dollars upon completion of the examination. The agency performing the examinations shall retain twenty dollars of the fee and shall pay five dollars of the fee to the department and five dollars of the fee to the treasurer of state for deposit in the general fund of the state. Moneys deposited to the general fund under this paragraph are subject to the requirements of section 8.60 and shall be used by the Iowa law enforcement academy to provide for the special training, certification, and recertification of officers as required by this subsection.

The state department of transportation shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A to carry out this section.

d. For purposes of this subsection a “wrecked or salvage vehicle” means a damaged motor vehicle subject to registration and having a gross vehicle weight rating of less than thirty thousand pounds, for which the cost of repair exceeds fifty percent of the fair market value of the vehicle, as determined in accordance with rules adopted by the department, before it became damaged.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §11
Surcharge imposed; §321.52A
For applicable scheduled fine, see §805.8A, subsection 2, paragraph c
Subsections 1 and 2 amended

321.65 Garage record.

Every person or corporation operating a public garage shall keep for public inspection a record of the registration number and engine serial number or manufacturer’s vehicle identification number of every motor vehicle offered for sale or taken in for repairs in said garage.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §127
Section amended

321.69 Damage disclosure statement.

1. A certificate of title shall not be issued for a

motor vehicle unless a damage disclosure statement has been made by the transferor of the vehicle and is furnished with the application for certificate of title. A damage disclosure statement shall be provided by the transferor to the transferee in a transfer of ownership of a motor vehicle. The new certificate of title and registration receipt shall state on the face whether a prior owner had disclosed that the vehicle was damaged to the extent that it was a wrecked or salvage vehicle as defined in section 321.52, subsection 4, paragraph “d”.

2. The damage disclosure statement required by this section shall, at a minimum, state whether the transferor knows if the vehicle was titled as a salvage, rebuilt, or flood vehicle in this or any other state prior to the transferor’s ownership of the vehicle and, if not, whether the transferor knows if the vehicle was damaged to the extent that it was a wrecked or salvage vehicle as defined in section 321.52, subsection 4, paragraph “d”, during or prior to the transferor’s ownership of the vehicle.

3. The damage disclosure statement shall be provided by the transferor to the transferee at or before the time of sale. If the transferor is not a resident of this state or if the transferee acquired the vehicle by operation of law as provided in section 321.47, the transferee shall not be required to submit a damage disclosure statement from the transferor with the transferee’s application for title unless the state of the transferor’s residence requires a damage disclosure statement. However, the transferee shall submit a damage disclosure statement with the transferee’s application for title indicating whether a salvage, rebuilt, or flood title had ever existed for the vehicle, and if not, whether the vehicle was damaged to the extent that it was a wrecked or salvage vehicle as defined in section 321.52, subsection 4, paragraph “d”, during or prior to the transferor’s ownership of the vehicle, and the year, make, and vehicle identification number of the motor vehicle. The transferee shall not be required to indicate whether the vehicle was damaged to the extent that it was a wrecked or salvage vehicle as defined in section 321.52, subsection 4, paragraph “d”, under this subsection if the transferor’s certificate of title is from another state and if it indicates that the vehicle is salvaged and not rebuilt or is another state’s salvage certificate of title.

4. A lessee who has executed a lease as defined in section 321F.1 shall provide a damage disclosure statement to the lessor at the termination of the lease. The damage disclosure statement shall be made on a separate disclosure document and shall state whether the vehicle was damaged during the term of the lease to the extent that it was a wrecked or salvage vehicle as defined in section 321.52, subsection 4, paragraph “d”. The lessee’s damage disclosure statement shall not be submitted with the application for title, but the lessor shall retain the lessee’s damage disclosure state-

ment for five years following the date of the statement.

5. The department shall retain each damage disclosure statement received and copies shall be available to the public and the attorney general upon request.

6. Authorized vehicle recyclers licensed under chapter 321H and motor vehicle dealers licensed under chapter 322 shall maintain copies of all damage disclosure statements where the recycler or dealer is either the transferor or the transferee for five years following the date of the statement. The copies shall be made available to the department or the attorney general upon request.

7. The damage disclosure statements shall be made on the back of the certificate of title if the title is available to the transferor at the time of sale. If the title is not available at the time of sale or if the face of the transferor's Iowa title contains no indication that the vehicle was previously salvaged or titled as a salvage, rebuilt, or flood vehicle and the transferor knows or reasonably should know that the vehicle was previously salvaged or titled as a salvage, rebuilt, or flood vehicle in another state, the transferor shall make the disclosure on a separate disclosure document. The damage disclosure statement forms shall be as approved by the department. The treasurer shall not accept a damage disclosure statement and issue a title unless the back of the title or separate disclosure document has been fully completed and signed and dated by the transferee and the transferor, if applicable. If a separate damage disclosure document from a prior owner is required to be furnished with the application for title, the transferor shall provide a copy of the separate damage disclosure document to the transferee at or before the time of sale.

In addition to the information required in subsection 2, a separate disclosure document shall state whether the vehicle's certificate of title indicates the existence of damage prior to the period of the transferor's ownership of the vehicle and whether the vehicle was titled as a salvage, rebuilt, or flood vehicle during the period of the transferor's ownership of the vehicle.

8. A person, authorized vehicle recycler licensed under chapter 321H, or motor vehicle dealer licensed under chapter 322 shall not be liable to a subsequent owner, driver, or passenger of a vehicle because a prior owner or lessee gave a false or inaccurate damage disclosure statement or failed to disclose that the vehicle had previously been damaged and repaired or had been titled on a salvage, rebuilt, or flood certificate of title unless the person, recycler, or dealer knew or reasonably should have known that the prior owner or lessee gave a false or inaccurate damage disclosure statement or failed to disclose that the vehicle had been damaged and repaired or had been titled on a salvage, rebuilt, or flood certificate of title.

9. Except for subsections 10 and 11, this sec-

tion does not apply to motor trucks and truck tractors with a gross vehicle weight rating of sixteen thousand pounds or more, vehicles more than seven model years old, motorcycles, motorized bicycles, and special mobile equipment. This section does apply to motor homes. The requirement in subsection 1 that the new certificate of title and registration receipt shall state on the face of the title whether a prior owner had disclosed that the vehicle was damaged to the extent that it was a wrecked or salvage vehicle as defined in section 321.52, subsection 4, paragraph "d", does not apply to a vehicle with a certificate of title bearing a designation that the vehicle was previously titled on a salvage certificate of title pursuant to section 321.52, subsection 4, paragraph "b", or to a vehicle with a certificate of title bearing a "REBUILT" or "SALVAGE" designation pursuant to section 321.24, subsection 4 or 5. Except for subsections 10 and 11, this section does not apply to new motor vehicles with a true mileage, as defined in section 321.71, of one thousand miles or less, unless such vehicle has incurred damage as described in subsection 2.

10. A person shall not sell, lease, or trade a motor vehicle if the person knows or reasonably should know that the motor vehicle contains a nonoperative airbag that is part of an inflatable restraint system, or that the motor vehicle has had an airbag removed and not replaced, unless the person clearly discloses, in writing, to the person to whom the person is selling, leasing, or trading the vehicle, prior to the sale, lease, or trade, that the airbag is missing or nonoperative. In addition, a lessee who has executed a lease as defined in section 321F.1 shall provide the disclosure statement required in this subsection to the lessor upon termination of the lease.

The written disclosure required by this subsection shall be deemed to be a damage disclosure statement for the purposes of subsections 6, 8, and 11.

11. A person who knowingly makes a false damage disclosure statement or fails to make a damage disclosure statement required by this section commits a fraudulent practice. Failure of a person, authorized vehicle recycler licensed under chapter 321H, or motor vehicle dealer licensed under chapter 322 to comply with any duty imposed by this section constitutes a violation of section 714.16, subsection 2, paragraph "a".

12. The department shall adopt rules as necessary to implement this section.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §40, 41
Subsections 3 and 9 amended

321.89 Abandoned vehicles.

1. *Definitions.* As used in this section and sections 321.90 and 321.91 unless the context otherwise requires:

a. "Abandoned vehicle" means any of the following:

(1) A vehicle that has been left unattended on public property for more than twenty-four hours and lacks current registration plates or two or more wheels or other parts which renders the vehicle totally inoperable.

(2) A vehicle that has remained illegally on public property for more than twenty-four hours.

(3) A vehicle that has been unlawfully parked on private property or has been placed on private property without the consent of the owner or person in control of the property for more than twenty-four hours.

(4) A vehicle that has been legally impounded by order of a police authority and has not been reclaimed for a period of ten days. However, a police authority may declare the vehicle abandoned within the ten-day period by commencing the notification process in subsection 3.

(5) Any vehicle parked on the highway determined by a police authority to create a hazard to other vehicle traffic.

(6) A vehicle that has been impounded pursuant to section 321J.4B by order of the court and whose owner has not paid the impoundment fees after notification by the person or agency responsible for carrying out the impoundment order.

b. *“Demolisher”* means a person licensed under chapter 321H whose business it is to convert a vehicle to junk, processed scrap, or scrap metal, or otherwise to wreck or dismantle vehicles.

c. *“Police authority”* means the state patrol, any law enforcement agency of a county or city, or any special security officer employed by the state board of regents under section 262.13.

2. *Authority to take possession of abandoned vehicles.* A police authority, upon the authority’s own initiative or upon the request of any other authority having the duties of control of highways or traffic, shall take into custody an abandoned vehicle on public property and may take into custody an abandoned vehicle on private property. The police authority may employ its own personnel, equipment, and facilities or hire a private entity, equipment, and facilities for the purpose of removing, preserving, storing, or disposing of abandoned vehicles. If a police authority employs a private entity to dispose of abandoned vehicles, the police authority shall provide the private entity with the names and addresses of the registered owners, all lienholders of record, and any other known claimant to the vehicle or the personal property found in the vehicle. The owners, lienholders, or other claimants of the abandoned vehicle shall not have a cause of action against a private entity for action taken under this section if the private entity provides notice as required by subsection 3, paragraph “a”, to those persons whose names were provided by the police authority.

3. *Notification of owner, lienholders, and other claimants.*

a. A police authority or private entity that takes into custody an abandoned vehicle shall

notify, within twenty days, by certified mail, the last known registered owner of the vehicle, all lienholders of record, and any other known claimant to the vehicle or to personal property found in the vehicle, addressed to the parties’ last known addresses of record, that the abandoned vehicle has been taken into custody. Notice shall be deemed given when mailed. The notice shall describe the year, make, model, and vehicle identification number of the vehicle, describe the personal property found in the vehicle, set forth the location of the facility where the vehicle is being held, and inform the persons receiving the notice of their right to reclaim the vehicle and personal property within ten days after the effective date of the notice upon payment of all towing, preservation, and storage charges resulting from placing the vehicle in custody and upon payment of the costs of notice required pursuant to this subsection. The notice shall also state that the failure of the owner, lienholders, or claimants to exercise their right to reclaim the vehicle or personal property within the time provided shall be deemed a waiver by the owner, lienholders, and claimants of all right, title, claim, and interest in the vehicle or personal property and that failure to reclaim the vehicle or personal property is deemed consent to the sale of the vehicle at a public auction or disposal of the vehicle to a demolisher and to disposal of the personal property by sale or destruction. The notice shall state that any person claiming rightful possession of the vehicle or personal property who disputes the planned disposition of the vehicle or property by the police authority or private entity or of the assessment of fees and charges provided by this section may ask for an evidentiary hearing before the police authority to contest those matters. If the persons receiving the notice do not ask for a hearing or exercise their right to reclaim the vehicle or personal property within the ten-day reclaiming period, the owner, lienholders, or claimants shall no longer have any right, title, claim, or interest in or to the vehicle or the personal property. A court in any case in law or equity shall not recognize any right, title, claim, or interest of the owner, lienholders, or claimants after the expiration of the ten-day reclaiming period.

b. If it is impossible to determine with reasonable certainty the identity and addresses of the last registered owner and all lienholders, notice by one publication in one newspaper of general circulation in the area where the vehicle was abandoned shall be sufficient to meet all requirements of notice under this section. The published notice may contain multiple listings of abandoned vehicles and personal property but shall be published within the same time requirements and contain the same information as prescribed for mailed notice in paragraph “a”.

4. *Auction of abandoned vehicles.* If an abandoned vehicle has not been reclaimed as provided

for in subsection 3, the police authority or private entity shall make a determination as to whether or not the vehicle shall be sold for use upon the highways. If the vehicle is not sold for use upon the highways, it shall be sold for junk, or demolished and sold as scrap. The police authority or private entity shall sell the vehicle at public auction. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a police authority or private entity may dispose of the vehicle to a demolisher for junk without public auction after complying with the notification procedures in subsection 3. The purchaser of the vehicle takes title free and clear of all liens and claims of ownership, shall receive a sales receipt from the police authority or private entity, and is entitled to register the vehicle and receive a certificate of title if sold for use upon the highways. If the vehicle is sold or disposed of to a demolisher for junk, the demolisher shall make application for a junking certificate to the county treasurer within thirty days of purchase and shall surrender the sales receipt in lieu of the certificate of title.

From the proceeds of the sale of an abandoned vehicle the police authority, if the police authority did not hire a private entity, shall reimburse itself for the expenses of the auction, the costs of towing, preserving, and storing which resulted from placing the abandoned vehicle in custody, all notice and publication costs incurred pursuant to subsection 3, the cost of inspection, and any other costs incurred except costs of bookkeeping and other administrative costs. Any remainder from the proceeds of a sale shall be held for the owner of the vehicle or entitled lienholder for ninety days, and shall then be deposited in the road use tax fund. The costs to police authorities of auction, towing, preserving, storage, and all notice and publication costs, and all other costs which result from placing abandoned vehicles in custody, whenever the proceeds from a sale of the abandoned vehicles are insufficient to meet these expenses and costs, shall be paid from the road use tax fund and are the obligation of the last owner or owners, jointly and severally.

The director of transportation shall establish by rule a claims procedure to be followed by police authorities in obtaining expenses and costs from the fund and procedures for reimbursement of expenses and costs to a private entity hired to take custody of an abandoned vehicle. If a private entity has been hired, the police authority shall file a claim with the department for reimbursement of towing fees which shall be paid from the road use tax fund.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §31; 2005 Acts, ch 64, §1
Terminology change applied
Section amended

321.90 Disposal of abandoned motor vehicles.

1. Garagekeepers and abandoned motor vehi-

cles. 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 abandon-

ment, 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 fifteen days of purchase 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 fifteen days of purchase 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, subsec-

tion 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.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §128
Subsection 2, paragraph b amended

321.109 Motor vehicle fee — transit fee.

1. The annual fee for all motor vehicles including vehicles designated by manufacturers as station wagons, and 1993 and subsequent model years for multipurpose vehicles, except motor trucks, motor homes, ambulances, hearses, motorcycles, motor bicycles, and 1992 and older model years for multipurpose vehicles, shall be equal to one percent of the value as fixed by the department plus forty cents for each one hundred pounds or fraction thereof of weight of vehicle, as fixed by the department. The weight of a motor vehicle, fixed by the department for registration purposes, shall include the weight of a battery, heater, bumpers, spare tire, and wheel. Provided, however, that for any new vehicle purchased in this state by a nonresident for removal to the nonresident's state of residence the purchaser may make application to the county treasurer in the county of purchase for a transit plate for which a fee of ten dollars shall be paid. And provided, however, that for any used vehicle held by a registered dealer and not currently registered in this state, or for any vehicle held by an individual and currently registered in this state, when purchased in this state by a nonresident for removal to the nonresident's state of residence, the purchaser may make application to the county treasurer in the county of purchase for a transit plate for which a fee of three dollars

shall be paid. The county treasurer shall issue a nontransferable certificate of registration for which no refund shall be allowed; and the transit plates shall be void thirty days after issuance. Such purchaser may apply for a certificate of title by surrendering the manufacturer's or importer's certificate or certificate of title, duly assigned as provided in this chapter. In this event, the treasurer in the county of purchase shall, when satisfied with the genuineness and regularity of the application, and upon payment of a fee of ten dollars, issue a certificate of title in the name and address of the nonresident purchaser delivering the same to the person entitled to the title as provided in this chapter. The application requirements of section 321.20 apply to a title issued as provided in this subsection, except that a natural person who applies for a certificate of title shall provide either the person's social security number, passport number, or driver's license number, whether the license was issued by this state, another state, or another country. The provisions of this subsection relating to multipurpose vehicles are effective January 1, 1993, for all 1993 and subsequent model years. The annual registration fee for multipurpose vehicles that are 1992 model years and older shall be in accordance with section 321.124.

The annual registration fee for a multipurpose vehicle with permanently installed equipment manufactured for and necessary to assist a person with a disability who is either the owner or a member of the owner's household in entry and exit of the vehicle or for a multipurpose vehicle if the vehicle's owner or a member of the vehicle owner's household uses a wheelchair as the only means of mobility shall be sixty dollars. For purposes of this unnumbered paragraph, "uses a wheelchair" does not include use of a wheelchair due to a temporary injury or medical condition.

2. Dealers may, in addition to other provisions of this section, purchase from the department in-transit permits, for which a fee of two dollars per permit shall be paid at time of purchase. One such permit shall be displayed on each vehicle purchased from a dealer by a nonresident for removal to the state of the nonresident's residence, and one such permit shall also be displayed on each vehicle not currently registered in Iowa and purchased by an Iowa dealer for removal to the dealer's place of business in this state. The permits shall be void fifteen days after issuance by the selling dealer. Each permit shall contain the following information:

- a. The words "**in-transit**" in bold type.
 - b. The dealer's license number.
 - c. The date issued.
 - d. The purchaser's name and address.
 - e. The word "**Iowa**" in bold type.
 - f. The words "good for fifteen days after the date of issuance".
 - g. Other information the director requires.
- The sales invoice verifying the sale shall be in

the possession of the driver of the vehicle in transit and shall be signed by the owner or an authorized individual of the issuing dealership.

Motor vehicles brought into the state on a transit sticker for the purpose of installation of special equipment may also be subject to the provisions of this subsection.

3. The owner of an unregistered motor vehicle or motor vehicle for which the registration is delinquent may make application to the county treasurer of the county of residence or, if the unregistered or delinquent motor vehicle is purchased by a nonresident of the state, to the county treasurer in the county of purchase, for a temporary thirty-day permit for a fee of twenty-five dollars. The permit shall authorize the motor vehicle to be driven or towed upon the highway, but shall not authorize a motor truck or truck tractor to haul or tow a load. The permit fee shall not be considered a registration fee or exempt the owner from payment of all other fees, registration fees, and penalties due. If the registration fee for the motor vehicle is delinquent, the registration fee and penalty shall continue to accrue until paid. The permit fee shall not be prorated, refunded, or used as credit as provided under section 321.46. The permit shall be displayed in the upper left-hand corner of the rear window of all motor vehicles, except motorcycles. Permits issued for a motorcycle shall be attached to the rear of the motorcycle.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §12, 13

Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraphs 1 and 2 amended

321.126 Refunds of fees.

Refunds of unexpired vehicle registration fees shall be allowed in accordance with this section, except that no refund shall be allowed and paid if the unused portion of the fee is less than ten dollars. Subsections 1 and 2 do not apply to motor vehicles registered by the county treasurer. The refunds shall be made as follows:

1. If the motor vehicle is destroyed by fire or accident, or junked and its identity as a motor vehicle entirely eliminated, the owner in whose name the motor vehicle was registered at the time of destruction or dismantling shall return the plates to the department and within thirty days thereafter make a statement of such destruction or dismantling and make claim for refund. With reference to the destruction or dismantling of a vehicle, no refund shall be allowed unless a junking certificate has been issued, as provided in section 321.52.

2. If the motor vehicle is stolen, the owner shall give notice of the theft to the department within five days. If the motor vehicle is not recovered by the owner thirty days prior to the end of the current registration year, the owner shall make a statement of the theft and make claim for refund.

3. If the motor vehicle is placed in storage by the owner upon the owner's entry into the military

service of the United States, the owner shall return the plates to the county treasurer or the department and make a statement regarding the storage and military service and make claim for refund. Whenever the owner of a motor vehicle so placed in storage desires to again register the vehicle, the county treasurer or department shall compute and collect the fees for registration for the registration year commencing in the month the vehicle is removed from storage.

4. If the motor vehicle is registered by the county treasurer during the current registration year and the owner or lessee registers the vehicle for proportional registration under chapter 326, the owner of the registered vehicle shall surrender the registration plates to the county treasurer and may file a claim for refund. In lieu of a refund, a credit for the registration fees paid to the county treasurer may be applied by the department to the owner or lessee's proportional registration fees upon the surrender of the county plates and registration.

5. A refund for trailers and semitrailers issued a multiyear registration plate shall be paid by the department upon application.

6. If a vehicle is sold or junked, the owner in whose name the vehicle was registered may make claim to the county treasurer or department for a refund of the sold or junked vehicle's registration fee. Also if the owner of a vehicle receives a vehicle registration fee credit under section 321.46, subsection 3, and the credit allowed exceeds the amount of the registration fee for the vehicle acquired, the owner may claim a refund for the balance of the credit. The refund is subject to the following limitations:

a. If a vehicle registration fee credit has not been received by the owner of the vehicle under section 321.46, subsection 3, the refund shall be computed on the basis of the number of unexpired months remaining in the registration year at the time the vehicle was sold or junked. The refund shall be rounded to the nearest whole dollar. Section 321.127, subsection 1, does not apply.

b. The refund shall only be allowed if the owner makes claim for the refund within six months after the date of the vehicle's sale, trade, or junking.

c. This subsection does not apply to vehicles registered under chapter 326.

7. If the owner of the motor vehicle moves out of state, the owner may make a claim for a refund by returning the Iowa registration plates, along with evidence of the vehicle's registration in another jurisdiction, to the county treasurer of the county in which the motor vehicle was registered within six months of the out-of-state registration. For purposes of section 321.127, the unexpired months remaining in the registration year shall be calculated on the basis of the effective date of the out-of-state registration. However, for the pur-

pose of timely issuance of the refund, the claim for a refund under this subsection is considered to be filed on the date the registration documents are received by the county treasurer.

8. Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, there shall be no refund of proportional registration fees unless the state which issued the base plate for the vehicle allows such refund. If an owner subject to proportional registration leases the vehicle for which the refund is sought, the claim shall be filed in the names of both the lessee and the lessor and the refund payment made payable to both the lessor and the lessee. The term "owner" for purposes of this section shall include a person in whom is vested right of possession or control of a vehicle which is subject to a lease, contract, or other legal arrangement vesting right of possession or control in addition to the term as defined in section 321.1, subsection 49.

2005 Acts, ch 133, §1

NEW subsection 7 and former subsection 7 renumbered as 8

321.176A Persons exempt from commercial driver's license requirements.

The following operators are exempt from the commercial driver's license requirements:

1. A farmer or a person working for a farmer while operating a commercial motor vehicle owned by the farmer within one hundred fifty air miles of the farmer's farm to transport the farmer's own agricultural products, farm machinery, or farm supplies to or from the farm. The exemption provided in this subsection shall apply to farmers who assist each other through an exchange of services and shall include operation of a commercial motor vehicle between the farms of the farmers who are exchanging services.

2. A fire fighter while operating a fire vehicle for a volunteer or paid fire organization or a peace officer, as defined in section 801.4, while operating a commercial motor vehicle for a law enforcement agency, under conditions necessary to preserve life or property or to execute related governmental functions.

3. The following persons when operating commercial motor vehicles for military purposes:

a. Active duty military personnel.

b. Members of the military reserves.

c. Members of the national guard on active duty, including personnel on full-time national guard duty, personnel on part-time national guard training, and national guard military technicians.

d. Active duty United States coast guard personnel.

4. A person while operating a motor home solely for personal or family use.

5. A person operating a motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of less than twenty-six thousand one pounds towing a travel trailer or fifth-wheel travel trailer solely for personal or family use.

6. A person exempted by rules adopted by the department pursuant to section 321.176B.

7. A home care aide operating a motor vehicle in the course of the home care aide's duties.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §14
Subsection 3 amended

321.178 Driver education — restricted license — reciprocity.

1. *Approved course.* An approved driver education course as programmed by the department shall consist of at least thirty clock hours of classroom instruction, of which no more than one hundred eighty minutes shall be provided to a student in a single day, and six or more clock hours of laboratory instruction of which at least three clock hours shall consist of street or highway driving. Classroom instruction shall include all of the following:

- a. A minimum of four hours of instruction concerning substance abuse.
- b. A minimum of twenty minutes of instruction concerning railroad crossing safety.
- c. Instruction relating to becoming an organ donor under the uniform anatomical gift Act as provided in chapter 142C.

To be qualified as a classroom driver education instructor, a person shall have satisfied the educational requirements for a teaching license at the elementary or secondary level and hold a valid license to teach driver education in the public schools of this state.

Every public school district in Iowa shall offer or make available to all students residing in the school district or Iowa students attending a nonpublic school in the district an approved course in driver education. The courses may be offered at sites other than at the public school, including nonpublic school facilities within the public school districts. An approved course offered during the summer months, on Saturdays, after regular school hours during the regular terms or partly in one term or summer vacation period and partly in the succeeding term or summer vacation period, as the case may be, shall satisfy the requirements of this section to the same extent as an approved course offered during the regular school hours of the school term. A student who successfully completes and obtains certification in an approved course in driver education or an approved course in motorcycle education may, upon proof of such fact, be excused from any field test which the student would otherwise be required to take in demonstrating the student's ability to operate a motor vehicle. A student shall not be excused from any field test if a parent, guardian, or instructor requests that a test be administered. Street or highway driving instruction may be provided by a person qualified as a classroom driver education instructor or a person certified by the department and authorized by the board of educational ex-

aminers. A person shall not be required to hold a current Iowa teacher or administrator license at the elementary or secondary level or to have satisfied the educational requirements for an Iowa teacher license at the elementary or secondary level in order to be certified by the department or authorized by the board of educational examiners to provide street or highway driving instruction. A final field test prior to a student's completion of an approved course shall be administered by a person qualified as a classroom driver education instructor. The department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to provide for certification of persons qualified to provide street or highway driving instruction. The board of educational examiners shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to provide for authorization of persons certified by the department to provide street or highway driving instruction.

"*Student*", for purposes of this section, means a person between the ages of fourteen years and twenty-one years who satisfies the preliminary licensing requirements of the department.

Any person who successfully completes an approved driver education course at a private or commercial driver education school licensed by the department shall likewise be eligible for a driver's license as provided in section 321.180B or 321.194.

2. *Restricted license.*

a. A person between sixteen and eighteen years of age who has completed an approved driver's education course and is not in attendance at school and has not met the requirements described in section 299.2, subsection 1, may be issued a restricted license only for travel to and from work or to transport dependents to and from temporary care facilities, if necessary for the person to maintain the person's present employment. The restricted license shall be issued by the department only upon confirmation of the person's employment and need for a restricted license to travel to and from work or to transport dependents to and from temporary care facilities if necessary to maintain the person's employment. The employer shall notify the department if the employment of the person is terminated before the person attains the age of eighteen.

b. The department may suspend a restricted license issued under this section upon receiving a record of the person's conviction for one violation and shall revoke the license upon receiving a record of conviction for two or more violations of a law of this state or a city ordinance regulating the operation of motor vehicles on highways, other than parking violations as defined in section 321.210. After revoking a license under this section the department shall not grant an application for a new license or permit until the expiration of one year or until the person attains the age of eighteen whichever is the longer period.

3. *Driver's license reciprocity.*

a. The department may issue a class C or M driver's license to a person who is sixteen or seventeen years of age and who is a current resident of the state, but who has been driving as a resident of another state for at least one year prior to residency within the state.

b. The following criteria must be met prior to issuance of a driver's license pursuant to this subsection:

(1) The minor must reside with a parent or guardian.

(2) The minor must have driven under a valid driver's license for at least one year in the prior state of residence. Six months of the one year computation may include driving with an instruction permit.

(3) The minor must have had no moving traffic violations on the minor's driving record.

(4) The minor must pass the written and driving skills tests as required by the department, but is not required to have taken a driver's education class.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §15
Restricted license issued under subsection 2 prior to July 1, 2005, effective as long as license remains valid or minor reaches eighteen; 2005 Acts, ch 8, §44

Subsection 2, paragraph a amended

321.191 Fees for driver's licenses.

1. *Instruction permits.* The fee for an instruction permit, other than a special instruction permit, chauffeur's instruction permit, or commercial driver's instruction permit, is six dollars. The fee for a special instruction permit is ten dollars. The fee for a chauffeur's instruction permit or commercial driver's instruction permit is twelve dollars.

2. *Noncommercial driver's licenses.* The fee for a noncommercial driver's license, other than a class D driver's license or any type of instruction permit, is four dollars per year of license validity.

3. *Licenses for chauffeurs.* The fee for a noncommercial class D driver's license is eight dollars per year of license validity.

4. *Commercial driver's licenses.* The fee for a commercial driver's license, other than an instruction permit, for the operation of a commercial motor vehicle is eight dollars per year of license validity.

5. *Licenses valid for motorcycles.* An additional fee of one dollar per year of license validity is required to issue a license valid to operate a motorcycle.

6. *Special minors' licenses.* Notwithstanding subsection 2, the fee for a driver's license issued to a minor under section 321.194 or a restricted license issued to a minor under section 321.178, subsection 2, is eight dollars.

7. *Endorsements and removal of air brake restrictions.* The fee for a double/triple trailer endorsement, tank vehicle endorsement, and hazardous materials endorsement is five dollars for

each endorsement. The fee for a passenger endorsement or a school bus endorsement is ten dollars. The fee for removal of an air brake restriction on a commercial driver's license is ten dollars. Fees imposed under this subsection for endorsements or removal of restrictions are valid for the period of the license. Upon renewal of a commercial driver's license, no fee is payable for retaining endorsements or the removal of the air brake restriction for those endorsements or restrictions which do not require the taking of either a knowledge or a driving skills test for renewal.

8. *Driver's license reinstatements.* The fee for reinstatement of a driver's license shall be twenty dollars for a license which is, after notice and opportunity for hearing, canceled, suspended, revoked, or barred. However, reinstatement of the privilege suspended under section 321.210, subsection 1, paragraph "c", shall be without fee. The fee for reinstatement of the privilege to operate a commercial motor vehicle after a period of disqualification shall be twenty dollars.

9. *Upgrading a license class privilege — fee adjustment.* If an applicant wishes to upgrade a license class privilege, the fee charged shall be prorated on full-year fee increments of the new license in accordance with rules adopted by the department. The expiration date of the new license shall be the expiration date of the currently held driver's license. The fee for a commercial driver's license endorsement, the removal of an air brake restriction, or a commercial driver's license instruction permit shall not be prorated.

As used in this subsection "to upgrade a license class privilege" means to add any privilege to a valid driver's license. The addition of a privilege includes converting from a noncommercial to a commercial license, converting from a noncommercial class C to a class D license, converting an instruction permit to a class license, adding any privilege to a section 321.189, subsection 7, license, adding an instruction permit privilege, adding a section 321.189, subsection 7, license to an instruction permit, and adding any privilege relating to a driver's license issued to a minor under section 321.194 or 321.178.

10. *One-time surcharge — appropriation.*

a. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, during the period beginning July 1, 2003, and ending June 30, 2008, a person applying for a new driver's license or for renewal of a driver's license subject to a fee under subsection 2, 3, or 4 shall be charged a one-time surcharge of three dollars in addition to the license fee. A person shall not be required to pay the surcharge more than once during the five-year period.

b. Moneys collected from the one-time surcharge under paragraph "a" are appropriated to the state department of transportation to be used for costs associated with the rewrite of the driver's license issuance and records system. Moneys in excess of the amount needed to fund the rewrite of

the system shall be deposited in the road use tax fund.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §16, 17
For future repeal of subsection 10 effective July 1, 2008, see 2003 Acts, ch 8, §26
Subsection 7 amended
Subsection 9, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

321.194 Special minors' licenses.

1. *Driver's license issued for travel to and from school.* Upon certification of a special need by the school board, superintendent of the applicant's school, or principal, if authorized by the superintendent, the department may issue a class C or M driver's license to a person between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years whose driving privileges have not been suspended, revoked, or barred under this chapter or chapter 321J during, and who has not been convicted of a moving traffic violation or involved in a motor vehicle accident for, the six-month period immediately preceding the application for the special minor's license and who has successfully completed an approved driver education course. However, the completion of a course is not required if the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the department that completion of the course would impose a hardship upon the applicant. The department shall adopt rules defining the term "hardship" and establish procedures for the demonstration and determination of when completion of the course would impose a hardship upon an applicant.

a. The driver's license entitles the holder, while having the license in immediate possession, to operate a motor vehicle other than a commercial motor vehicle or as a chauffeur:

(1) During the hours of 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. over the most direct and accessible route between the licensee's residence and schools of enrollment or the closest school bus stop or public transportation service, and between schools of enrollment, for the purpose of attending duly scheduled courses of instruction and extracurricular activities within the school district.

(2) At any time when the licensee is accompanied in accordance with section 321.180B, subsection 1.

b. Each application shall be accompanied by a statement from the school board, superintendent, or principal, if authorized by the superintendent, of the applicant's school. The statement shall be upon a form provided by the department. The school board, superintendent, or principal, if authorized by the superintendent, shall certify that a need exists for the license and that the board, superintendent, or principal authorized by the superintendent is not responsible for actions of the applicant which pertain to the use of the driver's license. Upon receipt of a statement of necessity, the department shall issue the driver's license. The fact that the applicant resides at a distance less than one mile from the applicant's school of

enrollment is prima facie evidence of the nonexistence of necessity for the issuance of a license. The school board shall develop and adopt a policy establishing the criteria that shall be used by a school district administrator to approve or deny certification that a need exists for a license. The student may appeal to the school board the decision of a school district administrator to deny certification. The decision of the school board is final. The driver's license shall not be issued for purposes of attending a public school in a school district other than either of the following:

(1) The district of residence of the parent or guardian of the student.

(2) A district which is contiguous to the district of residence of the parent or guardian of the student, if the student is enrolled in the public school which is not the school district of residence because of open enrollment under section 282.18 or as a result of an election by the student's district of residence to enter into one or more sharing agreements pursuant to the procedures in chapter 282.

2. *Suspension and revocation.* A driver's license issued under this section is subject to suspension or revocation for the same reasons and in the same manner as suspension or revocation of any other driver's license. The department may also suspend a driver's license issued under this section upon receiving satisfactory evidence that the licensee has violated the restrictions of the license or has been involved in one or more accidents chargeable to the licensee. The department may suspend a driver's license issued under this section upon receiving a record of the licensee's conviction for one violation. The department shall revoke the license upon receiving a record of conviction for two or more violations of a law of this state or a city ordinance regulating the operation of motor vehicles on highways other than parking violations as defined in section 321.210. After a person licensed under this section receives two or more convictions which require revocation of the person's license under this section, the department shall not grant an application for a new driver's license until the expiration of one year.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §18

For applicable scheduled fine, see §805.8A, subsection 4, paragraph a
Subsection 1, paragraph a, subparagraph (1) amended

321.198 Military service exception.

The effective date of a valid driver's license issued under the laws of this state, held by any person at the time of entering the military service of the United States or of the state of Iowa, notwithstanding the expiration of the license according to its terms, is hereby extended without fee until six months following the initial separation from active duty of the person from the military service, provided the person is not suffering from physical disabilities which impair the person's competency as an operator and provided further that the li-

censee shall furnish, upon demand of any peace officer, satisfactory evidence of the person's military service. However, a person entitled to the benefits of this section who is charged with operating a motor vehicle without a valid driver's license shall not be convicted if the person produces in court, within a reasonable time, a valid driver's license previously issued to that person along with evidence of the person's military service as provided in this paragraph.

The department is authorized to renew any driver's license falling within the provisions and limitations of the preceding paragraph, without examination, upon application and payment of fee made within six months following separation from the military service.

The provisions of this section shall also apply to the spouse and children or ward of such military personnel when such spouse, children or ward are living with the above described military personnel outside of the state of Iowa and provided that such extension of license does not exceed five years.

A person whose period of validity of the person's driver's license is extended under this section may file an application in accordance with rules adopted by the department to have the person's record of issuance of a driver's license retained in the department's record system during the period for which the driver's license remains valid. If a person has had the record of issuance of the person's driver's license removed from the department's records, the person shall have the person's record of driver's license issuance reentered by the department upon request if the request is accompanied by a letter from the applicable person's commanding officer verifying the military service.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §19
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

321.200 Conviction and accident file.

The department shall also file all accident reports and abstracts of court records of convictions received by it under the laws of this state or any other state or foreign jurisdiction and in connection therewith maintain convenient records or make suitable notations in order that an individual record of each licensee showing the convictions of such licensee and the traffic accidents in which the licensee has been involved shall be readily ascertainable and available for the consideration of the department upon any application for renewal of license and at other suitable times.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §20
Section amended

321.205 Conviction or administrative decision in another jurisdiction.

The department is authorized to suspend or revoke the driver's license of a resident of this state or disqualify a resident of this state from operating a commercial motor vehicle for any of the following reasons:

1. Upon receiving notice of the conviction of the resident in another state for an offense which, if committed in this state, would be grounds for the suspension or revocation of the license or disqualification of the person from operating a commercial motor vehicle.

2. Upon receiving notice of a final administrative decision in another state that the resident has acted in a manner which would be grounds for suspension or revocation of the license or disqualification of the person from operating a commercial motor vehicle in this state.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §21
Section amended

321.208 Commercial driver's license disqualification — replacement driver's license — temporary license.

1. A person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for one year upon a conviction or final administrative decision that the person has committed any of the following acts or offenses in any state or foreign jurisdiction while operating a commercial motor vehicle:

a. Operating a commercial motor vehicle with an alcohol concentration, as defined in section 321J.1, of 0.04 or more.

b. Operating a commercial motor vehicle while any amount of a controlled substance is present in the person, as measured in the person's blood or urine.

c. Operating a commercial motor vehicle when, as a result of prior violations committed while operating a commercial motor vehicle, the person's commercial driver's license is revoked, suspended, or canceled or the person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle.

d. Operating a commercial motor vehicle involved in a fatal accident and being convicted of a moving traffic violation that contributed to the fatality, or manslaughter or vehicular homicide.

2. A person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for one year upon a conviction or final administrative decision that the person has committed any of the following acts or offenses in any state or foreign jurisdiction while operating a commercial motor vehicle or while operating a noncommercial motor vehicle and holding a commercial driver's license:

a. Operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage or other drug or controlled substance or a combination of such substances.

b. Refusal to submit to chemical testing required under chapter 321J.

c. Leaving the scene or failure to stop or render aid at the scene of an accident involving the person's vehicle.

d. A felony or aggravated misdemeanor involving the use of a commercial motor vehicle other than an offense involving manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing a controlled substance.

3. A person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for three years if an act or offense described in subsection 1 or 2 occurred while the person was operating a commercial motor vehicle transporting hazardous material of a type or quantity requiring vehicle placarding.

4. A person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for life if convicted or found to have committed two or more of the acts or offenses described in subsection 1 or 2 arising out of two or more separate incidents. However, a disqualification for life is subject to a reduction to a ten-year disqualification as provided in 49 C.F.R. § 383.51 as adopted by rule by the department.

5. A person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for life upon a conviction that the person used a commercial or noncommercial motor vehicle in the commission of a felony or aggravated misdemeanor involving the manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing of a controlled substance as defined in section 124.101 and held a commercial driver's license at the time the offense was committed.

6. A person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle if the person receives convictions for committing within any three-year period two or more of the following offenses while operating a commercial motor vehicle:

a. Operating a commercial motor vehicle upon a highway when not issued a commercial driver's license.

b. Operating a commercial motor vehicle upon a highway when not issued the proper class of commercial driver's license or endorsements for the specific vehicle group being operated or for the passengers or type of cargo being transported.

c. Operating a commercial motor vehicle upon a highway without immediate possession of a driver's license valid for the vehicle operated.

7. A person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle if the person receives convictions for committing within any three-year period two or more of the following offenses while operating a commercial motor vehicle or while operating a noncommercial motor vehicle and holding a commercial driver's license if the convictions result in the revocation, cancellation, or suspension of the person's commercial driver's license or noncommercial motor vehicle driving privileges:

a. Speeding fifteen miles per hour or more over the legal speed limit.

b. Reckless driving.

c. Any violation of the traffic laws, except a parking violation or a vehicle weight violation, which arises in connection with a fatal traffic accident.

d. Following another motor vehicle too closely.

e. Improper lane changes in violation of section 321.306.

8. The period of disqualification under subsections 6 and 7 shall be sixty days for two offenses within any three-year period and one hundred

twenty days for three offenses within any three-year period.

9. A person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle when the person's driving privilege is suspended or revoked.

10. A person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle:

a. For ninety days upon conviction for the first violation of an out-of-service order; for one year, upon conviction for a second violation of an out-of-service order in separate incidents within a ten-year period; and for not less than three and not more than five years upon conviction for a third or subsequent violation of an out-of-service order in separate incidents within a ten-year period.

b. For one year upon conviction for the first violation and for not less than three years and not more than five years upon conviction for a second or subsequent violation of an out-of-service order while transporting hazardous materials required to be placarded, or while operating a commercial motor vehicle designed to transport more than fifteen passengers including the driver.

11. A person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle if the person is convicted of a first, second, or third railroad crossing at grade violation as follows:

a. A person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for sixty days if the person is convicted of a first railroad crossing at grade violation under section 321.341 or 321.343 and the violation occurred while the person was operating a commercial motor vehicle.

b. A person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for one hundred twenty days if the person is convicted of a second railroad crossing at grade violation under section 321.341 or 321.343, the violation occurred while the person was operating a commercial motor vehicle, and the violation occurred within three years after a first such violation.

c. A person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for one year if the person is convicted of a third or subsequent railroad crossing at grade violation under section 321.341 or 321.343, the violation occurred while the person was operating a commercial motor vehicle, and the violation occurred within three years after a first such violation.

12. Upon receiving a record of a person's disqualifying conviction, administrative decision, suspension, or revocation, the department shall, by rule, without preliminary hearing and upon thirty days' advance notice, disqualify the person from operating a commercial motor vehicle upon a highway.

13. A person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle if the person either refuses to submit to chemical testing required under chapter 321J or submits to chemical testing and the results show an alcohol concentration as defined in section 321J.1 of 0.04 or more. The depart-

ment, upon receipt of the peace officer's certification, subject to penalty for perjury, that the peace officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person to have been operating a commercial motor vehicle with an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more and that the person refused to submit to the chemical testing or submitted to chemical testing and the results show an alcohol concentration as defined in section 321J.1 of 0.04 or more, shall, without preliminary hearing and upon thirty days' advance notice, disqualify the person from operating a commercial motor vehicle upon a highway.

The effective date of disqualification shall be thirty days after notification. Immediate notice of disqualification may be served on a person operating a commercial motor vehicle who refused to submit to a test or whose test results indicate an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more by the peace officer administering the chemical test or, notwithstanding chapter 17A, the department may notify the person by first class mail. If immediate notice is served, the peace officer shall take the commercial driver's license or permit of the driver, if issued within the state, and issue a temporary commercial driver's license effective for only thirty days. The peace officer shall immediately send the person's commercial driver's license to the department in addition to the officer's certification required by this subsection.

14. Upon notice, the disqualified person shall surrender the person's commercial driver's license to the department and the department may issue a driver's license valid only to operate a noncommercial motor vehicle upon payment of a one dollar fee. The department shall notify the commercial driver's license information system of the disqualification if required to do so under section 321.204.

15. Notwithstanding the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A, the filing of a petition for judicial review shall stay the disqualification pending the determination by the district court.

16. The department may reinstate a qualified person's privilege to operate a commercial motor vehicle after a period of disqualification and after payment of required fees.

17. As used in this section, the terms "acts", "actions", and "offenses" mean acts, actions, or offenses which occur on or after July 1, 1990.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §22 - 25
 Subsection 1 amended
 NEW subsections 2 and 3 and former subsections 2 - 4 amended and renumbered as 4 - 6
 NEW subsections 7 and 8 and former subsections 5 - 13 renumbered as 9 - 17

321.213B Suspension for failure to attend.

The department shall establish procedures by rule for suspending the license of a juvenile who has been issued a driver's license and is not in compliance with the requirements of section 299.1B or issuing the juvenile a restricted license under sec-

tion 321.178.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §26
 Section amended

321.215 Temporary restricted license.

1. The department, on application, may issue a temporary restricted license to a person whose noncommercial driver's license is suspended or revoked under this chapter, allowing the person to drive to and from the person's home and specified places at specified times which can be verified by the department and which are required by any of the following:

a. The person's full-time or part-time employment.

b. The person's continuing health care or the continuing health care of another who is dependent upon the person.

c. The person's continuing education while enrolled in an educational institution on a part-time or full-time basis and while pursuing a course of study leading to a diploma, degree, or other certification of successful educational completion.

d. The person's substance abuse treatment.

e. The person's court-ordered community service responsibilities.

However, a temporary restricted license shall not be issued to a person whose license is revoked pursuant to a court order issued under section 901.5, subsection 10, or under section 321.209, subsections 1 through 5 or subsection 7; to a juvenile whose license has been suspended or revoked pursuant to a dispositional order under section 232.52, subsection 2, paragraph "a", for a violation of chapter 124 or 453B or section 126.3; to a juvenile whose license has been suspended under section 321.213B; or to a person whose license has been suspended pursuant to a court order under section 714.7D. A temporary restricted license may be issued to a person whose license is revoked under section 321.209, subsection 6, only if the person has no previous drag racing convictions. A person holding a temporary restricted license issued by the department under this section shall not operate a motor vehicle for pleasure.

2. Upon conviction and the suspension or revocation of a person's noncommercial driver's license under section 321.209, subsection 5 or 6; section 321.210; 321.210A; or 321.513; or upon revocation pursuant to a court order issued under section 901.5, subsection 10; or upon the denial of issuance of a noncommercial driver's license under section 321.560, based solely on offenses enumerated in section 321.555, subsection 1, paragraph "c", or section 321.555, subsection 2; or a juvenile, whose license has been suspended or revoked pursuant to a dispositional order under section 232.52, subsection 2, paragraph "a", for a violation of chapter 124 or 453B, or section 126.3; or upon suspension of a driver's license pursuant to a court order under section 714.7D, a person may petition the district court having jurisdiction over the resi-

dence of the person for a temporary restricted license to operate a motor vehicle for the limited purpose or purposes specified in subsection 1. The petition shall include a current certified copy of the petitioner's official driving record issued by the department. The application may be granted only if all of the following criteria are satisfied:

a. The temporary restricted license is requested only for a case of extreme hardship or compelling circumstances where alternative means of transportation do not exist.

b. The license applicant has not made an application for a temporary restricted license in any district court in the state which was denied.

c. The temporary restricted license is restricted to the limited purpose or purposes specified in subsection 1 at times specified in the license.

d. Proof of financial responsibility is established as defined in chapter 321A. However, such proof is not required if the driver's license was suspended under section 321.210A or 321.513 or revoked pursuant to a court order issued under section 901.5, subsection 10.

If the district court determines that a temporary restricted license is necessary, the court shall order the department to issue a temporary restricted license to the applicant. The court shall forward a record of each application for a temporary restricted license to the department, together with the results of the disposition of the request by the court.

3. The temporary restricted license shall be canceled upon conviction of a moving traffic violation or upon a violation of a term of the license. A "moving traffic violation" does not include a parking violation as defined in section 321.210.

4. The temporary restricted license is not valid to operate a commercial motor vehicle if a commercial driver's license is required for the person's operation of the commercial motor vehicle.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §27; 2005 Acts, ch 141, §1, 2

See Code editor's note to §10B.4

Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

321.218 Operating without valid driver's license or when disqualified — penalties.

1. A person whose driver's license or operating privilege has been denied, canceled, suspended, or revoked as provided in this chapter or as provided in section 252J.8 or section 901.5, subsection 10, and who operates a motor vehicle upon the highways of this state while the license or privilege is denied, canceled, suspended, or revoked, commits a simple misdemeanor. In addition to any other penalties, the punishment imposed for a violation of this subsection shall include assessment of a fine of not less than two hundred fifty dollars nor more than one thousand five hundred dollars.

2. The sentence imposed under this section shall not be suspended by the court, notwithstanding section 907.3 or any other statute.

3. The department, upon receiving the record of the conviction of a person under this section upon a charge of operating a motor vehicle while the license of the person is suspended or revoked, shall, except for licenses suspended under section 252J.8, 321.210, subsection 1, paragraph "c", section 321.210A, 321.210B, or 321.513, extend the period of suspension or revocation for an additional like period, and the department shall not issue a new driver's license to the person during the additional period.

If the department receives a record of a conviction of a person under this section but the person's driving record does not indicate what the original grounds of suspension were, the period of suspension under this subsection shall be for a period not to exceed six months.

4. A person who operates a commercial motor vehicle upon the highways of this state when disqualified from operating the commercial motor vehicle under section 321.208 or the imminent hazard provisions of 49 C.F.R. § 383.52 commits a serious misdemeanor if a commercial driver's license is required for the person to operate the commercial motor vehicle.

5. The department, upon receiving the record of a conviction of a person under this section upon a charge of operating a commercial motor vehicle while the person is disqualified, shall extend the period of disqualification for an additional like period or for the time period specified in section 321.208, whichever is longer.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §28

Subsections 4 and 5 amended

321.218A Civil penalty — disposition — reinstatement.

When the department suspends, revokes, or bars a person's driver's license or nonresident operating privilege for a conviction under this chapter, the department shall assess the person a civil penalty of two hundred dollars. However, for persons age nineteen or under, the civil penalty assessed shall be fifty dollars. The civil penalty does not apply to a suspension issued for a violation of section 321.180B. The money collected by the department under this section shall be transmitted to the treasurer of state who shall deposit the money in the juvenile detention home fund created in section 232.142. A temporary restricted license shall not be issued or a driver's license or nonresident operating privilege reinstated until the civil penalty has been paid.

For future amendments to this section effective July 1, 2007, see 2005 Acts, ch 54, §2, 12

Section not amended; footnote added

321.235 Provisions uniform.

The provisions of this chapter shall be applicable and uniform throughout this state and in all political subdivisions and municipalities therein and no local authority shall enact or enforce any rule or regulation in conflict with the provisions of

this chapter unless expressly authorized herein. Local authorities may, however, adopt additional traffic regulations which are not in conflict with the provisions of this chapter.

State patrol, see chapter 80
Section not amended; footnote revised

321.236 Powers of local authorities.

Local authorities shall have no power to enact, enforce, or maintain any ordinance, rule or regulation in any way in conflict with, contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, and no such ordinance, rule or regulation of said local authorities heretofore or hereafter enacted shall have any force or effect, however the provisions of this chapter shall not be deemed to prevent local authorities with respect to streets and highways under their jurisdiction and within the reasonable exercise of the police power from:

1. Regulating the standing or parking of vehicles.

Parking meter, snow route, and overtime parking violations which are denied shall be charged and proceed before a court the same as other traffic violations. Filing fees and court costs shall be assessed as provided in section 602.8106, subsection 1 and section 805.6, subsection 1, paragraph "a" for parking violation cases. Parking violations which are admitted:

a. May be charged and collected upon a simple notice of a fine payable to the city clerk or clerk of the district court, if authorized by ordinance. The fine for each violation charged under a simple notice of a fine shall be established by ordinance. The fine may be increased by five dollars if the parking violation is not paid within thirty days of the date upon which the violation occurred, if authorized by ordinance. Violations of section 321L.4, subsection 2, may be charged and collected upon a simple notice of a one hundred dollar fine payable to the city clerk or clerk of the district court, if authorized by ordinance. No costs or other charges shall be assessed. All fines collected by a city pursuant to this paragraph shall be retained by the city and all fines collected by a county pursuant to this paragraph shall be retained by the county.

b. Notwithstanding any such ordinance, may be prosecuted under the provisions of sections 805.7 to 805.13 or as any other traffic violation.

c. If the local authority regulating the standing or parking of vehicles under this subsection is located in a county where the renewal of registration of a vehicle shall be refused for unpaid restitution under section 321.40, the simple notice of fine under paragraph "a" shall contain the following statement:

"FAILURE TO PAY RESTITUTION OWED BY YOU CAN BE GROUNDS FOR REFUSING TO RENEW YOUR MOTOR VEHICLE'S REGISTRATION."

This paragraph does not invalidate forms for no-

tice of parking violations in existence prior to July 1, 1980. Existing forms may be used until supplies are exhausted.

2. Regulating traffic by means of police officers or traffic-control signals.

3. Regulating or prohibiting processions or assemblages on the highways.

4. Designating particular highways as one-way highways and requiring that all vehicles thereon be moved in one specific direction.

5. Regulating the speed of vehicles in public parks.

6. Designating any highway as a through highway and requiring that all vehicles stop or yield the right-of-way before entering or crossing the same or designating any intersection as a stop intersection and requiring all vehicles to stop at one or more entrances to such intersections.

7. Licensing and regulating the operation of vehicles offered to the public for hire and used principally in intracity operation.

8. Restricting the use of highways as authorized in sections 321.471 to 321.473.

9. Regulating or prohibiting the turning of vehicles at and between intersections.

10. Regulating the operation of bicycles and requiring the registration and licensing of the same, including the requirement of a registration fee. However, the regulations shall not conflict with the provisions of section 321.234.

11. Establishing speed limits in public alleys and providing the penalty for violation thereof.

12. Designating highways or portions of highways as snow routes. When conditions of snow or ice exist on the traffic surface of a designated snow route, it is unlawful for the driver of a vehicle to impede or block traffic if the driving wheels of the vehicle are not equipped with snow tires, tire chains, or a nonslip differential.

A person charged with impeding or blocking traffic for lack of snow tires, chains, or nonslip differential shall have the charge dismissed upon a showing to the court that the person's motor vehicle was equipped with snow tires, chains, or a nonslip differential.

13. Establishing a rural residence district. The board of supervisors of a county with respect to highways under its jurisdiction may establish, by ordinance or resolution, rural residence districts and may, by ordinance or resolution, regulate the speed and parking of vehicles within the rural residence district consistent with sections 321.239, 321.285, and 321.293. Before establishing a rural residence district, the board of supervisors shall hold a public hearing on the proposal, notice of which shall be published in a newspaper having a general circulation in the area where the proposed district is located at least twenty days before the date of hearing. The notice shall state the time and place of the hearing, the proposed location of the district, and other data considered

pertinent by the board of supervisors.

14. Regulating or prohibiting the operation of electric personal assistive mobility devices authorized pursuant to section 321.235A.

For future amendments to this section effective July 1, 2007, see 2005 Acts, ch 54, §3, 4, 12

Section not amended; footnote added

321.260 Interference with devices, signs, or signals — unlawful possession — traffic signal preemption devices.

1. *a.* A person who willfully and intentionally, without lawful authority, attempts to or in fact alters, defaces, injures, knocks down, or removes an official traffic-control device, an authorized warning sign or signal or barricade, whether temporary or permanent, a railroad sign or signal, an inscription, shield, or insignia on any of such devices, signs, signals, or barricades, or any other part thereof, shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a simple misdemeanor and shall be required to make restitution to the affected jurisdiction. In addition to any other penalties, the punishment imposed for a violation of this subsection shall include assessment of a fine of not less than two hundred fifty dollars.

b. A person who is convicted under paragraph “*a*” of an act relating to a stop sign or a yield sign may be required to complete community service in addition to making restitution to the affected jurisdiction.

2. It shall be unlawful for any person to have in the person’s possession any official traffic-control device except by legal right or authority. Any person convicted of unauthorized possession of any official traffic-control device shall upon conviction be guilty of a simple misdemeanor. In addition to any other penalties, the punishment imposed for a violation of this subsection shall include assessment of a fine of not less than two hundred fifty dollars.

3. *a.* A person shall not sell, own, possess, or use a traffic signal preemption device except as permitted in connection with the lawful operation of an authorized emergency vehicle as defined in section 321.1 or as otherwise authorized by the jurisdiction owning and operating an official traffic control signal. A person who is convicted of the unauthorized sale, ownership, possession, or use of a traffic signal preemption device is guilty of a simple misdemeanor. In addition to any other penalties, the punishment imposed for a violation under this subsection shall include assessment of a fine of not less than two hundred fifty dollars, and if the violation involves the unauthorized use of a traffic signal preemption device, the person may also be required to complete community service.

b. For purposes of this subsection, “*traffic signal preemption device*” means a device that, when activated, is capable of changing an official traffic control signal to green out of sequence.

2005 Acts, ch 63, §1

NEW subsection 3

321.266 Reporting accidents.

1. The driver of a vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person shall immediately by the quickest means of communication give notice of such accident to the sheriff of the county in which said accident occurred, or the nearest office of the state patrol, or to any other peace officer as near as practicable to the place where the accident occurred.

2. The driver of a vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person, or total property damage to an apparent extent of one thousand dollars or more shall, within seventy-two hours after the accident, forward a written report of the accident to the department. However, such report is not required when the accident is investigated by a law enforcement agency.

3. Every law enforcement officer who, in the regular course of duty, investigates a motor vehicle accident of which report must be made as required in subsections 1 to 3 of this section, either at the time of and at the scene of the accident or thereafter by interviewing participants or witnesses shall, within twenty-four hours after completing such investigation, forward a written report of such accident to the department.

4. Notwithstanding section 455B.386, a carrier transporting hazardous material upon a public highway in this state, in the case of an accident involving the transportation of the hazardous material, shall immediately notify the police radio broadcasting system established pursuant to section 693.1 or shall notify a peace officer of the county or city in which the accident occurs. When a local law enforcement agency is informed of the accident, the agency shall notify the state patrol and the state department of transportation office of motor vehicle enforcement. A person who violates a provision of this subsection is guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §31

Terminology change applied

321.285 Speed restrictions.

Any person driving a motor vehicle on a highway shall drive the same at a careful and prudent speed not greater than nor less than is reasonable and proper, having due regard to the traffic, surface, and width of the highway and of any other conditions then existing, and no person shall drive any vehicle upon a highway at a speed greater than will permit the person to bring it to a stop within the assured clear distance ahead, such driver having the right to assume, however, that all persons using said highway will observe the law.

The following shall be the lawful speed except as provided by this section, or except as posted pursuant to sections 262.68, 321.236, subsection 5, section 321.288, subsection 6, sections 321.289, 321.290, 321.293, 321.295, and 461A.36, and any speed in excess thereof shall be unlawful:

1. Twenty miles per hour in any business district.

2. Twenty-five miles per hour in any residence or school district.

3. Forty-five miles per hour in any suburban district. Each school district as defined in subsection 70 of section 321.1 shall be marked by distinctive signs as provided by the current manual of uniform traffic control devices adopted by the department and placed on the highway at the limits of such school district.

4. Notwithstanding any other speed restrictions, the speed limit for all vehicular traffic shall be fifty-five miles per hour.

5. Reasonable and proper, but not greater than fifty-five miles per hour at any time between sunrise and sunset, and not greater than fifty miles per hour at any time between sunset and sunrise, on secondary roads unless such roads are surfaced with concrete or asphalt or a combination of both, in which case the speed limits shall be the same as provided in subsection 4 of this section. When the board of supervisors of any county shall determine upon the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that the speed limit on any secondary road is greater than is reasonable and proper under the conditions found to exist at any intersection or other place or upon any part of a secondary road, the board shall determine and declare a reasonable and proper speed limit at the intersection or other part of the secondary road. The speed limits as determined by the board of supervisors shall be effective when appropriate signs giving notice of the speed limits are erected by the board of supervisors at the intersection or other place or part of the highway.

6. *a.* Notwithstanding any other speed restrictions, the speed limit for all vehicular traffic on fully controlled-access, divided, multilaned highways is sixty-five miles per hour. However, the speed limit for all vehicular traffic on highways that are part of the interstate road system, as defined in section 306.3, is seventy miles per hour. The department may establish a speed limit of sixty-five miles per hour on certain divided, multilaned highways not otherwise described in this paragraph.

b. The department, on its own motion or in response to a recommendation of a metropolitan or regional planning commission or council of governments, may establish a lower speed limit on a highway described in this subsection.

c. For the purposes of this subsection, “*fully controlled-access highway*” means a highway that gives preference to through traffic by providing access connections with selected public roads only and by prohibiting crossings at grade or direct private driveway connections.

d. A minimum speed may be established by the department on the highways referred to in this

subsection if warranted by engineering and traffic investigations.

e. Any kind of vehicle, implement, or conveyance incapable of attaining and maintaining a speed of forty miles per hour shall be prohibited from using the interstate road system.

2005 Acts, ch 165, §1

Speed limits at regents institutions, see §262.68

For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8A, subsections 5 and 10

Subsection 6 amended

321.344A Reported violations for failure to stop at a railroad crossing — citations.

1. The employee of a railroad who observes a violation of section 321.341, 321.342, 321.343, or 321.344 may prepare a written report on a form provided by the department of public safety indicating that a violation has occurred. The railroad employee may deliver the report not more than seventy-two hours after the violation occurred to a peace officer of the state or a peace officer of the county or municipality in which the violation occurred. The report shall state the time and the location at which the violation occurred and shall include the registration plate number and a description of the vehicle involved in the violation.

2. A peace officer may initiate an investigation not more than seven calendar days after receiving a report of a violation pursuant to this section. The peace officer may request that the owner of the vehicle supply information identifying the driver of the vehicle in accordance with section 321.484.

a. If from the investigation, the peace officer is able to identify the driver of the vehicle and has reasonable cause to believe a violation has occurred, the peace officer shall prepare a uniform traffic citation for the violation and shall serve it personally or by certified mail on the driver of the vehicle.

b. If, from the investigation, the peace officer has reasonable cause to believe that a violation occurred but is unable to identify the driver, the peace officer shall serve a uniform traffic citation for the violation on the owner of the motor vehicle. Notwithstanding section 321.484, in a proceeding where the peace officer who conducted the investigation was not able to identify the driver of the motor vehicle, proof that the motor vehicle described in the uniform traffic citation was used to commit the violation of section 321.341, 321.342, 321.343, or 321.344, together with proof that the defendant named in the citation was the owner of the motor vehicle at the time the violation occurred, constitutes a permissible inference that the owner was the driver who committed the violation.

c. For purposes of this subsection, “*owner*” means a person who holds the legal title to a motor vehicle; however, if the motor vehicle is the subject of a security agreement with a right of possession in the debtor, the debtor shall be deemed the owner for purposes of this subsection, or if the motor

vehicle is leased as defined in section 321.493, the lessee shall be deemed the owner for purposes of this subsection.

2005 Acts, ch 92, §1
Former unnumbered paragraph 1 redesignated as subsection 1
Former unnumbered paragraph 2 divided and redesignated as subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 1 and paragraph a
Subsection 2, NEW paragraphs b and c

321.372A Prompt investigation of reported violation of failing to obey school bus warning devices — citation issued to driver or owner.

1. The driver of a school bus who observes a violation of section 321.372, subsection 3, may prepare a written report on a form provided by the department of public safety indicating that a violation has occurred. The school bus driver or a school official may deliver the report not more than seventy-two hours after the violation occurred to a peace officer of the state or a peace officer of the county or municipality in which the violation occurred. The report shall state the time and the location at which the violation occurred and shall include the registration plate number and a description of the vehicle involved in the violation.

2. Not more than seven calendar days after receiving a report of a violation of section 321.372, subsection 3, from a school bus driver or a school official, the peace officer shall initiate an investigation of the reported violation and contact the owner of the motor vehicle involved in the reported violation and request that the owner supply information identifying the driver in accordance with section 321.484.

a. If, from the investigation, the peace officer is able to identify the driver and has reasonable cause to believe a violation of section 321.372, subsection 3, has occurred, the peace officer shall prepare a uniform traffic citation for the violation and shall serve it personally or by certified mail to the driver of the vehicle.

b. If, from the investigation, the peace officer has reasonable cause to believe that a violation of section 321.372, subsection 3, occurred but is unable to identify the driver, the peace officer shall serve a uniform traffic citation for the violation to the owner of the motor vehicle. Notwithstanding section 321.484, in a proceeding where the peace officer who conducted the investigation was not able to identify the driver of the motor vehicle, proof that the motor vehicle described in the uniform traffic citation was used to commit the violation of section 321.372, subsection 3, together with proof that the defendant named in the citation was the owner of the motor vehicle at the time the violation occurred, constitutes a permissible inference that the owner was the driver who committed the violation.

c. For purposes of this subsection, “owner” means a person who holds the legal title to a motor vehicle; however, if the motor vehicle is the subject

of a security agreement with a right of possession in the debtor, the debtor shall be deemed the owner for purposes of this subsection, or if the motor vehicle is leased as defined in section 321.493, the lessee shall be deemed the owner for purposes of this subsection.

2005 Acts, ch 92, §2, 3
Subsection 2, paragraph b amended
Subsection 2, NEW paragraph c

321.380 Enforcement.

It shall be the duty of all peace officers and of the state patrol to enforce the provisions of sections 321.372 to 321.379.

2005 Acts, ch 95, §31
Terminology change applied

321.423 Flashing lights.

1. *Definitions.* As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “Emergency medical care provider” means as defined in section 147A.1.

b. “Fire department” means a paid or volunteer fire protection service provided by a benefited fire district under chapter 357B or by a county, municipality or township, or a private corporate organization that has a valid contract to provide fire protection service for a benefited fire district, county, municipality, township or governmental agency.

c. “Member” means a person who is a member in good standing of a fire department or a person who is an emergency medical care provider employed by an ambulance, rescue, or first response service.

2. *Prohibited lights.* A flashing light on or in a motor vehicle is prohibited except as follows:

a. On an authorized emergency vehicle.

b. On a vehicle as a means of indicating a right or left turn, a mechanical failure, or an emergency stop or intent to stop.

c. On a motor vehicle used by a rural mail carrier when stopping or stopped on or near a highway in the process of delivering mail, if such a light is any shade of color between white and amber and if it is mounted as a dome light on the roof of the vehicle.

d. On a vehicle being operated under an excess size permit issued under chapter 321E.

e. A flashing blue light on a vehicle upon which a blue light is permitted pursuant to subsection 3 of this section.

f. A flashing white light is permitted on a vehicle pursuant to subsection 7.

g. Flashing red and amber warning lights on a school bus as described in section 321.372, and a white flashing strobe light mounted on a school bus as permitted under section 321.373, subsection 7.

h. A flashing amber light is permitted on a towing or recovery vehicle, a utility maintenance vehicle, a municipal maintenance vehicle, a highway maintenance vehicle, or a vehicle operated in

accordance with subsection 6 or section 321.398 or 321.453.

i. Modulating headlamps in conformance with 49 C.F.R. § 571.108 S7.9.4. are permitted on a motorcycle.

3. *Blue light.* A blue light shall not be used on any vehicle except for the following:

a. A vehicle owned or exclusively operated by a fire department.

b. A vehicle authorized by the chief of the fire department if the vehicle is owned by a member of the fire department, the request for authorization is made by the member on forms provided by the department, and necessity for authorization is demonstrated in the request.

c. An authorized emergency vehicle, other than a vehicle described in paragraph “*a*” or “*b*”, if the blue light is positioned on the passenger side of the vehicle and is used in conjunction with a red light positioned on the driver side of the vehicle.

A person shall not use only a blue light on a vehicle unless the vehicle meets the requirements of paragraph “*a*” or “*b*”.

4. *Expiration of authority.* The authorization shall expire at midnight on the thirty-first day of December five years from the year in which it was issued, or when the vehicle is no longer owned by the member, or when the member has ceased to be an active member of the fire department or of an ambulance, rescue, or first response service, or when the member has used the blue or white light beyond the scope of its authorized use. A person issued an authorization under subsection 3, paragraph “*b*”, shall return the authorization to the fire chief upon expiration or upon a determination by the fire chief or the department that the authorization should be revoked.

5. *When used.* The certificate of authorization shall be carried at all times with the certificate of registration of the authorized vehicle and the operator of the vehicle shall not illuminate the blue or white light except in any of the following circumstances:

a. When the member is en route to the scene of a fire or is responding to an emergency in the line of duty requiring the services of the member.

b. When the authorized vehicle is transporting a person requiring emergency care.

c. When the authorized vehicle is at the scene of an emergency.

d. The use of the blue or white light in or on a private motor vehicle shall be for identification purposes only.

6. *Amber flashing light.* A farm tractor, farm tractor with towed equipment, self-propelled implement of husbandry, road construction or maintenance vehicle, road grader, or other vehicle principally designed for use off the highway which, when operated on a primary or secondary road, is operated at a speed of thirty-five miles an hour or less, shall be equipped with and display an amber

flashing light visible from the rear at any time from sunset to sunrise. If the amber flashing light is obstructed by the towed equipment, the towed equipment shall also be equipped with and display an amber flashing light as required under this subsection. All vehicles specified in this subsection which are manufactured for sale or sold in this state shall be equipped with an amber flashing light in accordance with the standards of the American society of agricultural engineers.

7. *Flashing white light.* Except as provided in section 321.373, subsection 7, and subsection 2, paragraphs “*c*” and “*i*” of this section, a flashing white light shall only be used on a vehicle in the following circumstances:

a. On a vehicle owned or exclusively operated by an ambulance, rescue, or first response service.

b. On a vehicle authorized by the director of public health when all of the following apply:

(1) The vehicle is owned by a member of an ambulance, rescue, or first response service.

(2) The request for authorization is made by the member on forms provided by the Iowa department of public health.

(3) Necessity for authorization is demonstrated in the request.

(4) The head of an ambulance, rescue, or first response service certifies that the member is in good standing and recommends that the authorization be granted.

c. On an authorized emergency vehicle.

The Iowa department of public health shall adopt rules to establish issuance standards, including allowing local emergency medical service providers to issue certificates of authorization, and shall adopt rules to establish certificate of authorization revocation procedures.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §29 – 31

Subsection 2, paragraph g amended and NEW paragraphs h and i

Subsection 7, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

321.446 Child restraint devices.

1. *a.* A child under one year of age and weighing less than twenty pounds who is being transported in a motor vehicle subject to registration, except a school bus or motorcycle, shall be secured during transit in a rear-facing child restraint system that is used in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

b. A child under six years of age who does not meet the description in paragraph “*a*” and who is being transported in a motor vehicle subject to registration, except a school bus or motorcycle, shall be secured during transit by a child restraint system that is used in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

2. A child at least six years of age but under eleven years of age who is being transported in a motor vehicle subject to registration, except a school bus or motorcycle, shall be secured during transit by a child restraint system that is used in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions

or by a safety belt or safety harness of a type approved under section 321.445.

3. This section does not apply to peace officers acting on official duty. This section also does not apply to the transportation of children in 1965 model year or older vehicles, authorized emergency vehicles, buses, or motor homes, except when a child is transported in a motor home's passenger seat situated directly to the driver's right. This section does not apply to the transportation of a child who has been certified by a physician licensed under chapter 148, 150, or 150A as having a medical, physical, or mental condition that prevents or makes inadvisable securing the child in a child restraint system, safety belt, or safety harness.

4. An operator who violates subsection 1 or 2 is guilty of a simple misdemeanor and subject to the penalty provisions of section 805.8A, subsection 14, paragraph "c". However, if a child is being transported in a taxicab in a manner that is not in compliance with subsection 1 or 2, the parent, legal guardian, or other responsible adult traveling with the child shall be served with a citation for a violation of this section in lieu of the taxicab operator.

5. A person who is first charged for a violation of subsection 1 and who has not purchased or otherwise acquired a child restraint system shall not be convicted if the person produces in court, within a reasonable time, proof that the person has purchased or otherwise acquired a child restraint system which meets federal motor vehicle safety standards.

6. Failure to use a child restraint system, safety belts, or safety harnesses as required by this section does not constitute negligence nor is the failure admissible as evidence in a civil action.

7. For purposes of this section, "*child restraint system*" means a specially designed seating system, including a belt-positioning seat or a booster seat, that meets federal motor vehicle safety standards set forth in 49 C.F.R. § 571.213.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §32
Strike of subsection 4, paragraph b is effective January 1, 2006, pursuant to terms of that paragraph
Subsection 4, paragraph a amended and redesignated as an unnumbered paragraph
Subsection 4, paragraph b stricken per its own terms

321.449 Motor carrier safety rules.

1. A person shall not operate a commercial vehicle on the highways of this state except in compliance with rules adopted by the department under chapter 17A. The rules shall be consistent with the federal motor carrier safety regulations promulgated under United States Code, Title 49, and found in 49 C.F.R. pts. 385, 390 – 399 and adopted under chapter 17A.

The department shall also adopt rules concerning hours of service for drivers of vehicles operated for hire and designed to transport seven or more persons, including the driver. The rules shall not

apply to vehicles offered to the public for hire that are used principally in intracity operation and that are regulated by local authorities pursuant to section 321.236.

2. Rules adopted under this section concerning driver qualifications, hours of service, and recordkeeping requirements do not apply to the operators of public utility trucks, trucks hauling gravel, construction trucks and equipment, trucks moving implements of husbandry, and special trucks, other than a truck tractor, operating intrastate. Except as otherwise provided in this section, trucks for hire on construction projects are not exempt from this section.

3. Rules adopted under this section concerning driver age qualifications do not apply to drivers for private and for-hire motor carriers which operate solely intrastate except when the vehicle being driven is transporting a hazardous material in a quantity which requires placarding. The minimum age for the exempted intrastate operations is eighteen years of age.

4. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, rules adopted under this section for drivers of commercial vehicles shall not apply to a driver of a commercial vehicle who is engaged exclusively in intrastate commerce, when the commercial vehicle's gross vehicle weight rating is twenty-six thousand pounds or less, unless the vehicle is used to transport hazardous materials requiring a placard or if the vehicle is designed to transport more than fifteen passengers, including the driver. For the purpose of complying with the hours of service recordkeeping requirements under 49 C.F.R. § 395.1(e)(5), a driver's report of daily beginning and ending on-duty time submitted to the motor carrier at the end of each workweek shall be considered acceptable motor carrier time records. In addition, rules adopted under this section shall not apply to a driver operating intrastate for a farm operation as defined in section 352.2, or for an agricultural interest when the commercial vehicle is operated between the farm as defined in section 352.2 and another farm, between the farm and a market for farm products, or between the farm and an agribusiness location. A driver or a driver-salesperson for a private carrier, who is not for hire and who is engaged exclusively in intrastate commerce, may drive twelve hours, be on duty sixteen hours in a twenty-four-hour period and be on duty seventy hours in seven consecutive days or eighty hours in eight consecutive days. For-hire drivers who are engaged exclusively in intrastate commerce and who operate trucks and truck tractors exclusively for the movement of construction materials and equipment to and from construction projects may also drive twelve hours, be on duty sixteen hours in a twenty-four-hour period, and be on duty seventy hours in seven consecutive days or eighty hours in eight consecutive days. A "*driver-salesperson*" means as defined in

49 C.F.R. § 395.2, as adopted by the department by rule.

5. *a.* Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, rules adopted under this section concerning physical and medical qualifications for drivers of commercial vehicles engaged in intrastate commerce shall not be construed as disqualifying any individual who was employed as a driver of commercial vehicles engaged in intrastate commerce whose physical or medical condition existed prior to July 29, 1996.

b. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, rules adopted under this section concerning physical and medical qualifications for a driver shall not apply to a farmer or a farmer's hired help when operating a vehicle owned by the farmer while it is being used in connection with the intrastate transportation of fertilizers and chemicals used in the farmer's crop production.

c. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, rules adopted under this section concerning physical and medical qualifications for a driver shall not apply to a farmer or a farmer's hired help when operating a vehicle owned by the farmer while it is being used in connection with the intrastate transportation of agricultural commodities or feed.

6. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, rules adopted under this section shall not impose any requirements which impose any restrictions upon a person operating an implement of husbandry or pickup to transport fertilizers and pesticides in that person's agricultural operations.

7. Rules adopted under this section shall not apply to vehicles engaged in intrastate commerce and used in combination, provided the gross vehicle weight rating of the towing unit is ten thousand pounds or less and the gross combination weight rating is twenty-six thousand pounds or less.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §33

For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8A, subsection 13, paragraph b
Subsection 7 stricken and former subsection 8 renumbered as 7

321.451 Emergency vehicles — certificate of designation.

1. The director or the director's designee may designate a privately owned vehicle as an authorized emergency vehicle and issue a certificate of designation for the vehicle, upon written request being made on forms provided by the department and showing necessity for the designation. A certificate of designation may be issued for the following privately owned vehicles:

- a.* An ambulance or fire or rescue vehicle.
- b.* A state or county medical examiner vehicle.
- c.* A vehicle owned by a sheriff or full-time paid deputy sheriff if the authorized emergency vehicle designation is requested by the sheriff.
- d.* A vehicle owned by a chief of police or any officer of the police department if the authorized emergency vehicle designation is requested by the

chief of police.

e. A vehicle owned by a chief of a full-time paid fire department if the authorized emergency vehicle designation is requested by the chief of the fire department.

f. A towing or recovery vehicle, subject to rules adopted by the department.

2. The application for a certificate of designation must include the name of the owner of the vehicle, vehicle identification information, a description of the vehicle's equipment, and a description of how the vehicle will be used as an authorized emergency vehicle.

3. The certificate of designation shall at all times be carried with the registration receipt for the vehicle to which the certificate refers. The certificate may be revoked by the director upon a showing of abuse.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §34, 35
Subsection 1, NEW paragraph f
Subsection 2 amended

321.456 Height of vehicles.

A vehicle unladen or with load shall not exceed a height of thirteen feet, six inches, except that a vehicle or combination of vehicles coupled together and used exclusively for the transportation of passenger vehicles, light delivery trucks, panel delivery trucks, pickup trucks, or recreational vehicle chassis may operate with a height not to exceed fourteen feet. This section shall not be construed to require any railroad or public authorities to provide sufficient vertical clearance to permit the operation of such vehicle upon the highways of this state. Any damage to highways, highway or railroad structures, or underpasses caused by the height of any vehicle provided for by this section shall be borne by the operator or owner of the vehicle.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §36

For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8A, subsection 12, paragraph c
Section amended

321.457 Maximum length.

1. A combination of four vehicles is not allowed on the highways of this state, except for power units saddle mounted on other power units which shall be restricted to a maximum overall length of seventy-five feet.

2. The maximum length of any motor vehicle or combination of vehicles operated on the highways of this state is as follows:

a. A single truck, unladen or with load, shall not have an overall length, inclusive of front and rear bumpers, in excess of forty feet.

When determining the overall length of a single truck, the following shall be excluded:

(1) Cargo extending not more than three feet beyond the front bumper and not more than four feet beyond the rear bumper when transporting motor vehicles, boats, and chassis.

(2) An unladen cargo carrying device extending no greater than twenty-four inches from the

rear of the bed of the truck.

(3) A cargo carrying device with load.

b. A single bus shall not have an overall length, inclusive of front and rear bumpers, in excess of forty-five feet, except that buses constructed so as to contain a flexible part allowing articulation shall not exceed sixty-one feet.

c. A manufactured or mobile home not in excess of forty-eight feet in length may be drawn by any motor vehicle, except a motor truck, provided that the manufactured or mobile home and its towing unit are not in excess of an overall length of sixty feet. For the purposes of this subsection, a light delivery truck, panel delivery truck, or "pickup" is not a motor truck. A portable livestock loading chute not in excess of a length of thirteen feet including its hitch or tongue may be drawn by any vehicle or combination of vehicles, provided that the vehicle or combination of vehicles drawing the loading chute is not in excess of the legal length provided for such vehicles or combinations.

d. A combination of three vehicles coupled together one of which is a motor vehicle, unladen or with load, other than a truck tractor, shall not have an overall length, inclusive of front and rear bumpers, in excess of seventy feet.

e. A motor vehicle or combination of vehicles may be operated upon the highways of this state, irrespective of the length and weight limitations imposed by the laws of this state, if the motor vehicle or combination of vehicles is operated within the corporate limits of a city abutting a border of this state and such operations have been approved by ordinance of the city council and if the length and weight of the motor vehicle or combination of vehicles is in conformity with the laws relating to length and weight of the abutting state. If a city council has authorized such operation upon highways within the corporate limits, then the limit of travel for such motor vehicles or combination of vehicles within the state is extended to the commercial zones as described by federal regulations concerning interstate commerce, 49 C.F.R. § 1048.101, and to the interstate system as provided in 23 U.S.C. § 127 and 49 U.S.C. § 31112(c), as amended by Pub. L. No. 104-59.

f. A trailer or semitrailer, laden or unladen, shall not have an overall length in excess of fifty-three feet when operating in a truck tractor-semi-trailer combination exclusive of retractable extensions used to support the load. However, when a trailer or semitrailer is used exclusively for the transportation of passenger vehicles, light delivery trucks, panel delivery trucks, pickup trucks, recreational vehicle chassis, or boats, the load carried on the trailer or semitrailer may extend up to three feet beyond the front bumper and up to four feet beyond the rear bumper of the trailer or semitrailer. A lowboy semitrailer, laden or unladen, which is designed and exclusively used for the

transportation of construction equipment shall not have an overall length in excess of fifty-seven feet when used in a truck tractor-semitrailer combination.

g. A trailer or semitrailer, laden or unladen, shall not have an overall length in excess of twenty-eight feet six inches when operating in a truck tractor-semitrailer-trailer combination or truck tractor-semitrailer-semi-trailer combination. When the semitrailers in a truck tractor-semi-trailer-semi-trailer combination are connected by a rigid frame extension including a fifth-wheel connection point attached to the rear frame of the first semitrailer, the length of the frame extension shall not be included when determining the overall length of the first semitrailer.

h. Power units designed to carry cargo, when used in combination with a trailer or semitrailer shall not exceed sixty-five feet in overall length for the combination exclusive of retractable extensions used to support the load. However, if a combination of vehicles is used exclusively for the transportation of passenger vehicles, light delivery trucks, panel delivery trucks, pickup trucks, recreational vehicle chassis, or boats, the load may extend up to three feet beyond the front bumper of the power unit and up to four feet beyond the rear bumper of the trailer or semitrailer.

i. A stinger-steered automobile transporter shall not have an overall length exceeding seventy-five feet, exclusive of retractable extensions used to support the load and all other devices or appurtenances related to the safe and efficient operation of the vehicle, except that the load may extend up to three feet beyond the front bumper and up to four feet beyond the rear bumper.

j. A motor home shall not have an overall length, excluding front and rear bumpers and safety equipment, in excess of forty-five feet.

k. A combination of two vehicles coupled together, one of which is a motor home, shall not have an overall length in excess of sixty-five feet.

l. A combination of two vehicles coupled together, one of which is a travel trailer or fifth-wheel travel trailer, shall not have an overall length in excess of sixty-five feet.

3. Fire fighting apparatus and vehicles operated during daylight hours when transporting poles, pipe, machinery, or other objects of a structural nature which cannot be readily disassembled when required for emergency repair of public service facilities or properties are not subject to the limitations on overall length of vehicles and combinations of vehicles imposed under this section. However, for operation during nighttime hours, these vehicles and the load being transported shall be equipped with a sufficient number of clearance lamps on both sides and marker lamps at the extreme ends of the projecting load to clearly mark the dimensions of the load. A mem-

ber of the state patrol shall also be notified prior to the operation of the vehicle.

2005 Act, ch 35, §31

For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8A, subsection 12, paragraph c
Terminology change applied

321.463 Maximum gross weight — exceptions — penalties.

1. An axle may be divided into two or more parts, except that all parts in the same vertical transverse plane shall be considered as one axle.

2. The gross weight on any one axle of a vehicle, or of a combination of vehicles, operated on the highways of this state, shall not exceed twenty thousand pounds on an axle equipped with pneumatic tires, and shall not exceed fourteen thousand pounds on an axle equipped with solid rubber tires. The gross weight on any tandem axle of a vehicle, or any combination of vehicles, shall not exceed thirty-four thousand pounds on an axle equipped with pneumatic tires. This subsection does not apply to implements of husbandry.

3. Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter to the contrary, indivisible loads operating under the permit requirements of sections 321E.7, 321E.8, 321E.9, and 321E.29A shall be allowed a maximum of twenty thousand pounds per axle.

4. *a.* Self-propelled implements of husbandry used exclusively for the application of organic or inorganic plant food materials, agricultural limestone, or agricultural chemicals shall be operated in compliance with this section.

b. (1) Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, the weight on any one axle of a fence-line feeder, grain cart, or tank wagon operated on the highways of this state shall not exceed twenty-four thousand pounds from February 1 through May 31 or twenty-eight thousand pounds from June 1 through January 31, pro-

vided, however, that the maximum gross vehicle weight of the fence-line feeder, grain cart, or tank wagon shall not exceed ninety-six thousand pounds.

Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, a tracked implement of husbandry operated on the highways of this state shall not have a maximum gross weight in excess of ninety-six thousand pounds.

A fence-line feeder, grain cart, tank wagon, or tracked implement of husbandry shall comply with the other provisions of this section and chapter when operated over a bridge in this state. A local authority may issue a special permit, based on a statewide standard developed by the department, allowing the operation over a bridge within its jurisdiction of a fence-line feeder, grain cart, tank wagon, or tracked implement of husbandry with a weight in excess of the weights allowed under this chapter.

(2) For purposes of this paragraph “*b*”, “*highway*” does not include a bridge.

For purposes of this paragraph “*b*”, “*fence-line feeder, grain cart, or tank wagon*” means all of the following:

(a) A fence-line feeder, grain cart, or tank wagon manufactured on or after July 1, 2001.

(b) After July 1, 2005, any fence-line feeder, grain cart, or tank wagon.

The year of manufacture of a fence-line feeder, grain cart, or tank wagon manufactured on or after July 1, 2001, shall be permanently made a part of the identification plate on the vehicle. Fraudulently altering or defacing or attempting to fraudulently alter or deface the year of manufacture or other product identification number on a fence-line feeder, grain cart, or tank wagon is a violation of section 321.92.

5. a. The maximum gross weight allowed to be carried on a vehicle or combination of vehicles on highways which are part of the primary system is as follows:

MAXIMUM GROSS WEIGHT TABLE — PRIMARY HIGHWAYS						
Distance in feet	2 Axles	3 Axles	4 Axles	5 Axles	6 Axles	7 Axles
4	34,000					
5	34,000					
6	34,000					
7	34,000	34,000				
8	34,000	34,000				
8'1"	38,000	42,000				
9	39,000	42,500				
10	40,000	43,500	48,500			
11		44,000	49,500			
12		45,000	50,000			
13		45,500	50,500	56,000		
14		46,500	51,500	57,000		
15		47,000	52,000	57,500		
16		48,000	52,500	58,000		
17		48,500	53,500	58,500	64,000	
18		49,500	54,000	59,000	65,000	
19		50,000	54,500	60,000	65,500	
20		51,000	55,500	60,500	66,000	71,500
21		51,500	56,000	61,000	66,500	72,500
22		52,500	56,500	61,500	67,000	73,000
23		53,000	57,500	62,500	68,000	73,500
24		54,000	58,000	63,000	68,500	74,000
25		54,500	58,500	63,500	69,000	74,500
26		55,500	59,500	64,000	69,500	75,000
27		56,000	60,000	65,000	70,000	76,000
28		57,000	60,500	65,500	71,000	76,500
29		57,500	61,500	66,000	71,500	77,000
30		58,500	62,000	66,500	72,000	77,500
31		59,000	62,500	67,500	72,500	78,000
32		60,000	63,500	68,000	73,000	78,500
33			64,000	68,500	74,000	79,500
34			64,500	69,500	74,500	80,000
35			65,500	70,000	75,000	
36			68,000	70,500	75,500	
37			68,000	71,000	76,000	
38			68,000	72,000	77,000	
39			68,000	72,500	77,500	
40			68,500	73,000	78,000	
41			69,500	73,500	78,500	
42			70,000	74,000	79,000	
43			70,500	75,000	80,000	
44			71,500	75,500		
45			72,000	76,000		
46			72,500	76,500		
47			73,500	77,500		
48			74,000	78,000		
49			74,500	78,500		
50			75,500	79,000		
51			76,000	80,000		
52			76,500			
53			77,500			
54			78,000			
55			78,500			
56			79,500			
57			80,000			

b. The maximum gross weight allowed to be carried on a vehicle or combination of vehicles on nonprimary highways is as follows:

NONPRIMARY HIGHWAYS — MAXIMUM GROSS WEIGHT TABLE						
Distance in feet	2 Axles	3 Axles	4 Axles	5 Axles	6 Axles	7 Axles
4	34,000					
5	34,000					
6	34,000					
7	34,000	34,000				
8	34,000	34,000				
8'1"	38,000	42,000				
9	39,000	42,500				
10	40,000	43,500	45,000			
11		44,000	46,000			
12		45,000	47,000			
13		45,500	48,000	48,500		
14		46,500	49,000	49,500		
15		47,000	50,000	50,500		
16		48,000	51,000	51,500		
17		48,500	52,000	52,500	54,000	
18		49,500	53,000	53,500	55,000	
19		50,000	54,500	54,500	56,000	
20		51,000	55,500	55,500	57,000	
21		51,500	56,000	56,500	58,000	
22		52,500	56,500	57,500	59,000	
23		53,000	57,500	58,500	60,000	
24		54,000	58,000	59,500	61,000	
25		54,500	58,500	60,500	62,000	
26		55,500	59,500	61,500	63,000	
27		56,000	60,000	62,500	64,000	
28		57,000	60,500	63,500	65,000	
29		57,500	61,500	64,500	66,000	
30		58,500	62,000	65,500	67,000	
31		59,000	62,500	66,500	68,000	
32		60,000	63,500	67,500	69,000	
33			64,000	68,500	70,000	
34			64,500	69,500	71,000	
35			65,500	70,000	72,000	
36			68,000	70,500	73,000	
37			68,000	71,000	74,000	
38			68,000	72,000	75,000	
39			68,000	72,500	76,000	
40			68,500	73,000	77,000	
41			69,500	73,500	78,000	78,000
42			70,000	74,000	79,000	79,000
43			70,500	75,000	80,000	80,000
44			71,500	75,500		
45			72,000	76,000		
46			72,500	76,500		
47			73,500	77,500		
48			74,000	78,000		
49			74,500	78,500		
50			75,500	79,000		
51			76,000	80,000		
52			76,500			
53			77,500			
54			78,000			
55			78,500			
56			79,500			
57			80,000			

c. The maximum gross weight allowed to be carried on a livestock or construction vehicle on noninterstate highways is as follows:

NONINTERSTATE HIGHWAYS
MAXIMUM GROSS WEIGHT TABLE
LIVESTOCK OR CONSTRUCTION VEHICLE

Distance in feet	6 Axles	7 Axles
44	80,500	80,500
45	81,000	81,500
46	81,500	82,500
47	82,000	83,500
48	83,000	84,000
49	83,500	85,000
50	84,000	86,000
51	84,500	87,000
52	85,000	88,000
53	86,000	88,500
54	86,500	89,500
55	87,000	90,500
56	87,500	91,500
57	88,000	92,000
58	89,000	93,000
59	89,500	94,000
60	90,000	95,000
61		95,500*
62		96,000*

Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, the maximum gross weight allowed to be carried on a noninterstate highway by a livestock vehicle with five axles, a minimum distance in feet between the centers of the first and fifth axles of sixty-one feet, and a minimum distance between the two rear axles of at least eight feet and one inch is eighty-six thousand pounds.

d. For the purposes of the maximum gross weight tables in paragraphs "a", "b", and "c", distance in feet is the measured distance in feet between the centers of the extreme axles of any group of axles, rounded to the nearest whole foot.

e. The maximum gross weight allowed to be carried on a tracked implement of husbandry when operated on a noninterstate highway bridge is as follows:

NONINTERSTATE HIGHWAY BRIDGES
MAXIMUM GROSS WEIGHT TABLE
TRACKED IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY

Length of Track in Feet	Weight in Pounds
4	34,000
5	34,000
6	34,000
7	34,000
8	42,000
9	42,500
10	45,000
11	46,000
12	47,000
13	48,500
14	49,500
15	50,500
16	51,500
17	54,000
18	55,000
19	56,000
20	57,000
21	58,000
22	59,000
23	60,000
24	61,000
25	62,000
26	63,000
27	64,000
28	65,000
29	66,000
30	67,000
31	68,000
32	69,000
33	70,000
34	71,000
35	72,000
36	73,000
37	74,000
38	75,000
39	76,000
40	77,000
41	78,000
42	79,000
43	80,000

“Length of track in feet” means the length of track on one side of the tracked implement of husbandry which is in contact with the ground or roadway surface.

6. The weight on any one axle, including a tandem axle, of a vehicle which is transporting livestock on highways not part of the interstate system may exceed the legal maximum weight given in this chapter providing that the gross weight on any particular group of axles on such vehicle does not exceed the gross weight allowable under this chapter for such groups of axles.

7. The weight on any one axle, including a tandem axle, of a vehicle which is transporting raw materials from a designated borrow site to a construction project or transporting raw materials from a construction project, and which is operating on a highway that is not part of the interstate system and along a route of travel approved by the department or the appropriate local authority, may exceed the legal maximum weight otherwise allowed under this chapter by ten percent if the gross weight on any particular group of axles on the vehicle does not exceed the gross weight allowed under this chapter for that group of axles. If the vehicle exceeds the ten percent tolerance allowed under this subsection, the fine shall be computed on the difference between the actual weight and the ten percent tolerance weight allowed for the axle or tandem axle.

8. A vehicle or combination of vehicles transporting materials or equipment on nonprimary highways to or from a construction project or commercial plant site may operate under the maximum gross weight table for primary highways in subsection 5, paragraph “a”, if the route is approved by the appropriate local authority. Route approval is not required if the vehicle or combination of vehicles transporting materials or equipment to or from a construction project or commercial plant site complies with the maximum gross weight table for noninterstate highways in subsection 5, paragraph “c”.

9. A vehicle designed to tow wrecked or disabled vehicles shall be exempt from the weight limitations in this section while the vehicle is towing a wrecked or disabled vehicle.

10. a. A person who operates a vehicle in violation of this section, and an owner, or any other person, employing or otherwise directing the operator of a vehicle, who requires or knowingly permits the operation of a vehicle in violation of this

section shall be fined according to the following schedule:

AXLE, TANDEM AXLE,
AND GROUP OF AXLES
WEIGHT VIOLATIONS

Pounds Overloaded	Amount of Fine
Up to and including 1,000 pounds	\$12
Over 1,000 pounds up to and including 2,000 pounds	\$22
Over 2,000 pounds up to and including 3,000 pounds	\$155
Over 3,000 pounds up to and including 4,000 pounds	\$240
Over 4,000 pounds up to and including 5,000 pounds	\$375
Over 5,000 pounds up to and including 6,000 pounds	\$585
Over 6,000 pounds up to and including 7,000 pounds	\$850
Over 7,000 pounds up to and including 8,000 pounds	\$950
Over 8,000 pounds up to and including 9,000 pounds	\$1,050
Over 9,000 pounds up to and including 10,000 pounds	\$1,150
Over 10,000 pounds up to and including 11,000 pounds	\$1,300
Over 11,000 pounds up to and including 12,000 pounds	\$1,400
Over 12,000 pounds up to and including 13,000 pounds	\$1,500
Over 13,000 pounds up to and including 14,000 pounds	\$1,600
Over 14,000 pounds up to and including 15,000 pounds	\$1,700
Over 15,000 pounds up to and including 16,000 pounds	\$1,800
Over 16,000 pounds up to and including 17,000 pounds	\$1,900
Over 17,000 pounds up to and including 18,000 pounds	\$2,000
Over 18,000 pounds up to and including 19,000 pounds	\$2,100
Over 19,000 pounds up to and including 20,000 pounds	\$2,200
Over 20,000 pounds	\$2,200 plus ten cents per pound in excess of 20,000 pounds

b. Fines for gross weight violations for vehicles or combinations of vehicles shall be assessed at one-half of the fine rate schedule for axle, tandem axle, and groups of axles weight violations.

c. Except as otherwise provided, the amount of the fine to be assessed shall be computed on the difference between the actual weight and the maximum legal weight specified in this section.

d. The schedule of fines may be assessed in addition to any other penalties provided for in this chapter.

11. Overloads on axles and tandem axles and overloads on groups of axles or on an entire vehicle or combination of vehicles shall be considered as separate violations of the provisions of this section.

12. A person who issues or executes, or causes to be issued or executed, a bill of lading, manifest, or shipping document of any kind which states a false weight of the cargo set forth on such bill, manifest, or document, which is less than the actual weight of the cargo, shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2005 Acts, ch 20, §5 – 7, 12, 13

For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8A, subsection 12, paragraph e

*Maximum allowable gross weights for livestock or construction vehicles which apply to distances of 61 and 62 feet between extreme axles were listed in error as applying to vehicles with six axles in 2001 Code; table corrected editorially

Terminology changes applied

Subsection 5, paragraph a, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsection 5, paragraph b, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsection 8 amended

321.484 Offenses by owners.

It is unlawful for the owner, or any other person, employing or otherwise directing the driver of any vehicle to require or knowingly to permit the operation of such vehicle upon a highway in any manner contrary to law.

The owner of a vehicle shall not be held responsible for a violation of a provision regulating the stopping, standing, or parking of a vehicle, whether the provision is contained in this chapter, or chapter 321L, or an ordinance or other regulation or rule, if the owner establishes that at the time of the violation the vehicle was in the custody of an identified person other than the owner pursuant

to a lease as defined in chapter 321F or pursuant to a rental agreement as defined in section 516D.3. The furnishing to the county attorney where the charge is pending of a copy of the lease prescribed by section 321F.6 or rental agreement that was in effect for the vehicle at the time of the alleged violation shall be prima facie evidence that the vehicle was in the custody of an identified person other than the owner within the meaning of this paragraph.

If a peace officer as defined in section 801.4 has reasonable cause to believe the driver of a motor vehicle has violated section 321.261, 321.262, 321.264, 321.341, 321.342, 321.343, 321.344, or 321.372, the officer may request any owner of the motor vehicle to supply information identifying the driver. When requested, the owner of the vehicle shall identify the driver to the best of the owner's ability. However, the owner of the vehicle is not required to supply identification information to the officer if the owner believes the information is self-incriminating.

For future amendments to this section effective July 1, 2007, see 2005 Acts, ch 54, §5, 12

Section not amended; footnote added

321.486 Authorized bond forms.

When bond or bail is required under section 811.2 to guarantee appearance for any offense charged under this chapter, the following nonexclusive forms shall be permitted subject to the following limitations:

1. A current guaranteed arrest bond certificate as defined in section 321.1, subsection 30, shall be considered sufficient surety if the defendant is charged with an offense where the penalty does not exceed one thousand dollars.

2. A valid credit card, as defined in section 537.1301, subsection 17, may be used and is sufficient surety when the defendant is charged with a scheduled offense under section 805.8A, 805.8B, or 805.8C. The defendant may use a credit card for bail purposes only in accordance with rules of the department of public safety adopted pursuant to chapter 17A.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

CHAPTER 321A

MOTOR VEHICLE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

321A.1 Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall, for the purposes of this chapter, have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section, except in those instances where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

1. *County system.* "Book", "list", "record", or "schedule" kept by a county auditor, assessor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, or other county officer

means the county system as defined in section 445.1.

2. *Department.* "Department" means the state department of transportation.

3. *Judgment.* A judgment which has become final by expiration without appeal during the time within which an appeal might have been perfected, or a judgment if an appeal from the judgment has been perfected, which has not been

stayed by the execution, filing and approval of a bond as provided in rule of appellate procedure 6.7(1), or a judgment which has become final by affirmation on appeal, rendered by a court of competent jurisdiction of a state or of the United States, upon a cause of action arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle, as defined in this section, for damages, including damages for care and loss of services, because of bodily injury to or death of a person, or for damages because of injury to or destruction of property, including the loss of use of property, or upon a cause of action on an agreement of settlement for such damages.

4. *License.* A driver's license as defined in section 321.1 issued under the laws of this state.

5. *Motor vehicle.* "Motor vehicle" means every vehicle which is self-propelled, but not including vehicles known as trackless trolleys which are propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires and not operated upon rails. The term "car" or "automobile" shall be synonymous with the term "motor vehicle". "Motor vehicle" does not include special mobile equipment as defined in this section.

6. *Nonresident.* Every person who is not a resident of this state.

7. *Nonresident operating privilege.* The privilege conferred upon a nonresident by the laws of this state pertaining to the operation by the nonresident of a motor vehicle, or the use of a motor vehicle owned by the nonresident, in this state.

8. *Operator.* A person who is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle whether or not that person has a driver's license as required under the laws of this state.

9. *Owner.* "Owner" means a person who holds the legal title of a motor vehicle; however, if the motor vehicle is the subject of a security agreement with a right of possession in the debtor, the debtor shall be deemed the owner for purposes of this chapter or if the motor vehicle is leased as defined in section 321.493, the lessee shall be deemed the owner for purposes of this chapter.

10. *Person.* Every natural person, firm, co-partnership, association, or corporation.

11. *Proof of financial responsibility.* Proof of ability to respond in damages for liability, on account of accidents occurring subsequent to the effective date of the proof, arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle, in amounts as follows: With respect to accidents occurring on or after January 1, 1981, and prior to January 1, 1983, the amount of fifteen thousand dollars because of bodily injury to or death of one person in any one accident, and, subject to the limit for one person, the amount of thirty thousand dollars because of bodily injury to or death of two or more persons in any one accident, and the amount of ten thousand dollars because of injury to or destruction of property of others in any one accident; and with respect to accidents occurring

on or after January 1, 1983, the amount of twenty thousand dollars because of bodily injury to or death of one person in any one accident, and, subject to the limit for one person, the amount of forty thousand dollars because of bodily injury to or death of two or more persons in any one accident, and the amount of fifteen thousand dollars because of injury to or destruction of property of others in any one accident.

12. *Registration.* Registration certificate or certificates and registration plates issued under the laws of this state pertaining to the registration of motor vehicles.

13. *Special mobile equipment.* "Special mobile equipment" means every vehicle not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property and incidentally operated or moved over the highways, including road construction or maintenance machinery, ditch-digging apparatus, and implements of husbandry as defined in section 321.1, subsection 32. This description does not exclude other vehicles which are within the general terms of this subsection.

14. *State.* Any state, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any province of the Dominion of Canada.

2005 Acts, ch 131, §1, 2, 5
Subsections 3 and 5 amended
NEW subsection 13 and former subsection 13 renumbered as 14

321A.3 Abstract of operating record — fees to be charged and disposition of fees.

1. The department shall upon request furnish any person a certified abstract of the operating record of a person subject to chapter 321, 321J, or this chapter. The abstract shall also fully designate the motor vehicles, if any, registered in the name of the person. If there is no record of a conviction of the person having violated any law relating to the operation of a motor vehicle or of any injury or damage caused by the person, the department shall so certify. A fee of five dollars and fifty cents shall be paid for each abstract except for state, county, or city officials, court officials, public transit officials, or other officials of a political subdivision of the state. The department shall transfer the moneys collected under this section to the treasurer of state who shall credit to the general fund all moneys collected.

2. A sheriff may provide an abstract of the operating record of a person to the person or an individual authorized by the person. The sheriff shall charge a fee of five dollars and fifty cents for each abstract which the sheriff shall transfer to the department quarterly. The sheriff may charge an additional fee sufficient to cover costs incurred by the sheriff in producing the abstract.

3. The abstracts are not admissible as evidence in an action for damages or criminal proceedings arising out of a motor vehicle accident.

4. The abstract of operating record provided under this section shall designate which speeding

violations occurring on or after July 1, 1986, but before May 12, 1987, are for violations of ten miles per hour or less over the legal speed limit in speed zones that have a legal speed limit greater than thirty-five miles per hour. For speeding violations occurring on or after May 12, 1987, the abstract provided under this section shall designate which speeding violations are for ten miles per hour or less over the legal speed limit in speed zones that have a legal speed limit equal to or greater than thirty-five miles per hour but not greater than fifty-five miles per hour.

5. The department may permit any person to view the operating record of a person subject to chapter 321 or this chapter through one of the department's computer terminals or through a computer printout generated by the department. The department shall not require a fee for a person to view their own operating record, but the department shall impose a fee of one dollar for each of the first five operating records viewed within a calendar day and two dollars for each additional operating record viewed within the calendar day.

6. Fees under subsections 1 and 5 may be paid by credit cards, as defined in section 537.1301, subsection 17, approved for that purpose by the department of transportation. The department shall enter into agreements with financial institutions extending credit through the use of credit cards to ensure payment of the fees. The department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement the provisions of this subsection.

7. Notwithstanding chapter 22 or any other law of this state, except as provided in subsection 5, the department shall not make available a certified operating record in a manner which would result in a fee of less than that provided under subsection 1. Should the department make available certified copies of abstracts of operating records on magnetic tape or on disk or through electronic data transfer, the five dollar and fifty cent fee under subsection 1 applies to each abstract supplied, and an additional access fee may be charged for each abstract supplied through electronic data transfer.

For fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, a portion of the fees collected for furnishing a certified abstract of a vehicle operating record to be transferred to the lowAccess revolving fund; 2005 Acts, ch 173, §3

Section not amended; internal reference change applied and footnote added

321A.6 Exceptions to requirement of security.

The requirements as to security and suspension in section 321A.5 shall not apply:

1. To the operator or the owner of a motor vehicle involved in any accident wherein no injury or damage was caused to the person or property of anyone other than such operator or owner.

2. To the operator or the owner of a motor vehicle if at the time of the accident the vehicle was stopped, standing, or parked, whether attended or

unattended, except that the requirements of this chapter shall apply in the event the department determines that any such stopping, standing, or parking of the vehicle was illegal or that the vehicle was not equipped with lighted lamps or illuminating devices or flags when and as required by the laws of this state and that any such violation contributed to the accident.

3. To the owner of a motor vehicle if at the time of the accident the vehicle was being operated without the owner's permission, express or implied, or was parked by a person who had been operating such motor vehicle without such permission.

4. If, prior to the date that the department would otherwise suspend license and registration or nonresident's operating privilege under section 321A.5, there shall be filed with the department evidence satisfactory to the department that the person who would otherwise have to file security has been released from liability or been finally adjudicated not to be liable or has executed a warrant for confession of judgment, payable when and in such installments as the parties have agreed to, or has executed a duly acknowledged written agreement providing for the payment of an agreed amount in installments, with respect to all claims for injuries or damages resulting from the accident; provided, however, in the event there shall be any default in the payment of any installment under any confession of judgment, then, upon notice of such default, the department shall forthwith suspend the license and registration or nonresident's operating privilege of such person defaulting which shall not be restored unless and until the entire amount provided for in said confession of judgment has been paid; and provided, further, that in the event there shall be any default in the payment of any installment under any duly acknowledged written agreement, then, upon notice of such default, the department shall forthwith suspend the license and registration or nonresident's operating privilege of such person defaulting which shall not be restored unless and until:

a. Such person deposits and thereafter maintains security as required under section 321A.5 in such amount as the department may then determine; or

b. Twelve months after such security was required, provided the department has not been notified that an action upon such an agreement has been instituted in a court in this state within one year after such security was required.

5. To the operator or owner of special mobile equipment.

2005 Acts, ch 131, §3, 5
NEW subsection 5

321A.32A Civil penalty — disposition — reinstatement.

When the department suspends, revokes, or bars a person's driver's license or nonresident op-

erating privilege under this chapter, the department shall assess the person a civil penalty of two hundred dollars. However, for persons age nineteen or under, the civil penalty assessed shall be fifty dollars. The money collected by the department under this section shall be transmitted to the treasurer of state who shall deposit the money in the juvenile detention home fund created in section 232.142. A temporary restricted license shall not be issued or a driver's license or nonresident operating privilege reinstated until the civil penalty has been paid.

For future amendments to this section effective July 1, 2007, see 2005 Acts, ch 54, §6, 12
Section not amended; footnote added

321A.39 Liability insurance — statement.

Whenever any dealer licensed under chapter 322 sells a motor vehicle at retail and the transaction does not include the sale of liability insurance coverage which will protect the purchaser under the Iowa motor vehicle financial and safety responsibility Act the purchase order or invoice evidencing the transaction shall contain a statement in the following form:

I understand that liability insurance coverage which would protect me under the Iowa Motor Vehicle Financial and Safety Responsibility Act is NOT INCLUDED in my purchase of the herein described motor vehicle. I have received a copy of this statement.

.....
(Purchaser's signature)

The seller shall print or stamp the statement conspicuously on the purchase order or invoice. The statement shall be signed by the purchaser in the space provided on or before the date of delivery of the motor vehicle described in the purchase order or invoice and a copy of the statement shall be given to the purchaser by the seller.

No civil liability shall arise on account of the failure of any person to comply with the provisions of this section.

Any person violating any provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §37
Unnumbered paragraph 3 amended

CHAPTER 321E

VEHICLES OF EXCESSIVE SIZE AND WEIGHT

321E.12 Registration must be consistent.

A vehicle traveling under permit shall be properly 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. A person owning special mobile equipment may use a transport vehicle registered for the gross weight of the transport without a load. Vehicles, while being used for the transportation of buildings, except 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.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §38
Section amended

CHAPTER 321G

SNOWMOBILES

321G.1 Definitions.

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

1. "All-terrain vehicle" means the same as defined in section 321I.1.
2. "A' scale" means the physical scale marked "A" graduated in decibels on a sound level meter which meets the requirements of the American national standards institute, incorporated, publication S1.4-1961, general purpose sound level meters.
3. "Commission" means the natural resource commission of the department.
4. "Dealer" means a person engaged in the

business of buying, selling, or exchanging snowmobiles required to be registered under this chapter and who has an established place of business for that purpose in this state.

5. "Department" means the department of natural resources.

6. "Established place of business" means the place actually occupied either continuously or at regular periods by a dealer or manufacturer where the books and records are kept and the dealer's or manufacturer's business is primarily transacted.

7. "Manufacturer" means a person engaged in the business of constructing or assembling snowmobiles required to be registered under this chap-

ter and who has an established place of business for that purpose in this state.

8. “*Measurable snow*” means one-tenth of one inch of snow.

9. “*Nonambulatory person*” means an individual with paralysis of the lower half of the body with the involvement of both legs, usually caused by disease of or injury to the spinal cord, or caused by the loss of both legs or the loss of a part of both legs.

10. “*Operate*” means to ride in or on, other than as a passenger, use, or control the operation of a snowmobile in any manner, whether or not the snowmobile is moving.

11. “*Operator*” means a person who operates or is in actual physical control of a snowmobile.

12. “*Owner*” means a person, other than a lienholder, having the property right in or title to a snowmobile. The term includes a person entitled to the use or possession of a snowmobile subject to an interest in another person, reserved or created by agreement and securing payment or performance of an obligation, but the term excludes a lessee under a lease not intended as security.

13. “*Person*” means an individual, partnership, firm, corporation, association, and the state, its agencies, and political subdivisions.

14. “*Public land*” means land owned by the federal government, the state, or political subdivisions of the state and land acquired or developed for public recreation pursuant to section 321G.7.

15. “*Railroad right-of-way*” means the full width of property owned, leased, or subject to easement for railroad purposes and is not limited to those areas on which tracks are located.

16. “*Roadway*” means that portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel.

17. “*Safety certificate*” means a snowmobile safety certificate, approved by the commission, issued to a qualified applicant who is twelve years of age or older.

18. “*Snowmobile*” means a motorized vehicle weighing less than one thousand pounds which uses sled-type runners or skis, endless belt-type tread with a width of forty-eight inches or less, or any combination of runners, skis, or tread, and is designed for travel on snow or ice. “*Snowmobile*” does not include an all-terrain vehicle, as defined in section 321I.1, which has been altered or equipped with runners, skis, belt-type tracks, or treads.

19. “*Special event*” means an organized race, exhibition, or demonstration of limited duration which is conducted on public land or ice under the jurisdiction of the commission according to a pre-arranged schedule and in which general public interest is manifested.

20. “*Street*” or “*highway*” means the entire width between property lines of every way or place of whatever nature when any part thereof is open

to the use of the public, as a matter of right, for purposes of vehicular travel, except in public areas in which the boundary shall be thirty-three feet each side of the center line of the roadway.

2005 Acts, ch 138, §1
Subsection 18 amended

321G.3 Registration and numbering required.

1. Each snowmobile used on public land or ice of this state shall be currently registered and numbered. A person shall not operate, maintain, or give permission for the operation or maintenance of a snowmobile on public land or ice unless the snowmobile is numbered in accordance with this chapter or applicable federal laws, or the snowmobile displays a current annual user permit for the snowmobile. If the snowmobile is required to be registered in this state, the identifying number set forth in the registration shall be displayed as prescribed by rules of the commission.

2. A registration number shall be assigned, without payment of fee, to snowmobiles owned by the state of Iowa or its political subdivisions upon application for the number, and the assigned registration number shall be displayed on the snowmobile as required under section 321G.5. A registration number and certificate shall be assigned, without payment of fee, to a snowmobile which is exempt from registration but is being titled. A decal displaying an audit number shall not be issued and the registration shall not expire while the snowmobile is exempt. The application for registration shall indicate the reason for exemption from the fee. The registration certificate shall indicate the reason for exemption.

2005 Acts, ch 138, §2
For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8B, subsection 2, paragraph a
Subsection 1 amended

321G.4 Registration — fee.

1. The owner of each snowmobile required to be numbered shall register it annually with the department through the county recorder of the county in which the owner resides or, if the owner is a nonresident, the owner shall register it in the county in which the snowmobile is principally used. The department shall develop and maintain an electronic system for the registration of snowmobiles pursuant to this chapter. The department shall establish forms and procedures as necessary for the registration of snowmobiles.

2. The owner of the snowmobile shall file an application for registration with the department through the appropriate county recorder in the manner established by the commission. The application shall be completed and signed by the owner and shall be accompanied by a fee of fifteen dollars and a writing fee. A snowmobile shall not be registered by the county recorder until the county recorder is presented with receipts, bills of sale, or other satisfactory evidence that the sales

or use tax has been paid for the purchase of the snowmobile or that the owner is exempt from paying the tax. A snowmobile that has an expired registration certificate from another state may be registered in this state upon proper application, payment of all applicable registration and writing fees, and payment of a penalty of five dollars.

3. Upon receipt of the application in approved form accompanied by the required fees, the county recorder shall register the snowmobile with the department and issue to the applicant a registration certificate. The registration certificate shall bear the number awarded to the snowmobile and the name and address of the owner. The registration certificate shall be carried either in the snowmobile or on the person of the operator of the snowmobile when in use. The operator of a snowmobile shall exhibit the registration certificate to a peace officer upon request, to a person injured in an accident involving a snowmobile, to the owner or operator of another snowmobile or the owner of personal or real property when the snowmobile is involved in a collision or accident of any nature with another snowmobile or the property of another person, or to the property owner or tenant when the snowmobile is being operated on private property without permission from the property owner or tenant.

4. If a snowmobile is placed in storage, the owner shall return the current registration certificate to the county recorder with an affidavit stating that the snowmobile is placed in storage and the effective date of storage. The county recorder shall notify the department of each snowmobile placed in storage. When the owner of a stored snowmobile desires to renew the registration, the owner shall make application through the county recorder and pay the registration and writing fees without penalty. A refund of the registration fee shall not be allowed for a stored snowmobile.

5. Notwithstanding subsections 1 and 2, a snowmobile that is more than thirty years old may be registered for a one-time fee of twenty-five dollars, which shall exempt the owner from annual registration and fee requirements for that snowmobile. However, if ownership of such a snowmobile is transferred, the new owner shall register the snowmobile and pay the one-time fee as required under this subsection.

2005 Acts, ch 138, §3
Writing fees, §321G.27
Section amended

321G.4A Nonresident user permits.

1. A nonresident wishing to operate a snowmobile, other than a snowmobile registered pursuant to this chapter, on public land or ice of this state shall first obtain a user permit from the department. A user permit shall be issued for the snowmobile specified at the time of application and is not transferable. A user permit shall be valid for the calendar year specified in the permit.

2. User permits may be issued by a county recorder or a license agent pursuant to rules adopted by the commission. The fee for a user permit shall be fifteen dollars plus an administrative fee established by the commission. A county recorder shall retain a writing fee of one dollar from the sale of each user permit issued by the county recorder's office. The writing fees retained by the county recorder shall be deposited in the general fund of the county. A license agent designated by the director pursuant to section 483A.11 shall retain a writing fee of one dollar from the sale of each permit issued by the agent.

2005 Acts, ch 138, §4
NEW section

321G.6 Registration — renewal — transfer.

1. Every snowmobile registration certificate and number issued expires at midnight December 31 unless sooner terminated or discontinued in accordance with this chapter. After the first day of September each year, an unregistered snowmobile may be registered and a registration may be renewed in one transaction. The fee is five dollars for the remainder of the current year, in addition to the registration fee of fifteen dollars for the subsequent year beginning January 1, and a writing fee.

2. An expired registration may be renewed for the same fee as if the owner is securing the original registration plus a penalty of five dollars and a writing fee.

3. When a person, after registering a snowmobile, moves from the address shown on the registration certificate, the person shall, within thirty days, notify the county recorder in writing of the move and the person's new address.

4. Upon the transfer of ownership of a snowmobile, the owner shall complete the form on the back of the title, if any, and registration, if any, and deliver both to the purchaser or transferee when the snowmobile is delivered. If the snowmobile is not titled, the owner shall complete the form on the back of the current registration certificate and shall deliver the certificate to the purchaser or transferee at the time of delivering the snowmobile. If the snowmobile has not been titled and has not been registered, the owner shall deliver an affidavit for an unregistered and untitled snowmobile to the purchaser or transferee. The purchaser or transferee shall, within thirty days of transfer, file a new application form with the county recorder with a fee of one dollar and the writing fee, and a transfer of number shall be awarded in the same manner as provided in an original registration. If the purchaser or transferee does not file a new application form within thirty days of transfer, the transfer of number shall be awarded upon payment of all applicable fees plus a penalty of five dollars.

All registrations must be valid for the current

registration period prior to the transfer of any registration, including assignment to a dealer.

5. Duplicate registrations may be issued upon application to the county recorder and the payment of the same fees collected for the transfer of registrations.

6. The department shall develop and maintain an electronic system for residents to renew snowmobile registrations pursuant to this section. A county recorder or license agent may issue snowmobile registration renewals electronically pursuant to rules adopted by the commission. The fee for a registration renewal issued using an electronic system is fifteen dollars plus an administrative fee established by the commission. A county recorder shall retain a writing fee of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each registration renewal issued by the county recorder's office. The writing fees retained by the county recorder shall be deposited in the general fund of the county. A license agent designated by the director pursuant to section 483A.11 shall retain a writing fee of one dollar for each registration renewal issued.

2005 Acts, ch 138, §5, 6
Subsection 1 amended
NEW subsection 6

321G.7 Fees remitted to commission — appropriation.

Within ten days after the end of each month, a county recorder shall remit to the commission the snowmobile fees collected by the recorder during the previous month. Before January 10 of each year, a recorder shall remit to the commission unused license forms from the previous year.

The department shall remit the fees, including user permit fees collected pursuant to section 321G.4A, to the treasurer of state, who shall place the money in a special snowmobile fund. The money is appropriated to the department for the snowmobile programs of the state. The programs shall include grants, subgrants, contracts, or cost-sharing of snowmobile programs with political subdivisions or incorporated private organizations or both in accordance with rules adopted by the commission. Snowmobile fees may be used to support snowmobile programs on a usage basis. At least fifty percent of the special fund shall be available for political subdivisions or incorporated private organizations or both. Moneys from the special fund not used by the political subdivisions or incorporated private organizations or both shall remain in the fund and may be used by the department for the administration of the snowmobile programs. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys in the special fund shall not revert to the general fund of the state at the end of a fiscal year. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the special fund shall remain in the fund.

2005 Acts, ch 138, §7
Unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

321G.8 Exempt vehicles.

Registration shall not be required for the following described snowmobiles:

1. Snowmobiles owned and used by the United States, another state, or a political subdivision of another state.

2. Snowmobiles registered in a country other than the United States used within this state for not more than twenty consecutive days.

3. Snowmobiles not registered or licensed in another state or country being used in this state while engaged in a special event and not remaining in the state for a period of more than ten days.

4. Snowmobiles used exclusively as farm implements.

2005 Acts, ch 138, §8
Subsection 3 stricken and former subsections 4 and 5 renumbered as 3 and 4

321G.13 Unlawful operation.

1. A person shall not drive or operate a snowmobile:

a. At a rate of speed greater than reasonable or proper under all existing circumstances.

b. In a careless, reckless, or negligent manner so as to endanger the person or property of another or to cause injury or damage thereto.

c. While under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotics or habit-forming drugs.

d. Without a lighted headlight and taillight from sunset to sunrise and at such other times when conditions provide insufficient lighting to render clearly discernible persons and vehicles at a distance of five hundred feet ahead.

e. In any tree nursery or planting in a manner which damages or destroys growing stock.

f. On any public land, ice, or snow, in violation of official signs of the commission prohibiting such operation in the interest of safety for persons, property, or the environment. Any officer appointed by the commission may post an official sign in an emergency for the protection of persons, property, or the environment.

g. In any park, wildlife area, preserve, refuge, game management area, or any portion of a meandered stream, or any portion of the bed of a non-meandered stream which has been identified as a navigable stream or river by rule adopted by the department and which is covered by water, except on designated snowmobile trails.

This paragraph does not prohibit the use of ford crossings of public or private roads or any other ford crossing when used for agricultural purposes; the operation of construction vehicles engaged in lawful construction, repair, or maintenance in a streambed; or the operation of snowmobiles on ice.

h. Upon an operating railroad right-of-way. A snowmobile may be driven directly across a railroad right-of-way only at an established crossing and, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, may, if necessary, use the improved portion of the established crossing after yielding to all oncoming

traffic. This paragraph does not apply to a law enforcement officer or railroad employee in the lawful discharge of the officer's or employee's duties or to an employee of a utility with authority to enter upon the railroad right-of-way in the lawful performance of the employee's duties.

2. A person shall not operate or ride a snowmobile with a firearm in the person's possession unless it is unloaded and enclosed in a carrying case.

However, a nonambulatory person may carry an uncased and unloaded firearm while operating or riding a snowmobile.

3. A person shall not drive or operate a snowmobile on public land without a measurable snow cover.

2005 Acts, ch 138, §9

For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8B, subsection 2, paragraph b
Subsection 1, paragraph g stricken and rewritten

CHAPTER 321I

ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLES

321I.2 Rules.

The commission may adopt rules for the following purposes:

1. Registration and titling of all-terrain vehicles.
2. Use of all-terrain vehicles as far as game and fish resources or habitats are affected.
3. Use of all-terrain vehicles on public lands under the jurisdiction of the commission.
4. Use of all-terrain vehicles on any waters of the state under the jurisdiction of the commission, while the waters are frozen.
5. Establishment of a program of grants, subgrants, and contracts to be administered by the department for the development and delivery of certified courses of instruction for the safe use and operation of all-terrain vehicles by political subdivisions and incorporated private organizations.
6. Issuance of safety certificates.
7. Issuance of competition registrations and the participation of all-terrain vehicles so registered in special events.
8. Issuance of annual user permits for nonresidents and establishment of administrative fees for the issuance of the permits.

In adopting the rules, consideration shall be given to the need to protect the environment and the public health, safety, and welfare; to protect private property, public parks, and other public lands; to protect wildlife and wildlife habitat; and to promote uniformity of rules relating to the use, operation, and equipment of all-terrain vehicles. The rules shall be in conformance with chapter 17A.

2005 Acts, ch 20, §8

Unnumbered paragraph 2 stricken

321I.3 Registration and numbering required.

1. Each all-terrain vehicle used on public land or ice of this state shall be currently registered and numbered. A person shall not operate, maintain, or give permission for the operation or maintenance of an all-terrain vehicle on public land or ice unless the all-terrain vehicle is numbered in ac-

cordance with this chapter or applicable federal laws, or unless the all-terrain vehicle displays a current annual user permit for the all-terrain vehicle as provided in section 321I.5. If the all-terrain vehicle is required to be registered in this state, the identifying number set forth in the registration shall be displayed as prescribed by rules of the commission.

2. A registration number shall be assigned, without payment of fee, to all-terrain vehicles owned by the state of Iowa or its political subdivisions upon application for the number, and the assigned registration number shall be displayed on the all-terrain vehicle as required under section 321I.6. A registration number and certificate shall be assigned, without payment of fee, to an all-terrain vehicle which is exempt from registration but is being titled. A decal displaying an audit number shall not be issued and the registration shall not expire while the all-terrain vehicle is exempt. The application for registration shall indicate the reason for exemption from the fee. The registration certificate shall indicate the reason for exemption.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §62

For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8B, subsection 2, paragraph a
Subsection 1 amended

321I.10 Operation on roadways and highways — snowmobile trails.

1. A person shall not operate an all-terrain vehicle upon roadways or highways except as provided in section 321.234A and this section.

2. A registered all-terrain vehicle may be operated on the roadways of that portion of county highways designated by the county board of supervisors for such use during a specified period. The county board of supervisors shall evaluate the traffic conditions on all county highways and designate roadways on which all-terrain vehicles may be operated for the specified period without unduly interfering with or constituting an undue hazard to conventional motor vehicle traffic. Signs warning of the operation of all-terrain vehicles on the roadway shall be placed and maintained on the

portions of highway thus designated during the period specified for the operation.

3. Cities may designate streets under the jurisdiction of cities within their respective corporate limits which may be used for the sport of driving all-terrain vehicles.

4. All-terrain vehicles shall not be operated on snowmobile trails except where designated by the controlling authority and the primary snowmobile trail sponsor.

5. The state department of transportation may issue a permit to a state agency, a county, or

a city to allow an all-terrain vehicle trail to cross a primary highway. The trail crossing shall be part of an all-terrain vehicle trail designated by the state agency, county, or city. A permit shall be issued only if the crossing can be accomplished in a safe manner and allows for adequate sight distance for both motorists and all-terrain vehicle operators. The department may adopt rules to administer this subsection.

2005 Acts, ch 20, §9

For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8B, subsection 2, paragraph b
NEW subsection 5

CHAPTER 321J

OPERATING WHILE INTOXICATED

321J.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Alcohol concentration*” means the number of grams of alcohol per any of the following:

- a. One hundred milliliters of blood.
- b. Two hundred ten liters of breath.
- c. Sixty-seven milliliters of urine.

2. “*Alcoholic beverage*” includes alcohol, wine, spirits, beer, or any other beverage which contains ethyl alcohol and is fit for human consumption.

3. “*Arrest*” includes but is not limited to taking into custody pursuant to section 232.19.

4. “*Controlled substance*” means any drug, substance, or compound that is listed in section 124.204 or 124.206, or any metabolite or derivative of the drug, substance, or compound.

5. “*Department*” means the state department of transportation.

6. “*Director*” means the director of transportation or the director’s designee.

7. “*Driver’s license*” means any license or permit issued to a person to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state, including but not limited to a driver’s, commercial driver’s, temporary restricted, or temporary license and an instruction, chauffeur’s instruction, commercial driver’s instruction, or temporary permit.

8. “*Peace officer*” means:

- a. A member of the state patrol.
- b. A police officer under civil service as provided in chapter 400.
- c. A sheriff.
- d. A regular deputy sheriff who has had formal police training.
- e. Any other law enforcement officer who has satisfactorily completed an approved course relating to motor vehicle operators under the influence of alcoholic beverages at the Iowa law enforcement academy or a law enforcement training program approved by the department of public safety.

9. “*Serious injury*” means a bodily injury which creates a substantial risk of death, or which causes serious permanent disfigurement, or which causes protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ or major bodily member, or which causes the loss of any bodily member.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §31

Terminology change applied

321J.7 Dead or unconscious persons.

A person who is dead, unconscious, or otherwise in a condition rendering the person incapable of consent or refusal is deemed not to have withdrawn the consent provided by section 321J.6, and the test may be given if a licensed physician, physician assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner certifies in advance of the test that the person is unconscious or otherwise in a condition rendering that person incapable of consent or refusal. If the certification is oral, a written certification shall be completed by the physician, physician assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner within a reasonable time of the test.

2005 Acts, ch 49, §1

Section amended

321J.25 Youthful offender substance abuse awareness program.

1. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “*Participant*” means a person whose driver’s license or operating privilege has been revoked for a violation of section 321J.2A.

b. “*Program*” means a substance abuse awareness program provided under a contract entered into between the provider and the Iowa department of public health under chapter 125.

c. “*Program coordinator*” means a person assigned the duty to coordinate a participant’s activities in a program by the program provider.

2. A substance abuse awareness program is established in each of the regions established by the director of public health pursuant to section 125.12. The program shall consist of an insight class and a substance abuse evaluation, which shall be attended by the participant, to discuss issues related to the potential consequences of substance abuse. The parent or parents of the participant shall also be encouraged to participate in the program. The program provider shall consult with the participant or the parents of the participant in the program to determine the timing and appropriate level of participation for the participant and any participation by the participant's parents. The program may also include a supervised educational tour by the participant to any or all of the following:

a. A hospital or other emergency medical care facility which regularly receives victims of motor vehicle accidents, to observe treatment of appropriate victims of motor vehicle accidents involving intoxicated drivers, under the supervision of a registered nurse, physician, paramedic, or emergency medical technician.

b. A facility for the treatment of chemical substance abuse as defined in section 125.2, under the supervision of appropriately licensed medical personnel.

c. If approved by the state or county medical examiner, a morgue or a similar facility to receive appropriate educational material and instruction concerning damage caused by the consumption of alcohol or other drugs, under the supervision of the county medical examiner or deputy medical examiner.

3. If the program includes a tour, the program coordinator shall explain and discuss the experiences which may be encountered during the tour to the participant. If the program coordinator determines at any time before or during a tour that

the tour may be traumatic or otherwise inappropriate for the participant, the program coordinator shall terminate the tour without prejudice to the participant.

4. Upon the revocation of the driver's license or operating privileges of a person who is fourteen years of age or older for a violation of section 321J.2A, if the person has had no previous revocations under either section 321J.2 or section 321J.2A, a person may participate in the substance abuse awareness program. The state department of transportation shall notify a potential program participant of the possibility and potential benefits of attending a program and shall notify a potential program participant of the availability of programs which exist in the area in which the person resides. The state department of transportation shall consult with the Iowa department of public health to determine what programs are available in various areas of the state.

5. Program providers and facilities toured during the program are not liable for any civil damages resulting from injury to the participant, or civil damages caused by the participant during or from any activities related to a tour, except for willful or grossly negligent acts intended to, or reasonably expected to result in, such injury or damage.

6. The program provider shall determine fees to be paid by participants in the program. The program fees shall be paid on a sliding scale, based upon the ability of a participant and a participant's family to pay the fees, and shall not exceed one hundred dollars per participant. The program provider shall use the fees to pay all costs associated with the program.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §121, 122
Subsection 1, paragraph b amended
Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 321L

PARKING FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

321L.2 Persons with disabilities parking permits — application and issuance.

1. *a.* A resident of the state with a disability desiring a persons with disabilities parking permit shall apply to the department upon an application form furnished by the department providing the applicant's name, address, date of birth, and social security number and shall also provide a statement from a physician licensed under chapter 148, 149, 150, or 150A, a physician assistant licensed under chapter 148C, an advanced registered nurse practitioner licensed under chapter 152, or a chiropractor licensed under chapter 151, or a physician, physician assistant, nurse practi-

tioner, or chiropractor licensed to practice in a contiguous state, written on the physician's, physician assistant's, nurse practitioner's, or chiropractor's stationery, stating the nature of the applicant's disability and such additional information as required by rules adopted by the department under section 321L.8. If the person is applying for a temporary persons with disabilities parking permit, the physician's, physician assistant's, nurse practitioner's, or chiropractor's statement shall state the period of time during which the person is expected to be disabled and the period of time for which the permit should be issued, not to exceed six months.

A person with a disability may apply for one of the following persons with disabilities parking permits:

(1) Persons with disabilities registration plates. An applicant may order persons with disabilities registration plates pursuant to section 321.34. An applicant may order a persons with disabilities registration plate for a trailer used to transport a wheelchair pursuant to section 321.34 in addition to persons with disabilities registration plates ordered by the applicant for a motor vehicle used to tow such a trailer pursuant to section 321.34.

(2) Persons with disabilities parking sticker. An applicant who owns a motor vehicle for which the applicant has been issued registration plates under section 321.34 or registration plates as a seriously disabled veteran under section 321.105 may apply to the department for a persons with disabilities parking sticker to be affixed to the plates. The persons with disabilities parking stickers shall bear the international symbol of accessibility.

(3) Removable windshield placard. A person with a disability may apply for a temporary removable windshield placard which shall be valid for a period of up to six months or a nonexpiring removable windshield placard, as determined by the physician's, physician assistant's, nurse practitioner's, or chiropractor's statement under this subsection. A temporary removable windshield placard shall be renewed within thirty days of the date of expiration. Persons seeking temporary removable windshield placards shall be required to furnish evidence upon initial application that they have a temporary disability and, in addition, furnish evidence at subsequent intervals that they remain temporarily disabled. Temporary removable windshield placards shall be of a distinctively different color from nonexpiring removable windshield placards. A nonexpiring removable windshield placard shall state on the face of the placard that it is a nonexpiring placard. The department shall issue one additional removable windshield placard upon the request of a person with a disability.

b. The department may issue expiring removable windshield placards to the following:

(1) An organization which has a program for transporting persons with disabilities or elderly persons.

(2) A person in the business of transporting persons with disabilities or elderly persons.

One expiring removable windshield placard may be issued for each vehicle used by the organization or person for transporting persons with disabilities or elderly persons. A placard issued under this paragraph shall be renewed every four years from the date of issuance and shall be surrendered to the department if the organization or

person is no longer providing the service for which the placard was issued. Notwithstanding section 321L.4, a person transporting persons with disabilities or elderly persons in a motor vehicle for which a placard has been issued under this paragraph may display the placard in the motor vehicle and may use a persons with disabilities parking space while the motor vehicle is displaying the placard. A placard issued under this paragraph shall be of a distinctively different color from a placard issued under paragraph "a".

c. A new removable windshield placard can be issued if the previously issued placard is reported lost, stolen, or damaged. The placard reported as being lost or stolen shall be invalidated by the department. A placard which is damaged shall be returned to the department and exchanged for a new placard in accordance with rules adopted by the department.

2. Any person providing false information with the intent to defraud on the application for a persons with disabilities parking permit used in establishing proof under subsection 1 is subject to a civil penalty of three hundred dollars which may be imposed by the department. A physician, physician assistant, nurse practitioner, or chiropractor who provides false information with the intent to defraud on the physician's, physician assistant's, nurse practitioner's, or chiropractor's statement used in establishing proof under subsection 1 is subject to a civil penalty of three hundred dollars which may be imposed by the department. In addition to the civil penalty, the department shall revoke the permit issued pursuant to this section.

3. The removable windshield placard shall contain the following information:

a. Each side of the placard shall include all of the following:

(1) The international symbol of access, which is at least three inches in height, centered on the placard, and is white on a blue shield.

(2) An identification number.

(3) A date of expiration, which shall be of sufficient size to be readable from outside the vehicle.

(4) The seal or other identification of the issuing authority.

b. One side of the placard shall contain all of the following information:

(1) A statement printed on it as follows: "Unauthorized use of this placard as indicated in Iowa Code chapter 321L may result in a fine, invalidation of the placard, or revocation of the right to use the placard. This placard shall be displayed only when the vehicle is parked in a persons with disabilities parking space or in a parking space not designated as a persons with disabilities parking space if a wheelchair parking cone is used pursuant to Iowa Code section 321L.2A."

(2) The return address and telephone number

of the department.

(3) The signature of the person who has been issued the placard.

4. A removable windshield placard shall only be displayed when the vehicle is parked in a persons with disabilities parking space.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §39
Subsection 5 stricken

321L.2A Wheelchair parking cone.

1. A person issued a persons with disabilities parking permit under section 321L.2 who uses a wheelchair due to a disability that renders the person permanently unable to walk may park in a persons with disabilities parking space, or a parking space not designated as a persons with disabilities parking space, and reserve up to an eight foot space adjacent to the motor vehicle for the purpose of exiting and entering the motor vehicle if all of the following conditions are met:

a. The person places a wheelchair parking cone within eight feet of the motor vehicle's entry.

b. The person displays the persons with disabilities parking permit in the motor vehicle as described in section 321L.4.

c. The motor vehicle and the wheelchair parking cone do not obstruct an aisle, street, or roadway so that other vehicles are unable to pass through the aisle, street, or roadway.

d. The parking space is provided by the state, a political subdivision of the state, or an entity providing nonresidential parking.

e. The person carries in the motor vehicle a copy of the statement from a physician, physician's assistant, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or chiropractor which accompanied the person's application for persons with disabilities registration plates under section 321.34 or other persons with disabilities parking permit under section 321L.2 and which indicates the person is permanently unable to walk. The person shall show the copy of the statement to any peace officer upon request.

2. A person issued a persons with disabilities parking permit who does not comply with the requirements of subsection 1 when using a wheelchair parking cone commits a misdemeanor punishable by a scheduled fine under section 805.8A, subsection 1, paragraph "b".

3. A person shall not interfere with a wheelchair parking cone properly placed under subsection 1. A violation of this subsection is a misdemeanor punishable by a scheduled fine under section 805.8A, subsection 1, paragraph "c".

4. The department shall adopt rules as necessary to administer this section.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §40

Subsection 4 stricken and former subsection 5 renumbered as 4

CHAPTER 321M

COUNTY ISSUANCE OF DRIVER'S LICENSES

321M.5 Agreement between the department and issuing counties.

1. The department and each county participating in county issuance shall execute an agreement pursuant to chapter 28E, detailing the relative responsibilities and liabilities of each party to the agreement.

2. The agreement required by subsection 1 shall specifically address the following issues, in addition to other issues that may be required by chapter 28E or that may otherwise be deemed necessary for inclusion in the agreement by the parties to the agreement:

a. Responsibility for collection of, and accounting for, any fees associated with the licensing process.

b. Oversight guidelines.

c. Performance standards.

d. Progressive discipline standards and measures, including appeals.

3. An addendum to such an agreement may be executed by the parties, in accordance with chapter 28E.

For future amendments to this section effective July 1, 2007, see 2005 Acts, ch 54, §7, 12

Section not amended; footnote added

321M.9 Financial responsibility.

1. *Fees to counties.* Notwithstanding any other provision in the Code to the contrary, the county treasurer of any county authorized to issue driver's licenses under this chapter shall retain for deposit in the county general fund seven dollars of fees received for each issuance or renewal of driver's licenses and nonoperator's identification cards, but shall not retain any moneys for the issuance of any persons with disabilities identification devices. The county treasurer shall remit the balance of fees to the department.

2. *Digitized photolicensing equipment.*

a. The department shall pay for all digitized photolicensing equipment, including that used by the department and authorized for use by issuing counties under this subsection. Moneys from the road use tax fund shall be used, subject to appropriation by the general assembly, for payment of costs associated with the purchase or lease of digitized photolicensing equipment.

b. An issuing county shall be entitled to one set of digitized photolicensing equipment, unless the county was served at multiple sites by the department, in which case the county shall be entitled to

two sets of digitized photolicensing equipment.

3. *Other equipment.* The department shall pay for all other equipment needed by a county to participate in county issuance, comparable to the equipment provided for issuance activities by a department itinerant team, with the exception of the following:

a. Office furniture.

b. Computer hardware needed to access department computer databases, facsimile machines used to transmit documents between the department and the county, and similar office equipment of a general nature that is not dedicated solely or primarily to the issuance process.

4. *Periodic fee adjustment.* The auditor of state, in consultation with the state department of transportation and the Iowa county treasurers association, shall conduct a study of the fiscal impact of the county driver's license issuance program and report its findings and recommendations to the general assembly prior to January 1, 2006, and repeat the study and reporting every four years

thereafter. The auditor of state's costs for conducting the study shall be paid by the department. The study shall include a comparison of the cumulative costs to issue driver's licenses and nonoperator's identification cards under both the state department of transportation program and the county issuance program. The study shall be based on those issuance activities that are common to both programs. Prior to the study period, the auditor of state shall meet with the department and the county treasurers association to determine the study methodology to ensure appropriate accounting for time and cost during the study. The findings and recommendations submitted by the auditor of state shall be considered by the general assembly in adjusting the amount of the fees retained by the county treasurers for issuance of driver's licenses and nonoperator's identification cards.

For future amendments to this section effective July 1, 2007, see 2005 Acts, ch 54, §§, 12

Section not amended; footnote added

CHAPTER 322

MOTOR VEHICLE MANUFACTURERS, DISTRIBUTORS AND DEALERS

322.5 License fees — temporary permits.

1. The license fee for a motor vehicle dealer is the sum of seventy dollars for a two-year license, one hundred forty dollars for a four-year license, or two hundred ten dollars for a six-year license for the licensee's principal place of business in each city or township and an additional twenty dollars for two years, forty dollars for four years, or sixty dollars for six years for each car lot which is in the city or township in which the principal place of business is located and which is not adjacent to that place, to be paid to the department at the time a license is applied for. In case the application is denied, the department shall refund the amount of the fee to the applicant. For the purposes of this section "*adjacent*" means that the principal place of business and each additional lot are adjoining parcels of property.

For the purposes of this subsection, parcels of property shall be deemed to be adjacent if the parcels are only separated by an alley, street, or highway that is not a controlled-access facility.

2. a. In addition to selling motor vehicles at the motor vehicle dealer's principal place of business and at car lots, a motor vehicle dealer may do any of the following:

(1) Display new motor vehicles at fairs, vehicle shows, and vehicle exhibitions, upon application for and receipt of a temporary permit issued by the department.

(2) Display, offer for sale, and negotiate sales of new motor vehicles at fair events, as defined in chapter 174, vehicle shows, and vehicle exhibitions, upon application for and receipt of a temporary permit issued by the department. Such activities may only be conducted at fair events, vehicle shows, and vehicle exhibitions that are held in the county of the motor vehicle dealer's principal place of business. A sale of a motor vehicle by a motor vehicle dealer shall not be completed and an agreement for the sale of a motor vehicle shall not be signed at a fair event, vehicle show, or vehicle exhibition. All such sales shall be consummated at the motor vehicle dealer's principal place of business.

b. An application for a temporary permit under this subsection shall be made upon a form provided by the department and shall be accompanied by a ten dollar permit fee. The department may issue a temporary permit for a period not to exceed fourteen days.

3. A motor vehicle dealer may also, upon receipt of a temporary permit approved by the department, display and sell classic cars only at county fairs, as defined in chapter 174, vehicle shows, and vehicle exhibitions which have been approved by the department for purposes of classic car display and sale and the provisions of section 322.3, subsection 9, shall not be applicable. Application for a temporary permit shall be made on

forms provided by the department and shall be accompanied by a ten dollar permit fee. A permit shall be issued for a single period of not to exceed five days. Not more than three permits may be issued to a motor vehicle dealer in any one calendar year. For purposes of this subsection, “*classic car*” means a motor vehicle fifteen years old or older but less than twenty years old which is primarily of value as a collector’s item and not as transportation.

4. A nonresident motor vehicle dealer, who is authorized by a written contract with a manufacturer or distributor of new motor trucks to sell at retail such new motor trucks, may display motor trucks within this state at qualified events approved by the department. The dealer must obtain a temporary permit from the department. An application for a temporary permit shall be made upon a form provided by the department and shall be accompanied by a ten dollar permit fee. Permits shall be issued for a period not to exceed fourteen days. The department shall issue a temporary permit under this subsection only if the qualified event for which the permit is issued meets all of the following conditions:

- a. The sale of motor vehicles is not allowed during the qualified event.
- b. The qualified event is conducted in a controlled area and is not open to the public generally.
- c. The qualified event generally promotes the motor truck industry.
- d. The qualified event is conducted within the area of responsibility that is specified in the motor vehicle dealer’s contract with the manufacturer or distributor.

A temporary permit shall not be issued under this subsection unless the state in which the nonresident motor vehicle dealer is licensed extends by reciprocity similar privileges to a motor vehicle dealer licensed by this state.

5. A manufacturer, distributor, or dealer may, upon receipt of a temporary permit approved by the department, display new ambulances, new fire vehicles, and new rescue vehicles for educational purposes only at vehicle shows and vehicle exhibitions conducted for the express purpose of educating fire and rescue personnel in new technology and techniques for fire fighting and rescue efforts. Application for temporary permits shall be made upon forms provided by the department and shall be accompanied by a ten-dollar permit fee. Permits shall be issued for a single show or exhibition, not to exceed five consecutive days.

A temporary permit shall not be issued under this subsection to a nonresident manufacturer, distributor, or dealer unless the state in which the nonresident manufacturer, distributor, or dealer is licensed extends by reciprocity similar privi-

leges to a manufacturer, distributor, or dealer licensed by this state.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §63
Controlled-access facility, §306A.2
Subsection 2, paragraph a, subparagraph (2) amended

322.10 Judicial review.

Judicial review of actions of the department may be sought in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A. The petitioner shall file with the clerk a bond for the use of the respondent, with sureties approved by the clerk and in an amount fixed by the clerk. In no case shall the bond be less than fifty dollars. All bonds shall include the condition that the petitioner shall perform the orders of the court.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §42
Section amended

322.19 Finance charges — amount.

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other existing law, a retail installment transaction may include a finance charge not in excess of the following rates:

Class 1. Any new motor vehicle designated by the manufacturer by a year model not earlier than the year in which the sale is made, an amount equivalent to one and three-fourths percent per month simple interest on the declining balance of the amount financed.

Class 2. Any new motor vehicle not in Class 1 and any used motor vehicle designated by the manufacturer by a year model of the same or not more than two years prior to the year in which the sale is made, an amount equivalent to two percent per month simple interest on the declining balance of the amount financed.

Class 3. Any used motor vehicle not in Class 2 and designated by the manufacturer by a year model more than two years prior to the year in which the sale is made, an amount equivalent to two and one-fourth percent per month simple interest on the declining balance of the amount financed.

2. For purposes of this chapter, “*amount financed*” means as defined in section 537.1301. However, notwithstanding section 322.33, subsection 3, the amount financed may also include additional charges for the following, which shall not be included in the finance charge:

a. A service contract as defined in section 516E.1.

b. Voluntary debt cancellation coverage, whether insurance or debt waiver, which may be excluded from the finance charge under the federal Truth in Lending Act as defined in section 537.1302.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §1
Subsection 2, paragraph a amended

CHAPTER 322F

EQUIPMENT DEALERSHIP AGREEMENTS

322F.5A Transfer of dealership.

1. If a supplier has contractual authority to approve or deny a request for a sale or transfer of a dealer's business or an equity ownership interest in the business, the supplier shall approve or deny the request within sixty days after receiving a written request from the dealer. If the supplier has not approved or denied the request within the sixty-day period, the request shall be deemed approved. The dealer's request shall include reasonable financial information, personal background information, character references, and work histories for each acquiring person.

2. If a supplier denies a request made pursuant to this section, the supplier shall provide the dealer with a written notice of the denial that states the reasons for the denial. A supplier may only deny a request based on the failure of a proposed transferee to meet the reasonable requirements consistently imposed by the supplier in determining whether to approve a transfer or a new dealership.

2005 Acts, ch 27, §1
NEW section

322F.9 Applicability.

1. A term of a dealership agreement that is inconsistent with the terms of this chapter is void and unenforceable and does not waive any rights that are provided to a person by this chapter.

2. *a.* For all dealership agreements other than those provided for in this section, this chapter applies to those dealership agreements in effect that have no expiration date and all other dealership agreements entered into or renewed on or after July 1, 1990. Any such dealership agreement in effect on June 30, 1990, which by its own terms will

terminate on a subsequent date, shall be governed by the law as it existed prior to July 1, 1990.

b. For all dealership agreements governing all-terrain vehicles, this chapter applies to those dealership agreements in effect that have no expiration date and all other such dealership agreements entered into or renewed on or after July 1, 2002. Any such dealership agreement in effect on July 1, 2002, which by its own terms will terminate on a subsequent date, shall be governed by the law as it existed prior to July 1, 2002.

c. For all dealership agreements governing agricultural equipment used principally for floriculture and for all dealership agreements governing construction equipment, industrial equipment, utility equipment, and outdoor power equipment, this chapter applies to those dealership agreements in effect that have no expiration date and all other such dealership agreements entered into or renewed on or after July 1, 2003. Any dealership agreement in effect on July 1, 2003, which by its own terms will terminate on a subsequent date, shall be governed by the law as it existed prior to July 1, 2003.

d. For all dealership agreements governing the sale or transfer of a dealer's business, section 322F.5A applies to those dealership agreements in effect that have no expiration date and all other such dealership agreements entered into or renewed on or after July 1, 2005. Any dealership agreement in effect on July 1, 2005, which by its own terms will terminate on a subsequent date, shall be governed by the law as it existed prior to July 1, 2005.

2005 Acts, ch 27, §2
Applicability of chapter 322D to farm implement and all-terrain vehicle franchise agreements; §322D.7, 322D.9
Subsection 2, NEW paragraph d

CHAPTER 326

REGISTRATION RECIPROCITY

326.11 Subsequently acquired vehicles.

Vehicles acquired by a fleet owner after the commencement of the registration year and subsequently added to the fleet shall be prorated by applying the mileage percentage used in the original application for such fleet for such registration period to registration fees due under chapter 321. An application for registration shall be filed with the department pursuant to the provisions of chapter 321.

The director may issue temporary written authorization to carriers for vehicles acquired by a fleet owner and added to the fleet owner's prorate

fleet after the beginning of the registration year. The temporary authority shall permit the operation of a commercial vehicle until permanent identification is issued, except that the temporary authority shall expire after sixty days.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §41
Unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

326.23 Trip permits.

1. The owner of a commercial vehicle which is properly registered and licensed in some other jurisdiction and is to be operated occasionally on highways in this state may, in lieu of payment of

the annual registration fee for such vehicle, obtain a trip permit authorizing operation of the vehicle on the highways of this state for a period of not to exceed seventy-two hours. The fee for the trip permit shall be ten dollars.

2. The department may enter into agreements with owners and operators of truck stops to permit the owners and operators of truck stops to issue trip permits subject to any conditions imposed by the department. In addition to the trip permit fee,

the owner or operator of a truck stop may charge an issuance fee which shall be disclosed to the purchaser. For the purposes of this section, “truck stop” means any place of business which sells fuel normally used by trucks and which is open twenty-four hours per day.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §42

For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8A, subsection 13, paragraph a
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 327B

REGISTRATION OF CARRIER AUTHORITY

327B.1 Authority secured and registered.

1. It is unlawful for a carrier to perform an interstate transportation service for compensation upon the highways of this state without first registering the authority obtained from the United States department of transportation or evidence that such authority is not required with the state department of transportation.

2. The department shall participate in the single state insurance registration program for regulated motor carriers as provided in 49 U.S.C. § 14504 and United States department of transportation regulations.

3. Registration for carriers transporting commodities exempt from United States department of transportation regulation shall be granted without hearing upon application and payment of a twenty-five-dollar filing fee and an annual one-dollar fee per vehicle.

4. The state department of transportation may execute reciprocity agreements with authorized representatives of any state exempting non-residents from payment of fees as set forth in this chapter. The state department of transportation shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A for the identification of vehicles operated under recipro-

city agreements.

5. Fees may be subject to reduction or proration pursuant to sections 326.5 and 326.32.

6. A motor carrier shall keep proper evidence of interstate authority in the motor vehicle being operated by the motor carrier and the motor carrier owner or driver shall make such evidence available to a peace officer upon request.

7. If a motor carrier owner or driver is cited for failure to have proper evidence of interstate authority, the owner or driver may produce such evidence to the clerk of court prior to the date of such person’s court appearance as indicated on the citation, and the owner or driver shall not be convicted of such violation and the citation issued shall be dismissed.

2005 Acts, ch 20, §10; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §129

For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8A, subsection 13, paragraphs f and g

NEW subsections 6 and 7

327B.5 Penalty.

Any person violating the provisions of this chapter shall, upon conviction, be subject to a scheduled fine as provided in section 805.8A, subsection 13, paragraphs “f” and “g”.

2005 Acts, ch 20, §11

Section amended

CHAPTER 327H

RAILWAY ASSISTANCE

327H.18 Railroad assistance. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 178, § 34.

Appropriation of general fund moneys for fiscal period beginning July 1, 2004, and ending June 30, 2006; 2005 Acts, ch 178, §§5, 36, 38

327H.20 Assistance agreements. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 178, § 34.

Continuation of assistance agreements in effect prior to Code section repeal; 2005 Acts, ch 178, §37, 38

327H.20A Railroad revolving loan and grant fund.

1. A railroad revolving loan and grant fund is established in the office of the treasurer of state under the control of the authority. Moneys in the fund shall be expended for the following purposes:

a. Grants or loans to provide assistance for the restoration, conservation, improvement, and con-

struction of railroad main lines, branch lines, switching yards, sidings, rail connections, intermodal yards, highway grade separations, and other railroad-related improvements.

b. Grants or loans for rail economic development projects that improve rail facilities, including the construction of branch lines, sidings, rail connections, intermodal yards, and other rail-related improvements that spur economic development and job growth.

2. The authority shall administer a program for the granting and administration of loans and grants under this section. No more than fifty percent of the total moneys available in the fund in any year shall be awarded in the form of grants. The authority may establish a limit on the amount that may be awarded as a grant for any given project in order to maximize the use of the moneys in the fund. The authority may enter into agreements with railroad corporations, the United States government, cities, counties, and other persons for carrying out the purposes of this section.

3. Notwithstanding any other provision to the

contrary, on or after July 1, 2006, moneys received as repayments for loans made pursuant to this chapter or chapter 327I before, on, or after July 1, 2005, other than repayments of federal moneys subject to section 327H.21, shall be credited to the railroad revolving loan and grant fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys in the railroad revolving loan and grant fund shall not revert to the general fund of the state but shall remain available indefinitely for expenditure under this section.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §31
Section amended

327H.26 Definitions.

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

1. “*Authority*” means the railway finance authority created in chapter 327I.

2. “*Department*” means the state department of transportation.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §32
Section amended

CHAPTER 327I

RAILWAY FINANCE AUTHORITY

327I.8 Duties of governing board.

The specific duties of the governing board shall be to:

1. Keep accurate records of all its proceedings and make them available to the public.

2. Exercise its powers and duties consistent with the policies and plans of the state transportation commission submitted by it to the general assembly as required under section 307.10, subsection 1.

3. Issue a public declaration before the issuance of bonds as to the need for and use of the proceeds from the issuance of bonds.

4. When issuing bonds, issue bonds the interest of which will be tax exempt for federal in-

come tax purposes, whenever possible.

5. Contract for services through the department when practicable.

6. Provide an economically designed and reproduced annual report to the members of the general assembly who request it containing information as directed by the legislative council.

7. Consult with the department of natural resources before taking any action that substantially affects wildlife habitat.

8. Administer the railroad revolving loan and grant fund as provided in section 327H.20A.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §33
NEW subsection 8

CHAPTER 328

AERONAUTICS

328.1 Definitions.

The following words, terms, and phrases when used in this chapter shall, for the purposes of this chapter, have the meanings herein given, unless otherwise specifically defined, or unless another intention clearly appears, or the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Aeronautics*” means transportation by aircraft, the operation, construction, repair, or main-

tenance of aircraft, aircraft power plants and accessories, including the repair, packing, and maintenance of parachutes, the design, establishment, construction, extension, operation, improvement, repair, or maintenance of landing areas, or other air navigation facilities, and air instruction.

2. “*Aeronautics instructor*” means any individual giving or offering to give instruction, in aeronautics, either in flying or ground subjects, or

both, for hire or reward.

3. "*Air carrier airport*" means an existing public airport regularly served by an air carrier, other than a supplemental air carrier, certificated by the civil aviation board under section 401 of the federal Aviation Act of 1958.

4. "*Aircraft*" means any contrivance now known, or hereafter invented, used or designed for navigation of or flight in the air, for the purpose of transporting persons or property, or both.

5. "*Air instruction*" means the imparting of aeronautical information, by any aeronautics instructor, or in or by any air school or flying club.

6. "*Air navigation*" means the operation or navigation of aircraft in the air space over this state, or upon any landing area within this state.

7. "*Air navigation facility*" means any facility, other than one owned or controlled by the federal government, used, available for use, or designed for use, in aid of air navigation, including landing areas, and any structures, mechanisms, lights, beacons, markers, communicating systems, or other instrumentalities or devices having a similar purpose for guiding or controlling flight in the air or the landing and take-off of aircraft.

8. "*Airperson*" means any individual who engages, as the person in command, or as pilot, mechanic, or member of the crew, in the navigation of aircraft while under way and any individual who is directly in charge of the inspection, maintenance, overhauling, or repair of aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, aircraft appliances, or parachutes; and any individual who serves in the capacity of aircraft dispatcher or air-traffic control-tower operator. It shall not include individuals engaged in aeronautics as an employee of the United States or any state or foreign country and any individuals employed by a manufacturer of aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, or appliances to perform duties as inspector or mechanic in connection therewith, and any individual performing inspection or mechanical duties in connection with aircraft owned or operated by the individual.

9. "*Airport*" means any landing area used regularly by aircraft for receiving or discharging passengers or cargo, and all appurtenant areas used or suitable for airport buildings or other airport facilities, and all appurtenant rights-of-way, whether heretofore or hereafter established. "*Airport*" includes land within a city with a population greater than one hundred seventy-five thousand which is acquired to replace or mitigate land used in an airport runway project at an existing airport when federal law, grant, or action requires such replacement or mitigation.

10. "*Air school*" means any person engaged in giving, or offering to give, instruction, in aeronautics, either in flying or ground subjects, or both, for hire or reward, and who employs other persons for such purposes. It does not include any public school or university of this state, or any institution of higher learning duly accredited and approved

for carrying on collegiate work.

11. "*Air taxi operator*" means an operator who engages in the air transportation of passengers, property, and mail by aircraft on public demand for compensation and does not directly or indirectly utilize aircraft with a capacity of more than thirty passengers or seventy-five hundred pounds maximum payload, unless exempted by the aeronautics and public transit administrator of the department.

12. "*Civil aircraft*" means any aircraft other than a public aircraft.

13. a. "*Commission*" means the state transportation commission of the state department of transportation.

b. "*Department*" means the state department of transportation.

c. "*Director*" means the director of transportation or the director's designee.

14. "*Commuter air carrier*" means an air taxi operator which operates not less than five round trips per week between two or more points and publishes flight schedules which specify the times, days of the week, and places between which such flights are performed or transports mail pursuant to a current contract with the United States postal service.

15. "*General aviation airport*" means any airport that is not an air carrier airport.

16. "*Governmental subdivision*" means any county or city of this state, and any other political subdivision, public corporation, authority, or district in this state which is or may be authorized by law to acquire, establish, construct, maintain, improve, and operate landing areas and other air navigation facilities.

17. "*Landing area*" means any locality, either of land or water, including intermediate landing fields, which is used or intended to be used, for the landing and take-off of aircraft, whether or not facilities are provided for the shelter, servicing, or repair of aircraft, or for receiving or discharging passengers or cargo; it does not include any intermediate landing field established or maintained by the federal government as a part of any civil airway.

18. "*Operation for hire*" shall mean hire to the general public or members or classes thereof, and shall not include such operations as are incidental to the carrying on of the general business of an aircraft owner engaged in business other than aeronautics.

19. "*Operation of aircraft*" or "*operate aircraft*" means the use of aircraft for the purpose of air navigation, and includes the navigation or piloting of aircraft and shall embrace any person who causes or authorizes the operation of aircraft, whether with or without the right of legal control (in the capacity of owner, lessee, or otherwise).

20. "*Owner*" means a person owning or renting an aircraft, or having the exclusive use of an aircraft, for a period of more than thirty days.

21. “*Person*” means any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, joint stock association, or body politic; and includes any trustee, receiver, assignee, or other similar representative thereof.

22. “*Public aircraft*” means an aircraft used exclusively in the service of any government or of any political subdivision thereof, including the government of any state, territory, or possession of

the United States, or the District of Columbia, but not including any government-owned aircraft engaged in carrying persons or property for commercial purposes.

23. The singular shall include the plural, and the plural the singular.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §11
Subsection 9 amended

CHAPTER 329

AIRPORT ZONING

329.13 Administration of airport zoning regulations.

All airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter shall provide for the administration and enforcement of such regulations by an administrative agency, which may be an agency created by such regulations, or by any official, board, or other existing agency of the municipality adopting the regulations, or of one or both of the municipali-

ties which participated therein, but in no case shall such administrative agency be or include any member of the board of adjustment. The duties of any administrative agency designated pursuant to this chapter shall not include any of the powers herein delegated to the board of adjustment.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §64
Section amended

CHAPTER 331

COUNTY HOME RULE IMPLEMENTATION

331.205 Petition and vote in certain counties — exception. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 125, § 1.

331.260 Community commonwealth.

1. A county and one or more cities or townships within the county, a contiguous county, and a city or a township within a contiguous county may unite to establish an alternative form of local government for the purpose of making more efficient use of their resources by providing for the delivery of regional services.

2. A charter proposing a community commonwealth as an alternative form of government may be submitted to the voters only by a commission established under section 331.232. A majority vote by the commission is required for the submission of a charter proposing a community commonwealth as an alternative form of local government. The commission submitting a community commonwealth form of government shall issue a final report and proposal. Adoption of the proposed community commonwealth charter requires the approval of a majority of the votes cast in the entire county and requires the approval of a majority of the votes cast in one or more cities named on the ballot. A city named on the ballot is included in the community commonwealth only if the proposed community commonwealth charter is approved by

a majority of the votes cast in the city.

The question of forming a community commonwealth shall be submitted to the electorate in substantially the same form as provided in section 331.252. The effective date of the charter and election of new officers of the community commonwealth shall be as provided in section 331.247, subsection 5.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §43
Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

331.325 Control and maintenance of pioneer cemeteries — cemetery commission.

1. As used in this section, “*pioneer cemetery*” means a cemetery where there have been six or fewer burials in the preceding fifty years.

2. Each county board of supervisors may adopt an ordinance assuming jurisdiction and control of pioneer cemeteries in the county. The board shall exercise the powers and duties of township trustees relating to the maintenance and repair of cemeteries in the county as provided in sections 359.28 through 359.40 except that the board shall not certify a tax levy pursuant to section 359.30 or 359.33 and except that the maintenance and repair of all cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the county including pioneer cemeteries shall be paid from the county general fund. The maintenance and improvement program for a pioneer cemetery may

include restoration and management of native prairie grasses and wildflowers.

3. In lieu of management of the cemeteries, the board of supervisors may create, by ordinance, a cemetery commission to assume jurisdiction and management of the pioneer cemeteries in the county. The ordinance shall delineate the number of commissioners, the appointing authority, the term of office, officers, employees, organizational matters, rules of procedure, compensation and expenses, and other matters deemed pertinent by the board. The board may delegate any power and duties relating to cemeteries which may otherwise be exercised by township trustees pursuant to sections 359.28 through 359.40 to the cemetery commission except the commission shall not certify a tax levy pursuant to section 359.30 or 359.33 and except that the expenses of the cemetery commission shall be paid from the county general fund.

4. Notwithstanding sections 359.30 and 359.33, the costs of management, repair, and maintenance of pioneer cemeteries shall be paid from the county general fund.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §1
Subsections 2 and 3 amended

331.381 Duties relating to services.

The board shall:

1. Proceed in response to a petition to establish a unified law enforcement district in accordance with sections 28E.21 to 28E.28A, or the board may proceed under those sections on its own motion.

2. Provide for emergency management planning in accordance with sections 29C.9 through 29C.13.

3. Proceed in response to a petition to establish a county conservation board in accordance with section 350.2.

4. Comply with chapter 222, including but not limited to sections 222.13, 222.14, and 222.59 to 222.82, in regard to the care of persons with mental retardation.

5. Comply with chapters 227, 229 and 230, including but not limited to sections 227.11, 227.14, 229.42, 230.25, 230.27, and 230.35, in regard to the care of persons with mental illness.

6. Audit and pay the burial expense for indigent veterans, as provided in section 35B.15.

7. Make determinations regarding emergency relief services in accordance with sections 251.5 and 251.6.

8. Administer general assistance for the poor in accordance with chapter 252.

9. Comply with chapters 269 and 270 in regard to the payment of costs for pupils at the Iowa braille and sight saving school and the school for the deaf.

10. Enforce the interstate library compact in accordance with sections 256.70 through 256.73.

11. Proceed in response to a petition to establish or end an airport commission in accordance with sections 330.17 to 330.20.

12. Proceed in response to a petition for a city hospital to become a county hospital in accordance with section 347.23.

13. Provide for the seizure, impoundment, and disposition of dogs in accordance with chapter 351.

14. Proceed in response to a petition to establish a county library district in accordance with sections 336.2 to 336.5, or a petition to provide library service by contract or to terminate the service under section 336.18.

15. Establish a sanitary disposal project in accordance with sections 455B.302, 455B.305, and 455B.306.

16. *a.* Furnish a place for the confinement of prisoners as required in section 903.4, and in accordance with chapter 356 or 356A.

b. Notwithstanding paragraph “*a*”, after consulting with and obtaining the approval of the chief judge of the judicial district, the board of a county with a population of less than fifteen thousand according to the 1990 census may enter into an agreement with a contiguous county to share costs and to provide space for the county’s prisoners and space for the district court.

17. Perform other duties required by state law.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §53, 66

Subsection 9 stricken and former subsections 10 – 18 renumbered as 9 – 17

331.385 Powers and duties relating to emergency services.

1. A county may, by resolution, assume the exercise of the powers and duties of township trustees relating to fire protection service and emergency medical service for any township located in the unincorporated area of the county.

2. The board of supervisors shall publish notice of the proposed resolution, and of a public hearing to be held on the proposed resolution, in a newspaper of general circulation in the county at least ten days but no more than twenty days before the date of the public hearing. If, after notice and hearing, the resolution is adopted, the board of supervisors shall assume the exercise of the powers and duties of township trustees relating to fire protection service and emergency medical service as set forth in sections 359.42 through 359.45.

3. All of the real and personal township property used to provide fire protection service or emergency medical service shall be transferred to the county. The county shall assume all of the outstanding obligations of the township relating to fire protection service or emergency medical service. If the township provides fire protection outside of the county’s boundaries, the county shall continue to provide fire protection to this area for at least ninety days after adoption of the resolution.

4. Fire protection service and emergency medical service shall be paid from the emergency services fund of the county authorized in section 331.424C.

5. *a.* Notwithstanding subsection 1, if as of July 1, 2006, a township has in force an agreement entered into pursuant to chapter 28E for a city or another township to provide fire protection service or fire protection service and emergency medical service for the township, or if a township is otherwise contracting with a city or another township for provision to the township of fire protection service or fire protection service and emergency medical service, the county board of supervisors shall, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2007, and subsequent fiscal years, negotiate for and enter into an agreement pursuant to chapter 28E providing for continued fire protection service, or fire protection service and emergency medical service, to the township, and shall certify taxes for levy in the township, pursuant to section 331.424C, in amounts sufficient to meet the financial obligations pertaining to the agreement.

b. This subsection applies to a county with a population in excess of three hundred thousand. This subsection does not prohibit a county with a population in excess of three hundred thousand from also assuming the powers and duties of township trustees in accordance with the provisions of subsections 1 through 4, for those townships in the county that are not subject to paragraph “a”.

2005 Acts, ch 74, §1, 3, 4
2005 amendment to subsection 5 is effective April 28, 2005, and applies retroactively to January 1, 2005; former subsection 5, as it appeared in Code 2005, is void and of no effect with regard to township fire protection service or emergency medical service agreements or contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 74, §3, 4
Subsection 5 stricken and rewritten

331.424A County mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services fund.

1. For the purposes of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, “*services fund*” means the county mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services fund created in subsection 2. The county finance committee created in section 333A.2 shall consult with the state commission in adopting rules and prescribing forms for administering the services fund.

2. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1996, and succeeding fiscal years, county revenues from taxes and other sources designated for mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services shall be credited to the mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services fund of the county. The board shall make appropriations from the fund for payment of services provided under the county management plan approved pursuant to section 331.439. The county may pay for the services in cooperation with other counties by pooling appropri-

ations from the fund with other counties or through county regional entities including but not limited to the county’s mental health and developmental disabilities regional planning council created pursuant to section 225C.18.

3. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1996, and succeeding fiscal years, receipts from the state or federal government for such services shall be credited to the services fund, including moneys allotted to the county from the state payment made pursuant to section 331.439 and moneys allotted to the county for property tax relief pursuant to section 426B.1.

4. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1996, and for each subsequent fiscal year, the county shall certify a levy for payment of services. For each fiscal year, county revenues from taxes imposed by the county credited to the services fund shall not exceed an amount equal to the amount of base year expenditures for services as defined in section 331.438, less the amount of property tax relief to be received pursuant to section 426B.2, in the fiscal year for which the budget is certified. The county auditor and the board of supervisors shall reduce the amount of the levy certified for the services fund by the amount of property tax relief to be received. A levy certified under this section is not subject to the appeal provisions of section 331.426 or to any other provision in law authorizing a county to exceed, increase, or appeal a property tax levy limit.

5. Appropriations specifically authorized to be made from the mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services fund shall not be made from any other fund of the county.

Reimbursement rate increase for purchase of service providers for fiscal years beginning on July 1 of 2000, 2001, and 2002; 2000 Acts, ch 1221, §3; 2001 Acts, ch 184, §2, 4, 15; 2001 Acts, ch 191, §34, 53; 2002 Acts, ch 1174, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 183, §2; 2004 Acts, ch 1176, §2; 2005 Acts, ch 176, §2
Section not amended; footnote updated

331.424C Emergency services fund.

A county that is providing fire protection service or emergency medical service to a township pursuant to section 331.385 shall establish an emergency services fund and may certify taxes for levy in the township not to exceed the amounts authorized in section 359.43. The county has the authority to use a portion of the taxes levied and deposited in the fund for the purpose of accumulating moneys to carry out the purposes of section 359.43, subsection 4.

2005 Acts, ch 74, §2, 3
Section amended

331.427 General fund.

1. Except as otherwise provided by state law, county revenues from taxes and other sources for general county services shall be credited to the general fund of the county, including revenues received under sections 9I.11, 101A.3, 101A.7, 123.36, 123.143, 142B.6, 176A.8, 321.105,

321.152, 321G.7, 321I.8, section 331.554, subsection 6, sections 341A.20, 364.3, 368.21, 423A.7, 428A.8, 430A.3, 433.15, 434.19, 445.57, 453A.35, 458A.21, 483A.12, 533.24, 556B.1, 583.6, 602.8108, 904.908, and 906.17, and the following:

- a. License fees for business establishments.
 - b. Moneys remitted by the clerk of the district court and received from a magistrate or district associate judge for fines and forfeited bail imposed pursuant to a violation of a county ordinance.
 - c. Other amounts in accordance with state law.
2. Fees and charges including service delivery fees, credit card fees, and electronic funds transfer charges payable to a third party, not to the county, that are imposed for completing an electronic financial transaction with the county are not considered county revenues for purposes of subsection 1.
 3. The board may make appropriations from the general fund for general county services, including but not limited to the following:
 - a. Expenses of a joint emergency management commission under chapter 29C.
 - b. Development, operation, and maintenance of memorial buildings or monuments under chapter 37.
 - c. Purchase of voting machines under chapter 52.
 - d. Expenses incurred by the county conservation board established under chapter 350, in carrying out its powers and duties.
 - e. Local health services. The county auditor shall keep a complete record of appropriations for local health services and shall issue warrants on them only on requisition of the local or district health board.
 - f. Expenses relating to county fairs, as provided in chapter 174.
 - g. Maintenance of a juvenile detention home under chapter 232.
 - h. Relief of veterans under chapter 35B.
 - i. Care and support of the poor under chapter 252.
 - j. Operation, maintenance, and management of a health center under chapter 346A.
 - k. For the use of a nonprofit historical society organized under chapter 504, Code 1989, or current chapter 504, a city-owned historical project, or both.
 - l. Services listed in section 331.424, subsection 1, and section 331.554.
 - m. Closure and postclosure care of a sanitary disposal project under section 455B.302.
 4. Appropriations specifically authorized to be made from the general fund shall not be made from the rural services fund, but may be made from other sources.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191; 2005 Acts, ch 140, §17
 Reference to chapter 504A deleted in subsection 3, paragraph k, effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
 Code editor directive applied
 Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

331.438 County mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services expenditures — joint state-county planning, implementing, and funding.

1. For the purposes of section 331.424A, this section, section 331.439, and chapter 426B, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “*Base year expenditures*” means the amount selected by a county and reported to the county finance committee pursuant to this paragraph. The amount selected shall be equal to the amount of net expenditures made by the county for qualified mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services provided in one of the following:

(1) The actual amount reported to the state on October 15, 1994, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1993.

(2) The net expenditure amount contained in the county’s final budget certified in accordance with chapter 24 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1995, and reported to the county finance committee.

b. “*Per capita expenditure*” means the amount derived from the sum of a county’s expenditures for mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services for a fiscal year as reported to the department of human services pursuant to section 331.439, plus the state payment to the county and any payments made under section 426B.5 for that fiscal year, divided by the county’s general population for that fiscal year.

c. “*Qualified mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services*” means the services specified on forms issued by the county finance committee following consultation with the state commission.

d. “*State commission*” means the mental health, mental retardation, developmental disabilities, and brain injury commission created in section 225C.5.

e. “*State payment*” means the payment made by the state to a county determined to be eligible for the payment in accordance with section 331.439.

2. a. A state payment to a county for a fiscal year shall consist of the sum of the state funding the county is eligible to receive from the property tax relief fund in accordance with section 426B.2 plus the county’s portion of state funds appropriated for the allowed growth factor adjustment established by the general assembly under section 331.439, subsection 3.

b. A county’s portion of the allowed growth factor adjustment appropriation for a fiscal year shall be determined based upon the county’s proportion of the state’s general population.

c. The department of human services shall provide for payment of the amount due a county for the county’s allowed growth factor adjustment

determined in accordance with this subsection. The director of human services shall authorize warrants payable to the county treasurer for the amounts due and the warrants shall be mailed in January of each year. The county treasurer shall credit the amount of the warrant to the county's services fund created under section 331.424A.

3. The state payment shall not include any expenditures for services that were provided but not reported in the county's base year expenditures or for any expenditures which were not included in the county management plan submitted by the county in accordance with section 331.439. A county's eligibility for state payment is subject to the provisions of section 331.439.

4. *a.* The state commission shall make recommendations and take actions for joint state and county planning, implementing, and funding of mental health, mental retardation or other developmental disabilities, and brain injury services, including but not limited to developing and implementing fiscal and accountability controls, establishing management plans, and ensuring that eligible persons have access to appropriate and cost-effective services.

b. The state commission shall do all of the following:

(1) Identify characteristics of the service system, including amounts expended, equity of funding among counties, funding sources, provider types, service availability, and equity of service availability among counties and among persons served.

(2) Assess the accuracy and uniformity of recordkeeping and reporting in the service system.

(3) Identify for each county the factors associated with inflationary growth of the service system.

(4) Identify opportunities for containing service system growth.

(5) Consider proposals for revising service system administrative rules.

(6) Consider provisions and adopt rules for counties to implement a central point of coordination to plan, budget, and monitor county expenditures for the service system. The provisions shall provide options for counties to implement the central point of coordination in collaboration with other counties.

(7) Develop criteria for annual county mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities plans.

(8) Adopt administrative rules identifying qualified mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities service expenditures for purposes of state payment pursuant to subsection 1.

(9) Adopt rules for the county central point of coordination and clinical assessment processes required under section 331.440 and other rules necessary for the implementation of county management plans and expenditure reports required for

state payment pursuant to section 331.439.

(10) Consider recommendations to improve the programs and cost-effectiveness of state and county contracting processes and procedures, including strategies for negotiations relating to managed care. The recommendations implemented by the commission for the state and county regarding managed care shall include but are not limited to standards for limiting excess costs and profits, and for restricting cost shifting under a managed care system.

(11) Provide input, when appropriate, to the director of human services in any decision involving administrative rules which were adopted by the department of human services pertaining to the mental illness, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services administered by counties.

(12) Identify the fiscal impact of existing or proposed legislation and administrative rules on state and county expenditures.

(13) Adopt administrative rules providing statewide standards and a monitoring methodology to determine whether cost-effective individualized services are available as required pursuant to section 331.439, subsection 1, paragraph "b".

(14) Consider recommendations for and adopt administrative rules establishing statewide minimum standards for services and other support required to be available to persons covered by a county management plan under section 331.439.

(15) Consider recommendations for measuring and improving the quality of state and county mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services and other support.

(16) Develop a procedure for each county to disclose to the department of human services information approved by the commission concerning the mental health, mental retardation, developmental disabilities, and brain injury services provided to the individuals served through the county central point of coordination process. The procedure shall incorporate protections to ensure that if individually identified information is disclosed, it is disclosed and maintained in compliance with applicable Iowa and federal confidentiality laws, including but not limited to federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, Pub. L. No. 104-191, requirements.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §65

For specific exceptions to payments and expenditures provided under this section, see appropriations and other noncodified enactments in the annual Acts of the general assembly

Subsection 4, paragraph b, subparagraph (16) amended

331.439 Eligibility for state payment.

1. The state payment to eligible counties under this section shall be made as provided in sections 331.438 and 426B.2. A county is eligible for the state payment, as defined in section 331.438, for a fiscal year if the director of human services, in consultation with the state commission, determines for a specific fiscal year that all of the follow-

ing conditions are met:

a. The county accurately reported by December 1 the county's expenditures for mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services for the previous fiscal year on forms prescribed by the department of human services.

b. The county developed and implemented a county management plan for the county's mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph "b". The plan shall comply with the administrative rules adopted for this purpose by the state commission and is subject to the approval of the director of human services in consultation with the state commission. The plan shall include a description of the county's service management provision for mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services. For mental retardation and developmental disabilities service management, the plan shall describe the county's development and implementation of a managed system of cost-effective individualized services and shall comply with the provisions of paragraph "d". The goal of this part of the plan shall be to assist the individuals served to be as independent, productive, and integrated into the community as possible. The service management provisions for mental health shall comply with the provisions of paragraph "c". A county is subject to all of the following provisions in regard to the county's management plan and planning process:

(1) The county shall have in effect an approved policies and procedures manual for the county's services fund. The county management plan shall be defined in the manual. The manual submitted by the county as part of the county's management plan for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, as approved by the director of human services, shall remain in effect, subject to amendment. An amendment to the manual shall be submitted to the department of human services at least forty-five days prior to the date of implementation. Prior to implementation of any amendment to the manual, the amendment must be approved by the director of human services in consultation with the state commission.

(2) For informational purposes, the county shall submit a management plan review to the department of human services by April 1 of each year. The annual review shall incorporate an analysis of the data associated with the services managed during the preceding fiscal year by the county or by a managed care entity on behalf of the county.

(3) For informational purposes, every three years the county shall submit to the department of human services a three-year strategic plan. The strategic plan shall describe how the county will proceed to attain the goals and objectives contained in the strategic plan for the duration of the plan. The three-year strategic plan shall be sub-

mitted by April 1, 2000, and by April 1 of every third year thereafter.

c. (1) For mental health service management, the county may either directly implement a system of service management and contract with service providers, or contract with a private entity to manage the system, provided all requirements of this lettered paragraph are met by the private entity. The mental health service management shall incorporate a central point of coordination and clinical assessment process developed in accordance with the provisions of section 331.440.

(2) A managed care system for mental health proposed by a county shall include but is not limited to all of the following elements which shall be specified in administrative rules adopted by the state commission:

(a) The enrollment and eligibility process.

(b) The scope of services included.

(c) The method of plan administration.

(d) The process for managing utilization and access to services and other assistance.

(e) The quality assurance process.

(f) The risk management provisions and fiscal viability of the provisions, if the county contracts with a private managed care entity.

d. For mental retardation and developmental disabilities services management, the county must either develop and implement a managed system of care which addresses a full array of appropriate services and cost-effective delivery of services or contract with a state-approved managed care contractor or contractors. Any system or contract implemented under this paragraph shall incorporate a central point of coordination and clinical assessment process developed in accordance with the provisions of section 331.440. The elements of the county managed system of care shall be specified in rules developed by the department of human services in consultation with and adopted by the state commission.

2. The county management plan shall address the county's criteria for serving persons with chronic mental illness, including any rationale used for decision making regarding this population.

3. *a.* For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1996, and succeeding fiscal years, the county's mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities service expenditures for a fiscal year are limited to a fixed budget amount. The fixed budget amount shall be the amount identified in the county's management plan and budget for the fiscal year. The county shall be authorized an allowed growth factor adjustment as established by statute for services paid from the county's services fund under section 331.424A which is in accordance with the county's management plan and budget, implemented pursuant to this section. The statute establishing the allowed growth factor adjustment shall establish the adjustment for the fiscal year which commences two

years from the beginning date of the fiscal year in progress at the time the statute is enacted.

b. Based upon information contained in county management plans and budgets and proposals made by representatives of counties, the state commission shall recommend an allowed growth factor adjustment to the governor by November 15 for the fiscal year which commences two years from the beginning date of the fiscal year in progress at the time the recommendation is made. The allowed growth factor adjustment shall address costs associated with new consumers of service, service cost inflation, and investments for economy and efficiency. In developing the service cost inflation recommendation, the state commission shall consider the cost trends indicated by the gross expenditure amount reported in the expenditure reports submitted by counties pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph "a". The governor shall consider the state commission's recommendation in developing the governor's recommendation for an allowed growth factor adjustment for such fiscal year. The governor's recommendation shall be submitted at the time the governor's proposed budget for the succeeding fiscal year is submitted in accordance with chapter 8.

c. The amount of the appropriation required to fund the allowed growth factor adjustment for a fiscal year shall be calculated by applying the adjustment established by statute for that fiscal year to the sum of the following:

(1) The total amount of base year expenditures for all counties.

(2) The total amount of the appropriations for allowed growth factor adjustments made to all counties in all of the fiscal years prior to that fiscal year.

4. A county may provide assistance to service populations with disabilities to which the county has historically provided assistance but who are not included in the service management provisions required under subsection 1, subject to the availability of funding.

5. A county shall implement the county's management plan in a manner so as to provide adequate funding for the entire fiscal year by budgeting for ninety-nine percent of the funding anticipated to be available for the plan. A county may expend all of the funding anticipated to be available for the plan.

6. The director's approval of a county's mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services management plan shall not be construed to constitute certification of the county's budget.

7. A county shall annually report data concerning the services managed by the county. At a minimum, the data reported shall indicate the number of different individuals who utilized services in a fiscal year and the various types of services. Data reported under this subsection shall

be submitted with the county's expenditure report required under subsection 1, paragraph "a".

8. A county's management plans submitted under this section shall provide for services to children from community mental health centers and other mental health service providers accredited under chapter 225C.

9. The county management plan shall designate at least one hospital licensed under chapter 135B that the county has contracted with to provide services covered under the plan. If the designated hospital does not have a bed available to provide the services, the county is responsible for the cost of covered services provided at an alternate hospital licensed under chapter 135B.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §59

Counties that accurately reported expenditures pursuant to subsection 1 after December 1, 2004, deadline but on or before March 15, 2005, are eligible for state payment for fiscal year beginning July 1, 2004; 2005 Acts, ch 114, §1, 2

NEW subsection 9

331.441 Definitions.

1. As used in this part, the use of the conjunctive "and" includes the disjunctive "or" and the use of the disjunctive "or" includes the conjunctive "and", unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

2. As used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. "General obligation bond" means a negotiable bond issued by a county and payable from the levy of ad valorem taxes on all taxable property within the county through its debt service fund which is required to be established by section 331.430.

b. "Essential county purpose" means any of the following:

(1) Voting machines or an electronic voting system.

(2) Bridges on highways or parts of highways which are located along the corporate limits of cities and are partly within and partly without the limits and are in whole or in part secondary roads.

(3) Sanitary disposal projects as defined in section 455B.301.

(4) Works and facilities useful for the collection, treatment, and disposal of sewage and industrial waste in a sanitary manner, for the collection and disposal of solid waste, and for the collection and disposal of surface waters and streams, including the planning, acquisition, leasing, construction, reconstruction, extension, remodeling, improvement, repair, equipping, maintenance, and operation of the works and facilities.

(5) Public buildings, including the site or grounds of, and the erection, equipment, remodeling, or reconstruction of, and additions or extensions to the buildings, and including the provision and maintenance of juvenile detention or shelter care facilities, when the cost does not exceed the following limits:

(a) Four hundred thousand dollars in a county having a population of twenty-five thousand or less.

(b) Five hundred thousand dollars in a county having a population of more than twenty-five thousand but not more than fifty thousand.

(c) Six hundred thousand dollars in a county having a population of more than fifty thousand but not more than one hundred thousand.

(d) Eight hundred thousand dollars in a county having a population of more than one hundred thousand but not more than two hundred thousand.

(e) One million dollars in a county having a population of more than two hundred thousand.

(6) Funding or refunding outstanding indebtedness if the outstanding indebtedness exceeds five thousand dollars on the first day of January, April, June, or September in any year. However, a county shall not levy taxes to repay refunding bonds for bridges on property within cities.

(7) Enlargement and improvement of a county hospital acquired and operated under chapter 347A, subject to a maximum of two percent of the assessed value of the taxable property in the county. However, notice of the proposed bond issue shall be published once each week for two consecutive weeks and if, within twenty days following the date of the first publication, a petition requesting an election on the proposal and signed by eligible electors of the county equal in number to at least twenty percent of the votes cast at the preceding election for governor is filed with the county auditor, the proposal is subject to the election requirements in section 331.442, subsections 2, 3, and 4, for general county purpose bonds.

(8) The provision of insurance, or funding a self-insurance program or local government risk pool, including but not limited to the investigation and defense of claims, the payment of claims, and the administration and management of such self-insurance program or local government risk pool.

(9) The acquisition, restoration, or demolition of abandoned, dilapidated, or dangerous buildings, structures or properties or the abatement of a nuisance.

(10) The establishment or funding of programs to provide for or assist in providing for the acquisition, restoration, or demolition of housing, as part of a municipal housing project under chapter 403 or otherwise, or for other purposes as may be authorized under chapter 403A.

(11) The acquiring, developing, and improving of a geographic computer data base system suitable for automated mapping and facilities management.

(12) Funding the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, improvement, repair, or equipping of waterworks, water mains and extensions, ponds, reservoirs, capacity, wells, dams, pumping installations, real and personal property, or other facilities available or used for the storage, transporta-

tion, or utilization of water.

(a) The county board of supervisors may on its own motion or upon a written petition of a water supplier established under chapter 357A or 504 direct the county auditor to establish a special service area tax district for the purpose of issuing general obligation bonds. The special service area tax district shall include only unincorporated portions of the county and shall be drawn according to engineering recommendations provided by the water supplier or the county engineer and, in addition, shall be drawn in order that an election provided for in subparagraph subdivision (b) can be administered. The county's debt service tax levy for the county general obligation bonds issued for the purposes set out in this subparagraph shall be levied only against taxable property within the county which is included within the boundaries of the special service area tax district. An owner of property not included within the boundaries of the special service area tax district may petition the board of supervisors to be included in the special service area tax district subsequent to its establishment.

(b) General obligation bonds for the purposes described in this subparagraph are subject to an election held in the manner provided in section 331.442, subsections 1 through 4, if not later than fifteen days following the action by the county board of supervisors, eligible electors file a petition with the county commissioner of elections asking that the question of issuing the bonds be submitted to the registered voters of the special service area tax district. The petition must be signed by eligible electors equal in number to at least five percent of the registered voters residing in the special service area tax district. If the petition is duly filed within the fifteen days, the board of supervisors shall either adopt a resolution declaring that the proposal to issue the bonds is abandoned, or direct the county commissioner of elections to call a special election within a special service area tax district upon the question of issuing the bonds.

(13) The acquisition, pursuant to a chapter 28E agreement, of a city convention center or veterans memorial auditorium, including the renovation, remodeling, reconstruction, expansion, improvement, or equipping of such a center or auditorium, provided that debt service funds shall not be derived from the division of taxes under section 403.19.

(14) The aiding of the planning, undertaking, and carrying out of urban renewal projects under the authority of chapter 403 and for the purposes set out in section 403.12. However, bonds issued for this purpose are subject to the right of petition for an election as provided in section 331.442, subsection 5, without limitation on the amount of the bond issue or the population of the county, and the board shall include notice of the right of petition in the notice of proposed action required under sec-

tion 331.443, subsection 2.

(15) The establishment, construction, reconstruction, repair, equipping, remodeling, extension, maintenance, and operation of works, vehicles, and facilities of a regional transit district.

c. “*General county purpose*” means any of the following:

(1) A memorial building or monument to commemorate the service rendered by members of the armed services of the United States, including the acquisition of ground and the purchase, erection, construction, reconstruction, and equipment of the building or monument, to be managed by a commission as provided in chapter 37.

(2) Acquisition and development of land for a public museum, park, parkway, preserve, playground, or other recreation or conservation purpose to be managed by the county conservation board. The board may submit a proposition under this subparagraph only upon receipt of a petition from the county conservation board asking that bonds be issued for a specified amount.

(3) The building and maintenance of a bridge over state boundary line streams. The board shall submit a proposition under this subparagraph to an election upon receipt of a petition which is valid under section 331.306.

(4) Contributions of money to the state department of transportation to help finance the construction of toll bridges across navigable rivers constituting boundaries between the county and an adjoining state.

(5) An airport, including establishment, acquisition, equipment, improvement, or enlargement of the airport.

(6) A joint city-county building, established by contract between the county and its county seat city, including purchase, acquisition, ownership, and equipment of the county portion of the building.

(7) A county health center as defined in section 346A.1, including additions and facilities for the center and including the acquisition, reconstruction, completion, equipment, improvement, repair, and remodeling of the center, additions, or facilities. Bonds for the purpose specified in this subparagraph are exempt from taxation by the state and the interest on the bonds is exempt from state income taxes.

(8) A county public hospital, including procuring a site and the erection, equipment, and maintenance of the hospital, and additions to the hospital, subject to the levy limits in section 347.7.

(9) Public buildings, including the site or grounds of, the erection, equipment, remodeling, or reconstruction of, and additions or extensions to the buildings, and including the provision and maintenance of juvenile detention or shelter care facilities, when the cost exceeds the limits stated in subsection 2, paragraph “b”, subparagraph (5).

(10) The undertaking of any project jointly or

in cooperation with any other governmental body which, if undertaken by the county alone, would be for a general county purpose, including the joint purchase, acquisition, construction, ownership, or control of any real or personal property.

(11) Any other purpose which is necessary for the operation of the county or the health and welfare of its citizens.

3. The “*cost*” of a project for an essential county purpose or general county purpose includes construction contracts and the cost of engineering, architectural, technical, and legal services, preliminary reports, property valuations, estimates, plans, specifications, notices, acquisition of real and personal property, consequential damages or costs, easements, rights-of-way, supervision, inspection, testing, publications, printing and sale of bonds, interest during the period or estimated period of construction and for twelve months thereafter or for twelve months after the acquisition date, and provisions for contingencies.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

331.461 Definitions.

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

1. “*Combined county enterprise*” means two or more county enterprises combined and operated as a single enterprise.

2. “*County enterprise*” means any of the following:

a. Airports and airport systems.

b. Works and facilities useful and necessary for the collection, treatment, purification, and disposal in a sanitary manner of the liquid and solid waste, sewage, and industrial waste of the county, including sanitary disposal projects as defined in section 455B.301 and sanitary sewage systems, and including the acquisition, establishment, construction, purchase, equipment, improvement, extension, operation, maintenance, reconstruction, and repair of the works and facilities within or without the limits of the county, and including works and facilities to be jointly used by the county and other political subdivisions.

c. Swimming pools and golf courses, including their acquisition, establishment, construction, purchase, equipment, improvement, extension, operation, maintenance, reconstruction, and repair.

d. The equipment, enlargement, and improvement of a county public hospital previously established and operating under chapter 347, including acquisition of the necessary lands, rights-of-way, and other property, subject to approval by the board of hospital trustees. However, notice of the proposed bond issue shall be published at least once each week for two consecutive weeks and if, within thirty days following the date of the first

publication, a petition requesting an election on the proposal and signed by eligible electors of the county equal to at least twenty percent of the votes cast at the preceding election for governor is filed with the county auditor, the proposal is subject to the election requirements in section 331.442, subsections 2, 3, and 4, for general county purpose bonds. Bonds issued under this paragraph shall mature in not more than thirty years from date of issuance.

e. In a county with a population of less than one hundred fifty thousand, a county hospital established under chapter 37 or 347A, including its acquisition, construction, equipment, enlargement, and improvement, and including necessary lands, rights-of-way, and other property. However, bonds issued under this paragraph shall mature in not more than thirty years from date of issuance, and are subject to the notice and election requirements of bonds issued under paragraph "d".

f. A waterworks or single benefited water district under section 357.35, including land, easements, rights-of-way, fixtures, equipment, accessories, improvements, appurtenances, and other property necessary or useful for the operation of the waterworks or district.

g. Housing for persons who are elderly or persons with physical disabilities.

3. "Gross revenue" means all income and receipts derived from the operation of a county enterprise or combined county enterprise.

4. "Net revenues" means gross revenues less operating expenses.

5. "Operating expense" means salaries, wages, cost of maintenance and operation, materials, supplies, insurance, and all other items normally included under recognized accounting practices, but does not include allowances for depreciation in the value of physical property.

6. "Pledge order" means a promise to pay out of the net revenues of a county enterprise or combined county enterprise, which is delivered to the contractors or other persons in payment of all or part of the cost of the project.

7. "Project" means the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, extending, remodeling, improving, repairing, and equipping of all or part of a county enterprise or combined county enterprise within or without the boundaries of the county.

8. "Rates" means rates, fees, tolls, rentals, and charges for the use of or service provided by a county enterprise or combined county enterprise.

9. "Revenue bond" means a negotiable bond issued by a county and payable from the net revenues of a county enterprise or combined county enterprise.

2005 Acts, ch 37, §5
Subsection 2, paragraph h stricken

331.502 General duties.

The auditor shall:

1. Have general custody and control of the courthouse, subject to the direction of the board.

2. Provide, upon request and payment of the legal fee, a certified copy of any record or account kept in the auditor's office.

3. Carry out duties relating to the administration of local governmental budgets as provided in chapter 24 and section 384.19.

4. Report the approval of the bond of a public officer approved by the auditor on behalf of the board as provided in section 64.21.

5. Have custody of the official bonds of county and township officers as provided in section 64.23.

6. Take temporary possession of the office and all official books and papers in the office of treasurer when a vacancy occurs and hold the office, books, and records until a successor qualifies as provided in section 69.3. The auditor shall also serve temporarily as the recorder if a vacancy occurs in that office and, if there is no chief deputy assessor, act temporarily as the assessor as provided in section 441.8.

7. Serve as a member of an appointment board to fill a vacancy in the membership of the board as provided in section 69.8, subsection 4.

8. Submit annually to the Iowa department of public health the names and addresses of the clerk, or if there is no clerk, the secretary of the local boards of health in the county as provided in section 135.32.

9. Notify the chairperson of the county agricultural extension education council when the bond of the council treasurer has been filed as provided in section 176A.14.

10. Attest to anticipatory warrants issued by the board for the operation of a county limestone quarry as provided in section 353.7.

11. Carry out duties relating to the determination of legal settlement, collection of funds due the county, and support of persons with mental retardation as provided in sections 222.13, 222.50, 222.61 to 222.66, 222.69, and 222.74.

12. Collect the costs relating to the treatment and care of private patients at the state psychiatric hospital as provided in sections 225.23, 225.24, and 225.35.

13. Carry out duties relating to the hospitalization and support of persons with mental illness as provided in sections 229.42, 230.3, 230.11, 230.15, 230.21, 230.22, 230.25, and 230.26.

14. With acceptable sureties, approve the bonds of the members of a county commission of veteran affairs as provided in section 35B.6.

15. Issue warrants and maintain a book containing a record of persons receiving veteran assistance as provided in section 35B.10.

16. If the legal settlement of a poor person receiving financial assistance is in another county, notify the auditor of that county of the financial assistance as provided in section 252.22.

17. Make available to schools, voting machines or sample ballots for instructional purposes

as provided in section 256.11, subsection 5.

18. Carry out duties relating to the collection and payment of funds for educating and supporting deaf students as provided in sections 270.6 and 270.7.

19. Order the treasurer to transfer tuition payments from the account of the debtor school corporation to the creditor school corporation as provided in section 282.21.

20. Order the treasurer to transfer transportation service fees from the account of the debtor school corporation to the creditor school corporation as provided in section 285.1, subsection 13.

21. Apportion school taxes, rents, and other money dedicated for public school purposes as provided in section 298.11.

22. Carry out duties relating to school lands and funds as provided in chapter 257B.

23. Carry out duties relating to the establishment, alteration, and vacation of public highways as provided in sections 306.21, 306.25, 306.29 to 306.31, 306.37, and 306.40.

24. Carry out duties relating to the establishment and maintenance of secondary roads as provided in chapter 309.

25. Collect costs incurred by the county weed commissioner as provided in section 317.21.

26. Maintain a file of certificates of appointment issued by county officers as provided in section 331.903.

27. Furnish information and statistics requested by the governor or the general assembly as provided in section 331.901, subsection 1.

28. Carry out duties relating to the organization, expansion, reduction, or dissolution of a rural water district as provided in chapter 357A.

29. Carry out duties related to posting financial information of a township as provided in sections 359.23 and 359.49.

30. Acknowledge the receipt of funds refunded by the state as provided in section 12B.18.

31. Be responsible for all public money collected or received by the auditor's office. The money shall be deposited in a bank approved by the board as provided in chapter 12C.

32. Carry out duties relating to the establishment and management of levee and drainage districts as provided in chapter 468, subchapter I, parts 1 to 5, subchapter II, parts 1, 3, and 6, subchapter III, and subchapter V.

33. Serve as a trustee for funds of a cemetery association as provided in section 523I.505.

34. Notify the state department of transportation of claims filed for improvements on public roads payable from the primary road fund as provided in section 573.24.

35. Certify to the clerk of the district court the names, addresses, and expiration date of the terms of office of persons appointed to the county judicial magistrate appointing commission as provided in section 602.6503.

36. Serve as an ex officio member of the jury commission as provided in section 607A.9.

37. Destroy outdated records as ordered by the board.

38. Carry out duties relating to the selection of jurors as provided in chapter 607A.

39. Designate newspapers in which official notices of the auditor's office shall be published as provided in section 618.7.

40. Carry out duties relating to lost property as provided in sections 556F.2, 556F.4, 556F.7, 556F.10, and 556F.16.

41. For payment of a permanent school fund mortgage, acknowledge satisfaction of the mortgage by execution of a written instrument referring to the mortgage as provided in section 655.1.

42. Receive and record in a book kept for that purpose, moneys recovered from a person willfully committing waste or trespass on real estate as provided in section 658.10.

43. Carry out other duties required by law and duties assigned pursuant to section 331.323 or 331.610.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §2; 2005 Acts, ch 167, §54, 66
Subsection 17 stricken and former subsections 18 – 44 renumbered as 17 – 43
Subsection 33 amended

331.506 Issuance of warrants.

1. *a.* Except as provided in subsections 2 and 3, the auditor shall prepare and sign a county warrant only after issuance of the warrant has been approved by the board by recorded vote. Each warrant shall be numbered and the date, amount, number, name of the person to whom issued, and the purpose for which the warrant is issued shall be entered in the county system. Each warrant shall be made payable to the person performing the service or furnishing the supplies for which the warrant makes payment.

b. The auditor shall not issue a warrant to a drawee until the auditor has transmitted to the treasurer a list of the warrants to be issued. The list shall include the date, amount, and number of the warrant, name of the person to whom the warrant is issued, and the purpose for which the warrant is issued. The treasurer shall acknowledge receipt of the list by affixing the treasurer's signature at the bottom of the list and immediately returning the list to the auditor. The requirement that the treasurer sign to acknowledge receipt of the list is satisfied by use of a secure electronic signature if the county auditor and treasurer have complied with the applicable provisions of chapter 554D.

c. The warrant list signed by the treasurer shall be preserved by the auditor for at least two years. The requirement that the list be preserved is satisfied by preservation of the list in electronic form if the requirements of section 554D.113 are met.

d. The requirement that the county auditor

sign a warrant is satisfied by use of a secure electronic signature if the county auditor has complied with the applicable provisions of chapter 554D.

e. In lieu of the auditor issuing a warrant to a drawee, the auditor may issue a warrant payment order to the county treasurer. Upon receipt of the warrant payment order, the treasurer may submit payment to the drawee through an electronic funds transfer system.

2. The auditor may issue warrants to pay the following claims against the county without prior approval of the board:

a. Witness fees and mileage for attendance before a grand jury, as certified by the county attorney and the foreman of the jury.

b. Witness fees and mileage in trials of criminal actions prosecuted under county ordinance, as certified by the county attorney.

c. Fees and costs payable to the clerk of the district court or other state officers or employees in connection with criminal and civil actions when due, as shown in the statement submitted by the clerk of court under section 602.8109.

d. Expenses of the grand jury, upon order of a district judge.

3. The board, by resolution, may authorize the auditor to issue warrants to make the following payments without prior approval of the board:

a. For fixed charges including, but not limited to, freight, express, postage, water, light, telephone service or contractual services, after a bill is filed with the auditor.

b. For salaries and payrolls if the compensation has been fixed or approved by the board. The salary or payroll shall be certified by the officer or supervisor under whose direction or supervision the compensation is earned.

4. The bills paid under subsections 2 and 3 shall be submitted to the board for review and approval at its next meeting following the payment. The action of the board shall be recorded in the minutes of the board.

5. An officer certifying an erroneous bill or claim against the county is liable on the officer's official bond for a loss to the county resulting from the error.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §44
Subsection 1, paragraphs b and d amended

331.512 Duties relating to taxation.

The auditor shall:

1. Include on the tax list:

a. The levy of county taxes authorized by the board as provided by law.

b. The levy of taxes to pay the principal and interest on bonds as provided in sections 76.2 and 76.3.

c. The levy of a mulct tax against the property of a person maintaining a nuisance as certified by the clerk of the district court as provided in section 99.28.

d. The costs of erecting, rebuilding, or repair-

ing a fence under order of the fence viewers as provided in section 359A.6.

e. A levy against the property of a bee owner sufficient to pay the costs of disinfecting or destroying diseased bees as provided in section 160.8.

f. The levy for taxes for the county brucellosis and tuberculosis eradication fund as provided in section 165.18.

g. The levy of a tax for the operation of a community college as provided in section 260C.17.

h. The levy of a tax to pay the principal and interest under a loan agreement entered into by community college authorities as provided in section 260C.22.

i. The levy of community school taxes as provided by law.

j. The levy of a tax as certified by the board of trustees of a sanitary district as provided in section 358.18.

k. The levy of taxes certified by the board of trustees of a township as provided in chapters 359 and 360.

l. The levy of city taxes and assessments as certified by the city council as provided by law.

m. Other tax levies as provided by law.

2. Carry out duties relating to tax sales of property within special charter cities as provided in sections 420.220 to 420.229.

3. Carry out duties relating to the homestead tax credit and agricultural land tax credit as provided in chapters 425 and 426.

4. Prepare and certify to the county treasurer the total amount of dollars for military service tax credits claimed and allowed as provided under sections 426A.3 and 426A.11 through 426A.14.

5. Carry out duties relating to the preparation of the tax list as provided in sections 428.4, 441.17, 441.21, 443.2 to 443.9, and 443.21.

6. Carry out duties relating to the valuation and taxation of telegraph and telephone companies as provided in sections 433.8 to 433.10 including mapping requirements as provided in sections 433.14 and 433.15.

7. Transmit to other local government officials the order stating the length of the main track and the assessed value of each railway located within the county as provided in section 434.22.

8. Transmit to other local government officials the order stating the length of the electric transmission lines and the assessed value of the property of the electric transmission line companies located within the county as provided in section 437.10.

9. Carry out duties relating to the valuation and taxation of pipeline companies as provided in sections 438.14 to 438.16.

10. Furnish the assessor a plat book which is platted with the lands and lots within the assessment district as provided in section 441.29.

11. Carry out duties relating to levy of school taxes as provided in chapter 257.

12. Carry out duties relating to the computation of tax rates as provided under chapter 444.

13. When an order of apportionment is made, correct the tax books or records in the auditor's possession as provided in section 449.4.

14. Carry out other duties as provided by law.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §45
Subsection 10 amended

331.552 General duties.

The treasurer shall:

1. Receive all money payable to the county unless otherwise provided by law.

2. Disburse money owed or payable by the county on warrants or checks drawn and signed by the auditor and sealed with the official county seal.

3. Keep a true account of all receipts and disbursements of the county, which account shall be available for inspection by the board at any reasonable time.

4. Keep the official county seal provided by the county. The official seal shall be an impression seal on the face of which shall appear the name of the county, the word "county" which may be abbreviated, the word "treasurer" which may be abbreviated, and the word "Iowa". The impression of the seal shall be placed on each motor vehicle certificate of title signed by the treasurer.

5. Account for, report, and pay into the state treasury any money, property, or securities received on behalf of the state as provided in sections 8A.506 to 8A.508.

6. Account for and report to the board the amount of swampland indemnity funds received from the treasurer of state under section 12.16.

7. Register and call tax anticipatory warrants issued for a memorial hospital as provided under section 37.30.

8. Serve on a nomination appeals commission to hear nomination objections filed with the county commissioner of elections as provided in section 44.7.

9. Keep on file the bond and oath of the auditor as provided in section 64.23.

10. Reserved.

11. Serve as treasurer of an area hospital located outside the corporate limits of a city as provided in section 145A.15.

12. Register and call anticipatory warrants related to the sale of limestone as provided in section 353.8.

13. Make transfer payments to the state for school expenses for blind and deaf children and support of persons with mental illness as provided in sections 230.21, 269.2, and 270.7.

14. Transfer funds to pay the expenses of creating or changing the boundaries of a school district as provided in section 275.26.

15. Transfer funds to pay tuition expenses owed by a debtor school district to a creditor school district as provided in section 282.21.

16. Pay to the treasurers of the school corporations located in the county the taxes and other moneys due as provided in section 298.11 and send amounts collected for each fund of a school corporation for direct deposit into the depository and account designated as provided in section 298.13.

17. Pay monthly to the treasurer of state proceeds of public lands sold and escheated estates as provided in section 257B.2 and pay annually on February 1 interest collected from public lands sold on credit as provided in section 257B.5.

18. Maintain a permanent school fund account and records of school funds received as provided in section 257B.31.

19. Carry out duties relating to the sale and redemption of anticipatory certificates for secondary road construction as provided in sections 309.50 to 309.55.

20. Carry out duties relating to the establishment of secondary road assessment districts as provided in chapter 311.

21. Carry out duties relating to the sale and redemption of county bonds as provided in division IV, parts 3 and 4.

22. Notify the chairperson of the county hospital board of trustees and pay to the hospital treasurer the tax revenue collected for the county hospital during the preceding month as provided in section 347A.1.

23. Collect a fee of ten dollars for issuing a tax sale certificate or a certificate of redemption from tax sale.

24. Carry out duties relating to the condemnation of property as provided in section 331.656, subsection 4.

25. Carry out duties relating to the funding of drainage districts as provided in chapter 468, subchapter I, parts 1 to 5, subchapter II, parts 1, 5, and 6, subchapter III, and subchapter IV, parts 1 and 2.

26. Collect and disburse funds for soil and water conservation districts as provided in sections 161A.33 and 161A.34.

27. Credit the remainder of funds received from a hotelkeeper's sale to satisfy a lien to the county general fund as provided in section 583.6.

28. Designate the newspapers in which the official notices of the treasurer's office are to be published as provided in section 618.7.

29. Send, before the fifteenth day of each month, the amount of tax revenue, special assessments, and other moneys collected for each tax-certifying or tax-levying public agency in the county for direct deposit into the depository or financial institution and account designated by the governing body of the public agency. The treasurer shall send notice to the chairperson or other designated officer of the public agency stating the amount deposited, the date, the amount to be credited to each fund according to the budget, and the source of revenue.

30. Carry out other duties as required by law

and duties assigned pursuant to section 331.323.

31. Collect all penalties that have accrued prior to April 1, 1992, on unpaid taxes, as defined in section 445.1, and process them as interest.

32. File with the county auditor the name of a designated employee, if other than the first deputy treasurer, authorized to perform the duties of the treasurer during the absence or disability of the treasurer and the name of any employee authorized to sign, on behalf of the treasurer, any form, notice, or document requiring the signature of the treasurer.

33. Carry out duties relating to warrant lists provided by the county auditor pursuant to section 331.506, subsection 1.

34. Destroy tax sale redemption certificates and all associated tax sale records after ten years have elapsed from the end of the fiscal year in which the certificate was redeemed. If a tax sale certificate of purchase is cancelled as required by section 446.37 or 448.1, all associated tax sale records shall be destroyed after ten years have elapsed from the end of the fiscal year in which the tax sale certificate of purchase was cancelled.

35. Destroy special assessment records required by section 445.11 within the county system after ten years have elapsed from the end of the fiscal year in which the special assessment was paid in full. The county treasurer shall also destroy the resolution of necessity, plat, and schedule of assessments required by section 384.51 after ten years have elapsed from the end of the fiscal year in which the entire schedule was paid in full.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §55, 66
Subsection 13 amended

331.553 General powers.

The treasurer may:

1. Administer oaths and take affirmations as provided in sections 63A.2 and 421.21.

2. Subject to the requirements of section 331.903, appoint and remove deputies, clerks and assistants.

3. Require that payment be made by guaranteed funds for tax sale redemptions, issuance of plat clearances, issuance of tax clearances for mobile homes, payments of taxes or assessments made within the thirty days prior to the annual tax sale or any adjournment of the tax sale, and any other payment which is to be collected by the county treasurer. For the purposes of this subsection, "guaranteed funds" means cash, cashier's check, money order, travelers' check, or certified check.

4. Charge five dollars, as an administrative expense, for every rate, charge, rental, or special assessment certified as a lien to the treasurer for collection. This amount shall be added to the amount of the lien, collected at the time of payment from the payor, and credited to the county general fund. If the amount of the lien is paid in annual installments, an administrative expense

charge shall be added to each annual installment.

5. Accept credit cards and electronic transfers of funds in payment of moneys due to the county, including but not limited to credits and reimbursements received from the state, tax payments, and tax sale redemptions. A county treasurer may adjust fees to reflect the cost of processing such payments.

6. Require a payor or an agent of a payor to make payment by electronic transfer of the funds through the county treasurer's authorized website when the payment totals fifty thousand dollars or more.

7. Treat a payment made by electronic funds transfer as if it were a paper check for purposes of section 554.3512.

2005 Acts, ch 34, §7, 8, 26

For definitions applicable to subsection 3, see §445.1

For future amendment to this section effective July 1, 2007, see 2005 Acts, ch 54, §9, 12

Subsection 6 amended

NEW subsection 7

331.557A Duties relating to issuance of driver's licenses.

The treasurer of any county participating in county issuance of driver's licenses under chapter 321M shall:

1. Issue, renew, and replace lost or damaged nonoperator identification cards and driver's licenses, including commercial driver's licenses, according to the provisions of chapter 321M.

2. Issue persons with disabilities parking permits under chapter 321L.

3. Collect fees associated with nonoperator identification cards and driver's licenses, including commercial driver's licenses, and pay to the state amounts in excess of the amount the treasurer is permitted to retain for deposit in the county general fund for license issuance.

4. Participate in voter registration according to the terms of chapter 48A, and submit completed voter registration forms to the state registrar of voters.

5. Attend initial training as required by chapter 321M, and participate in continuing education as offered by the state department of transportation.

6. Comply with the terms of any applicable agreements created pursuant to chapter 28E, and state department of transportation operating standards for license issuance.

For future amendments to this section effective July 1, 2007, see 2005 Acts, ch 54, §10, 12

Section not amended; footnote added

331.602 General duties.

The recorder shall:

1. Record all documents or instruments presented to the recorder's office for recordation upon payment of the proper fees and compliance with other recording requirements as provided by law.

2. Rerecord an instrument without fee upon presentation of the original instrument by the

owner if an error is made in recording the instrument. The recorder shall also note on the new record a reference to the original record and on the original record a reference to the new record.

3. If an error is made in indexing an instrument, reindex the instrument without fee.

4. Reserved.

5. Compile a list of deeds recorded in the recorder's office after July 4, 1951, which are dated or acknowledged more than six months before the date of recording and forward a copy of the list each month to the inheritance tax division of the department of revenue.

6. Carry out duties as a member of a nomination appeals commission as provided in section 44.7.

7. Carry out duties relating to the recordation of oil and gas leases as provided in sections 458A.22 and 458A.24.

8. Endorse on each notice of an unemployment contribution lien the day, hour, and minute that the lien is received from the department of workforce development, index the notice of lien, and record the lien as provided in section 96.14, subsection 3.

9. Carry out duties relating to the registration of vessels as provided in sections 462A.5, 462A.23, 462A.51, 462A.52, 462A.54, and 462A.55.

10. Carry out duties relating to the issuance of hunting, fishing, and fur harvester licenses as provided in sections 483A.10, 483A.12, 483A.13, 483A.14, 483A.15, and 483A.22.

11. Collect migratory game bird fees as provided in chapter 484A.

12. Record the orders and decisions of the fence viewers and index the record in the name of each adjoining owner of land affected by the order or decision as provided in section 359A.10. The recorder shall also note that a judgment has been rendered on an appeal of an order or decision of the fence viewers as provided in section 359A.24.

13. Reserved.

14. Reserved.

15. Record without fee a sheriff's deed for land under foreclosure procedures as provided in section 257B.35.

16. Issue snowmobile and all-terrain vehicle registrations and user permits as provided in sections 321G.4, 321G.4A, 321G.6, 321G.21, 321I.4, 321I.5, 321I.7, and 321I.22.

17. Record the measure and plat of a zoning district, building line, or fire limit adopted by a city as provided in section 380.11.

18. Carry out duties relating to the platting of land as provided in chapter 354.

19. Submit monthly to the director of revenue a report of the real property transfer tax received.

20. Carry out duties relating to the endorsement, indexing, and recording of income tax liens as provided in section 422.26.

21. Carry out duties relating to the taxation of real estate transfers as provided in chapter 428A.

22. Carry out duties relating to the recording and indexing of affidavits and claims affecting real estate as provided in section 448.17.

23. Forward to the director of revenue a copy of any deed, bill of sale, or other transfer which shows that it is made or intended to take effect at or after the death of the person executing the instrument as provided in section 450.81.

24. Record papers, statements, and certificates relating to the condemnation of property as provided in section 6B.38, and carry out duties related to the filing of certain condemnation documents with the office of secretary of state.

25. Carry out duties relating to the recordation of articles of incorporation and other instruments for state banks as provided in chapter 524.

26. Carry out duties relating to the recordation of articles of incorporation and other instruments for credit unions as provided in chapter 533.

27. Carry out duties relating to the recordation of articles of incorporation and other instruments for savings and loan associations as provided in chapter 534.

28. Carry out duties relating to the filing of financing statements or instruments as provided in chapter 554, article 9, part 5.

29. Record the name and description of a farm as provided in sections 557.22 to 557.26.

30. Record a statement of claim provided in chapter 557C relating to mineral interests in coal.

31. Record conveyances and leases of agricultural land as provided in section 558.44.

32. Collect the recording fee and the auditor's transfer fee for real property being conveyed as provided in section 558.58.

33. Reserved.

34. Record and index a notice of title interest in land as provided in section 614.35.

35. Designate the newspapers in which the notices pertaining to the office of recorder shall be published as provided in section 618.7.

36. Record a conveyance of property presented by a commissioner appointed by the district court as provided in section 624.35.

37. Carry out duties relating to the indexing of name changes, and the recorder shall charge a fee for indexing as provided in section 331.604.

38. Report to the board the fees collected as provided in section 331.902.

39. Accept applications for passports.

40. Carry out other duties as provided by law and duties assigned pursuant to section 331.323.

2002 Acts, ch 1017, §4, 8; 2003 Acts, ch 108, §123; 2005 Acts, ch 138, §10
2002 amendment striking subsection 13 is effective July 1, 2005; 2002
Acts, ch 1017, §8

Subsection 13 stricken
Subsection 16 amended

331.605C Electronic transaction fee — audit.

1. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2003, and ending June 30, 2004, the recorder shall collect a fee of five dollars for each recorded transac-

tion, regardless of the number of pages, for which a fee is paid pursuant to section 331.604 to be used for the purposes of planning and implementing electronic recording and electronic transactions in each county and developing county and statewide internet websites to provide electronic access to records and information.

2. Beginning July 1, 2004, the recorder shall collect a fee of one dollar for each recorded transaction, regardless of the number of pages, for which a fee is paid pursuant to section 331.604 to be used for the purpose set forth in subsection 4.

3. The county treasurer, on behalf of the recorder, shall establish and maintain a county recorder's electronic transaction fund into which all moneys collected pursuant to subsections 1 and 2 shall be deposited. Interest earned on moneys deposited in this fund shall be computed based on the average monthly balance in the fund and shall be credited to the county recorder's electronic transaction fund.

4. The local government electronic transaction fund is established in the office of the treasurer of state under the control of the treasurer of state. Moneys deposited into the fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest or earnings on moneys in the local government electronic transaction fund shall be credited to the fund. Moneys in the local government electronic transaction fund are not subject to transfer, appropriation, or reversion to any other fund, or any other use except as provided in this subsection. On a monthly basis, the county treasurer shall pay each fee collected pursuant to subsection 2 to the treasurer of state for deposit into the local government electronic transaction fund. Moneys credited to the local government electronic transaction fund are appropriated to the treasurer of state to be used for the purpose of paying the ongoing costs of integrating and maintaining the statewide internet website developed and implemented under subsection 1.

5. The recorder shall make available any information required by the county auditor or auditor of state concerning the fees collected under this section for the purposes of determining the amount of fees collected and the uses for which such fees are expended.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §99, 103
For provisions relating to the implementation of the county land record information system, see 2005 Acts, ch 179, §100 - 103
Subsection 4 amended

331.606 General filing requirements.

1. In addition to other requirements specified by law, the recorder shall note in the county system the date of filing of each instrument, the number and character of the instrument, and the name of each grantor and grantee named in the instrument. In numbering the instruments, the recorder may start with the number one immediately following the date of annual settlement with the

board and continue to number them consecutively until the next annual settlement with the board or the recorder may start with number one on the first working day of the calendar year and continue to number the instruments consecutively until the last working day of the calendar year.

2. The recorder shall also note in the index the exact time of the filing of each instrument.

3. The county recorder may give the county sheriff the records filed under this chapter or chapter 695, Code 1977, pertaining to the sale and registration of weapons or may dispose of those records if the sheriff does not wish to receive the records.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §130
Subsection 3 amended

331.608 Military personnel records.

1. The recorder shall maintain a record in which, upon request, the discharge of a veteran shall be recorded without charge.

2. If an official discharge was not issued or if the veteran was killed in action or died in service, the recorder shall record an official certificate, general or special order, letter, or telegram from a competent authority, including letters from the United States department of defense, the United States veterans administration, or other governmental office, which shows the termination of the veteran's service.

3. The recorder shall record without charge the commissions and warrants of veteran officers and noncommissioned officers, orders citing a veteran for bravery and meritorious action, and citations and bestowals of medals from the state, federal or foreign governments.

4. The recorder shall record without charge the discharge or other records of a deceased veteran which are presented on behalf of the deceased veteran by a veterans organization.

5. The recorder shall keep an alphabetical index referring to the name of the veteran whose discharge paper is recorded.

6. Unless otherwise provided by the person who requested the recording of a record under this section, notwithstanding section 22.2, subsection 1, such record shall be confidential and shall not be made available for examination or copying except as follows:

a. To the person who is the subject of the record, to a member of that person's immediate family, or to that person's agent or representative duly authorized in writing.

b. To a person requesting to examine or copy a record when the event that resulted in the record being made occurred more than seventy-five years prior to the request.

c. To a person who is a funeral director licensed pursuant to chapter 156 and who has custody of the body of a deceased veteran.

d. When otherwise ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

e. When otherwise required by a department or agency of the federal or state government or a political subdivision. The recorder shall make these records available to the department of veterans affairs. The department of veterans affairs and its employees shall be subject to the same state and federal confidentiality restrictions and requirements that are imposed on the recorder.

7. If a certified copy of a record is required to perfect the claim of a veteran in service or honorably discharged or a claim of a dependent of the veteran, the certified copy shall be furnished by the custodian of the record without charge.

8. If the recorder periodically publishes notice of the services provided to military persons and veterans under this section, the recorder shall pay the cost of the publication in the same manner as other expenses of the recorder's office.

9. As used in this section, "veteran" means a veteran as defined in section 35.1, who enlisted or was inducted from the county, resided at any time in the county, or is buried in the county.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §31, 40
Subsection 6, paragraph e amended

331.609 Federal liens.

1. a. Notices of liens, certificates, and other notices affecting federal tax liens or other federal liens must be filed or recorded in accordance with this section.

b. Notices of liens upon real property for obligations payable to the United States, and certificates and notices affecting the liens shall be recorded in the office of the recorder of the county in which the real property subject to a federal lien is situated.

c. Notices of federal liens upon tangible or intangible personal property for obligations payable to the United States and certificates and notices affecting the liens shall be filed or recorded as follows:

(1) If the person against whose interest the lien applies is a corporation or a partnership whose principal executive office is in this state, as these entities are defined in the internal revenue laws of the United States, in the office of the secretary of state.

(2) In all other cases, in the office of the recorder of the county where the person against whose interest the lien applies resides at the time of recording of the notice of lien.

2. Certification of notices of liens, certificates, or other notices affecting federal liens by the secretary of the treasury of the United States, or a designee of the secretary, or by any official or entity of the United States responsible for the filing or certification of any other lien, entitles them to be filed or recorded, and no other attestation, certification, or acknowledgment is necessary.

3. a. If a notice of federal lien, a refiling or re-recording of a notice of lien, or a notice of revocation of a certificate described in paragraph "b" is

presented to the filing officer:

(1) If the filing officer is the secretary of state, the secretary shall cause the notice to be marked, held, and indexed in accordance with section 554.9519, as if the notice were a financing statement as provided in chapter 554, article 9, part 5.

(2) If the filing officer is a recorder, the recorder shall endorse on the notice the recorder's identification and the date and time of receipt and record it alphabetically or enter it in an alphabetical index showing the name and address of the person named in the notice, the date and time of receipt, the title and address of the official or entity certifying the lien, and the total appearing on the notice of lien. The recorder may return the original instrument to the sender or dispose of the instrument if the sender does not wish the instrument returned. A document filed in the recorder's office before July 1, 1990, may be returned to the sender or disposed of if the sender does not wish to have the document returned and if there is an official copy of that document in the recorder's office.

b. If a certificate of release, nonattachment, discharge, or subordination of a lien is presented to the secretary of state for filing, the secretary shall:

(1) Cause a certificate of release or nonattachment to be marked, held, and indexed as if the certificate were a termination statement within the meaning of the uniform commercial code, chapter 554, except that the notice of lien to which the certificate relates shall not be removed from the files.

(2) Cause a certificate of discharge or subordination to be marked, held, and indexed as if the certificate were a release of collateral within the meaning of the uniform commercial code, chapter 554.

c. If a refiled notice of federal lien referred to in paragraph "a" or any of the certificates or notices referred to in paragraph "b" is presented for recording with a recorder, the recorder shall enter the refiled notice or the certificate with the date of recording in an alphabetical index and make a notation on the original record of a reference to the refiled notice or certificate.

d. Upon request of a person, the filing or recording officer shall issue a certificate showing whether there is on file or recorded, on the date and hour stated, a notice of federal lien or certificate or notice affecting the lien, filed or recorded on or after July 1, 1989, naming a particular person, and if a notice or certificate is on file or recorded, giving the date and hour of filing or recording of each notice or certificate. The fee for a certificate is six dollars. Upon request the filing or recording officer shall furnish a copy of any notice of federal tax lien or notice or certificate affecting a federal tax lien for a fee of five dollars per page.

4. The fee for filing or recording, and indexing each notice of lien or certificate or notice affecting the lien shall be as provided in section 331.604. The officer shall bill the internal revenue service

or any other appropriate federal agency on a monthly basis for fees for documents filed or recorded by it.

5. Filing or recording officers with whom notices of federal tax liens, certificates, and notices affecting the liens have been filed or recorded on or before July 1, 1970, shall, after that date, continue to maintain a file labeled "federal tax lien notices filed prior to July 1, 1970" containing notices and certificates filed in numerical order of receipt. If a notice of lien was filed or recorded on or before July 1, 1970, a certificate or notice affecting the lien shall be filed or recorded in the same office.

6. Filing or recording officers with whom notices of federal tax liens, certificates, and notices affecting the liens have been filed or recorded after July 1, 1970, and before July 1, 1989, shall, after July 1, 1989, continue to maintain a file labeled "federal tax lien notices filed after July 1, 1970, and before July 1, 1989" containing notices and certificates filed or recorded in numerical order of receipt. If a notice of lien was filed or recorded on or after July 1, 1970, and before July 1, 1989, a certificate or notice affecting the lien shall be filed or recorded in the same office.

7. This section may be cited as the "*Uniform Federal Lien Registration Act*".

2005 Acts, ch 3, §66

Subsection 3, paragraph b, subparagraphs (1) and (2) amended

331.653 General duties of the sheriff.

The sheriff shall:

1. Execute and return all writs and other legal process issued to the sheriff by legal authority. The sheriff shall execute and return any legal process in the sheriff's possession at the expiration of the sheriff's term of office and if a vacancy occurs in the office of sheriff, the sheriff's deputies shall execute and return the legal processes in their possession as if the sheriff had continued in office. The sheriff's successor or other officer authorized to discharge the duties of the office of sheriff may execute and return the legal processes on behalf of the outgoing sheriff and the sheriff's deputies, but the outgoing sheriff and the sheriff's deputies remain liable for the execution and return of the legal processes in their possession when the sheriff leaves office or the vacancy occurs.

2. Upon written order of the county attorney, make a special investigation of any alleged infraction of the law within the county and report the findings to the county attorney within a reasonable time. Upon completion of the investigation, the sheriff shall file with the auditor a detailed, sworn statement of the expenses of the investigation accompanied by the written order of the county attorney. The board shall audit and pay the reasonable and necessary expenses of the investigation.

3. Upon leaving office, deliver to the sheriff's successor and take the successor's receipt for all books and papers pertaining to the office except as

provided in subsection 1, property attached and levied upon, and prisoners in the county jail. The receipt is sufficient indemnity to the outgoing sheriff.

4. Provide bailiff and other law enforcement service to the district judges, district associate judges, and associate juvenile judges, and judicial magistrates of the county upon request.

5. Serve as a member of the joint emergency management commission as provided in section 29C.9.

6. Enforce the provisions of chapter 718A relating to the desecration of flags and insignia.

7. Carry out duties relating to election contests as provided in sections 57.6, 62.4, and 62.19.

8. Carry out duties relating to the seizure and disposition of illegal oil and gas supplies as provided in section 458A.15.

9. Serve a notice or subpoena received from a board of arbitration as provided in section 679B.10.

10. Cooperate with the division of labor services of the department of workforce development in the enforcement of child labor laws as provided in section 92.22.

11. Carry out duties relating to the seizure and forfeiture of cigarettes, vehicles, and other property used in violation of cigarette tax laws as provided in section 453A.32.

12. Observe and inspect any licensed premise for gambling devices and report findings to the license-issuing authority as provided in section 99A.4.

13. Carry out duties relating to the issuance of permits for the possession, transportation, and detonation of explosive materials as provided in sections 101A.3, 101A.5, 101A.7, and 101A.8.

14. Seize fish and game taken, possessed, or transported in violation of the state fish and game laws as provided in section 481A.12.

15. Carry out duties relating to the enforcement of state liquor and beer laws as provided in sections 123.14, 123.117, and 123.118.

16. Reserved.

17. Enforce the payment of the manufactured or mobile home tax as provided in section 435.24.

18. Carry out duties relating to the reporting of persons injured in the commission of a crime, either as perpetrators or victims, as provided in sections 147.111 and 147.112.

19. Carry out duties relating to the enforcement of livestock transportation laws as provided in chapter 172B.

20. Investigate disputes in the ownership or custody of branded animals as provided in section 169A.10.

21. Reserved.

22. Reserved.

23. Carry out duties relating to the involuntary hospitalization of persons with mental illness as provided in sections 229.7 and 229.11.

23A. Carry out duties related to service of a

summons, notice, or subpoena pursuant to sections 232.35, 232.37, and 232.88.

24. Carry out duties relating to the assessment of reported child abuse cases and the protection of abused children as provided in section 232.71B.

25. Remove, upon court order, an indigent person to the county or state of the person's legal settlement as provided in section 252.18.

26. Reserved.

27. Give notice of the time and place of making an appraisal of unneeded school land as provided in sections 297.17 and 297.28.

28. Cooperate with the state department of transportation, the department of public safety, and other law enforcement agencies in the enforcement of local and state traffic laws and inspections as provided in sections 321.5 and 321.6.

29. Report the theft and recovery of a registered motor vehicle as provided in section 321.72.

30. Collect unpaid motor vehicle fees and penalties as provided in sections 321.133 to 321.135.

31. Reserved.

32. Enforce sections 321.372 to 321.379 relating to school buses.

33. Carry out duties relating to the enforcement of laws prohibiting the operation of a motor vehicle while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage as provided in chapter 321J.

34. Upon request, assist the department of revenue and the state department of transportation in the enforcement of motor fuel tax laws as provided in section 452A.76.

35. Have charge of the county jails in the county and custody of the prisoners committed to the jails as provided in chapter 356.

36. Reserved.

37. Reserved.

38. Notify the department of natural resources of hazardous conditions of which the sheriff is notified as provided in section 455B.386.

39. Carry out duties relating to condemnation of private property as provided under chapter 6B.

40. Carry out duties relating to the removal and disposition of abandoned motor vehicles as provided in section 556B.1.

41. Carry out duties relating to the determination of what is included in a homestead as provided in section 561.8.

42. Carry out duties relating to liens for services of animals as provided in chapter 580.

43. Carry out duties relating to the service of notice on a jury commissioner or jury manager as provided in section 607A.44.

44. Reserved.

45. Designate the newspapers in which notices pertaining to the sheriff's office are published as provided in section 618.7.

46. Carry out duties relating to the execution of judgments and orders of the court as provided in chapter 626.

47. Add the amount of an advancement made

by the holder of the sheriff's sale certificate to the execution, upon verification by the clerk as provided by section 629.3.

48. Upon appointment of the court, serve as a receiver of property of a judgment debtor as provided in sections 630.7 and 630.9.

49. Carry out duties relating to the attachment of property as provided in chapters 639, 640, and 641.

50. Carry out duties relating to garnishment under chapter 642.

51. Carry out duties relating to an action of replevin as provided in chapter 643.

52. Carry out orders of the court or a judge relating to the service or execution of a writ of habeas corpus as provided under chapter 663.

53. Carry out duties relating to the disposition of lost property as provided in chapter 556F.

54. Carry out orders of the court requiring the sheriff to take custody and deposit or deliver trust funds as provided in section 636.30.

55. Carry out legal processes directed by an appellate court as provided in section 625A.14.

56. Furnish the bureau of criminal identification* with the criminal identification records and other information upon direction by the commissioner of public safety as provided in section 690.1.

57. Take the fingerprints of all persons specified under section 690.2 and forward the fingerprint records to the commissioner of public safety.

58. Report information on crimes committed and delinquent acts committed, which would be a serious or aggravated misdemeanor or felony if committed by an adult, and furnish disposition reports on persons arrested and juveniles taken into custody, for a delinquent act which would be a serious or aggravated misdemeanor or felony if committed by an adult, and criminal complaints or information or juvenile delinquency petitions, alleging a delinquent act which would be a serious or aggravated misdemeanor or felony if committed by an adult, filed in any court as provided in section 692.15.

59. Carry out duties relating to firearm training and the issuance and revocation of firearm permits as provided in chapter 724.

60. Accept custody of persons handed over to the sheriff by the department of public safety as provided in section 804.28.

61. Carry out duties relating to the forfeiture and judgment of bail as provided in section 811.6.

62. Resume custody of a defendant who is recommitted after bail by order of a magistrate as provided in section 811.7.

63. Carry out duties relating to the confinement of persons who are considered dangerous persons under section 811.1A or persons with a mental disorder as provided in chapter 812.

64. Release a defendant in custody upon receipt of a certificate of release as provided in section 814.14.

65. Upon call of the governor or attorney gen-

eral, render assistance in the enforcement of the law as provided in section 817.2.

65A. Carry out the duties imposed under sections 915.11 and 915.16.

66. Upon court order, take an accused person into custody from the warden of a penal institution and convey the person to the place of trial as provided in rule of criminal procedure 2.7.

67. Receive and detain a defendant transferred from another county under a change of venue as provided in rule of criminal procedure 2.11(10).

68. Carry out duties relating to the execution of a judgment for confinement or other execution as provided in rule of criminal procedure 2.26.

69. Carry out duties relating to the return of service in civil cases as provided in rule of civil procedure 1.308.

70. Serve a writ of certiorari as provided in rule of civil procedure 1.1407.

71. Carry out other duties required by law and duties assigned pursuant to section 331.323.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §56, 66

*The division of criminal investigation or another entity may be intended; see 2005 Acts, ch 35, §31

Subsection 26 stricken

331.756 Duties of the county attorney.

The county attorney shall:

1. Diligently enforce or cause to be enforced in the county, state laws and county ordinances, violations of which may be commenced or prosecuted in the name of the state, county, or as county attorney, except as otherwise provided.

2. Appear for the state and the county in all cases and proceedings in the courts of the county to which the state or the county is a party, except actions or proceedings resulting from a change of venue from another county, and appear in the appellate courts in all cases in which the county is a party, and appear in all actions or proceedings which are transferred on a change of venue to another county or which require the impaneling of a jury from another county and in which the county or the state is a party.

3. Prosecute all preliminary hearings for charges triable upon indictment.

4. Prosecute misdemeanors under chapter 236. The county attorney shall prosecute other misdemeanors when not otherwise engaged in the performance of other official duties.

5. Enforce all forfeited bonds and recognizances and prosecute all proceedings necessary for the recovery of debts, revenues, moneys, fines, penalties, restitution of court-appointed attorney fees ordered pursuant to section 815.9, including the expense of a public defender, and forfeitures accruing to the state, the county or a road district in the county, and all suits in the county against public service corporations which are brought in the name of the state. To assist in this duty, the county attorney may procure professional collec-

tion services provided by persons or organizations, including private attorneys, which are generally considered to have knowledge and special abilities which are not generally available to state or local government or may designate another county official or agency to assist with collection efforts.

If professional collection services are procured, the county attorney shall file with the clerk of the district court an indication of the satisfaction of each obligation to the full extent of all moneys collected in satisfaction of that obligation, including all fees and compensation retained by the collection service incident to the collection and not paid into the office of the clerk.

Before a county attorney designates another county official or agency to assist with collection of debts, revenues, moneys, fines, penalties, restitution of court-appointed attorney fees ordered pursuant to section 815.9, including the expense of a public defender, and forfeitures, the board of supervisors of the county must approve the designation.

All fines, penalties, court costs, fees, and restitution for court-appointed attorney fees ordered pursuant to section 815.9, including the expenses of a public defender which are delinquent as defined in section 602.8107 may be collected by the county attorney or the person procured or designated by the county attorney. In order to receive a percentage of the amounts collected pursuant to section 602.8107, the county attorney must file annually with the clerk of the district court on or before July 1 a notice of full commitment to collect delinquent obligations and must file on the first day of each month a list of the cases in which the county attorney or the person procured or designated by the county attorney is pursuing the collection of delinquent obligations. The annual notice shall contain a list of procedures which will be initiated by the county attorney. Amounts collected by the county attorney or the person procured or designated by the county attorney shall be distributed in accordance with section 602.8107.

6. Commence, prosecute, and defend all actions and proceedings in which a county officer, in the officer's official capacity, or the county is interested or a party.

7. Give advice or a written opinion, without compensation, to the board and other county officers and to school and township officers, when requested by an officer, upon any matters in which the state, county, school, or township is interested, or relating to the duty of the officer in any matters in which the state, county, school, or township may have an interest, but the county attorney shall not appear before the board at a hearing in which the state or county is not interested.

8. Attend the grand jury when necessary for the purpose of examining witnesses before it or giving it legal advice. The county attorney shall

procure subpoenas or other process for witnesses and prepare all informations and bills of indictment.

9. Give a receipt to all persons from whom the county attorney receives money in an official capacity and file a duplicate receipt with the county auditor.

10. Make reports relating to the duties and the administration of the county attorney's office to the governor when requested by the governor.

11. Cooperate with the auditor of state to secure correction of a financial irregularity as provided in section 11.15.

12. Submit reports as to the condition and operation of the county attorney's office when required by the attorney general as provided in section 13.2, subsection 8.

13. Reserved.

14. Hear and decide objections to a nomination filed with the county election commissioner as provided in section 44.7.

15. Review the report and recommendations of the ethics and campaign disclosure board and proceed to institute the recommended actions or advise the board that prosecution is not merited, as provided in sections 68B.32C and 68B.32D.

16. Prosecute or assist in the prosecution of actions to remove public officers from office as provided in section 66.11.

17. Institute legal proceedings against persons who violate laws administered by the division of labor services of the department of workforce development as provided in section 91.11.

18. Investigate complaints and prosecute violations of child labor laws as provided in section 92.22.

19. Prosecute violations of employment security laws and rules as provided in section 96.17, subsection 2.

20. Assist, at the request of the director of revenue, in the enforcement of cigar and tobacco tax laws as provided in sections 453A.32 and 453A.49.

21. Prosecute nuisances as provided in section 99.24.

22. Attend the hearing, interrogate witnesses, and advise a license-issuing authority relating to the revocation of a license for violation of gambling laws as provided in section 99A.7. The county attorney shall also represent the license-issuing authority in appeal proceedings taken under section 99A.6.

23. Represent the state fire marshal in legal proceedings as provided in section 100.20.

24. Prosecute, at the request of the director of the department of natural resources or an officer appointed by the director, violations of the state fish and game laws as provided in section 481A.35.

25. Assist the division of beer and liquor law enforcement* in the enforcement of beer and liquor laws as provided in section 123.14. The county attorney shall also prosecute nuisances, forfeitures of abatement bonds, and foreclosures of the

bonds as provided in sections 123.62 and 123.86.

26. Reserved.

27. Serve as attorney for the county health care facility administrator in matters relating to the administrator's service as a conservator or guardian for a resident of the health care facility as provided in section 135C.24.

28. Reserved.

29. At the request of the director of public health, commence legal action to enjoin the unlawful use of radiation-emitting equipment as provided in section 136C.5.

30. Reserved.

31. Prosecute violations of the Iowa veterinary practice Act as provided in section 169.19.

32. Assist the department of inspections and appeals in the enforcement of the Iowa food code and the Iowa hotel sanitation code as provided in sections 137F.19 and 137C.30.

33. Institute legal procedures on behalf of the state to prevent violations of chapter 9H or 202B.

34. Prosecute violations of the Iowa dairy industry laws as provided in section 179.11.

35. Prosecute persons who fail to file an annual or special report with the secretary of agriculture under the meat and poultry inspection Act as provided in section 189A.17.

36. Cooperate with the secretary of agriculture in the enforcement of label requirements for food packages as provided in section 191.7.

37. Prosecute violations of the Iowa commercial feed law as provided in section 198.13, subsection 3.

38. Cooperate with the secretary of agriculture in the enforcement of the agricultural seed laws as provided in section 199.14.

39. Prosecute violations of the Iowa fertilizer law as provided in section 200.18, subsection 5.

40. Prosecute violations of the Iowa drug, device, and cosmetic Act as requested by the board of pharmacy examiners as provided in section 126.7.

41. Provide the Iowa department of corrections with information relating to the background and criminal acts committed by each person sentenced to a state correctional institution from the county as provided in section 904.202.

42. Carry out duties relating to the commitment of a person with mental retardation as provided in section 222.18.

43. Proceed to collect, as requested by the county, the reasonable costs for the care, treatment, training, instruction, and support of a person with mental retardation from parents or other persons who are legally liable for the support of the person with mental retardation as provided in section 222.82.

44. At the direction of a district court judge, investigate the financial condition of a person under commitment proceedings to the state psychiatric hospital or those legally responsible for the person as provided in section 225.13.

45. Appear on behalf of the administrator of

the division of mental health and developmental disabilities of the department of human services in support of an application to transfer a person with mental illness who becomes incorrigible and dangerous from a state hospital for persons with mental illness to the Iowa medical and classification center as provided in section 226.30.

46. Carry out duties relating to the hospitalization of persons for mental illness as provided in section 229.12.

47. Carry out duties relating to the collection of the costs for the care, treatment, and support of persons with mental illness as provided in sections 230.25 and 230.27.

48. Carry out duties relating to the care, guidance, and control of juveniles as provided in chapter 232.

49. Prosecute violations of law relating to the family investment program, medical assistance, and supplemental assistance as provided in sections 239B.15, 249.13, and 249A.14.

50. Commence legal proceedings to enforce the rights of children placed under foster care arrangements as provided in section 233A.11.

51. Commence legal proceedings, at the request of the superintendent of the Iowa juvenile home, to recover possession of a child as provided in section 233B.12.

52. Furnish, upon request of the governor, a copy of the minutes of evidence and other pertinent facts relating to an application for a pardon, reprieve, commutation, or remission of a fine or forfeiture as provided in section 914.5.

53. Reserved.

54. Commence legal proceedings to recover school funds as provided in section 257B.33.

55. At the request of the state geologist, commence legal proceedings to obtain a copy of the map of a mine or mine extension as provided in section 456.12.

56. Enforce, upon complaint, the performance of duties by officers charged with the responsibilities of controlling or eradicating noxious weeds as provided in section 317.23.

57. Commence legal proceedings to remove billboards and signs which constitute a public nuisance as provided in section 319.11.

58. Reserved.

59. Assist, upon request, the department of transportation's general counsel in the prosecution of violations of common carrier laws and regulations as provided in section 327C.30.

60. Enforce the control of vegetation on railroad property by the railroad corporations as provided in section 327F.29.

61. Appoint a member of the civil service commission for deputy sheriffs as provided in section 341A.2 or 341A.3.

62. Represent the civil service commission for deputy sheriffs in civil suits initiated by the commission for the proper enforcement of the civil service law as provided in section 341A.16.

63. Present to the grand jury at its next session a copy of the report filed by the department of corrections of its inspection of the jails in the county as provided in section 356.43.

64. Represent the township trustees in counties having a population of less than twenty-five thousand except when the interests of the trustees and the county are adverse as provided in section 359.18.

64A. Reserved.

64B. Make a written report to the department of inspections and appeals within fifteen days of the end of each calendar quarter of the amount of funds which were owed to the state for indigent defense services and which were recouped pursuant to subsection 5.

65. Represent the assessor and the board of review in legal proceedings relating to assessments as provided in section 441.41.

66. Represent the state in litigation relating to the inheritance tax if requested by the department of revenue as provided in section 450.1.

67. Institute proceedings to enjoin persons from violating water treatment laws as provided in section 455B.224.

68. Conduct legal proceedings relating to the condemnation of private property as provided in section 6B.2.

69. Reserved.

70. Institute legal proceedings against violations of insurance laws as provided in sections 511.7 and 515.93.

71. Assist, as requested by the attorney general, with the enforcement of the Iowa competition law as provided in section 553.7.

72. Initiate proceedings to enforce provisions relating to the recordation of conveyances and leases of agricultural land as provided in section 558.44.

73. Reserved.

74. Bid on real estate on behalf of the county when necessary to secure the county from loss as provided by section 569.2.

75. Reserved.

76. Reserved.

77. Prosecute a complaint to establish paternity and compel support for a child as provided in section 600B.19.

78. Give to an accused person a copy of each report of the findings of the criminalistics laboratory in the investigation of an indictable criminal charge against the accused as provided in section 691.4.

79. Notify state and local governmental agencies issuing licenses or permits, of a person's conviction of obscenity laws relating to minors as provided in section 728.8.

80. In the case of appeal from the district court, furnish the attorney general with a copy of the notice of appeal and pertinent material from the district court proceedings as provided in section 814.8.

81. Certify fees and mileage payable to witnesses subpoenaed by the county attorney before the district court as provided in section 815.3.

82. Carry out duties relating to extradition of fugitive defendants as provided in chapter 818.

83. Advise the director of the judicial district department of correctional services of the facts and circumstances surrounding the crime committed and the record and history of the defendant granted probation as provided in section 907.8.

83A. Carry out the duties imposed under sections 915.12 and 915.13.

83B. Establish a child protection assistance team in accordance with section 915.35.

84. Bring an action in the nature of quo warranto as provided in rule of civil procedure 1.1302.

85. Perform other duties required by law and duties assigned pursuant to section 331.323.

2005 Acts, ch 167, §57, 66
**Department of public safety* probably intended; corrective legislation is pending
Subsection 53 stricken

331.805 Prohibited actions — cremation permit — penalties.

1. When a death occurs in the manner specified in section 331.802, subsection 3, the body, clothing, and any articles upon or near the body shall not be disturbed or removed from the position in which it is found, and physical or biological evidence shall not be obtained or collected from the body, without authorization from the county medical examiner or the state medical examiner except for the purpose of preserving the body from loss or destruction or permitting the passage of traffic on a highway, railroad or airport, or unless the failure to immediately remove the body might endanger life, safety, or health. A person who moves, disturbs, or conceals a body, clothing, or any articles upon or near the body or who obtains or collects physical or biological evidence in violation of this subsection or chapter 691 is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2. It is unlawful to embalm a body when the embalmer has reason to believe death occurred in a manner specified in section 331.802, subsection 3, when there is evidence sufficient to arouse suspicion of crime in connection with the cause of death of the deceased, or where it is the duty of a medical examiner to view the body and investigate the death of the deceased person, until the permission of a county medical examiner has been obtained. When feasible, the body shall be released to the funeral director for embalming within twenty-four hours of death.

3. *a.* It is unlawful to cremate, bury, or send out of the state the body of a deceased person when death occurred in a manner specified in section 331.802, subsection 3, until a medical examiner certifies in writing that the examiner has viewed the body, has made personal inquiry into the cause and manner of death, and all necessary autopsy or

postmortem examinations have been completed. However, the body of a deceased person may be sent out of state for the purpose of an autopsy or postmortem examination if the county medical examiner certifies in writing that the out-of-state autopsy or postmortem examination is necessary or, in the case of a death which is not of public interest as specified in section 331.802, subsection 3, if the attending physician certifies to the county medical examiner that the performance of the autopsy out of state is proper.

b. If the next of kin, guardian, or other person authorized to act on behalf of a deceased person has requested that the body of the deceased person be cremated, a permit for cremation must be obtained from a medical examiner. Cremation permits by the medical examiner must be made on the most current forms prepared at the direction of and approved by the state medical examiner, with copies forwarded to the state medical examiner's office. Costs for the cremation permit issued by a medical examiner shall not exceed seventy-five dollars. The costs shall be borne by the family, next of kin, guardian of the decedent, or other person.

4. A person who violates a provision of subsection 2 or 3 is guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

2005 Acts, ch 89, §37
Subsection 1 amended

331.907 Compensation schedule — preparation and adoption.

1. The annual compensation of the auditor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, county attorney, and supervisors shall be determined as provided in this section. The county compensation board annually shall review the compensation paid to comparable officers in other counties of this state, other states, private enterprise, and the federal government. In setting the salary of the county sheriff, the county compensation board shall consider setting the sheriff's salary so that it is comparable to salaries paid to professional law enforcement administrators and command officers of the state patrol, the division of criminal investigation of the department of public safety, and city police agencies in this state. The county compensation board shall prepare a compensation schedule for the elective county officers for the succeeding fiscal year. A recommended compensation schedule requires a majority vote of the membership of the county compensation board.

2. At the public hearing held on the county budget as provided in section 331.434, the county compensation board shall submit its recommended compensation schedule for the next fiscal year to the board of supervisors for inclusion in the county budget. The board of supervisors shall review the recommended compensation schedule for the elected county officers and determine the final compensation schedule which shall not exceed the compensation schedule recommended by the

county compensation board. In determining the final compensation schedule if the board of supervisors wishes to reduce the amount of the recommended compensation schedule, the amount of salary increase proposed for each elected county officer shall be reduced an equal percentage. A copy of the final compensation schedule shall be filed with the county budget at the office of the director of the department of management. The final compensation schedule takes effect on July 1 following its adoption by the board of supervisors.

3. The elected county officers are also entitled to receive their actual and necessary expenses incurred in performance of official duties of their re-

spective offices.

4. In counties having two courthouses, a principal elected county officer and the principal officer's first deputy or assistant may agree in writing to a division of their annual salaries. The division shall not allow for payment to the elected officer and the first deputy or assistant which is greater than the sum of the two salaries otherwise authorized by law. Upon certification to the board by the elected officer involved, the board shall certify to the auditor the annual salaries certified by the elected officer.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §31
Terminology change applied

CHAPTER 335

COUNTY ZONING

335.33 Elder group homes.

A county board of supervisors or county zoning commission shall consider an elder group home a family home, as defined in section 335.25, for purposes of zoning, in accordance with section 231B.4,

and may establish limitations regarding the proximity of one proposed elder group home to another.

2005 Acts, ch 62, §22
Similar provision, see §414.31
Section amended

CHAPTER 354

PLATTING — DIVISION AND SUBDIVISION OF LAND

354.1 Statement of purpose.

It is the purpose of this chapter to provide for a balance between the review and regulation authority of governmental agencies concerning the division and subdivision of land and the rights of landowners. It is therefore determined to be in the public interest:

1. To provide for accurate, clear, and concise legal descriptions of real estate in order to prevent, wherever possible, land boundary disputes or real estate title problems.

2. To provide for a balance between the land use rights of individual landowners and the economic, social, and environmental concerns of the public when a city or county is developing or enforcing land use regulations.

3. To provide for statewide, uniform procedures and standards for the platting of land while allowing the widest possible latitude for cities and counties to establish and enforce ordinances regulating the division and use of land, within the scope of, but not limited to, chapters 331, 335, 364, 414, and this chapter. All documents presented for recording pursuant to this chapter shall comply with section 331.606B.

4. To encourage orderly community development and provide for the regulation and control of

the extension of public improvements, public services, and utilities, the improvement of land, and the design of subdivisions, consistent with an approved comprehensive plan or other specific community plans, if any.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §46
Subsection 3 amended

354.4 Divisions requiring a plat of survey or acquisition plat.

1. The grantor of land which has been divided using a metes and bounds description shall have a plat of survey made of the division, except as provided for in subsection 3. The grantor or the surveyor shall contact the county auditor who, for the purpose of assessment and taxation, shall review the division to determine whether the survey shall include only the parcel being conveyed or both the parcel being conveyed and the remaining parcel. The plat of survey shall be prepared in compliance with chapter 355 and shall be recorded. The plat shall be clearly marked by the surveyor as a plat of survey and shall include the following information for each parcel included in the survey:

a. A parcel letter or number designation approved by the auditor.

b. The names of the proprietors.

- c. An accurate description of each parcel.
- d. The total acreage of each parcel.
- e. The acreage of any portion lying within a public right-of-way.

2. The auditor shall note a permanent real estate index number upon each parcel shown on a plat of survey according to section 441.29 for real estate tax administration purposes. The surveyor shall not assign parcel letters or prepare a metes and bounds description for any parcel shown on a plat of survey unless the parcel was surveyed by the surveyor in compliance with chapter 355. Parcels within a plat of survey prepared pursuant to this section are subject to the regulations and ordinances of the governing body.

3. When land or rights in land are divided for right-of-way purposes by an agency of the government or other persons having the power of eminent domain and the description of the land or rights acquired is a metes and bounds description then an acquisition plat shall be made and attached to the description when the acquisition instrument is recorded. Acquisition plats shall be clearly marked as an acquisition plat and shall conform to the following:

- a. Acquisition plats shall not be required to conform to the provisions of chapter 355.
- b. The information shown on the plat shall be developed from instruments of record together with information developed by field measurements. The unadjusted error of field measurements shall not be greater than one in five thousand.
- c. The plat shall be signed and dated by a surveyor, bear the surveyor's Iowa registration number and legible seal, and shall show a north arrow and bar scale.
- d. The original drawing shall remain the property of the surveyor or the surveyor's agency and shall not be less than eight and one-half by eleven inches in size.
- e. If the right-of-way on an acquisition plat is a portion of lots within an official plat, reference shall be made to both the lots and plat name. If the right-of-way acquisition plat is not within an official plat, reference shall be made to the government lot or quarter-quarter section and to the section, township, range, and county.
- f. The plat shall indicate whether the monuments shown are existing monuments or monuments to be established. Monuments shall be established as necessary to construct or maintain the right-of-way project.
- g. The acquisition plat shall identify the project for which the right-of-way was acquired and a parcel designation shall be assigned to each right-of-way parcel.

4. The acreage shown for each parcel included in a plat of survey or acquisition plat shall be to the nearest one-hundredth acre. If a parcel described

as part of the United States public land survey system and not entirely within an official plat, lies within more than one forty-acre aliquot part of a section, the acreage shall be shown only for assessment and taxation purposes for each portion of the parcel that lies within each forty-acre aliquot part. The surveyor shall not be required to establish the location of the forty-acre aliquot line by survey but is required to use reasonable assumptions in determining its approximate location for assessment and taxation purposes.

5. Governmental agencies shall not be required to survey a remaining parcel when land is divided for right-of-way purposes and shall not be required to contact the auditor for approval of parcel designations shown on an acquisition plat.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §47
Subsection 2 amended

354.5 Descriptions and conveyance according to plat of survey or acquisition plat.

1. A conveyance of a parcel shown on a recorded plat of survey shall describe the parcel by using the description provided on the plat of survey or by reference to the plat of survey, which reference shall include all of the following:

- a. The parcel letter or number designation.
- b. The document reference number of the recorded plat of survey.
- c. The lot number or letter and name of the official plat, if the parcel lies within an official plat.
- d. The section, township, and range number and reference to the aliquot part of the section, if the parcel lies outside of an official plat.

2. A conveyance of a parcel shown on a recorded acquisition plat shall describe the parcel by using the description provided on the acquisition instrument or by reference to the acquisition plat, which reference shall include all of the following:

- a. The parcel designation and reference to the project for which the right-of-way was acquired.
- b. The document reference number of the recorded acquisition plat.
- c. The lot number or letter and name of the official plat, if the parcel lies within an official plat.
- d. The section, township, and range number and reference to the aliquot part of the section, if the parcel lies outside of an official plat.

3. A description by reference to the recorded plat of survey, in compliance with subsection 1, is valid.

4. A description by reference to the recorded acquisition plat, in compliance with subsection 2, is valid.

5. A description by reference to a permanent real estate index number is valid for the purpose of assessment and taxation under the permanent real estate index number system pursuant to section 441.29.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §48
Subsection 5 amended

354.27 Noting the permanent real estate index number.

When a permanent real estate index number system is established by a county pursuant to sec-

tion 441.29, the auditor shall note the permanent real estate index number on every conveyance.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §49
Section amended

CHAPTER 356**JAILS AND MUNICIPAL HOLDING FACILITIES****356.1 How used.**

1. The jails in the several counties in the state shall be in the charge of the respective sheriffs and used as prisons:

a. For the detention of persons charged with an offense and committed for trial or examination.

b. For the detention of persons who may be committed to secure their attendance as witnesses on the trial of a criminal cause.

c. For the confinement of persons under sentence, upon conviction for any offense, and of all other persons committed for any cause authorized by law.

d. For the confinement of persons subject to imprisonment under the ordinances of a city.

2. The provisions of this section extend to persons detained or committed by authority of the courts of the United States as well as of any state.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §67

Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

356.48 Required test.

1. A person confined to a jail or in the custody of a peace officer, who bites another person, who causes an exchange of bodily fluids with another person, or who causes any bodily secretion to be cast upon another person, shall submit to the withdrawal of a bodily specimen for testing to determine if the person is infected with a contagious or infectious disease as defined in section 141A.2. The bodily specimen to be taken shall be determined by the attending physician of the jail or the county medical examiner. The specimen taken shall be sent to the state hygienic laboratory at the

state university at Iowa City or some other laboratory approved by the Iowa department of public health. If a person to be tested pursuant to this section refuses to submit to the withdrawal of a bodily specimen, the sheriff, person in charge of the jail, or any potentially infected person may file an application with the district court for an order compelling the person that may have caused an infection to submit to the withdrawal and, if infected, to receive available treatment. An order authorizing the withdrawal of a specimen for testing may be issued only by a district judge or district associate judge upon application by the sheriff, person in charge of the jail, or any other potentially infected person.

2. A person who fails to comply with an order issued pursuant to this section is guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

3. Personnel at the jail shall be notified if a person confined is found to have a contagious or infectious disease.

4. The sheriff, person in charge of the jail, or any other potentially infected person shall take any appropriate measure to prevent the transmittal of a contagious or infectious disease to other persons. The sheriff or person in charge of the jail shall also segregate a confined person who tests positive for acquired immune deficiency syndrome from other confined persons.

5. For purposes of this section, “*potentially infected person*” includes a care provider as defined in section 139A.2.

2005 Acts, ch 87, §1
Section amended

CHAPTER 357A**RURAL WATER DISTRICTS****357A.2 Petition — deposit — limitation.**

A petition may at any time be filed with the auditor requesting the supervisors to incorporate and organize a district encompassing an area, not then included in any other district, in a county or in two or more adjacent counties for the purpose of providing an adequate supply of water for residents of the area who are not served by the water mains of any city water system.

There shall be filed with the petition a bond with

sureties approved by the auditor, or a certified check, credit union certified share draft or cash in an amount sufficient for the payment of all costs and expenses incurred in the proceedings if the district is not finally established.

The petition shall be signed by the owners of at least thirty percent of all real property lying within the outside perimeter of the area designated for inclusion in the proposed district, and shall state:

1. The location of the area, describing such

area to be served or specifying the area by an attached map.

2. The reasons a district is needed.

3. A new water service plan describing the cost feasibility and estimated construction schedules.

Water services, other than water services provided as of April 1, 1987, shall not be provided within two miles of the limits of a city by a rural water district incorporated under this chapter or chapter 504 except as provided in this section.

A rural water district incorporated under this chapter or chapter 504 may give notice of intent to provide water service to a new area within two miles of a city by submitting a water plan to the city. The plan is only required to indicate the area within two miles of the city which the rural water district intends to serve. If the city fails to respond to the rural water district's plan within ninety days of receipt of the plan, the rural water district may provide service in the area designated in the plan. The city may inform the rural water district within ninety days of receipt of the plan that the city requires additional time or information to study the question of providing water service outside the limits of the city. If additional time or information is required, the city shall respond to the rural water district's plan within one hundred eighty days of receipt of the plan. In responding to the plan, the city may waive its right to provide water service within the areas designated for service by the rural water district, or the city may reserve the right to provide water service in some or all of the areas which the rural water district intends to serve. If the city reserves the right to provide water service within some or all of the areas which the rural water district intends to serve, the city shall provide service within four years of receipt of the plan. This section does not preclude a city from providing water service in an area which is annexed by the city.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191

Chapter 504A references stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191

Code editor directive applied

357A.11 Board's powers and duties.

The board shall be the governing body of the district, and shall:

1. Adopt rules, regulations, and rate schedules in conformity with the provisions of this Act and the bylaws of the district as necessary for the conduct of the business of the district.

2. Maintain at its office a record of the district's proceedings, rules and regulations, and any decisions and orders made pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, and furnish copies thereof to the supervisors or the council upon request.

3. Employ, appoint, or retain attorneys, engineers, other professional and technical employees, and other personnel as necessary, and require and approve bonds of district employees. The board may enter into agreements pursuant to chapter

28E to provide professional or technical services under this subsection to other water districts, non-profit corporations, or related associations.

4. Prior to each annual meeting of participating members:

a. Prepare an estimated budget for the coming year, and adjust water rates if necessary in order to produce the revenue required to fund the estimated budget, and make a report thereon at the annual meeting.

b. Have an audit made of the district's records and accounts, and make copies of the audit report available to all participating members attending the annual meeting and to any other participating member who so requests.

5. Have authority to acquire by gift, lease, purchase, or grant any property, real or personal, in fee or a lesser interest needed to achieve the purposes for which the district was incorporated, to acquire easements for water lines and reservoirs by condemnation proceedings, and to sell and convey property owned, but no longer needed, by the district. Condemnation proceedings shall not apply to existing wells, ponds or reservoirs.

6. Have authority to construct, operate, maintain, repair, and when necessary to enlarge or extend, such ponds, reservoirs, pipelines, wells, check dams, pumping installations, or other facilities for the storage, transportation, or utilization of water, and such appurtenant structures and equipment, as may be necessary or convenient to carry out the purposes for which the district was incorporated. A district may purchase its water supply from any source.

7. Have power to borrow from, cooperate with and enter into agreements as deemed necessary with any agency of the federal government, this state, or a county of this state, and to accept financial or other aid from any agency of the federal government. To evidence any indebtedness the obligations may be one or more bonds or notes and the obligations may be sold at private sale.

8. Have power to finance all or part of the cost of the construction or purchase of any project necessary to carry out the purposes for which the district is incorporated, or to refinance all or part of the original cost of any such project, and to evidence that financing by issuance of revenue bonds or notes which shall mature in a period not to exceed forty years from date of issuance, shall bear interest, or combined interest and insurance charges, at a rate not to exceed that permitted by chapter 74A, shall be payable only from revenue derived from sale of water by the district, and shall never become or be construed to be a debt against the state of Iowa or any of its political subdivisions other than the district issuing the bonds.

9. Finance all or part of the cost of the construction or purchase of a project necessary to carry out the purposes for which the district is incorporated or to refinance all or part of the original

cost of that project, including, but not limited to, obligations originated by the district as a nonprofit corporation under chapter 504 and assumed by the district reorganized under this chapter. Financing or refinancing carried out under this subsection shall be in accordance with the terms and procedures set forth in the applicable provisions of sections 384.24A, 384.83 through 384.88, 384.92, and 384.93. References in these sections to a city shall be applicable to a rural water district operating under this chapter, and references in division V of chapter 384 to a city council shall be applicable to the board of directors of a rural water district. This subsection shall not create a lien against the property of a person who is not a rural water subscriber.

10. Have power to join the Iowa association of rural water districts, and pay out of funds available to the board, reasonable dues to the association. The financial condition and transactions of the Iowa association of rural water districts must be audited in the same manner as rural water districts.

11. Have authority to execute an agreement with a governmental entity, including a county, city, sanitary sewer district, or another district, for purposes of managing or administering the works, facilities, or waterways which are useful for the collection, disposal, or treatment of wastewater or sewage and which are located within the jurisdiction of the governmental entity or the district. The board may do what is necessary to carry out the agreement, including but not limited to any of the following:

a. Owning or acquiring by gift, lease, purchase, or grant any interest in real or personal property.

b. Constructing, operating, maintaining, repairing, improving, or equipping any of the works, facilities, or waterways.

c. Financing all or part of the cost of acquiring, constructing, maintaining, repairing, improving, or equipping any works, facilities, or waterways, or refinancing all or part of the cost. The financing or refinancing shall be accomplished in accordance with the terms and procedures set forth in the applicable provisions of sections 384.24A, 384.83 through 384.88, 384.92, and 384.93. References in those sections to a city shall be applicable to a district and references in those sections to a governing body or a city council shall be applicable to the district's board.

12. Place all funds in investments to the extent practicable and may invest the funds jointly with one or more counties, judicial district departments of correctional services, cities, or city utilities pursuant to a joint investment agreement. All investments of funds shall be subject to sections 12B.10 and 12B.10A and other applicable law.

13. In addition to all other powers granted to the board, the board may sell, convey, merge, or otherwise dispose of all or any portion of the real

property or personal property of the district and all or any portion of the district's right to provide water or wastewater service to an area in order that another service provider permitted by the department of natural resources pursuant to chapter 455B may assume any or all of the district's duties and obligations or that the district may be dissolved. If the district is to be dissolved, the board shall file a notice of dissolution with the auditor of the county or counties in which the district is located.

Prior to such sale, conveyance, merger, or disposition by the board that includes the relinquishment of the district's right to provide service to an area, the board shall publish notice of a public hearing not less than four nor more than twenty days before the date fixed for the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the area for which the board seeks to relinquish service. The board shall mail notice of a public hearing to the district's members in the area for which the board seeks to relinquish service not less than fourteen days prior to such public hearing. A public hearing is not required when the board relinquishes the district's right to service an area within the corporate limits of a city if the city will provide service in compliance with the city's annexation plan.

After hearing or if none is required, the board may adopt a resolution approving the sale, conveyance, merger, or disposition; however, the board shall provide for the continuation of water or wastewater service to the area by another service provider immediately following such sale, conveyance, merger, or disposition.

This chapter and chapter 384, as it applies to rural water districts, shall not be construed to mean that the real property of any rural water subscriber shall be used as security for any debts of a rural water district. However, the failure to pay water rates or charges by a subscriber may result in a lien being attached against the premises served upon certification to the county treasurer that the rate or charges are due.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191; 2005 Acts, ch 85, §1
Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied
NEW subsection 13

357A.15 Taxing prohibited — refunds.

A district shall not have power to levy any taxes. The facilities constructed or otherwise acquired by a district, including but not limited to ponds, reservoirs, pipelines, wells, check dams, and pumping installations, the revenues obtained by the district from the sale of water, and the revenue bonds or notes, or interest from the revenue bonds or notes, issued by a district shall not be taxable in any manner by the state or any of its political subdivisions.

A rural water district organized under chapter 504 shall receive a refund of sales or use taxes upon submitting an application to the department

of revenue for the refund of taxes imposed upon the sales price of all sales of building materials, supplies, or equipment sold to a contractor or used in the fulfillment of a written contract for the construction of facilities for the rural water district to the same extent as a rural water district organized under this chapter may obtain a refund under section 423.4, subsection 1.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

357A.20 Alternate operation by nonprofit corporation.

A nonprofit corporation incorporated under chapter 504 for the specific purpose of operating a rural water system may petition the supervisors for incorporation of a district, in the manner provided by section 357A.2. The signatures of the corporation's officers on the petition and a resolution adopted by the corporation's board of directors approving the petition shall suffice in lieu of signatures of owners of thirty percent of the real property in the proposed district, if the corporation presents evidence satisfactory to the supervisors that a sufficient number of members of the proposed district will subscribe to benefit units to make its operation feasible. The procedure for hearing and determination of disposition of the petition shall be as provided by this chapter.

In any district incorporated upon the petition of a nonprofit corporation, the following procedures shall apply:

1. After final approval of the petition by a board of supervisors, the secretary of the corporation shall file a notice with the secretary of state dissolving the nonprofit corporation in accordance with chapter 504.

2. Upon filing of the notice, the nonprofit corporation shall cease to exist as a chapter 504 entity and all assets and liabilities of the nonprofit corporation become the assets and liabilities of the newly organized district without a need for any further meetings, voting, notice to creditors, or other actions by the members or board.

3. The officers and board of directors of the corporation shall be the officers and board of the district.

4. The applicable laws of the state and the articles of incorporation and bylaws of the corporation shall control the initial size and initial term of office of such officers and board, in lieu of sections 357A.7, 357A.9, and 357A.10.

5. The district shall bring its operation and structure in compliance with sections 357A.7 to 357A.10 at the first annual meeting of the participating members and board of directors.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A references stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

357A.21 Annexation of land by a city — arbitration.

A water district organized under this chapter, chapter 357, 499, or 504 shall be fairly compensated for losses resulting from annexation. The governing body of a city or water utility and the board of directors or trustees of the water district may agree to terms which provide that the facilities owned by the water district and located within the city shall be retained by the water district for the purpose of transporting water to customers outside the city. If an agreement is not reached within ninety days, the issues may be submitted to arbitration. If submitted, an arbitrator shall be selected by a committee which includes one member of the governing body of the city or its designee, one member of the water district's board of directors or trustees or its designee, and a disinterested party selected by the other two members of the committee. A list of qualified arbitrators may be obtained from the American arbitration association or other recognized arbitration organization or association.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

357A.22A Rural fire protection program — liability.

A rural water district or rural water association incorporated under this chapter or chapter 504 shall establish a rural fire protection program which shall include, but is not limited to, providing access to designated soft-hose fill stations, providing annually or more often if necessary updated maps of soft-hose fill stations to all fire departments within the rural water service area, and sponsoring informational meetings for all fire departments and interested parties within the rural water service area for the purpose of reviewing locations of facilities, operational procedures, communication procedures and facilities, and procedures designed to coordinate efforts to enhance rural fire protection.

A rural water district or rural water association incorporated under this chapter or chapter 504 which provides water service to cities, benefited fire districts, or townships shall not be liable for a claim against the district or association for failure to provide or maintain fire hydrants, facilities, or an adequate supply of water or water pressure for fire protection purposes if the purpose of the hydrants, facilities, or water used is not for fire protection. Not later than July 1, 2006, the legislative council shall provide for a review of the liability exemption or limitation provided for rural water districts or rural water associations under this paragraph and assess its effect on the provision of fire protection in areas served by the rural water dis-

tricts or rural water associations.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A references stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to
Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

357A.23 City sewer and water franchise authorized.

Notwithstanding section 364.2, subsection 4, paragraph “a”, for the purposes of obtaining or qualifying for federal funding, a city may grant a franchise to a rural water district incorporated under this chapter or chapter 504, for a term of not more than forty years. In addition to the franchises listed in section 364.2, subsection 4, paragraph “a”, a city may grant a franchise to a rural water district incorporated under this chapter or chapter 504, to erect, maintain, and operate plants and systems for sewer services. All provisions of section 364.2 shall otherwise apply to a franchise granted to a rural water district.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A references stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to
Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

357A.24 Detachment and attachment of areas between districts.

1. The boards of two or more districts, or the boards of any district and a rural water system organized under chapter 504, may by concurrent action or agreement join in a petition to detach an area which is not being served by the facilities of one district or system for purposes of being attached to the other district or system. The concurrent action or agreement may include conditions placed on the effectiveness of the concurrent action or agreement as deemed appropriate by the boards of the districts.

2. The petition shall be filed with the auditor of the county in which the area to be detached is located. The petition shall include all of the following regarding the area which is the subject of the petition:

- a. A description by section, or fraction thereof,

and by township and range of the area, in the same manner as provided in section 357A.16.

b. A verification that the area is not being served by the facilities of any district.

c. A statement asserting that the area can be adequately and economically served by the facilities of the district proposing to attach the area.

3. Upon filing the petition, the auditor shall prepare for a hearing on the petition by following the same procedures as provided in section 357A.3. The notice of the hearing shall include all of the following:

a. The location of the area subject to the petition.

b. The time and place of the hearing as established by the supervisors for the county in which the area to be detached is located.

c. That all owners or tenants of real property within the boundaries of the area may appear and be heard.

4. After the hearing the supervisors shall order that the area subject to the petition be detached from one district and attached to the other district if the supervisors determine that all of the following have been satisfied:

a. The petition meets the requirements of this section.

b. The information included in the petition is accurate.

c. Notice required in this section has been provided.

d. The detachment and attachment is in the best interest of the residents of the area subject to the petition.

The order shall be published in the same newspaper which published the notice of the hearing.

5. This section does not preclude any procedure for detaching an area from or attaching an area to a district as otherwise provided by law, including this chapter.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code
editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

CHAPTER 357H

RURAL IMPROVEMENT ZONES

357H.1 Rural improvement zones.

1. The board of supervisors of a county with less than twenty thousand residents, not counting persons admitted or committed to an institution enumerated in section 218.1 or 904.102, based upon the 2000 certified federal census, and with a private lake development shall designate an area surrounding the lake, if it is an unincorporated area of the county, a rural improvement zone upon receipt of a petition pursuant to section 357H.2, and upon the board’s determination that the area

is in need of improvements.

2. For purposes of this chapter, “*improvements*” means dredging, installation of erosion control measures, land acquisition, and related improvements, including soil conservation practices, within or outside of the boundaries of the zone.

For purposes of this chapter, “*board*” means the board of supervisors of the county.

2005 Acts, ch 108, §1
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 359

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS

359.41 Conveyance of lots. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 128, § 73.

CHAPTER 364

POWERS AND DUTIES OF CITIES

364.2 Vesting of power — franchises.

1. A power of a city is vested in the city council except as otherwise provided by a state law.

2. The enumeration of a specific power of a city does not limit or restrict the general grant of home rule power conferred by the Constitution. A city may exercise its general powers subject only to limitations expressly imposed by a state or city law.

3. An exercise of a city power is not inconsistent with a state law unless it is irreconcilable with the state law.

4. *a.* A city may grant to any person a franchise to erect, maintain, and operate plants and systems for electric light and power, heating, telegraph, cable television, district telegraph and alarm, motor bus, trolley bus, street railway or other public transit, waterworks, or gasworks, within the city for a term of not more than twenty-five years. When considering whether to grant, amend, extend, or renew a franchise, a city shall hold a public hearing on the question. Notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be published as provided in section 362.3. The franchise may be granted, amended, extended, or renewed only by an ordinance, but no exclusive franchise shall be granted, amended, extended, or renewed.

b. Such an ordinance shall not become effective unless approved at an election. The proposal may be submitted by the council on its own motion to the voters at any city election. Upon receipt of a valid petition as defined in section 362.4 requesting that a proposal be submitted to the voters, the council shall submit the proposal at the next regular city election or at a special election called for that purpose before the next regular city election. However, the city council may dispense with such election as to the grant, amendment, extension, or renewal of an electric light and power, heating, or gasworks franchise unless there is a valid petition requesting submission of the proposal to the voters, or the party seeking such franchise, grant, amendment, extension, or renewal requests an election. If a majority of those voting approves the proposal, the city may proceed as proposed. The complete text of the ordinance shall be included on the ballot if paper ballots are used. If an electronic

voting system or voting machine is used, the proposal shall be stated on the ballot and the full text of the ordinance posted for the voters pursuant to section 52.25. All absentee voters shall receive the full text of the ordinance.

c. Notice of the election shall be given by publication as prescribed in section 49.53 in a newspaper of general circulation in the city.

d. The person asking for the granting, amending, extension, or renewal of a franchise shall pay the costs incurred in holding the election, including the costs of the notice. A franchise shall not be finally effective until an acceptance in writing has been filed with the council and payment of the costs has been made.

e. The franchise ordinance may regulate the conditions required and the manner of use of the streets and public grounds of the city, and it may, for the purpose of providing electrical, gas, heating, or water service, confer the power to appropriate and condemn private property upon the person franchised.

f. If a city franchise fee is assessed to customers of a franchise, the fee shall not be assessed to the city as a customer.

g. If a city grants more than one cable television franchise, the material terms and conditions of any additional franchise shall not give undue preference or advantage to the new franchisee. A city shall not grant a new franchise that does not include the same territory as that of the existing franchise. A new franchisee shall be given a reasonable period of time to build the new system throughout the territory.

For future amendments to this section effective July 1, 2007, see 2005 Acts, ch 54, §11, 12

Section not amended; footnote added

364.17 City housing codes.

1. A city with a population of fifteen thousand or more may adopt by ordinance the latest version of one of the following housing codes before January 1, 1981:

a. The uniform housing code promulgated by the international conference of building officials.

b. The housing code promulgated by the American public health association.

c. The basic housing code promulgated by the

building officials conference of America.

d. The standard housing code promulgated by the southern building code congress international.

e. Housing quality standards promulgated by the United States department of housing and urban development for use in assisted housing programs.

2. Every city with a population of fifteen thousand or more which has not adopted another housing code under this section by January 1, 1981, is subject to and shall be considered to have adopted the uniform housing code promulgated by the international conference of building officials, as amended to January 1, 1980. A city which reaches a population of fifteen thousand, as determined after July 1, 1980, has six months after such determination to comply with this section.

3. A city which adopts or is subject to a housing code under this section shall adopt enforcement procedures, which shall include a program for regular rental inspections, rental inspections upon receipt of complaints, and certification of inspected rental housing, and may include but are not limited to the following:

a. A schedule of civil penalties or criminal fines for violations. A city may charge the owner of housing a late payment fee of twenty-five dollars and may add interest of up to one and one-half percent per month if a penalty or fine imposed under this paragraph is not paid within thirty days of the date that the penalty or fine is due. The city shall send a notice of the late payment fee to such owner by first class mail to the owner's personal or business mailing address. The late payment fee and the interest shall not accrue if such owner files an appeal with either the city, if the city has established an appeals procedure, or the district court. Any unpaid penalty, fine, fee, or interest shall constitute a lien on the real property and may be collected in the same manner as a property tax. However, before a lien is filed, the city shall send a notice of intent to file a lien to the owner of the housing by first class mail to such owner's personal or business mailing address.

b. Authority for the issuance of orders requiring violations to be corrected within a reasonable time.

c. Authority for the issuance of citations pursuant to sections 805.1 to 805.5 upon a failure to satisfactorily remedy a violation.

d. Authority, if other methods have failed, for an officer to contract to have work done as necessary to remedy a violation, the cost of which shall

be assessed to the violator and constitute a lien on the property until paid.

e. An escrow system for the deposit of rent which will be applied to the costs of correcting violations.

f. Mediation of disputes based upon alleged violations.

g. Injunctive procedures.

The enforcement procedures shall be designed to improve housing conditions rather than to displace persons from their homes.

h. Authority by ordinance to provide that no rent shall be recoverable by the owner or lessee of any dwelling which does not comply with the housing code adopted by the city until such time as the dwelling does comply with the housing code adopted by the city.

4. A city which is subject to the uniform housing code or which adopts another housing code under this section may provide reasonable variances for existing structures which cannot practicably meet the standards in the code but are not unsafe for habitation.

5. Cities may establish reasonable fees for inspection and enforcement procedures. A city may charge the owner of housing a late payment penalty of twenty-five dollars and may add interest of up to one and one-half percent per month if a fee imposed under this subsection is not paid within thirty days of the date that the fee is due. The city shall send a notice of the late payment penalty to such owner by first class mail to the owner's personal or business mailing address. The late payment penalty and the interest shall not accrue if such owner files an appeal with either the city, if the city has established an appeals procedure, or the district court. Any unpaid fee, penalty, or interest shall constitute a lien on the real property and may be collected in the same manner as a property tax. However, before a lien is filed, the city shall send a notice of intent to file a lien to the owner of the housing by first class mail to such owner's personal or business mailing address.

6. Cities with populations of less than fifteen thousand may comply with this section.

7. A city may adopt housing code provisions which are more stringent than those in the model housing code it adopts or to which it is subject under this section.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §60, 61
Subsection 3, paragraph a amended
Subsection 5 amended

CHAPTER 368

CITY DEVELOPMENT

368.7 Voluntary annexation of territory.

1. *a.* All of the owners of land in a territory adjoining a city may apply in writing to the council of the adjoining city requesting annexation of the territory. Territory comprising railway right-of-way or territory comprising not more than twenty percent of the land area may be included in the application without the consent of the owner to avoid creating an island or to create more uniform boundaries. Public land may be included in the territory to be annexed. However, the area of the territory that is public land included without the written consent of the agency with jurisdiction over the public land shall not be used to determine the percentage of territory that is included with the consent of the owner and without the consent of the owner.

b. Prior to notification in paragraph “c”, the annexing city shall provide written notice to the board of supervisors and township trustees of each county and township that contains all or a portion of the territory to be annexed. The written notice shall include the same information required in paragraph “c” and shall set a time for a consultation on the proposed annexation between the annexing city and each county and township that contains all or a portion of the territory to be annexed. The consultation shall be held at least fourteen business days before the applications in paragraph “c” are mailed. The governing body of each such county and township may designate one of its members to attend the consultation. Each such county and township may make written recommendations for modification to the proposed annexation no later than seven business days following the date of the consultation.

Not later than thirty days after the consultation, the board of supervisors of each county that contains all or a portion of the territory to be annexed shall, by resolution, state whether or not it supports the application or whether it takes no position in support of or against the application. If there is a comprehensive plan for the county, the board shall take the plan into account when considering its resolution. A copy of the resolution shall be immediately filed with the annexing city and shall be considered by the city council when taking action on the application. The city council shall forward a copy of the resolution to the city development board as part of the city proceedings on the annexation. Failure of a board of supervisors to adopt a resolution shall not delay the proceedings on the application nor shall such failure be considered a deficiency either in the application or in the annexing city’s proceedings.

c. A copy of the application shall be mailed by certified mail to the nonconsenting owner and each affected public utility, at least fourteen business days prior to any action taken by the city council on the application. The application must contain a legal description and a map of the territory showing its location in relationship to the city.

d. The city shall provide for a public hearing on the application before approving or denying it. The city shall provide written notice at least fourteen business days prior to any action by the city council regarding the application, including a public hearing, by regular mail to the chairperson of the board of supervisors of each county which contains a portion of the territory proposed to be annexed, each public utility which serves the territory proposed to be annexed, each owner of property located within the territory to be annexed who is not a party to the application, and each owner of property that adjoins the territory to be annexed unless the adjoining property is in a city. The city shall publish notice of the application and public hearing on the application in an official county newspaper in each county which contains a portion of the territory proposed to be annexed. Both the written and published notice shall include the time and place of the public hearing and a legal description of the territory to be annexed. The city shall not assess the costs of providing notice as required in this section to the applicants. The city council shall approve or deny the application by resolution of the council.

e. An application for annexation under this subsection may be withdrawn by an applicant at any time within three business days after the public hearing unless the application was made pursuant to a written agreement for the extension of city services or unless the right to withdraw the application was specifically identified and waived by the applicant in the application. A landowner who has consented to the annexation may, within three business days after the public hearing, withdraw the landowner’s consent to the annexation unless the landowner has entered into a written agreement for extension of city services or unless the right to withdraw consent was specifically identified and waived by the landowner.

f. An annexation including territory comprising not more than twenty percent of the land area without consent of the property owners is not complete without approval by four-fifths of the members of the city development board after a hearing for all affected property owners and the county. When considering such an annexation application, the board may request that the annexing city

provide information on the amount of land located in the annexing city that is currently vacant or undeveloped and whether municipal services are being provided to current residents of the annexing city.

2. An application for annexation of territory not within an urbanized area of a city other than the city to which the annexation is directed must be approved by resolution of the council which receives the application. The city council shall mail a copy of the application by certified mail to the board of supervisors of each county which contains a portion of the territory at least fourteen business days prior to any action taken by the city council on the application. The council shall also publish notice of the application in an official county newspaper in each county which contains a portion of the territory at least fourteen days prior to any action taken by the council on the application. Upon receiving approval of the council, the city clerk shall file a copy of the resolution, map, and legal description of the territory involved with the secretary of state, the county board of supervisors of each county which contains a portion of the territory, each affected public utility, and the state department of transportation. The city clerk shall also record a copy of the legal description, map, and resolution with the county recorder of each county which contains a portion of the territory. The secretary of state shall not accept and acknowledge a copy of a legal description, map, and resolution of annexation which would create an island. The annexation is completed upon acknowledgment by the secretary of state that the secretary of state has received the legal description, map, and resolution.

3. An application for annexation of territory within an urbanized area of a city other than the city to which the annexation is directed must be approved both by resolution of the council which receives the application and by the board. The board shall not approve an application which creates an island. Notice of the application shall be mailed by certified mail, by the city to which the annexation is directed, at least fourteen business days prior to any action by the city council on the application to the council of each city whose boundary adjoins the territory or is within two miles of the territory, to the board of supervisors of each county which contains a portion of the territory, each affected public utility, and to the regional planning authority of the territory. Notice of the application shall be published in an official county newspaper in each county which contains a portion of the territory at least ten business days prior to any action by the city council on the application. The annexation is completed when the board has filed and recorded copies of applicable portions of the proceedings as required by section 368.20, subsection 2.

4. If one or more applications for a voluntary annexation and one or more petitions for an involuntary annexation or incorporation for a common territory are submitted to the board within thirty days of the date the first application or petition was submitted to the board, the board shall approve the application for voluntary annexation, if the application meets the applicable requirements of this chapter, unless the board determines by a preponderance of the evidence that the application was filed in bad faith, or that the application as filed is contrary to the best interests of the citizens of the urbanized area, or that the applicant cannot within a reasonable period of time meet its obligation to provide services to the territory to be annexed sufficient to meet the needs of the territory. In consideration of the requests, the board may appoint a committee in the manner provided in section 368.14 to seek additional information from the applicant for voluntary annexation as necessary, including the information required of petitioners pursuant to section 368.11. The board, or the committee, if applicable, shall hold a public hearing on the application for voluntary annexation in the manner provided for involuntary petitions in section 368.15. The decision of the board under this subsection shall be made within ninety days of receipt of the application by the board. The failure of the board to approve an application under this paragraph shall be deemed final agency action subject to judicial review.

If an application for voluntary annexation is not approved pursuant to this section, the board shall cause the conversion of the application to a petition pursuant to section 368.13 and shall proceed under section 368.14A. The conversion of an application to a petition shall not prejudice the status of the applicant. Judicial review of a board decision under this subsection may be requested by an aggrieved party.

5. In the discretion of a city council, the resolution provided for in subsection 1, paragraph "d", or subsection 2 or 3, may include a provision for a transition for the imposition of city taxes against property within the annexation area as provided in section 368.11, subsection 3, paragraph "m".

2005 Acts, ch 19, §50; 2005 Acts, ch 111, §1 - 3, 5
2005 amendments to subsection 1, paragraph d, providing for city council approval or denial of applications by council resolution, and to subsections 2 and 3 and adding subsection 5, take effect May 5, 2005, and apply to applications submitted to a city council on or after that date; 2005 Acts, ch 111, §5

See Code editor's note to §10B.4
Subsection 1, paragraphs a and d amended
Subsections 2 and 3 amended
NEW subsection 5

368.11 Petition for involuntary city development action.

1. A petition for incorporation, discontinuance, or boundary adjustment may be filed with the board by a city council, a county board of supervisors, a regional planning authority, or five per-

cent of the registered voters of a city or territory involved in the proposal. Notice of the filing, including a copy of the petition, must be served upon the council of each city for which a discontinuance or boundary adjustment is proposed, the board of supervisors for each county which contains a portion of a city to be discontinued or territory to be incorporated, annexed or severed, the council of a city if an incorporation includes territory within the city's urbanized area, and any regional planning authority for the area involved.

2. Within ninety days of receipt of a petition, the board shall initiate appropriate proceedings or dismiss the petition. The board may combine for consideration petitions or plans which concern the same territory or city or which provide for a boundary adjustment or incorporation affecting common territory. The combined petitions may be submitted for consideration by a special local committee pursuant to section 368.14A.

3. The petition must include substantially the following information as applicable:

- a. A general statement of the proposal.
- b. A map of the territory, city or cities involved.
- c. Assessed valuation of platted and unplatted land.
- d. Names of property owners.
- e. Population density.
- f. Description of topography.
- g. Plans for disposal of assets and assumption of liabilities.
- h. Description of existing municipal services, including but not limited to water supply, sewage disposal, and fire and police protection.
- i. Plans for agreements with any existing special service districts.
- j. In a case of annexation or incorporation, the petition must state that none of the territory is within a city.
- k. In a case of incorporation or consolidation, the petition must state the name of the proposed city.
- l. Plans shall include a formal agreement between affected municipal corporations and counties for the maintenance, improvement, and traffic control of any shared roads involved in an incorporation or boundary adjustment.
- m. In the discretion of a city council, a provision for a transition for the imposition of city taxes against property within an annexation area. The provision shall allow for an exemption from taxation of the following percentages of assessed valuation according to the following schedule:
 - (1) For the first and second years, seventy-five percent.
 - (2) For the third and fourth years, sixty percent.
 - (3) For the fifth and sixth years, forty-five percent.
 - (4) For the seventh and eighth years, thirty percent.

(5) For the ninth and tenth years, fifteen percent.

An alternative schedule may be adopted by the city council. However, an alternative schedule shall not allow a greater exemption than that provided in this paragraph. The exemption shall be applied in the levy and collection of taxes. The provision may also allow for the partial provision of city services during the time in which the exemption from taxation is in effect.

n. In the case of an annexation, a plan for extending municipal services to be provided by the annexing city to the annexed territory within three years of July 1 of the fiscal year in which city taxes are collected against property in the annexed territory.

4. At least fourteen business days before a petition for involuntary annexation is filed as provided in this section, the petitioner shall make its intention known by sending a letter of intent by certified mail to the council of each city whose urbanized area contains a portion of the territory, the board of supervisors of each county which contains a portion of the territory, the regional planning authority of the territory involved, each affected public utility, and to each property owner listed in the petition. The written notification shall include notice that the petitioners shall hold a public meeting on the petition for involuntary annexation prior to the filing of the petition.

5. Before a petition for involuntary annexation may be filed, the petitioner shall hold a public meeting on the petition. Notice of the meeting shall be published in an official county newspaper in each county which contains a part of the territory at least five days before the date of the public meeting. The mayor of the city proposing to annex the territory, or that person's designee, shall serve as chairperson of the public meeting. The city clerk of the same city or the city clerk's designee shall record the proceedings of the public meeting. Any person attending the meeting may submit written comments and may be heard on the petition. The minutes of the public meeting and all documents submitted at the public meeting shall be forwarded to the county board of supervisors of each county where the territory is located and to the board by the chairperson of the meeting.

6. Within thirty days after receiving notice that a petition for involuntary annexation has been filed with the board, the board of supervisors of each county that contains all or a portion of the territory to be annexed shall, by resolution, state whether or not it supports the petition or whether it takes no position in support of or against the petition. If there is a comprehensive plan for the county, the board shall take the plan into account when considering its resolution. A copy of the resolution shall be immediately filed with the annexing city and with the city development board. Failure of a board of supervisors to adopt a resolution

shall not delay the proceedings on the petition nor shall such failure be considered a deficiency either in the petition or in the annexing city's proceedings.

2005 Acts, ch 111, §4, 5

2005 amendment to subsection 3, paragraph m, applies to applications submitted to a city council and petitions for involuntary annexation filed with the city development board on or after May 5, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 111, §5

Subsection 3, paragraph m amended

368.25 Failure to provide municipal services.

Prior to expiration of the three-year period established in section 368.11, subsection 3, paragraph "n", the annexing city shall submit a report to the board describing the status of the provision of municipal services identified in the plan required in section 368.11, subsection 3, paragraph "n". If a city fails to provide municipal services, or fails to show substantial and continuing progress in the provision of municipal services, to territory involuntarily annexed, according to the plan for extending municipal services filed pursuant to

section 368.11, subsection 3, paragraph "n", within the time period specified in that subsection, the city development board may initiate proceedings to sever the annexed territory from the city. The board shall notify the city of the severance proceedings and shall hold a public hearing on the proposed severance. The board shall give notice of the hearing in the same manner as notice of a public meeting in section 368.11. The board may order severance of all or a portion of the territory and the order to sever is not subject to approval at an election. A city may request that the board allow up to an additional three years to provide municipal services if good cause is shown. As an alternative to severance of the territory, the board may impose a moratorium on additional annexation by the city until the city complies with its plan for extending municipal services. For purposes of this section, "municipal services" means services included in the plan required by section 368.11, subsection 3, paragraph "n", for extending municipal services.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §51

Section amended

CHAPTER 384

CITY FINANCE

384.16 City budget.

Annually, a city shall prepare and adopt a budget, and shall certify taxes as follows:

1. A budget must be prepared for at least the following fiscal year. When required by rules of the committee, a tentative budget must be prepared for one or two ensuing years. A proposed budget must show estimates of the following:

- a. Expenditures for each program.
- b. Income from sources other than property taxation.
- c. Amount to be raised by property taxation, and the property tax rate expressed in dollars per one thousand dollars assessed valuation.

A budget must show comparisons between the estimated expenditures in each program in the following year, the latest estimated expenditures in each program in the current year, and the actual expenditures in each program from the annual report as provided in section 384.22, or as corrected by a subsequent audit report. Wherever practicable, as provided in rules of the committee, a budget must show comparisons between the levels of service provided by each program as estimated for the following year, and actual levels of service provided by each program during the two preceding years.

2. Not less than twenty days before the date that a budget must be certified to the county auditor and not less than ten days before the date set for the hearing, the clerk shall make available a sufficient number of copies of the detailed budget

to meet the requests of taxpayers and organizations, and have them available for distribution at the offices of the mayor and clerk and at the city library, if any, or have a copy posted at one of the three places designated by ordinance for posting notices if there is no library.

3. The council shall set a time and place for public hearing on the budget before the final certification date and shall publish notice of the hearing not less than ten nor more than twenty days before the hearing in a newspaper published at least once weekly and having general circulation in the city. However, if the city has a population of two hundred or less, publication may be made by posting in three public places in the city. A summary of the proposed budget shall be included in the notice. Proof of publication must be filed with the county auditor. The department of management shall prescribe the form for the public hearing notice for use by cities.

4. At the hearing, any resident or taxpayer of the city may present to the council objections to any part of the budget for the following fiscal year or arguments in favor of any part of the budget.

5. After the hearing, the council shall adopt by resolution a budget for at least the next fiscal year, and the clerk shall certify the necessary tax levy for the next fiscal year to the county auditor and the county board of supervisors. The tax levy certified may be less than but not more than the amount estimated in the proposed budget submitted at the final hearing, unless an additional

tax levy is approved at a city election. Two copies each of the detailed budget as adopted and of the tax certificate must be transmitted to the county auditor, who shall complete the certificates and transmit a copy of each to the department of management.

6. Taxes levied by a city whose budget is certified after March 15 shall be limited to the prior year's budget amount. However, this penalty may be waived by the director of the department of management if the city demonstrates that the March 15 deadline was missed because of circumstances beyond the control of the city.

7. A city that does not submit a budget in compliance with this section shall have all state funds withheld until a budget that is in compliance with this section is filed with the county auditor and subsequently received by the department of management. The department of management shall send notice to state agencies responsible for disbursement of state funds and that notice is sufficient authorization for those funds to be withheld until later notice is given by the department of management to release those funds.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §62, 63
Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended
NEW subsection 7

384.60 Adoption of schedule.

1. Within ten days after filing of the assessment schedule, the council shall meet, consider, and adopt or amend and adopt, by resolution, the final assessment schedule. The resolution must:

a. Confirm and levy assessments, including a conditional levy of the amount of deficiencies which may be subsequently assessed against each lot under section 384.63.

b. State the number of annual installments, not exceeding fifteen, into which assessments of one hundred dollars or more are divided.

c. Provide for interest on all unpaid installments at a rate not exceeding that permitted by chapter 74A.

d. State the time when assessments are payable.

e. Direct the clerk to certify the final schedule to the treasurer of the county or counties in which the assessed property is located, and to publish notice of the schedule once each week for two consecutive weeks in the manner provided in section 362.3, the first publication of which shall be not more than fifteen days from the date of filing of the final schedule.

2. On or before the second publication of the notice, the clerk shall send by mail to each property owner whose property is subject to assessment for the improvement, as shown by the records in the office of the county auditor, a copy of the notice. The notice shall also include a statement in substance that assessments may be paid in full or in part without interest within thirty days after the date of the first notice of the final assessment

schedule, and thereafter all unpaid special assessments bear interest at the rate specified by the council, but not exceeding that permitted by chapter 74A, computed to the December 1 next following the due dates of the respective installments as provided in section 384.65, subsection 3, and each installment will be delinquent from October 1 following its due date. However, when the last day of September is a Saturday or Sunday, that amount shall be delinquent from the second business day of October. Delinquent installments will draw the same delinquent interest as ordinary taxes. The notice shall also state substantially that property owners may elect to pay any installment semiannually in advance. If a property is shown by the records to be in the name of more than one owner at the same mailing address, a single notice may be mailed to all owners at that address. Failure to receive a mailed notice is not a defense to the special assessment or interest due on the special assessment.

3. The county treasurer shall enter on the county system the amounts to be assessed against each lot within the assessment district, as certified.

2005 Acts, ch 34, §9, 26
Subsection 2 amended

384.65 Installments due.

1. The first installment of each assessment, or the total amount if less than one hundred dollars, is due and payable on July 1 next succeeding the date of the levy, unless the assessment is filed with the county treasurer after May 31 in any year. The first installment shall bear interest on the whole unpaid assessment from the date of acceptance of the work by the council to the first day of December following the due date.

2. The succeeding annual installments, with interest on the whole unpaid amount, to the first day of December following the due date, are respectively due on July 1 annually, and must be paid at the same time and in the same manner as the September semiannual payment of ordinary taxes.

3. All future installments of an assessment may be paid on any date by payment of the then outstanding balance, plus interest to the next December 1, or additional annual installments may be paid after the current installment has been paid before December 1 without interest. A payment must be for the full amount of the next installment. If installments remain to be paid, the next annual installment with interest added to December 1 will be due as provided in subsection 2.

4. Each installment of an assessment with interest on the unpaid balance is delinquent from October 1 after its due date and bears the same delinquent interest as ordinary taxes. However, when the last day of September is a Saturday or Sunday, the unpaid balance of the installment is

delinquent from the second business day of October after its due date. When collected, the interest must be credited to the same fund as the special assessment.

To avoid interest on delinquent special assessment installments, a payment of the full installment amount must be received by the treasurer on or before the last business day of the month preceding the delinquent date, or mailed with appropriate postage and applicable fees paid, and a United States postal service postmark affixed to the payment envelope, with the postmark bearing a date preceding the delinquent date. Items returned to the sender by the United States postal service for insufficient postage or applicable fees shall be assessed interest, unless the appropriate postage and fees are paid and the items are postmarked again before the delinquent date. However, if the last calendar day of a month falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday, that amount becomes delinquent on the second business day of the following month.

To avoid interest on current or delinquent special assessment installments, for payments made through a county treasurer's authorized website only, if the last day of the month falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday, the electronic payment must be initiated by midnight on the first business day of the next month. All other electronic payments must be initiated by midnight on the last day of the month preceding the delinquent date.

5. From the date of filing of a certified copy of the resolution of necessity, the plat, and the schedule of assessments as provided in section 384.51, all special assessments with all interest become

and remain a lien on the benefited properties until paid, and have equal precedence with ordinary taxes, and are not divested by any judicial sale.

6. After December 1, if a special assessment is not delinquent, a property owner may pay one-half or all of the next annual installment of principal and interest of a special assessment prior to the delinquency date of the installment. When the next installment has been paid in full, successive principal installments may be prepaid. The county treasurer shall accept the payments of the special assessment, and shall credit the next annual installment or future installments of the special assessment to the extent of the payment or payments, and shall remit the payments to the city. If a property owner elects to pay one or more principal installments in advance, the pay schedule shall be advanced by the number of principal installments prepaid.

7. Each installment of an assessment shall be equal to the amount of the unpaid assessment as computed on the thirty-first day after the certification of the assessment divided by the number of annual installments into which the assessment may be divided as adopted by the council pursuant to section 384.60.

8. Each installment of a special assessment shall be calculated to the nearest whole dollar. Interest on unpaid installments and interest added for delinquencies shall also be calculated to the nearest whole dollar. The minimum interest amount is one dollar.

2005 Acts, ch 34, §10, 26
Subsection 4 amended

CHAPTER 404A

PROPERTY REHABILITATION TAX CREDIT

404A.1 Property rehabilitation tax credit — eligible property.

1. A historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit, subject to the availability of the credit, is granted against the tax imposed under chapter 422, division II, III, or V, or chapter 432, for the rehabilitation of eligible property located in this state as provided in this chapter. Tax credits in excess of tax liabilities shall be refunded as provided in section 404A.4, subsection 3.

2. Eligible property for which a taxpayer may receive the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit computed under this chapter includes all of the following:

a. Property listed on the national register of historic places or eligible for such listing.

b. Property designated as of historic significance to a district listed in the national register of

historic places or eligible for such designation.

c. Property or district designated a local landmark by a city or county ordinance.

d. A barn constructed prior to 1937.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §20, 21
Subsection 1 amended
Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

404A.3 Approval of rehabilitation project.

1. *a.* In order for costs of a rehabilitation project to qualify for a tax credit, the rehabilitation project must receive approval from the state historic preservation office of the department of cultural affairs.

b. Applications for approvals from the state historic preservation office of the department of cultural affairs shall be on forms approved by the state historic preservation office and shall contain information as required by the state historic pres-

ervation office. The information shall at least include the approximate date of the start of rehabilitation, the approximate date of completion, as well as the cost.

c. The approval process shall not exceed ninety days beginning from the date the rehabilitation project is submitted. After the ninety-day limit, the rehabilitation project is deemed to be approved.

2. The state historic preservation office shall establish selection criteria and standards for rehabilitation projects involving eligible property. The main emphasis of the standards shall be to ensure that a rehabilitation project maintains the integrity of the eligible property. To the extent applicable, the standards shall be consistent with the standards of the United States secretary of the interior for rehabilitation of eligible property that is listed on the national register of historic places or is designated as of historic significance to a district listed in the national register of historic places or shall be consistent with standards for issuance of certificates of appropriateness under sections 303.27 through 303.32.

The selection standards shall provide that a person who qualifies for the rehabilitation tax credit under section 47 of the Internal Revenue Code shall automatically qualify for the state historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit under this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §22

Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

404A.4 Project completion and tax credit certification — credit refund.

1. Upon completion of the rehabilitation project, a certification of completion must be obtained from the state historic preservation office of the department of cultural affairs. A completion certificate shall identify the person claiming the tax credit under this chapter and the rehabilitation costs incurred up to the two years preceding the completion date.

2. After verifying the eligibility for the tax credit, the state historic preservation office, in consultation with the department of economic development, shall issue a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit certificate to be attached to the person's tax return. The tax credit certificate shall contain the taxpayer's name, address, tax identification number, the date of project completion, the amount of credit, other information required by the department of revenue, and a place for the name and tax identification number of a transferee and the amount of the tax credit being transferred.

3. A person receiving a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit under this chapter which is in excess of the person's tax liability for the tax year is entitled to a refund of the excess at a discounted value. The discounted value of the tax credit refund, as calcu-

lated by the department of economic development, in consultation with the department of revenue, shall be determined based on the discounted value of the tax credit five years after the tax year of the project completion at an interest rate equivalent to the prime rate plus two percent. The refunded tax credit shall not exceed seventy-five percent of the allowable tax credit.

4. The total amount of tax credits that may be approved for a fiscal year under this chapter shall not exceed two million four hundred thousand dollars. For the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2015, an additional four million dollars of tax credits may be approved each fiscal year for purposes of projects located in cultural and entertainment districts certified pursuant to section 303.3B. Any of the additional tax credits allocated for projects located in certified cultural and entertainment districts that are not approved during a fiscal year shall be applied to reserved tax credits issued in accordance with section 404A.3 in order of original reservation. The department of cultural affairs shall establish by rule the procedures for the application, review, selection, and awarding of certifications of completion. The departments of economic development, cultural affairs, and revenue shall each adopt rules to jointly administer this subsection and shall provide by rule for the method to be used to determine for which fiscal year the tax credits are available. With the exception of tax credits issued pursuant to contracts entered into prior to July 1, 2005, tax credits shall not be reserved for more than five years.

5. Tax credit certificates issued under this chapter may be transferred to any person or entity. Within ninety days of transfer, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the state historic preservation office along with a statement containing the transferee's name, tax identification number, and address, and the denomination that each replacement tax credit certificate is to carry and any other information required by the department of revenue. Within thirty days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the transferee's statement, the office shall issue one or more replacement tax credit certificates to the transferee. Each replacement certificate must contain the information required under subsection 2 and must have the same expiration date that appeared in the transferred tax credit certificate. Tax credit certificate amounts of less than the minimum amount established by rule of the office shall not be transferable. A tax credit shall not be claimed by a transferee under this chapter until a replacement tax credit certificate identifying the transferee as the proper holder has been issued.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit transferred against the taxes imposed under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and chapter 432 for any tax year the original transferor

could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be included as income under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be deducted from income under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §23 – 25

2003 amendments to subsection 2 and adding subsection 5 take effect May 16, 2003, and apply retroactively for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003; 2003 Acts, ch 133, §4

For future repeal of 2003 amendment to subsection 4 effective June 30, 2010, see 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §93

Subsections 2 – 4 amended

404A.5 Economic impact — recommendations.

The department of cultural affairs, in consultation with the department of economic development, shall be responsible for keeping the general assembly and the legislative services agency in-

formed on the overall economic impact to the state of the rehabilitation of eligible properties. An annual report shall be filed which shall include, but is not limited to, data on the number and potential value of rehabilitation projects begun during the latest twelve-month period, the total historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits originally granted during that period, the potential reduction in state tax revenues as a result of all tax credits still unused and eligible for refund, and the potential increase in local property tax revenues as a result of the rehabilitated projects. The department, to the extent it is able, shall provide recommendations on whether a limit on tax credits should be established, the need for a broader or more restrictive definition of eligible property, and other adjustments to the tax credits under this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §26

Section amended

CHAPTER 412

MUNICIPAL UTILITY RETIREMENT SYSTEM

412.4 Payments and investments.

The council, board of waterworks trustees, or other board or commission, whichever is authorized by law to manage and operate any such waterworks, or other municipally owned and operated public utility, shall have the right and power to contract with any legal reserve insurance company authorized to conduct its business in the state, or any bank located in Iowa having trust powers for the investment of funds contributed to an annuity or pension system, for the payment of the pensions or annuities provided in such pension or annuity retirement system, and may pay the premiums or make the contribution of such contract out of the fund provided in section 412.2. Funds shall be invested in accordance with the investment policy for the retirement fund, as established by the governing body of the public utility. In establishing the investment policy, the council,

board, or commission shall be governed by the standards set forth in section 97B.7A. However, permissible investments shall be limited to those investments authorized in section 12B.10, subsection 5, and investments in diversified commingled investment funds holding only publicly traded securities and under the management of an investment advisor registered with the federal securities and exchange commission under the Investment Advisor Act of 1940. Funds contributed to a bank pursuant to such a contract shall be invested in the manner prescribed in section 633.123A or chapter 633A, subchapter IV, part 3, and may be commingled with and invested as a part of a common or master fund managed for the benefit of more than one public utility.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §55

Internal reference change applied

CHAPTER 414

CITY ZONING

414.8 Membership.

The board of adjustment shall consist of five, seven, or nine members as determined by the council. Members of a five-member board shall be appointed for a term of five years, excepting that when the board shall first be created one member shall be appointed for a term of five years, one for a term of four years, one for a term of three years, one for a term of two years, and one for a term of

one year. Members of a seven-member board shall be appointed for a term of five years, except when the board shall first be created two members shall be appointed for a term of five years, two members for a term of four years, one for a term of three years, one for a term of two years, and one for a one-year term. Members of a nine-member board shall be appointed for a term of five years, except when the board shall first be created three mem-

bers shall be appointed for a term of five years, two members for a term of four years, two for a term of three years, one for a term of two years, and one for a one-year term. A five-member board shall not carry out its business without having three members present, a seven-member board shall not carry out its business without having four members present, and a nine-member board shall not carry out its business without having five members present. A majority of the members of the board of adjustment shall be persons representing the public at large and shall not be involved in the business of purchasing or selling real estate. Members shall be removable for cause by the appointing authority upon written charges and after public hearing. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term of any member whose term becomes vacant.

2005 Acts, ch 66, §1
See also §414.25
Section amended

414.14 Vote required.

The concurring vote of three members of the board in the case of a five-member board, and four members in the case of a seven-member board, and five members in the case of a nine-member board, shall be necessary to reverse any order, requirement, decision, or determination of any such administrative official, or to decide in favor of the applicant on any matter upon which it is required to pass under any such ordinance or to effect any variation in such ordinance.

2005 Acts, ch 66, §2
Section amended

414.25 Transitional provisions.

Of the two additional members which may be appointed to increase a five-member board of adjustment to a seven-member board after January

1, 1980, one member shall be appointed to an initial term of five years and one member shall be appointed to an initial term of four years. The terms of office of members of a board of adjustment serving unexpired terms of office on or after January 1, 1980, shall expire according to their original appointments.

Of the four additional members which may be appointed to increase a five-member board of adjustment to a nine-member board on or after July 1, 2005, one member shall be appointed to an initial term of five years, one member to an initial term of four years, one to an initial term of three years, and one to an initial term of two years. The terms of office of members of a board of adjustment serving unexpired terms of office on or after July 1, 2005, shall expire according to their original appointments.

Of the two additional members which may be appointed to increase a seven-member board of adjustment to a nine-member board on or after July 1, 2005, one member shall be appointed to an initial term of five years and one member shall be appointed to an initial term of four years. The terms of office of members of a board of adjustment serving unexpired terms of office on or after July 1, 2005, shall expire according to their original appointments.

2005 Acts, ch 66, §3, 4
Section amended

414.31 Elder group homes.

A city council or city zoning commission shall consider an elder group home a family home, as defined in section 414.22, for purposes of zoning, in accordance with section 231B.4, and may establish limitations regarding the proximity of one proposed elder group home to another.

2005 Acts, ch 62, §23
Section amended

CHAPTER 421

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

421.1A Property assessment appeal board.

1. A statewide property assessment appeal board is created for the purpose of establishing a consistent, fair, and equitable property assessment appeal process. The statewide property assessment appeal board is established within the department of revenue for administrative and budgetary purposes. The board's principal office shall be in the office of the department of revenue in the capital of the state.

2. *a.* The property assessment appeal board shall consist of three members appointed to staggered six-year terms, beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19, by the governor and sub-

ject to confirmation by the senate. Subject to confirmation by the senate, the governor shall appoint from the members a chairperson of the board to a two-year term. Vacancies on the board shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term in the same manner as regular appointments are made. The term of office for the initial board shall begin January 1, 2007.

b. Each member of the property assessment appeal board shall be qualified by virtue of at least two years' experience in the area of government, corporate, or private practice relating to property appraisal and property tax administration. One member of the board shall be a certified real estate appraiser or hold a professional appraisal desig-

nation, one member shall be an attorney practicing in the area of state and local taxation or property tax appraisals, and one member shall be a professional with experience in the field of accounting or finance and with experience in state and local taxation matters. No more than two members of the board may be from the same political party as that term is defined in section 43.2.

c. The property assessment appeal board shall organize by appointing a secretary who shall take the same oath of office as the members of the board. The board may employ additional personnel as it finds necessary. All personnel employed by the board shall be considered state employees and are subject to the merit system provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

3. At the election of a property owner or aggrieved taxpayer or an appellant described in section 441.42, the property assessment appeal board shall review any final decision, finding, ruling, determination, or order of a local board of review relating to protests of an assessment, valuation, or application of an equalization order.

4. The property assessment appeal board may do all of the following:

a. Affirm, reverse, or modify a final decision, finding, ruling, determination, or order of a local board of review.

b. Order the payment or refund of property taxes in a matter over which the board has jurisdiction.

c. Grant other relief or issue writs, orders, or directives that the board deems necessary or appropriate in the process of disposing of a matter over which the board has jurisdiction.

d. Subpoena documents and witnesses and administer oaths.

e. Adopt administrative rules pursuant to chapter 17A for the administration and implementation of its powers, including rules for practice and procedure for protests filed with the board, the manner in which hearings on appeals of assessments shall be conducted, filing fees to be imposed by the board, and for the determination of the correct assessment of property which is the subject of an appeal.

f. Adopt administrative rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary for the preservation of order and the regulation of proceedings before the board, including forms or notice and the service thereof, which rules shall conform as nearly as possible to those in use in the courts of this state.

5. The property assessment appeal board shall employ a competent attorney to serve as its general counsel, and assistants to the general counsel as it finds necessary for the full and efficient discharge of its duties. The general counsel is the attorney for, and legal advisor of, the board. The general counsel or an assistant to the general counsel shall provide the necessary legal advice to the board in all matters and shall represent the board in all actions instituted in a court challeng-

ing the validity of a rule or order of the board. The general counsel shall devote full time to the duties of the office. During employment as general counsel to the board, the counsel shall not be a member of a political committee, contribute to a political campaign, participate in a political campaign, or be a candidate for partisan political office. The general counsel and assistants to the general counsel shall be considered state employees and are subject to the merit system provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

6. The members of the property assessment appeal board shall receive compensation from the state commensurate with the salary of a district judge. The members of the board shall not be considered state employees for purposes of salary and benefits. The members of the board and any employees of the board, when required to travel in the discharge of official duties, shall be paid their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of duties.

7. a. Effective January 1, 2012, a property assessment appeal board review committee is established. Staffing assistance to the committee shall be provided by the department of revenue. The committee shall consist of six members of the general assembly, two appointed by the majority leader of the senate, one appointed by the minority leader of the senate, two appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, and one appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives; the director of revenue or the director's designee; a county assessor appointed by the Iowa state association of counties; and a city assessor appointed by the Iowa league of cities.

b. The property assessment appeal board review committee shall review the activities of the property assessment appeal board since its inception. The review committee may recommend the revision of any rules, regulations, directives, or forms relating to the activities of the property assessment appeal board.

c. The review committee shall report to the general assembly by January 15, 2013. The report shall include any recommended changes in laws relating to the property assessment appeal board, the reasons for the committee's recommendations, and any other information the committee deems advisable.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §121

Confirmation, see §2.32

For future repeal of this section effective July 1, 2013, see 2005 Acts, ch 150, §134

NEW section

421.17 Powers and duties of director.

In addition to the powers and duties transferred to the director of revenue, the director shall have and assume the following powers and duties:

1. To have and exercise general supervision over the administration of the assessment and tax laws of the state, over boards of supervisors and all other officers or boards in the performance of their

official duties in all matters relating to assessments and taxation, to the end that all assessments of property and taxes levied on the property be made relatively just and uniform in substantial compliance with the law.

2. To supervise the activity of all assessors and boards of review in the state of Iowa; to cooperate with them in bringing about a uniform and legal assessment of property as prescribed by law.

The director may order the reassessment of all or part of the property in any assessing jurisdiction in any year. Such reassessment shall be made by the local assessor according to law under the direction of the director and the cost of making the assessment shall be paid in the same manner as the cost of making an original assessment.

The director shall determine the degree of uniformity of valuation as between the various assessing jurisdictions of the state and shall have the authority to employ competent personnel for the purpose of performing this duty.

For the purpose of bringing about uniformity and equalization of assessments throughout the state of Iowa, the director shall prescribe rules relating to the standards of value to be used by assessing authorities in the determination, assessment and equalization of actual value for assessment purposes of all property subject to taxation in the state, and such rules shall be adhered to and followed by all assessing authorities.

3. To prescribe and promulgate all forms of books and forms to be used in the listing and assessment of property, and on or before November 1 of each year shall furnish to the county auditor of each county such prescribed forms of assessment rolls and other forms to properly list and assess all property subject to taxation in each county. The department of revenue shall also from time to time prepare and furnish in like manner forms for any and all other blanks, memoranda or instructions which the director deems necessary or expedient for the use or guidance of any of the officers over which the director is authorized by law to exercise supervision.

4. To confer with, advise, and direct boards of supervisors, boards of review, and others obligated by law to make levies and assessments, as to their duties under the laws.

5. To direct proceedings, actions, and prosecutions to be instituted for the enforcement of the laws relating to the penalties, liabilities, and punishment of public officers, and officers or agents of corporations, and other persons or corporations, for failure or neglect to comply with the provisions of the statutes governing the return, assessment and taxation of property; to make or cause to be made complaints against members of boards of review, boards of supervisors or other assessing, reviewing, or taxing officers for official misconduct or neglect of duty. Employees of the department of revenue shall not during their regular hours of employment engage in the preparation of tax re-

turns, except in connection with a regular audit of a tax return or in connection with assistance requested by the taxpayer.

6. To require city, township, school districts, county, state, or other public officers to report information as to the assessment of property and collection of taxes and such other information as may be needful or desirable in the work of the department in such form and upon such blanks as the director may prescribe.

The director shall require all city and county assessors to prepare a quarterly report in the manner and form to be prescribed by the director showing for each warranty deed or contract of sale of real estate, divided between rural and urban, during the last completed quarter the amount of real property transfer tax, the sale price or consideration, and the equalized value at which that property was assessed that year. This report with further information required by the director shall be submitted to the department within sixty days after the end of each quarter. The department shall prepare annual summaries of the records of the ratio of assessments to actual sales prices for all counties, and for cities having city assessors, and the information for the preceding year shall be available for public inspection by May 1.

7. To hold public hearings either at the seat of government or elsewhere in the state, and tax the costs thereof; to summon and compel witnesses to appear and give testimony, to administer oaths to said witnesses, and to compel said witnesses to produce for examination records, books, papers, and documents relating to any matter which the director shall have the authority to investigate or determine. Provided, however, that no bank or trust company or its officers or employees shall be required to divulge knowledge concerning the property of any person when such knowledge was obtained through information imparted as a part of a business transaction with or for such person and in the usual and ordinary course of business of said bank or trust company, and was necessary and proper to the discharge of the duty of said bank or trust company in relation to such business transaction. This proviso shall be additional to other provisions of the law relating to confidential and privileged communications.

8. To cause the depositions of witnesses residing within or without the state, or absent therefrom, to be taken either on written or oral interrogatories, and the clerk of the district court of any county shall upon the order of the director issue a commission for the taking of such depositions. The proceedings therefor shall be the same as the proceedings for the taking of depositions in the district court so far as applicable.

9. To investigate the work and methods of boards of review, boards of supervisors, or other public officers, in the assessment, equalization, and taxation of all kinds of property, and for that purpose the director or employees of the depart-

ment may visit the counties or localities when deemed necessary so to do.

10. To require any board of review at any time after its adjournment to reconvene and to make such orders as the director shall determine are just and necessary; to direct and order any board of review to raise or lower the valuation of the property, real or personal, in any township, city, or taxing district, to order and direct any board of review to raise or lower the valuation of any class or classes of property in any township, city, or taxing district, and generally to make any order or direction to any board of review as to the valuation of any property, or any class of property, in any township, city, county, or taxing district, which in the judgment of the director may seem just and necessary, to the end that all property shall be valued and assessed in the manner and according to the real intent of the law. For the purpose of this paragraph the words "*taxing district*" include drainage districts and levee districts.

The director may correct obvious errors or obvious injustices in the assessment of any individual property, but the director shall not reduce the valuation of any individual property except upon the recommendation of the local board of review and an order of the director affecting any valuation shall not be retroactive as to any reduction or increase in taxes payable prior to January 1 of the year in which that order is issued, or prior to September 1 of the preceding year in cities under special charter which collect their own municipal levies. The director shall not correct errors or injustices under the authority of this paragraph if that correction would involve the exercise of judgment. Judicial review of the actions of the director may be sought in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A.

The director may order made effective reassessments or revaluations in any taxing district for any taxing year or years and the director may in any year order uniform increases or decreases in valuation of all property or upon any class of property within any taxing district or any area within such taxing district, such orders to be effective in the year specified by the director. For the purpose of this paragraph the words "*taxing district*" include drainage districts and levee districts.

11. To carefully examine into all cases where evasion or violation of the law for assessment and taxation of property is alleged, complained of, or discovered, and to ascertain wherein existing laws are defective or are improperly or negligently administered, and cause to be instituted such proceedings as will remedy improper or negligent administration of the laws relating to the assessment or taxation of property.

12. To make a summary of the tax situation in the state, setting out the amount of moneys raised by both direct and indirect taxation; and also to formulate and recommend legislation for the better administration of the fiscal laws so as to secure

just and equal taxation. To recommend such additions to and changes in the present system of taxation that in the director's judgment are for the best interest of the state and will eliminate the necessity of any levy for state purposes.

13. To transmit biennially to the governor and to each member and member-elect of the legislature, thirty days before the meeting of the legislature, the report of the director, covering the subject of assessment and taxation, the result of the investigation of the director, recommendations for improvement in the system of taxation in the state, together with such measures as may be formulated for the consideration of the legislature.

14. To publish in pamphlet form the revenue laws of the state and distribute them to the county auditors, assessors, and boards of review.

15. The director may establish criteria allowing for the use of electronic filing or the use of alternative filing methods of any return, deposit, or document required to be filed for taxes administered by the department. The director may also establish criteria allowing for payment of taxes, penalty, interest, and fees by electronic funds transfer or other alternative methods.

The director shall adopt rules setting forth procedures for use in electronic filing and electronic funds transfer or other alternative methods and standards that provide for acceptance of a signature in a form other than the handwriting of a person. The rules shall also take into consideration any undue hardship electronic filing or electronic funds transfer or other alternative methods create for filers.

16. To call upon a state agency or institution for technical advice and data which may be of value in connection with the work of the department.

17. To prepare and issue a state appraisal manual which each county and city assessor shall use in assessing and valuing all classes of property in the state. The appraisal manual shall be continuously revised and the manual and revisions shall be issued to the county and city assessors in such form and manner as prescribed by the director.

18. To issue rules as are necessary, subject to the provisions of chapter 17A, to provide for the uniform application of the exemptions provided in section 427.1 in all assessor jurisdictions in the state.

19. To subpoena from property owners and taxpayers any and all records and documents necessary to assist the department in the determination of the fair market value of industrial real estate. The burden of showing reasonable cause to believe that the documents or records sought by the subpoena are necessary to assist the department under this subsection shall be upon the director.

The provisions of sections 17A.10 to 17A.18A relating to contested cases shall not apply to any matters involving the equalization of valuations of classes of property as authorized by this chapter

and chapter 441. This exemption shall not apply to a hearing before the state board of tax review.

20. To cooperate with the child support recovery unit created in chapter 252B to establish and maintain a process to implement the provisions of section 252B.5, subsection 8. The department of revenue shall forward to individuals meeting the criteria under section 252B.5, subsection 8, paragraph "a", a notice by first class mail that the individual is obligated to file a state estimated tax form and to remit a separate child support payment.

a. Individuals notified shall submit a state estimated tax form on a quarterly basis.

b. The individual shall pay monthly, the lesser of the total delinquency or one hundred fifty percent of the current or most recent monthly obligation.

c. The individual shall remit the payment to the department of revenue separate from any tax liability payments, identify the payment as a support payment, and make the payment payable to the collection services center. The department shall forward all payments received pursuant to this section to the collection services center established pursuant to chapter 252B, for processing and disbursement. The department of revenue may establish a process for the child support recovery unit or collection services center to directly receive the payments. For purposes of crediting the support payments pursuant to sections 252B.14 and 598.22, payments received by the department of revenue and forwarded to the collection services center shall be credited as if received directly by the collection services center.

d. The notice shall provide that, as an alternative to the provisions of paragraph "b", the individual may contact the child support recovery unit to formalize a repayment plan and obtain an exemption from the quarterly filing requirement when payments are made pursuant to the repayment plan or to contest the balance due listed in the notice.

e. The department of revenue, in cooperation with the child support recovery unit, may adopt rules, if necessary, to implement this subsection.

21. To provide information contained in state individual tax returns to the child support recovery unit for the purposes of establishment or enforcement of support obligations. The department of revenue and child support recovery unit may exchange information in a manual or automated fashion. The department of revenue, in cooperation with the child support recovery unit, may adopt rules, if necessary, to implement this subsection.

22. To employ collection agencies, within or without the state, to collect delinquent taxes, including penalties and interest, administered by the department or delinquent accounts, charges, loans, fees or other indebtedness due the state or any state agency, that have formal agreements

with the department for central debt collection where the director finds that departmental personnel are unable to collect the delinquent accounts, charges, loans, fees, or other indebtedness because of a debtor's location outside the state or for any other reason. Fees for services, reimbursement, or other remuneration, including attorney fees, paid to collection agencies shall be based upon the amount of tax, penalty, and interest or debt actually collected and shall be paid only after the amount of tax, penalty, and interest or debt is collected. All funds collected must be remitted in full to the department within thirty days from the date of collection from a debtor or in a lesser time as the director prescribes. The funds shall be applied toward the debtor's account and handled as are funds received by other means. An amount is appropriated from the amount of tax, penalty, and interest, delinquent accounts, charges, loans, fees, or other indebtedness actually collected by the collection agency sufficient to pay all fees for services, reimbursement, or other remuneration pursuant to a contract with a collection agency under this subsection. A collection agency entering into a contract with the department for the collection of delinquent taxes, penalties, and interests, delinquent accounts, charges, loans, fees, or other indebtedness pursuant to this subsection is subject to the requirements and penalties of the confidentiality laws of this state regarding tax or indebtedness information.

23. To develop, modify, or contract with vendors to create or administer systems or programs which identify nonfilers of returns or nonpayers of taxes administered by the department. Fees for services, reimbursements, costs incurred by the department, or other remuneration may be funded from the amount of tax, penalty, or interest actually collected and shall be paid only after the amount is collected. An amount is appropriated from the amount of tax, penalty, and interest actually collected, not to exceed the amount collected, which is sufficient to pay for services, reimbursement, costs incurred by the department, or other remuneration pursuant to this subsection. Vendors entering into a contract with the department pursuant to this subsection are subject to the requirements and penalties of the confidentiality laws of this state regarding tax information. The director shall report annually to the legislative services agency and the chairpersons and ranking members of the ways and means committees on the amount of costs incurred and paid during the previous fiscal year pursuant to this subsection.

24. To enter into agreements or compacts with remote sellers, retailers, or third-party providers for the voluntary collection of Iowa sales or use taxes attributable to sales into Iowa. The director has the authority to enter into and perform all duties required of the office of director by multistate agreements or compacts that provide for the collection of sales and use taxes, including joint

audits with other states or audits on behalf of other states. The agreements or compacts shall generally conform to the provisions of Iowa sales and use tax statutes. All fees for services, reimbursements, remuneration, incentives, and costs incurred by the department associated with these agreements or compacts may be paid or reimbursed from the additional revenue generated. An amount is appropriated from amounts generated to pay or reimburse all costs associated with this subsection. Persons entering into an agreement or compact with the department pursuant to this subsection are subject to the requirements and penalties of the confidentiality laws of this state regarding tax information. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the contract, agreement, or compact shall provide for the registration, collection, report, and verification of amounts subject to this subsection.

25. At the director's discretion, accept payment of taxes, penalties, interest, and fees, or any portion thereof, by credit card. The director may adjust the payable amount to reflect the costs of processing the payment as determined by the treasurer of state and the payment by credit card shall include, in addition to all other charges, any discount charged by the credit card issuer.

26. To ensure that persons employed under contract, other than officers or employees of the state, who provide assistance in administration of tax laws and who are directly under contract or who are involved in any way with work under the contract and who have access to confidential information are subject to applicable requirements and penalties of tax information confidentiality laws of the state regarding all tax return, return information, or investigative or audit information that may be required to be divulged in order to carry out the duties specified under the contract.

27. *a.* To establish, administer, and make available a centralized debt collection capability and procedure for the use by any state agency as defined in section 8A.504 to collect delinquent accounts, charges, fees, loans, taxes, or other indebtedness owed to or being collected by the state. The department's collection facilities shall only be available for use by other state agencies for their discretionary use when resources are available to the director and subject to the director's determination that use of the procedure is feasible. The director shall prescribe the appropriate form and manner in which this information is to be submitted to the office of the department. The obligations or indebtedness must be delinquent and not subject to litigation, claim, appeal, or review pursuant to the appropriate remedies of each state agency.

b. The director shall establish, as provided in this section, a centralized computer data bank to compile the information provided and shall establish in the centralized data bank all information provided from all sources within the state concern-

ing addresses, financial records, and other information useful in assisting the department in collection services.

c. The director shall establish a formal debt collection policy for use by state agencies which have not established their own policy. Other state agencies may use the collection facilities of the department pursuant to formal agreement with the department. The agreement shall provide that the information provided to the department shall be sufficient to establish the obligation in a court of law and to render it as a legal judgment on behalf of the state. After transferring the file to the department for collection, an individual state agency shall terminate all collection procedures and be available to provide assistance to the department. Upon receipt of the file, the department shall assume all liability for its actions without recourse to the agency, and shall comply with all applicable state and federal laws governing collection of the debt. The department may use a participating agency's statutory collection authority to collect the participating agency's delinquent accounts, charges, fees, loans, taxes, or other indebtedness owed to or being collected by the state. The department has the powers granted in this section regarding setoff from income tax refunds or other accounts payable by the state for any of the obligations transferred by state agencies.

d. The department's existing right to credit against tax due shall not be impaired by any right granted to, or duty imposed upon, the department or other state agency by this section.

e. All state agencies shall be given access, at the discretion of the director, to the centralized computer data bank and, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, may deny, revoke, or suspend any license or deny any renewal authorized by the laws of this state to any person who has defaulted on an obligation owed to or collected by the state. The confidentiality provisions of sections 422.20 and 422.72 do not apply to tax information contained in the centralized computer data bank. State agencies shall endeavor to obtain the applicant's social security or federal tax identification number, or state driver's license number from all applicants.

f. At the director's discretion, the department may accept payment of debts, interest, and fees, or any portion by credit card. The director may adjust the payable amount to reflect the costs of processing the payment as determined by the treasurer of state and the payment by credit card shall include, in addition to all other charges, any discount charge by the credit card issuer.

g. The director shall adopt administrative rules to implement this section, including, but not limited to, rules necessary to prevent conflict with federal laws and regulations or the loss of federal funds, to establish procedures necessary to guarantee due process of law, and to provide for reimbursement of the department by other state

agencies for the department's costs related to debt collection.

h. The director shall report quarterly to the legislative fiscal committee, the legislative services agency, and the chairpersons and ranking members of the joint administration appropriations subcommittee concerning the implementation of the centralized debt collection program, the number of departmental collection programs initiated, the amount of debts collected, and an estimate of future costs and benefits which may be associated with the collection program. It is the intent of the general assembly that the centralized debt collection program will result in the collection of at least two dollars of indebtedness for every dollar expended in administering the collection program during a fiscal year. It is also the intent of the general assembly that the centralized debt collection program be administered without the anticipation of future additional commitments of computer equipment and personnel.

i. The director may distribute to credit reporting entities and for publication the names, addresses, and amounts of indebtedness owed to or

being collected by the state if the indebtedness is subject to the centralized debt collection procedure established in this subsection. The director shall adopt rules to administer this paragraph, and the rules shall provide guidelines by which the director shall determine which names, addresses, and amounts of indebtedness may be distributed for publication. The director may distribute information for publication pursuant to this paragraph, notwithstanding sections 422.20, 422.72, and 423.42, or any other provision of state law to the contrary pertaining to confidentiality of information.

28. To place on the department's official website the official electronic state of Iowa voter registration form and a link to the Iowa secretary of state's official website.

29. To administer the county endowment fund created in section 15E.311.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §52
Subsection 27, paragraph a amended

421.70 Electronic commerce data collection. Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1161, § 1.

Section repeal effective March 1, 2005; 2002 Acts, ch 1161, §1

CHAPTER 422

INDIVIDUAL INCOME, CORPORATE, AND FRANCHISE TAXES

422.3 Definitions controlling chapter.

For the purpose of this chapter and unless otherwise required by the context:

1. "*Book*", "*list*", "*record*", or "*schedule*" kept by a county auditor, assessor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, or other county officer means the county system as defined in section 445.1.

2. "*Court*" means the district court in the county of the taxpayer's residence.

3. "*Department*" means the department of revenue.

4. "*Director*" means the director of revenue.

5. "*Internal Revenue Code*" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, prior to the date of its redesignation as the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by the Tax Reform Act of 1986, or means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended to and including January 31, 2005.

6. The word "*taxpayer*" includes any person, corporation, or fiduciary who is subject to a tax imposed by this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 24, §3, 10, 11

Internal Revenue Code definition is updated regularly; for applicable definition in a prior tax year, refer to Code for that year

2005 amendment to subsection 5 takes effect April 13, 2005, and applies retroactively to January 1, 2003, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2005 Acts, ch 24, §10, 11
Subsection 5 amended

422.7 "Net income" — how computed.

The term "*net income*" means the adjusted gross

income before the net operating loss deduction as properly computed for federal income tax purposes under the Internal Revenue Code, with the following adjustments:

1. Subtract interest and dividends from federal securities.

2. Add interest and dividends from foreign securities and from securities of state and other political subdivisions exempt from federal income tax under the Internal Revenue Code.

3. Where the adjusted gross income includes capital gains or losses, or gains or losses from property other than capital assets, and such gains or losses have been determined by using a basis established prior to January 1, 1934, an adjustment may be made, under rules prescribed by the director, to reflect the difference resulting from the use of a basis of cost or January 1, 1934, fair market value, less depreciation allowed or allowable, whichever is higher. Provided that the basis shall be fair market value as of January 1, 1955, less depreciation allowed or allowable, in the case of property acquired prior to that date if use of a prior basis is declared to be invalid.

4. Subtract payments received by a beneficiary under an annuity which was purchased under an employee's pension or retirement plan when the commuted value of the installments has been included as a part of the decedent employee's es-

tate for Iowa inheritance tax purposes.

5. Individual taxpayers and married taxpayers who file a joint federal income tax return and who elect to file a joint return, separate returns, or separate filing on a combined return for Iowa income tax purposes, may avail themselves of the disability income exclusion and shall compute the amount of the disability income exclusion subject to the limitations for joint federal income tax return filers provided by section 105(d) of the Internal Revenue Code. The disability income exclusion provided in section 105(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended up to and including December 31, 1982, continues to apply for state income tax purposes for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1984.

6. Reserved.

7. Married taxpayers who file a joint federal income tax return and who elect to file separate returns or separate filing on a combined return for Iowa income tax purposes, may avail themselves of the expensing of business assets and capital loss provisions of sections 179(a) and 1211(b) respectively of the Internal Revenue Code and shall compute the amount of expensing of business assets and capital loss subject to the limitations for joint federal income tax return filers provided by sections 179(b) and 1211(b) respectively of the Internal Revenue Code.

8. Subtract the amount of the work opportunity tax credit allowable for the tax year under section 51 of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent that the credit increased federal adjusted gross income.

9. Subtract the amount of the alcohol fuel credit allowable for the tax year under section 40 of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent that the credit increased federal adjusted gross income.

10. Notwithstanding the method for computing the amount of travel expenses that may be deducted under section 162(h) of the Internal Revenue Code, for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, a member of the general assembly whose place of residence within the legislative district is greater than fifty miles from the capitol building of the state may deduct the total amount per day determined under section 162(h)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code and a member of the general assembly whose place of residence within the legislative district is fifty or fewer miles from the capitol building of the state may deduct fifty dollars per day. This subsection does not apply to a member of the general assembly who elects to itemize for state tax purposes the member's travel expenses.

11. Add the amounts deducted and subtract the amounts included as income as a result of the treatment provided sale-leaseback agreements under section 168(f)(8) of the Internal Revenue Code for property placed in service by the transferee prior to January 1, 1986, to the extent that the

amounts deducted and the amounts included in income are not otherwise deductible or included in income under the Internal Revenue Code as amended to and including December 31, 1985. Entitlement to depreciation on any property included in a sale-leaseback agreement which is placed in service by the transferee prior to January 1, 1986, shall be determined under the Internal Revenue Code as amended to and including December 31, 1985, excluding section 168(f)(8) in making the determination.

12. If the adjusted gross income includes income or loss from a small business operated by the taxpayer, an additional deduction shall be allowed in computing the income or loss from the small business if the small business hired for employment in the state during its annual accounting period ending with or during the taxpayer's tax year any of the following:

a. An individual with a disability domiciled in this state at the time of the hiring who meets any of the following conditions:

(1) Has a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more major life activities.

(2) Has a record of that impairment.

(3) Is regarded as having that impairment.

b. An individual domiciled in this state at the time of the hiring who meets any of the following conditions:

(1) Has been convicted of a felony in this or any other state or the District of Columbia.

(2) Is on parole pursuant to chapter 906.

(3) Is on probation pursuant to chapter 907, for an offense other than a simple misdemeanor.

(4) Is in a work release program pursuant to chapter 904, division IX.

c. An individual, whether or not domiciled in this state at the time of the hiring, who is on parole or probation and to whom the interstate probation and parole compact under section 907A.1, Code 2001, applies, or to whom the interstate compact for adult offender supervision under chapter 907B applies.

The amount of the additional deduction is equal to sixty-five percent of the wages paid to individuals, but shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars per individual, named in paragraphs "a", "b", and "c" who were hired for the first time by that business during the annual accounting period for work done in the state. This additional deduction is allowed for the wages paid to those individuals successfully completing a probationary period during the twelve months following the date of first employment by the business and shall be deducted at the close of the annual accounting period.

The additional deduction shall not be allowed for wages paid to an individual who was hired to replace an individual whose employment was terminated within the twelve-month period preceding the date of first employment. However, if the individual being replaced left employment volun-

tarily without good cause attributable to the employer or if the individual was discharged for misconduct in connection with the individual's employment as determined by the department of workforce development, the additional deduction shall be allowed.

A taxpayer who is a partner of a partnership or a shareholder of a subchapter S corporation, may deduct that portion of wages qualified under this subsection paid by the partnership or subchapter S corporation based on the taxpayer's pro rata share of the profits or losses from the partnership or subchapter S corporation.

For purposes of this subsection, "physical or mental impairment" means any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the body systems or any mental or psychological disorder, including mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness and specific learning disabilities.

For purposes of this subsection, "small business" means small business as defined in section 16.1, subsection 36, except that it shall also include the operation of a farm.

12A. If the adjusted gross income includes income or loss from a business operated by the taxpayer, and if the business does not qualify for the adjustment under subsection 12, an additional deduction shall be allowed in computing the income or loss from the business if the business hired for employment in the state during its annual accounting period ending with or during the taxpayer's tax year either of the following:

a. An individual domiciled in this state at the time of the hiring who meets any of the following conditions:

- (1) Has been convicted of a felony in this or any other state or the District of Columbia.
- (2) Is on parole pursuant to chapter 906.
- (3) Is on probation pursuant to chapter 907, for an offense other than a simple misdemeanor.
- (4) Is in a work release program pursuant to chapter 904, division IX.

b. An individual, whether or not domiciled in this state at the time of the hiring, who is on parole or probation and to whom the interstate probation and parole compact under section 907A.1, Code 2001, applies, or to whom the interstate compact for adult offender supervision under chapter 907B applies.

The amount of the additional deduction is equal to sixty-five percent of the wages paid to individuals, but shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars per individual, named in paragraphs "a" and "b" who were hired for the first time by that business during the annual accounting period for work done in the state. This additional deduction is allowed for the wages paid to those individuals successfully completing a probationary period during the twelve months following the date of first employment by the business and shall be deducted at

the close of the annual accounting period.

The additional deduction shall not be allowed for wages paid to an individual who was hired to replace an individual whose employment was terminated within the twelve-month period preceding the date of first employment. However, if the individual being replaced left employment voluntarily without good cause attributable to the employer or if the individual was discharged for misconduct in connection with the individual's employment as determined by the department of workforce development, the additional deduction shall be allowed.

A taxpayer who is a partner of a partnership or a shareholder of a subchapter S corporation, may deduct that portion of wages qualified under this subsection paid by the partnership or subchapter S corporation based on the taxpayer's pro rata share of the profits or losses from the partnership or subchapter S corporation.

The department shall develop and distribute information concerning the deduction available for businesses employing persons named in paragraphs "a" and "b".

13. Subtract, to the extent included, the amount of additional social security benefits taxable under the Internal Revenue Code for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1994. The amount of social security benefits taxable as provided in section 86 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended up to and including January 1, 1993, continues to apply for state income tax purposes for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1994. Married taxpayers, who file a joint federal income tax return and who elect to file separate returns or who elect separate filing on a combined return for state income tax purposes, shall allocate between the spouses the amount of benefits subtracted from net income in the ratio of the social security benefits received by each spouse to the total of these benefits received by both spouses.

14. Add the amount of intangible drilling and development costs optionally deducted in the year paid or incurred as described in section 57(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code. This amount may be recovered through cost depletion or depreciation, as appropriate under rules prescribed by the director.

15. Add the percentage depletion amount determined with respect to an oil, gas, or geothermal well as described in section 57(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code.

16. Subtract the income resulting from the forfeiture of an installment real estate contract, the transfer of real or personal property securing a debt to a creditor in cancellation of that debt, or from the sale or exchange of property as a result of actual notice of foreclosure if all of the following conditions are met:

a. The forfeiture, transfer, or sale or exchange was done for the purpose of establishing a positive

cash flow.

b. Immediately before the forfeiture, transfer, or sale or exchange, the taxpayer's debt to asset ratio exceeded ninety percent as computed under generally accepted accounting practices.

c. The taxpayer's net worth at the end of the tax year is less than seventy-five thousand dollars. In determining a taxpayer's net worth at the end of the tax year a taxpayer shall include any asset transferred within one hundred twenty days prior to the end of the tax year without adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth. In determining the taxpayer's debt to asset ratio, the taxpayer shall include any asset transferred within one hundred twenty days prior to such forfeiture, transfer, or sale or exchange without adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth. For purposes of this subsection, actual notice of foreclosure includes, but is not limited to, bankruptcy or written notice from a creditor of the creditor's intent to foreclose where there is a reasonable belief that the creditor can force a sale of the asset. For purposes of this subsection, in the case of married taxpayers, except in the case of a husband and wife who live apart at all times during the tax year, the assets and liabilities of both spouses shall be considered for purposes of determining the taxpayer's net worth or the taxpayer's debt to asset ratio.

17. Add interest and dividends from regulated investment companies exempt from federal income tax under the Internal Revenue Code and subtract the loss on the sale or exchange of a share of a regulated investment company held for six months or less to the extent the loss was disallowed under section 852(b)(4)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code.

18. Reserved.

19. Subtract interest earned on bonds and notes issued by the agricultural development authority as provided in section 175.17, subsection 10.

20. Subtract, to the extent included, the proceeds received pursuant to a judgment in or settlement of a lawsuit against the manufacturer or distributor of a Vietnam herbicide for damages resulting from exposure to the herbicide. This subsection applies to proceeds received by a taxpayer who is a disabled veteran or who is a beneficiary of a disabled veteran.

For purposes of this subsection:

a. "*Vietnam herbicide*" means a herbicide, defoliant or other causative agent containing dioxin, including, but not limited to, Agent Orange, used in the Vietnam Conflict beginning December 22, 1961, and ending May 7, 1975, inclusive.

b. "*Agent Orange*" means the herbicide composed of trichlorophenoxyacetic acid and dichlorophenoxyacetic acid and the contaminant dioxin (TCDD).

21. Subtract the net capital gain from the following:

a. (1) Net capital gain from the sale of real property used in a business, in which the taxpayer materially participated for ten years, as defined in section 469(h) of the Internal Revenue Code, and which has been held for a minimum of ten years, or from the sale of a business, as defined in section 423.1, in which the taxpayer was employed or in which the taxpayer materially participated for ten years, as defined in section 469(h) of the Internal Revenue Code, and which has been held for a minimum of ten years. The sale of a business means the sale of all or substantially all of the tangible personal property or service of the business.

However, where the business is sold to individuals who are all lineal descendants of the taxpayer, the taxpayer does not have to have materially participated in the business in order for the net capital gain from the sale to be excluded from taxation.

However, in lieu of the net capital gain deduction in this paragraph and paragraphs "b", "c", and "d", where the business is sold to individuals who are all lineal descendants of the taxpayer, the amount of capital gain from each capital asset may be subtracted in determining net income.

(2) For purposes of this paragraph, "*lineal descendant*" means children of the taxpayer, including legally adopted children and biological children, stepchildren, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and any other lineal descendants of the taxpayer.

b. Net capital gain from the sale of cattle or horses held by the taxpayer for breeding, draft, dairy, or sporting purposes for a period of twenty-four months or more from the date of acquisition; but only if the taxpayer received more than one-half of the taxpayer's gross income from farming or ranching operations during the tax year.

c. Net capital gain from the sale of breeding livestock, other than cattle or horses, if the livestock is held by the taxpayer for a period of twelve months or more from the date of acquisition; but only if the taxpayer received more than one-half of the taxpayer's gross income from farming or ranching operations during the tax year.

d. Net capital gain from the sale of timber as defined in section 631(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

However, to the extent otherwise allowed, the deduction provided in this subsection is not allowed for purposes of computation of a net operating loss in section 422.9, subsection 3, and in computing the income for the taxable year or years for which a net operating loss is deducted.

22. Subtract, to the extent included, the amounts paid to an eligible individual under section 105 of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, Pub. L. No. 100-383, Title I, as satisfaction for a claim against the United States arising out of the confinement, holding in custody, relocation, or other deprivation of liberty or property of an individual of Japanese ancestry.

23. Reserved.

24. Subtract to the extent included, active duty pay received by a person in the national guard or armed forces military reserve for services performed on or after August 2, 1990, pursuant to military orders related to the Persian Gulf Conflict.

25. Subtract, to the extent included, active duty pay received by a person in the national guard or armed forces military reserve for service performed on or after November 21, 1995, pursuant to military orders related to peacekeeping in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

26. Add depreciation taken for federal income tax purposes on a speculative shell building defined in section 427.1, subsection 27, which is owned by a for-profit entity and the for-profit entity is receiving the proper tax exemption. Subtract depreciation computed as if the speculative shell building were classified as fifteen-year property under the accelerated cost recovery system of the Internal Revenue Code during the period during which it is owned by the for-profit entity and is receiving the property tax exemption. However, this subsection does not apply to a speculative shell building which is used by the for-profit entity, subsidiary of the for-profit entity, or majority owners of the for-profit entity, for other than as a speculative shell building, as defined in section 427.1, subsection 27.

27. Subtract, to the extent included, payments received by an individual providing unskilled in-home health-related care services pursuant to section 249.3, subsection 2, paragraph "a", subparagraph (2), to a member of the individual caregiver's family. For purposes of this subsection, a member of the individual caregiver's family includes a spouse, parent, stepparent, child, stepchild, brother, stepbrother, sister, stepsister, lineal ancestor, or lineal descendant, and such persons by marriage or adoption. A health care professional licensed by an examination board designated in section 147.13, subsections 1 through 10, is not eligible for the exemption authorized in this subsection.

28. If the taxpayer is owner of an individual development account certified under chapter 541A at any time during the tax year, deductions of all of the following shall be allowed:

a. Contributions made to the account by persons and entities, other than the taxpayer, as authorized in chapter 541A.

b. The amount of any savings refund authorized under section 541A.3, subsection 1.

c. Earnings from the account.

29. Subtract, to the extent not otherwise deducted in computing adjusted gross income, the amounts paid by the taxpayer for the purchase of health benefits coverage or insurance for the taxpayer or taxpayer's spouse or dependent.

30. Subtract the amount of the employer social security credit allowable for the tax year under section 45B of the Internal Revenue Code to the

extent that the credit increases federal adjusted gross income.

31. For a person who is disabled, or is fifty-five years of age or older, or is the surviving spouse of an individual or a survivor having an insurable interest in an individual who would have qualified for the exemption under this subsection for the tax year, subtract, to the extent included, the total amount of a governmental or other pension or retirement pay, including, but not limited to, defined benefit or defined contribution plans, annuities, individual retirement accounts, plans maintained or contributed to by an employer, or maintained or contributed to by a self-employed person as an employer, and deferred compensation plans or any earnings attributable to the deferred compensation plans, up to a maximum of six thousand dollars for a person, other than a husband or wife, who files a separate state income tax return and up to a maximum of twelve thousand dollars for a husband and wife who file a joint state income tax return. However, a surviving spouse who is not disabled or fifty-five years of age or older can only exclude the amount of pension or retirement pay received as a result of the death of the other spouse. A husband and wife filing separate state income tax returns or separately on a combined state return are allowed a combined maximum exclusion under this subsection of up to twelve thousand dollars. The twelve thousand dollar exclusion shall be allocated to the husband or wife in the proportion that each spouse's respective pension and retirement pay received bears to total combined pension and retirement pay received.

32. a. Subtract the maximum contribution that may be deducted for Iowa income tax purposes as a participant in the Iowa educational savings plan trust pursuant to section 12D.3, subsection 1, paragraph "a".

b. Add the amount resulting from the cancellation of a participation agreement refunded to the taxpayer as a participant in the Iowa educational savings plan trust to the extent previously deducted as a contribution to the trust.

33. Subtract, to the extent included, income from interest and earnings received from the Iowa educational savings plan trust created in chapter 12D.

34. Reserved.

35. Subtract, to the extent included, the following:

a. Payments made to the taxpayer because of the taxpayer's status as a victim of persecution for racial, ethnic, or religious reasons by Nazi Germany or any other Axis regime or as an heir of such victim.

b. Items of income attributable to, derived from, or in any way related to assets stolen from, hidden from, or otherwise lost to a victim of persecution for racial, ethnic, or religious reasons by Nazi Germany or any other Axis regime immediately prior to, during, and immediately after

World War II, including, but not limited to, interest on the proceeds receivable as insurance under policies issued to a victim of persecution for racial, ethnic, or religious reasons by Nazi Germany or any other Axis regime by European insurance companies immediately prior to and during World War II. However, income from assets acquired with such assets or with the proceeds from the sale of such assets shall not be subtracted. This paragraph shall only apply to a taxpayer who was the first recipient of such assets after recovery of the assets and who is a victim of persecution for racial, ethnic, or religious reasons by Nazi Germany or any other Axis regime or is an heir of such victim.

36. Add, to the extent not already included, income from the sale of obligations of the state and its political subdivisions. Income from the sale of these obligations is exempt from the taxes imposed by this division only if the law authorizing these obligations specifically exempts the income from the sale from the state individual income tax.

37. Notwithstanding the method for computing income from an installment sale under section 453 of the Internal Revenue Code, as defined in section 422.3, the method to be used in computing income from an installment sale shall be the method under section 453 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended up to and including January 1, 2000. A taxpayer affected by this subsection shall make adjustments in the adjusted gross income pursuant to rules adopted by the director.

The adjustment to net income provided in this subsection is repealed for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002. However, to the extent that a taxpayer using the accrual method of accounting reported the entire capital gain from the sale or exchange of property on the Iowa return for the tax year beginning in the 2001 calendar year and the capital gain was reported on the installment method on the federal income tax return, any additional installment from the capital gain reported for federal income tax purposes is not to be included in net income in tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002.

38. Subtract, to the extent not otherwise excluded, the amount of withdrawals from qualified retirement plan accounts made during the tax year if the taxpayer or taxpayer's spouse is a member of the Iowa national guard or reserve forces of the United States who is ordered to state military service or federal service or duty. In addition, a penalty for such withdrawals shall not be assessed by the state.

39. *a.* The additional first-year depreciation allowance authorized in section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code, as enacted by Pub. L. No. 107-147, section 101, does not apply in computing net income for state tax purposes. If the taxpayer has taken such deduction in computing federal adjusted gross income, the following adjustments shall be made:

(1) Add the total amount of depreciation taken

on all property for which the election under section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code was made for the tax year.

(2) Subtract an amount equal to depreciation allowed on such property for the tax year using the modified accelerated cost recovery system depreciation method applicable under section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code without regard to section 168(k).

(3) Any other adjustments to gains or losses to reflect the adjustments made in subparagraphs (1) and (2) pursuant to rules adopted by the director.

b. A taxpayer may elect to apply the additional first-year depreciation allowance authorized in section 168(k)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code, as enacted by Pub. L. No. 108-27, in computing net income for state tax purposes, for qualified property acquired after May 5, 2003, and before January 1, 2005. If the taxpayer elects to take the additional first-year depreciation allowance authorized in section 168(k)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code for state tax purposes, the deduction may be taken on amended state tax returns, if necessary. If the taxpayer does not elect to take the additional first-year depreciation allowance authorized in section 168(k)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code for state tax purposes, the following adjustment shall be made:

(1) Add the total amount of depreciation taken on all property for which the election under section 168(k)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code was made for the tax year.

(2) Subtract an amount equal to depreciation allowed on such property for the tax year using the modified accelerated cost recovery system depreciation method applicable under section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code without regard to section 168(k)(4).

(3) Any other adjustments to gains or losses to reflect the adjustments made in subparagraphs (1) and (2) pursuant to rules adopted by the director.

40. Subtract, to the extent included, active duty pay received by a person in the national guard or armed forces military reserve for service performed on or after January 1, 2003, pursuant to military orders related to Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation Noble Eagle, and Operation Enduring Freedom.

41. Reserved.

42. Subtract, to the extent included, military student loan repayments received by the taxpayer serving on active duty in the national guard or armed forces military reserve or on active duty status in the armed forces.

43. A taxpayer may elect not to take the increased expensing allowance under section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by Pub. L. No. 108-27, section 202, in computing state tax purposes. If the taxpayer does not take the increased expensing allowance under section 179 of

the Internal Revenue Code for state tax purposes, the following adjustments shall be made:

a. Add the total amount of expense deduction taken on section 179 property for federal tax purposes under section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code.

b. Subtract the amount of expense deduction on section 179 property allowable for federal tax purposes under section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code prior to enactment of Pub. L. No. 108-27, section 202.

c. Any other adjustments to gains and losses to the adjustments made in paragraphs “*a*” and “*b*” pursuant to rules adopted by the director.

44. *a.* If the taxpayer, while living, donates one or more of the taxpayer’s human organs to another human being for immediate human organ transplantation during the tax year, subtract, to the extent not otherwise excluded, the following unreimbursed expenses incurred by the taxpayer and related to the taxpayer’s organ donation:

- (1) Travel expenses.
- (2) Lodging expenses.
- (3) Lost wages.

b. The maximum amount that may be deducted under paragraph “*a*” is ten thousand dollars. A taxpayer shall only take the deduction under this subsection once. If a deduction is taken under this subsection, the amount of expenses shall not be considered medical care expenses under section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code for state tax purposes.

c. For purposes of this subsection, “*human organ*” means all or part of a liver, pancreas, kidney, intestine, lung, or bone marrow.

2005 Acts, ch 2, §1, 2, 6; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §53; 2005 Acts, ch 24, §4, 10, 11; 2005 Acts, ch 127, §1, 2

2005 amendments to subsection 39, paragraph b, are effective February 24, 2005, and apply retroactively to tax years ending after May 5, 2003; requirements pertaining to amended returns and depreciation adjustments; 2005 Acts, ch 2, §5, 6

2005 amendments striking former subsections 41 and 43 are effective April 13, 2005, and apply retroactively to January 1, 2003, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2005 Acts, ch 24, §10, 11

2005 amendment adding NEW subsection 43 is effective February 24, 2005, and applies retroactively to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003; requirements pertaining to amended returns and depreciation adjustments; 2005 Acts, ch 2, §5, 6

2005 amendment adding NEW subsection 44 applies retroactively to January 1, 2005, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2005 Acts, ch 127, §2

Subsection 34 stricken

Subsection 39, paragraph b amended

Subsection 41 stricken

Former subsection 43 stricken

NEW subsections 43 and 44

422.9 Deductions from net income.

In computing taxable income of individuals, there shall be deducted from net income the larger of the following amounts:

1. An optional standard deduction, after deduction of federal income tax, equal to one thousand two hundred thirty dollars for a married person who files separately or a single person or equal to three thousand thirty dollars for a husband and

wife who file a joint return, a surviving spouse, or an unmarried head of household. The optional standard deduction shall not exceed the amount remaining after deduction of the federal income tax. The amount of federal income tax deducted shall be computed as provided in subsection 2, paragraph “*b*”.

2. The total of contributions, interest, taxes, medical expense, nonbusiness losses, and miscellaneous expenses deductible for federal income tax purposes under the Internal Revenue Code, with the following adjustments:

a. Subtract the deduction for Iowa income taxes.

b. Add the amount of federal income taxes paid or accrued, as the case may be, during the tax year and subtract any federal income tax refunds received during the tax year. Where married persons, who have filed a joint federal income tax return, file separately, such total shall be divided between them according to the portion of the total paid or accrued, as the case may be, by each. Federal income taxes paid for a tax year in which an Iowa return was not required to be filed shall not be added and federal income tax refunds received from a tax year in which an Iowa return was not required to be filed shall not be subtracted.

c. Add the amount by which expenses paid or incurred in connection with the adoption of a child by the taxpayer exceed three percent of the net income of the taxpayer, or of the taxpayer and spouse in the case of a joint return. The expenses may include medical and hospital expenses of the biological mother which are incident to the child’s birth and are paid by the taxpayer, welfare agency fees, legal fees, and all other fees and costs relating to the adoption of a child if the child is placed by a child-placing agency licensed under chapter 238 or by a person making an independent placement according to the provisions of chapter 600.

d. Add an additional deduction for mileage incurred by the taxpayer in voluntary work for a charitable organization consisting of the excess of the state employee mileage reimbursement over the amount deductible for federal income tax purposes. The deduction shall be proven by the keeping of a contemporaneous diary by the person throughout the period of the voluntary work in the tax year.

e. Add the amount, not to exceed five thousand dollars, of expenses not otherwise deductible under this section actually incurred in the home of the taxpayer for the care of a person who is the grandchild, child, parent, or grandparent of the taxpayer or the taxpayer’s spouse and who is unable, by reason of physical or mental disability, to live independently and is receiving, or would be eligible to receive if living in a health care facility licensed under chapter 135C, medical assistance benefits under chapter 249A. In the event that the person being cared for is receiving assistance

benefits under chapter 239B, the expenses not otherwise deductible shall be the net difference between the expenses actually incurred in caring for the person and the assistance benefits received under chapter 239B.

f. Add the amount of the mortgage interest credit allowable for the tax year under section 25 of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent the credit decreased the amount of interest deductible under section 163(g) of the Internal Revenue Code.

g. If the taxpayer has a deduction for medical care expenses under section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code, the taxpayer shall recompute for the purposes of this subsection the amount of the deduction under section 213 by excluding from medical care, as defined in section 213, the amount subtracted under section 422.7, subsection 29.

h. For purposes of calculating the deductions in this subsection that are authorized under the Internal Revenue Code, and to the extent that any of such deductions is determined by an individual's federal adjusted gross income, the individual's federal adjusted gross income is computed in accordance with section 422.7, subsection 39.

i. The deduction for state sales and use taxes is allowable only if the taxpayer elected to deduct the state sales and use taxes in lieu of state income taxes under section 164 of the Internal Revenue Code. A deduction for state sales and use taxes is not allowed if the taxpayer has taken the deduction for state income taxes or claimed the standard deduction under section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code. This paragraph applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2003, and before January 1, 2006.

3. If, after applying all of the adjustments provided for in section 422.7, the allocation provisions of section 422.8, and the deductions allowable in this section subject to the modifications provided in section 172(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, the taxable income results in a net operating loss, the net operating loss shall be deducted as follows:

a. The Iowa net operating loss shall be carried back three taxable years for an individual taxpayer with a casualty or theft property loss or for a net operating loss in a presidentially declared disaster area incurred by a taxpayer engaged in a small business or in the trade or business of farming. For all other Iowa net operating losses, the net operating loss shall be carried back two taxable years or to the taxable year in which the taxpayer first earned income in Iowa whichever year is the later.

b. The Iowa net operating loss remaining after being carried back as required in paragraph "a" or "d" or if not required to be carried back shall be carried forward twenty taxable years.

c. If the election under section 172(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code is made, the Iowa net oper-

ating loss shall be carried forward twenty taxable years.

d. Notwithstanding paragraph "a", for a taxpayer who is engaged in the trade or business of farming as defined in section 263A(e)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code and has a loss from farming as defined in section 172(b)(1)(F) of the Internal Revenue Code including modifications prescribed by rule by the director, the Iowa loss from the trade or business of farming is a net operating loss which may be carried back five taxable years prior to the taxable year of the loss.

4. Where married persons file separately, both must use the optional standard deduction if either elects to use it.

5. A taxpayer affected by section 422.8 shall, if the optional standard deduction is not used, be permitted to deduct only such portion of the total referred to in subsection 2 above as is fairly and equitably allocable to Iowa under the rules prescribed by the director.

6. In determining the amount of deduction for federal income tax under subsection 1 or subsection 2, paragraph "b", for tax years beginning in the 2001 calendar year, the amount of the deduction shall not be adjusted by the amount received during the tax year of the advanced refund of the rate reduction tax credit provided pursuant to the federal Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001, Pub. L. No. 107-16, and the advanced refund of such credit shall not be subject to taxation under this division.

7. In determining the amount of deduction for federal income tax under subsection 1 or subsection 2, paragraph "b", for tax years beginning in the 2002 calendar year, the amount of the deduction for the tax year shall not be adjusted by the amount of the rate reduction credit received in the tax year to the extent that the credit is attributable to the rate reduction credit provided pursuant to the federal Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001, Pub. L. No. 107-16, and the amount of such credit shall not be taxable under this division.

2005 Acts, ch 24, §5, 10, 11; 2005 Acts, ch 140, §37 - 39, 73

2003 amendment to subsection 2, paragraph h, takes effect May 21, 2003, and applies retroactively to tax years ending on or after September 10, 2001; 2003 Acts, ch 139, §11, 12

2005 amendments to subsection 1, to subsection 2, paragraph b, and striking subsection 2, former paragraphs g and h, apply retroactively to January 1, 2005, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2005 Acts, ch 140, §73

2005 amendments to subsection 2, paragraph i, take effect April 13, 2005, and apply retroactively to January 1, 2003, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2005 Acts, ch 24, §10, 11

Subsection 1 amended

Subsection 2, paragraph b amended

Subsection 2, paragraphs g and h stricken and former paragraphs i and j redesignated as g and h

Subsection 2, paragraph k stricken, rewritten, and redesignated as i

422.10 Research activities credit.

1. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a state tax credit for increasing research activities in this state.

a. For individuals, the credit equals the sum of the following:

(1) Six and one-half percent of the excess of qualified research expenses during the tax year over the base amount for the tax year based upon the state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

(2) Six and one-half percent of the basic research payments determined under section 41(e)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code during the tax year based upon the state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

The state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities is a percent equal to the ratio of qualified research expenditures in this state to total qualified research expenditures.

b. In lieu of the credit amount computed in paragraph "a", subparagraph (1), a taxpayer may elect to compute the credit amount for qualified research expenses incurred in this state in a manner consistent with the alternative incremental credit described in section 41(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code. The taxpayer may make this election regardless of the method used for the taxpayer's federal income tax. The election made under this paragraph is for the tax year and the taxpayer may use another or the same method for any subsequent year.

c. For purposes of the alternate credit computation method in paragraph "b", the credit percentages applicable to qualified research expenses described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of section 41(c)(4)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code are one and sixty-five hundredths percent, two and twenty hundredths percent, and two and seventy-five hundredths percent, respectively.

2. For purposes of this section, an individual may claim a research credit incurred by a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, estate, or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings of a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, estate, or trust.

3. For purposes of this section, "base amount", "basic research payment", and "qualified research expense" mean the same as defined for the federal credit for increasing research activities under section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that for the alternative incremental credit such amounts are for research conducted within this state.

For purposes of this section, "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 31, 2005.

4. Any credit in excess of the tax liability imposed by section 422.5 less the credits allowed under sections 422.11A, 422.12, and 422.12B for the

taxable year shall be refunded with interest computed under section 422.25. In lieu of claiming a refund, a taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment shown on the taxpayer's final, completed return credited to the tax liability for the following taxable year.

2005 Acts, ch 24, §6

Internal Revenue Code definition is updated regularly; for applicable definition in a prior tax year, refer to Iowa Acts and Code for that year

2005 amendment to subsection 3 takes effect April 13, 2005, and applies retroactively to January 1, 2003, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2005 Acts, ch 24, §10, 11

Subsection 3, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

422.11D Historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit.

1. The taxes imposed under this division, less the credits allowed under sections 422.12 and 422.12B, shall be reduced by a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit equal to the amount as computed under chapter 404A for rehabilitating eligible property. Any credit in excess of the tax liability shall be refunded as provided in section 404A.4, subsection 3.

2. An individual may claim a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit allowed a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings of a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust except when low-income housing tax credits authorized under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code are used to assist in the financing of the housing development in which case the amount claimed by a partner if the business is a partnership, a shareholder if the business is an S corporation, or a member if the business is a limited liability company shall be based on the amounts designated by the eligible partnership, S corporation, or limited liability company.

3. For purposes of this section, "eligible property" means the same as used in section 404A.1.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §64

Editorial changes applied

Subsection 2 amended

422.11I Soy-based cutting tool oil tax credit.

1. The taxes imposed under this division, less the credits allowed under sections 422.12 and 422.12B, shall be reduced by a soy-based cutting tool oil tax credit. A manufacturer, as defined in section 428.20, is eligible to receive a soy-based cutting tool oil tax credit which is equal to the costs incurred by the manufacturer during the tax year for the purchase and replacement costs relating to the transition from using nonsoy-based cutting tool oil to using soy-based cutting tool oil. The costs eligible for the credit are limited to those costs meeting all of the following requirements:

a. The costs were incurred after June 30, 2005, and before January 1, 2007.

b. The costs were incurred in the first twelve months of the transition from using nonsoy-based cutting tool oil to using soy-based cutting tool oil.

c. The costs of the purchase and replacement do not exceed two dollars per gallon of soy-based cutting tool oil used in the transition. The total number of gallons used in the transition under this paragraph shall not exceed two thousand gallons.

If the manufacturer elects to take the soy-based cutting tool oil tax credit, the manufacturer shall not deduct for Iowa tax purposes any amount of the costs incurred in the transition to using soy-based cutting tool oil which is deductible for federal tax purposes.

2. Any credit in excess of the tax liability shall be refunded with interest computed under section 422.25. In lieu of claiming a refund, a taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment shown on the taxpayer's final, completed return credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

3. An individual may claim the tax credit allowed a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust.

4. For purposes of this section, "soy-based cutting tool oil" means cutting tool oil that contains at least fifty-one percent soy-based products.

5. This section is repealed December 31, 2007.

2005 Acts, ch 146, §1, 3
Section applies to tax years ending after June 30, 2005, and beginning before January 1, 2007; 2005 Acts, ch 146, §3
NEW section

422.11J Tax credits for wind energy production and renewable energy.

The taxes imposed under this division, less the credits allowed under sections 422.12 and 422.12B, shall be reduced by tax credits for wind energy production allowed under chapter 476B and for renewable energy allowed under chapter 476C.

2005 Acts, ch 160, §1, 14
Section amended

422.11K Economic development region revolving fund contribution tax credit.

The taxes imposed under this division, less the credits allowed under sections 422.12 and 422.12B, shall be reduced by an economic development region revolving fund contribution tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.232.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §13
NEW section

422.11L Wage-benefits tax credit.

The taxes imposed under this division, less the

credits allowed under sections 422.12 and 422.12B, shall be reduced by a wage-benefits tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15I.2.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §60, 69
Section is effective June 9, 2005, and applies to qualified new jobs created on or after July 1, 2005; section applies to tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §69
NEW section

422.12C Child and dependent care or early childhood development tax credits.

1. The taxes imposed under this division, less the credits allowed under sections 422.11A, 422.11B, 422.12, and 422.12B shall be reduced by a child and dependent care credit equal to the following percentages of the federal child and dependent care credit provided in section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code:

a. For a taxpayer with net income of less than ten thousand dollars, seventy-five percent.

b. For a taxpayer with net income of ten thousand dollars or more but less than twenty thousand dollars, sixty-five percent.

c. For a taxpayer with net income of twenty thousand dollars or more but less than twenty-five thousand dollars, fifty-five percent.

d. For a taxpayer with net income of twenty-five thousand dollars or more but less than thirty-five thousand dollars, fifty percent.

e. For a taxpayer with net income of thirty-five thousand dollars or more but less than forty thousand dollars, forty percent.

f. For a taxpayer with net income of forty thousand dollars or more but less than forty-five thousand dollars, thirty percent.

g. For a taxpayer with net income of forty-five thousand dollars or more, zero percent.

2. a. In lieu of the child and dependent care credit authorized in subsection 1, a taxpayer may claim an early childhood development tax credit equal to twenty-five percent of the first one thousand dollars which the taxpayer has paid to others for each dependent, as defined in the Internal Revenue Code, ages three through five for early childhood development expenses. In determining the amount of early childhood development expenses, such expenses paid during November and December of the previous tax year shall be considered paid in the tax year for which the tax credit is claimed. This credit is available to a taxpayer whose net income is less than forty-five thousand dollars. If the early childhood development tax credit is claimed for a tax year, the taxpayer and the taxpayer's spouse shall not claim the child and dependent care credit under subsection 1. As used in this subsection, "early childhood development expenses" means services provided to the dependent by a preschool, as defined in section 237A.1, materials, and other activities as follows:

(1) Books that improve child development, including textbooks, music books, art books, teacher's editions, and reading books.

(2) Instructional materials required to be used in a child development or educational lesson activity, including but not limited to paper, notebooks, pencils, and art supplies.

(3) Lesson plans and curricula.

(4) Child development and educational activities outside the home, including drama, art, music, and museum activities, and the entrance fees for such activities, but not including food or lodging, membership fees, or other nonacademic expenses.

“*Early childhood development expenses*” does not include services, materials, or activities for the teaching of religious tenets, doctrines, or worship, the purpose of which is to inculcate those tenets, doctrines, or worship.

b. Each taxpayer intending to claim a credit under this subsection shall apply, on forms provided by the department, for the credit by filing a notice with the department no later than November 1 of the tax year to which the credit is applicable. The notice shall provide supporting documentation as required by the department. The department shall compute the total amount of credits contained in the notices received by the department. The total amount of credits that may be approved for any fiscal year for purposes of this subsection is limited to two million five hundred thousand dollars. If tax credits under this subsection exceed this limit, each taxpayer shall receive a pro rata amount of the credit as determined by the department. The department shall notify the taxpayer of the amount of the taxpayer’s credit no later than January 1 following the deadline for receipt of the notice.

3. Any credit in excess of the tax liability shall be refunded. In lieu of claiming a refund, a taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment shown on the taxpayer’s final, completed return credited to the tax liability for the following taxable year.

4. Married taxpayers who have filed joint federal returns electing to file separate returns or to file separately on a combined return form must determine the child and dependent care credit under subsection 1 or the early childhood development tax credit under subsection 2 based upon their combined net income and allocate the total credit amount to each spouse in the proportion that each spouse’s respective net income bears to the total combined net income. Nonresidents or part-year residents of Iowa must determine their Iowa child and dependent care credit in the ratio of their Iowa source net income to their all source net income. Nonresidents or part-year residents who are married and elect to file separate returns or to file separately on a combined return form must allocate the Iowa child and dependent care credit between the spouses in the ratio of each spouse’s Iowa source net income to the combined Iowa source net income of the taxpayers.

2005 Acts, ch 148, §23 – 27

2005 amendments apply to tax years beginning on or after January 1,

2006; 2005 Acts, ch 148, §27

Subsection 1, paragraph f amended

Subsection 1, NEW paragraph g

NEW subsection 2 and former subsection 2 renumbered as 3

Former subsection 3 amended and renumbered as 4

422.15 Information at source.

1. Every person or corporation being a resident of or having a place of business in this state, including lessees or mortgagors of real or personal property, fiduciaries, employers and all officers and employees of the state or of any political subdivision of the state, or agent of the person or corporation, having the control, receipt, custody, disposal or payment of interest (other than interest coupons payable to bearer), rent, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, compensations, remunerations, emoluments, unemployment compensation, royalties, patronage dividends, or other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits and income, in an amount sufficient to require that an information return be filed under the Internal Revenue Code if the income is subject to federal tax, paid or payable during any year to any individual, whether a resident of this state or not, shall make a complete information return under such regulations and in such form and manner and to such extent as may be prescribed by the director. However, the person or corporation shall not be required to file an information return if the information is available to the department from the internal revenue service.

2. Every partnership including limited partnerships organized under chapter 488, having a place of business in the state, shall make a return, stating specifically the net income and capital gains (or losses) reported on the federal partnership return, the names and addresses of the partners, and their respective shares in said amounts.

3. Every fiduciary shall make a return for the individual, estate, or trust for whom or for which the fiduciary acts, and shall set forth in such return the taxable income, the names and addresses of the beneficiaries, and the amounts distributed or distributable to each as reported on the federal fiduciary income tax return. Such return may be made by one or two or more joint fiduciaries.

4. Notwithstanding subsections 1, 2, and 3, or any other provision of this chapter, withholding of income tax and any reporting requirement shall not be imposed upon a person, corporation, or withholding agent or any payor of deferred compensation, pensions, or annuities with regard to such payments made to a nonresident of the state.

2004 Acts, ch 1021, §117, 118

2004 amendment striking chapter 487 reference is effective January 1,

2006; 2004 Acts, ch 1021, §118

Subsection 2 amended

422.16 Withholding of income tax at source — penalties — interest — declaration of estimated tax — bond.

1. Every withholding agent and every employer as defined in this chapter and further defined in

the Internal Revenue Code, with respect to income tax collected at source, making payment of wages to a nonresident employee working in Iowa, or to a resident employee, shall deduct and withhold from the wages an amount which will approximate the employee's annual tax liability on a calendar year basis, calculated on the basis of tables to be prepared by the department and schedules or percentage rates, based on the wages, to be prescribed by the department. Every employee or other person shall declare to the employer or withholding agent the number of the employee's or other person's personal exemptions and dependency exemptions or credits to be used in applying the tables and schedules or percentage rates. However, no greater number of personal or dependency exemptions or credits may be declared by the employee or other person than the number to which the employee or other person is entitled except as allowed under section 3402(m)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code and as allowed for the child and dependent care credit provided in section 422.12C. The claiming of exemptions or credits in excess of entitlement is a serious misdemeanor.

Nonresidents engaged in any facet of feature film, television, or educational production using the film or videotape disciplines in the state are not subject to Iowa withholding if the employer has applied to the department for exemption from the withholding requirement and the department has determined that any nonresident receiving wages would be entitled to a credit against Iowa income taxes paid.

For the purposes of this subsection, state income tax shall be withheld from pensions, annuities, other similar periodic payments, and other income payments of those persons whose primary residence is in Iowa in those circumstances in which those persons have federal income tax withheld from pensions, annuities, other similar periodic payments, and other income payments under sections 3402(o), 3402(p), 3402(s), 3405(a), 3405(b), and 3405(c) of the Internal Revenue Code at a rate to be specified by the department.

For the purposes of this subsection, state income tax shall be withheld on winnings in excess of six hundred dollars derived from gambling activities authorized under chapter 99B or 99G. State income tax shall be withheld on winnings in excess of one thousand dollars from gambling activities authorized under chapter 99D. State income tax shall be withheld on winnings in excess of twelve hundred dollars derived from slot machines authorized under chapter 99F.

For the purposes of this subsection, state income tax at the rate of six percent shall be withheld from supplemental wages of employees in those circumstances in which the employer treats the supplemental wages as wholly separate from regular wages for purposes of withholding and federal income tax is withheld from the supplemental wages under section 3402(g) of the Internal Revenue Code.

nue Code.

2. A withholding agent required to deduct and withhold tax under subsections 1 and 12 shall file a return and remit to the department the amount of tax on or before the last day of the month following the close of the quarterly period on forms prescribed by the director. However, a withholding agent who withholds more than five hundred dollars in any one month and not more than five thousand dollars in a semimonthly period shall deposit with the department the amount withheld, with a monthly deposit form as prescribed by the director. The monthly deposit form is due on or before the fifteenth day of the month following the month of withholding, except that a deposit is not required for the third month of the calendar quarter. The total quarterly amount, less the amounts deposited for the first two months of the quarter, is due with the quarterly return due on or before the last day of the month following the close of the quarterly period on forms prescribed by the director. However, a withholding agent who withholds more than five thousand dollars in a semimonthly period shall deposit with the department the amount withheld, with a semimonthly deposit form as prescribed by the director. The first semimonthly deposit form for the period from the first of the month through the fifteenth of the month is due on the twenty-fifth day of the month in which the withholding occurs. The second semimonthly deposit form for the period from the sixteenth of the month through the end of the month is due on the tenth day of the month following the month in which the withholding occurs. A withholding agent must also file a quarterly return which reconciles the amount of tax withheld for the quarter with the amount of semimonthly deposits. The quarterly return is due on or before the last day of the month following the close of the quarterly period on forms prescribed by the director.

Every withholding agent on or before the end of the second month following the close of the calendar year in which the withholding occurs shall make an annual reporting of taxes withheld and other information prescribed by the director and send to the department copies of wage and tax statements with the return. At the discretion of the director, the withholding agent shall not be required to send wage statements and tax statements with the annual reporting return form if the information is available from the internal revenue service or other state or federal agencies.

If the director has reason to believe that the collection of the tax provided for in subsections 1 and 12 is in jeopardy, the director may require the employer or withholding agent to make the report and pay the tax at any time, in accordance with section 422.30. The director may authorize incorporated banks, trust companies, or other depositories authorized by law which are depositories or financial agents of the United States or of this state, to receive any tax imposed under this chapter, in

the manner, at the times, and under the conditions the director prescribes. The director shall also prescribe the manner, times, and conditions under which the receipt of the tax by those depositories is to be treated as payment of the tax to the department.

The director, in cooperation with the department of management, may periodically change the filing and remittance thresholds by administrative rule if in the best interest of the state and the taxpayer.

3. Every withholding agent employing not more than two persons who expects to employ either or both of such persons for the full calendar year may, with respect to such persons, pay with the withholding tax return due for the first calendar quarter of the year the full amount of income taxes required to be withheld from the wages of such persons for the full calendar year. The amount to be paid shall be computed as if the employee were employed for the full calendar year for the same wages and with the same pay periods as prevailed during the first quarter of the year with respect to such employee. No such lump sum payment of withheld income tax shall be made without the written consent of all employees involved. The withholding agent shall be entitled to recover from the employee any part of such lump sum payment that represents an advance to the employee. If a withholding agent pays a lump sum with the first quarterly return the withholding agent shall be excused from filing further quarterly returns for the calendar year involved unless the withholding agent hires other or additional employees.

4. Every withholding agent who fails to withhold or pay to the department any sums required by this chapter to be withheld and paid, shall be personally, individually, and corporately liable therefor to the state of Iowa, and any sum or sums withheld in accordance with the provisions of subsections 1 and 12, shall be deemed to be held in trust for the state of Iowa. Notwithstanding sections 490A.601 and 490A.602, this subsection applies to a member or manager of a limited liability company.

5. In the event a withholding agent fails to withhold and pay over to the department any amount required to be withheld under subsections 1 and 12 of this section, such amount may be assessed against such employer or withholding agent in the same manner as prescribed for the assessment of income tax under the provisions of divisions II and VI of this chapter.

6. Whenever the director determines that any employer or withholding agent has failed to withhold or pay over to the department sums required to be withheld under subsections 1 and 12 of this section the unpaid amount thereof shall be a lien as defined in section 422.26, shall attach to the property of said employer or withholding agent as therein provided, and in all other respects the procedure with respect to such lien shall apply as set

forth in said section 422.26.

7. Every withholding agent required to deduct and withhold a tax under subsections 1 and 12 of this section shall furnish to such employee, nonresident, or other person in respect of the remuneration paid by such employer or withholding agent to such employee, nonresident, or other person during the calendar year, on or before January 31 of the succeeding year, or, in the case of employees, if the employee's employment is terminated before the close of such calendar year, within thirty days from the day on which the last payment of wages is made, if requested by such employee, but not later than January 31 of the following year, a written statement showing the following:

a. The name and address of such employer or withholding agent, and the identification number of such employer or withholding agent.

b. The name of the employee, nonresident, or other person and that person's federal social security account number, together with the last known address of such employee, nonresident, or other person to whom wages have been paid during such period.

c. The gross amount of wages, or other taxable income, paid to the employee, nonresident, or other person.

d. The total amount deducted and withheld as tax under the provisions of subsections 1 and 12 of this section.

e. The total amount of federal income tax withheld.

The statements required to be furnished by this subsection in respect of any wages or other taxable Iowa income shall be in such form or forms as the director may, by regulation, prescribe.

8. An employer or withholding agent shall be liable for the payment of the tax required to be deducted and withheld or the amount actually deducted, whichever is greater, under subsections 1 and 12 of this section; and any amount deducted and withheld as tax under subsections 1 and 12 of this section during any calendar year upon the wages of any employee, nonresident, or other person shall be allowed as a credit to the employee, nonresident, or other person against the tax imposed by section 422.5, irrespective of whether or not such tax has been, or will be, paid over by the employer or withholding agent to the department as provided by this chapter.

9. The amount of any overpayment of the individual income tax liability of the employee taxpayer, nonresident, or other person which may result from the withholding and payment of withheld tax by the employer or withholding agent to the department under subsections 1 and 12, as compared to the individual income tax liability of the employee taxpayer, nonresident, or other person properly and correctly determined under the provisions of section 422.4, to and including section 422.25, may be credited against any income tax or

installment thereof then due the state of Iowa and any balance of one dollar or more shall be refunded to the employee taxpayer, nonresident or other person with interest at the rate in effect under section 421.7 for each month or fraction of a month, the interest to begin to accrue on the first day of the second calendar month following the date the return was due to be filed or was filed, whichever is the later date. Amounts less than one dollar shall be refunded to the taxpayer, nonresident, or other person only upon written application, in accordance with section 422.73, and only if the application is filed within twelve months after the due date of the return. Refunds in the amount of one dollar or more provided for by this subsection shall be paid by the treasurer of state by warrants drawn by the director of the department of administrative services, or an authorized employee of the department, and the taxpayer's return of income shall constitute a claim for refund for this purpose, except in respect to amounts of less than one dollar. There is appropriated, out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of this subsection.

10. *a.* An employer or withholding agent required under this chapter to furnish a statement required by this chapter who willfully furnishes a false or fraudulent statement, or who willfully fails to furnish the statement is, for each failure, subject to a civil penalty of five hundred dollars, the penalty to be in addition to any criminal penalty otherwise provided by the Code.

b. In addition to the tax or additional tax, any person or withholding agent shall pay a penalty as provided in section 421.27. The taxpayer shall also pay interest on the tax or additional tax at the rate in effect under section 421.7, for each month counting each fraction of a month as an entire month, computed from the date the semimonthly, monthly, or quarterly deposit form was required to be filed. The penalty and interest become a part of the tax due from the withholding agent.

c. If any withholding agent, being a domestic or foreign corporation, required under the provisions of this section to withhold on wages or other taxable Iowa income subject to this chapter, fails to withhold the amounts required to be withheld, make the required returns or remit to the department the amounts withheld, the director may, having exhausted all other means of enforcement of the provisions of this chapter, certify such fact or facts to the secretary of state, who shall thereupon cancel the articles of incorporation or certificate of authority (as the case may be) of such corporation, and the rights of such corporation to carry on business in the state of Iowa shall thereupon cease. The secretary of state shall immediately notify by registered mail such domestic or foreign corporation of the action taken by the secretary of state. The provisions of section 422.40, subsection 3, shall be applicable.

d. The department shall upon request of any fiduciary furnish said fiduciary with a certificate of acquittance showing that no liability as a withholding agent exists with respect to the estate or trust for which said fiduciary acts, provided the department has determined that there is no such liability.

11. *a.* A person or married couple filing a return shall make estimated tax payments if the person's or couple's Iowa income tax attributable to income other than wages subject to withholding can reasonably be expected to amount to two hundred dollars or more for the taxable year, except that, in the cases of farmers and fishermen, the exceptions provided in the Internal Revenue Code with respect to making estimated payments apply. The estimated tax shall be paid in quarterly installments. The first installment shall be paid on or before the last day of the fourth month of the taxpayer's tax year for which the estimated payments apply. The other installments shall be paid on or before the last day of the sixth month of the tax year, the last day of the ninth month of the tax year, and the last day of the first month after the tax year. However, at the election of the person or married couple, an installment of the estimated tax may be paid prior to the date prescribed for its payment. If a person or married couple filing a return has reason to believe that the person's or couple's Iowa income tax may increase or decrease, either for purposes of meeting the requirement to make estimated tax payments or for the purpose of increasing or decreasing estimated tax payments, the person or married couple shall increase or decrease any subsequent estimated tax payments accordingly.

b. In the case of persons or married couples filing jointly, the total balance of the tax payable after credits for taxes paid through withholding, as provided in subsection 1 of this section, or through payment of estimated tax, or a combination of withholding and estimated tax payments is due and payable on or before April 30 following the close of the calendar year, or if the return is to be made on the basis of a fiscal year, then on or before the last day of the fourth month following the close of the fiscal year.

c. If a taxpayer is unable to make the taxpayer's estimated tax payments, the payments may be made by a duly authorized agent, or by the guardian or other person charged with the care of the person or property of the taxpayer.

d. Any amount of estimated tax paid is a credit against the amount of tax found payable on a final, completed return, as provided in subsection 9, relating to the credit for the tax withheld against the tax found payable on a return properly and correctly prepared under sections 422.5 through 422.25, and any overpayment of one dollar or more shall be refunded to the taxpayer and the return constitutes a claim for refund for this purpose. Amounts less than one dollar shall not be re-

funded. The method provided by the Internal Revenue Code for determining what is applicable to the addition to tax for underpayment of the tax payable applies to persons required to make payments of estimated tax under this section except the amount to be added to the tax for underpayment of estimated tax is an amount determined at the rate in effect under section 421.7. This addition to tax specified for underpayment of the tax payable is not subject to waiver provisions relating to reasonable cause, except as provided in the Internal Revenue Code. Underpayment of estimated tax shall be determined in the same manner as provided under the Internal Revenue Code and the exceptions in the Internal Revenue Code also apply.

e. In lieu of claiming a refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment shown on the taxpayer's final, completed return for the taxable year credited to the taxpayer's tax liability for the following taxable year.

12. In the case of nonresidents having income subject to taxation by Iowa, but not subject to withholding of such tax under subsection 1 hereof, withholding agents shall withhold from such income at the same rate as provided in subsection 1 hereof, and such withholding agents and such nonresidents shall be subject to the provisions of this section, according to the context, except that such withholding agents may be absolved of such requirement to withhold taxes from such nonresident's income upon receipt of a certificate from the department issued in accordance with the provisions of section 422.17, as hereby amended. In the case of nonresidents having income from a trade or business carried on by them in whole or in part within the state of Iowa, such nonresident shall be considered to be subject to the provisions of this subsection unless such trade or business is of such nature that the business entity itself, as a withholding agent, is required to and does withhold Iowa income tax from the distributions made to such nonresident from such trade or business.

Notwithstanding this subsection, withholding agents are not required to withhold state income tax from payments subject to taxation made to nonresidents for commodity credit certificates, grain, livestock, domestic fowl, or other agricultural commodities or products sold to the withholding agents by the nonresidents or their representatives, if the withholding agents provide on forms prescribed by the department information relating to the sales required by the department to determine the state income tax liabilities of the nonresidents. However, the withholding agents may elect to make estimated tax payments on behalf of the nonresidents on the basis of the net incomes of the nonresidents from the agricultural commodities or products, if the estimated tax payments are made on or before the last day of the first month after the end of the tax years of the

nonresidents.

13. The director shall enter into an agreement with the secretary of the treasury of the United States with respect to withholding of income tax as provided by this chapter, pursuant to an Act of Congress, section 1207 of the Tax Reform Act of 1976, Public Law 94-455, amending title 5, section 5517 of the United States Code.

14. The director may, when necessary and advisable in order to secure the collection of the tax required to be deducted and withheld or the amount actually deducted, whichever is greater, require an employer or withholding agent to file with the director a bond, issued by a surety company authorized to conduct business in this state and approved by the insurance commissioner as to solvency and responsibility, in an amount as the director may fix, to secure the payment of the tax and penalty due or which may become due. In lieu of the bond, securities shall be kept in the custody of the department and may be sold by the director at public or private sale, without notice to the depositor, if it becomes necessary to do so in order to recover any tax and penalty due. Upon a sale, any surplus above the amounts due under this section shall be returned to the employer or withholding agent who deposited the securities.

If the withholding agent fails to file the bond as requested by the director to secure collection of the tax, the withholding agent is subject to penalty for failure to file the bond. The penalty is equal to fifteen percent of the tax the withholding agent is required to withhold on an annual basis. However, the penalty shall not exceed five thousand dollars.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §40, 73

2005 amendment to subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 1, takes effect June 3, 2005, and applies to calendar quarters ending on or after that date for income taxes withheld for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 140, §73

Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

422.16A Job training withholding — certification and transfer.

Upon the completion by a business of its repayment obligation for a training project funded under chapter 260E, including a job training project funded under section 15A.8 or repaid in whole or in part by the supplemental new jobs credit from withholding under section 15A.7 or section 15E.197, the sponsoring community college shall report to the department of economic development the amount of withholding paid by the business to the community college during the final twelve months of withholding payments. The department of economic development shall notify the department of revenue of that amount. The department shall credit to the workforce development fund account established in section 15.342A twenty-five percent of that amount each quarter for a period of ten years. If the amount of withholding from the business or employer is insufficient, the department shall prorate the quarterly

amount credited to the workforce development fund account. The maximum amount from all employers which shall be transferred to the workforce development fund account in any year is four million dollars.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §61, 69
2005 amendments to this section apply to tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §69
Section amended

422.32 Definitions.

For the purpose of this division and unless otherwise required by the context:

1. The term “*affiliated group*” means a group of corporations as defined in section 1504(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

2. “*Business income*” means income arising from transactions and activity in the regular course of the taxpayer’s trade or business; or income from tangible and intangible property if the acquisition, management, and disposition of the property constitute integral parts of the taxpayer’s regular trade or business operations; or gain or loss resulting from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of real property or of tangible or intangible personal property, if the property while owned by the taxpayer was operationally related to the taxpayer’s trade or business carried on in Iowa or operationally related to sources within Iowa, or the property was operationally related to sources outside this state and to the taxpayer’s trade or business carried on in Iowa; or gain or loss resulting from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of stock in another corporation if the activities of the other corporation were operationally related to the taxpayer’s trade or business carried on in Iowa while the stock was owned by the taxpayer. A taxpayer may have more than one regular trade or business in determining whether income is business income.

It is the intent of the general assembly to treat as apportionable business income all income that may be treated as apportionable business income under the Constitution of the United States.

The filing of an Iowa income tax return on a combined report basis is neither allowed nor required by this subsection.

3. “*Commercial domicile*” means the principal place from which the trade of business of the taxpayer is directed or managed.

4. “*Corporation*” includes joint stock companies, and associations organized for pecuniary profit, and partnerships and limited liability companies taxed as corporations under the Internal Revenue Code.

5. The words “*domestic corporation*” mean any corporation organized under the laws of this state.

6. The words “*foreign corporation*” mean any corporation other than a domestic corporation.

7. “*Internal Revenue Code*” means the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, prior to the date of its redesignation as the Internal Revenue Code of 1986

by the Tax Reform Act of 1986, or means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended to and including January 31, 2005.

8. “*Nonbusiness income*” means all income other than business income.

9. “*State*” means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States, and any foreign country or political subdivision thereof.

10. “*Taxable in another state*”. For purposes of allocation and apportionment of income under this division, a taxpayer is taxable in another state if:

a. In that state the taxpayer is subject to a net income tax, a franchise tax measured by net income, a franchise tax for the privilege of doing business, or a corporate stock tax; or

b. That state has jurisdiction to subject the taxpayer to a net income tax regardless of whether, in fact, the state does or does not.

11. The term “*unitary business*” means a business carried on partly within and partly without a state where the portion of the business carried on within the state depends on or contributes to the business outside the state.

The words, terms, and phrases defined in division II, section 422.4, subsections 4 to 6, 8, 9, 13, and 15 to 17, when used in this division, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in said section except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning.

2005 Acts, ch 24, §7
Internal Revenue Code definition is updated regularly; for applicable definition in a prior tax year, refer to Iowa Acts and Code for that year
2005 amendment to subsection 7 takes effect April 13, 2005, and applies retroactively to January 1, 2003, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2005 Acts, ch 24, §10, 11
Subsection 7 amended

422.33 Corporate tax imposed — credit.

1. A tax is imposed annually upon each corporation doing business in this state, or deriving income from sources within this state, in an amount computed by applying the following rates of taxation to the net income received by the corporation during the income year:

a. On the first twenty-five thousand dollars of taxable income, or any part thereof, the rate of six percent.

b. On taxable income between twenty-five thousand dollars and one hundred thousand dollars or any part thereof, the rate of eight percent.

c. On taxable income between one hundred thousand dollars and two hundred fifty thousand dollars or any part thereof, the rate of ten percent.

d. On taxable income of two hundred fifty thousand dollars or more, the rate of twelve percent.

“*Income from sources within this state*” means income from real, tangible, or intangible property located or having a situs in this state.

1A. There is imposed upon each corporation

exempt from the general business tax on corporations by section 422.34, subsection 2, a tax at the rates in subsection 1 upon the state's apportioned share computed in accordance with subsections 2 and 3 of the unrelated business income computed in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code and with the adjustments set forth in section 422.35.

2. If the trade or business of the corporation is carried on entirely within the state, the tax shall be imposed on the entire net income, but if the trade or business is carried on partly within and partly without the state or if income is derived from sources partly within and partly without the state, or if income is derived from trade or business and sources, all of which are not entirely in the state, the tax shall be imposed only on the portion of the net income reasonably attributable to the trade or business or sources within the state, with the net income attributable to the state to be determined as follows:

a. Nonbusiness interest, dividends, rents and royalties, less related expenses, shall be allocated within and without the state in the following manner:

(1) Nonbusiness interest, dividends, and royalties from patents and copyrights shall be allocable to this state if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state.

(2) Nonbusiness rents and royalties received from real property located in this state are allocable to this state.

(3) Nonbusiness rents and royalties received from tangible personal property are allocable to this state to the extent that the property is utilized in this state; or in their entirety if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state and the taxpayer is not taxable in the state in which the property is utilized. The extent of utilization of tangible personal property in a state is determined by multiplying the rents and royalties by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days of physical location of the property in the state during the rental or royalty period in the taxable year and the denominator of which is the number of days of physical location of the property everywhere during all rental or royalty periods in the taxable year. If the physical location of the property during the rental or royalty period is unknown, or unascertainable by the taxpayer tangible personal property is utilized in the state in which the property was located at the time the rental or royalty payor obtained possession.

(4) Nonbusiness capital gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of assets shall be allocated as follows:

Gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of real property located in this state are allocable to this state.

Gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of tangible personal property are allocable to this state if the property had a situs in this state at the time of the sale or disposition or if the tax-

payer's commercial domicile is in this state and the taxpayer is not taxable in the state in which the property had a situs.

Gains and losses from the sale or disposition of intangible personal property are allocable to this state if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state.

b. Net nonbusiness income of the above class having been separately allocated and deducted as above provided, the remaining net business income of the taxpayer shall be allocated and apportioned as follows:

(1) Business interest, dividends, rents, and royalties shall be reasonably apportioned within and without the state under rules adopted by the director.

(2) Capital gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of assets shall be apportioned to the state based upon the business activity ratio applicable to the year the gain or loss is determined if the corporation determines Iowa taxable income by a sales, gross receipts or other business activity ratio. If the corporation has only allocable income, capital gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of assets shall be allocated in accordance with paragraph "a", subparagraph (4).

(3) Where income is derived from business other than the manufacture or sale of tangible personal property, the income shall be specifically allocated or equitably apportioned within and without the state under rules of the director.

(4) Where income is derived from the manufacture or sale of tangible personal property, the part attributable to business within the state shall be in that proportion which the gross sales made within the state bear to the total gross sales.

(5) Where income consists of more than one class of income as provided in subparagraphs (1) to (4) of this paragraph, it shall be reasonably apportioned by the business activity ratio provided in rules adopted by the director.

(6) The gross sales of the corporation within the state shall be taken to be the gross sales from goods delivered or shipped to a purchaser within the state regardless of the f.o.b. point or other conditions of the sale, excluding deliveries for transportation out of the state.

For the purpose of this section, the word "sale" shall include exchange, and the word "manufacture" shall include the extraction and recovery of natural resources and all processes of fabricating and curing. The words "tangible personal property" shall be taken to mean corporeal personal property, such as machinery, tools, implements, goods, wares, and merchandise, and shall not be taken to mean money deposits in banks, shares of stock, bonds, notes, credits, or evidence of an interest in property and evidences of debt.

3. If any taxpayer believes that the method of allocation and apportionment hereinbefore prescribed, as administered by the director and applied to the taxpayer's business, has operated or

will so operate as to subject the taxpayer to taxation on a greater portion of the taxpayer's net income than is reasonably attributable to business or sources within the state, the taxpayer shall be entitled to file with the director a statement of the taxpayer's objections and of such alternative method of allocation and apportionment as the taxpayer believes to be proper under the circumstances with such detail and proof and within such time as the director may reasonably prescribe; and if the director shall conclude that the method of allocation and apportionment theretofore employed is in fact inapplicable and inequitable, the director shall redetermine the taxable income by such other method of allocation and apportionment as seems best calculated to assign to the state for taxation the portion of the income reasonably attributable to business and sources within the state, not exceeding, however, the amount which would be arrived at by application of the statutory rules for apportionment.

4. In addition to all taxes imposed under this division, there is imposed upon each corporation doing business within the state the greater of the tax determined in subsection 1, paragraphs "a" through "d" or the state alternative minimum tax equal to sixty percent of the maximum state corporate income tax rate, rounded to the nearest one-tenth of one percent, of the state alternative minimum taxable income of the taxpayer computed under this subsection.

The state alternative minimum taxable income of a taxpayer is equal to the taxpayer's state taxable income as computed with the adjustments in section 422.35 and with the following adjustments:

a. Add items of tax preference included in federal alternative minimum taxable income under section 57, except subsections (a)(1) and (a)(5), of the Internal Revenue Code, make the adjustments included in federal alternative minimum taxable income under section 56, except subsections (a)(4) and (d), of the Internal Revenue Code, and add losses as required by section 58 of the Internal Revenue Code. In making the adjustment under section 56(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, interest and dividends from federal securities and interest and dividends from state and other political subdivisions and from regulated investment companies exempt from federal income tax under the Internal Revenue Code, net of amortization of any discount or premium, shall be subtracted.

b. Apply the allocation and apportionment provisions of subsection 2.

c. Subtract an exemption amount of forty thousand dollars. This exemption amount shall be reduced, but not below zero, by an amount equal to twenty-five percent of the amount by which the alternative minimum taxable income of the taxpayer, computed without regard to the exemption amount in this paragraph, exceeds one hundred fifty thousand dollars.

d. In the case of a net operating loss computed for a tax year beginning after December 31, 1986, which is carried back or carried forward to the current taxable year, the net operating loss shall be reduced by the amount of items of tax preference and adjustments arising in the tax year which is taken into account in computing the net operating loss in section 422.35, subsection 11. The deduction for a net operating loss for a tax year beginning after December 31, 1986, which is carried back or carried forward to the current taxable year shall not exceed ninety percent of the alternative minimum taxable income determined without regard for the net operating loss deduction.

5. a. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a state tax credit for increasing research activities in this state equal to the sum of the following:

(1) Six and one-half percent of the excess of qualified research expenses during the tax year over the base amount for the tax year based upon the state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

(2) Six and one-half percent of the basic research payments determined under section 41(e)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code during the tax year based upon the state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

The state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities is a percent equal to the ratio of qualified research expenditures in this state to the total qualified research expenditures.

b. In lieu of the credit amount computed in paragraph "a", subparagraph (1), a corporation may elect to compute the credit amount for qualified research expenses incurred in this state in a manner consistent with the alternative incremental credit described in section 41(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code. The taxpayer may make this election regardless of the method used for the taxpayer's federal income tax. The election made under this paragraph is for the tax year and the taxpayer may use another or the same method for any subsequent year.

c. For purposes of the alternate credit computation method in paragraph "b", the credit percentages applicable to qualified research expenses described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of section 41(c)(4)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code are one and sixty-five hundredths percent, two and twenty hundredths percent, and two and seventy-five hundredths percent, respectively.

d. For purposes of this subsection, "base amount", "basic research payment", and "qualified research expense" mean the same as defined for the federal credit for increasing research activities under section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that for the alternative incremental credit such amounts are for research conducted within this state.

For purposes of this subsection, “*Internal Revenue Code*” means the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 31, 2005.

e. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the taxable year shall be refunded with interest computed under section 422.25. In lieu of claiming a refund, a taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment shown on its final, completed return credited to the tax liability for the following taxable year.

6. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a new jobs tax credit. An industry which has entered into an agreement under chapter 260E and which has increased its base employment level by at least ten percent within the time set in the agreement or, in the case of an industry without a base employment level, adds new jobs within the time set in the agreement is entitled to this new jobs tax credit for the tax year selected by the industry. In determining if the industry has increased its base employment level by ten percent or added new jobs, only those new jobs directly resulting from the project covered by the agreement and those directly related to those new jobs shall be counted. The amount of this credit is equal to the product of six percent of the taxable wages upon which an employer is required to contribute to the state unemployment compensation fund, as defined in section 96.19, subsection 37, times the number of new jobs existing in the tax year that directly result from the project covered by the agreement or new jobs that directly result from those new jobs. The tax year chosen by the industry shall either begin or end during the period beginning with the date of the agreement and ending with the date by which the project is to be completed under the agreement. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following ten tax years or until depleted in less than the ten years. For purposes of this section, “*agreement*”, “*industry*”, “*new job*” and “*project*” mean the same as defined in section 260E.2 and “*base employment level*” means the number of full-time jobs an industry employs at the plant site which is covered by an agreement under chapter 260E on the date of that agreement.

7. a. There is allowed as a credit against the tax determined in subsection 1 for a tax year an amount equal to the minimum tax credit for that tax year.

The minimum tax credit for a tax year is the excess, if any, of the adjusted net minimum tax imposed for all prior tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, over the amount allowable as a credit under this subsection for those prior tax years.

b. The allowable credit under paragraph “a” for a tax year shall not exceed the excess, if any, of the tax determined in subsection 1 over the state alternative minimum tax as determined in subsection 4.

The net minimum tax for a tax year is the excess, if any, of the tax determined in subsection 4 for the tax year over the tax determined in subsection 1 for the tax year.

The adjusted net minimum tax for a tax year is the net minimum tax for the tax year reduced by the amount which would be the net minimum tax if the only item of tax preference taken into account was that described in paragraph (6) of section 57(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

8. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a franchise tax credit. A taxpayer who is a shareholder in a financial institution, as defined in section 581 of the Internal Revenue Code, which has in effect for the tax year an election under subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code shall compute the amount of the tax credit by recomputing the amount of tax under this division by reducing the taxable income of the taxpayer by the taxpayer’s pro rata share of the items of income and expense of the financial institution. This recomputed tax shall be subtracted from the tax computed under this division and the resulting amount, which shall not exceed the taxpayer’s pro rata share of franchise tax paid by the financial institution, is the amount of the franchise tax credit allowed.

9. a. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by an assistive device tax credit. A small business purchasing, renting, or modifying an assistive device or making workplace modifications for an individual with a disability who is employed or will be employed by the small business is eligible, subject to availability of credits, to receive this assistive device tax credit which is equal to fifty percent of the first five thousand dollars paid during the tax year for the purchase, rental, or modification of the assistive device or for making the workplace modifications. Any credit in excess of the tax liability shall be refunded with interest computed under section 422.25. In lieu of claiming a refund, a taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment shown on the taxpayer’s final, completed return credited to the tax liability for the following tax year. If the small business elects to take the assistive device tax credit, the small business shall not deduct for Iowa tax purposes any amount of the cost of an assistive device or workplace modifications which is deductible for federal income tax purposes.

b. To receive the assistive device tax credit, the eligible small business must submit an application to the department of economic development. If the taxpayer meets the criteria for eligibility, the department of economic development shall issue to the taxpayer a certification of entitlement for the assistive device tax credit. However, the combined amount of tax credits that may be approved for a fiscal year under this subsection and section 422.11E shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars. Tax credit certificates shall be issued on an earliest filed basis. The certification shall con-

tain the taxpayer's name, address, tax identification number, the amount of the credit, and tax year for which the certificate applies. The taxpayer must file the tax credit certificate with the taxpayer's corporate income tax return in order to claim the tax credit. The departments of economic development and revenue shall each adopt rules to jointly administer this subsection and shall provide by rule for the method to be used to determine for which fiscal year the tax credits are approved.

c. For purposes of this subsection:

(1) "*Assistive device*" means any item, piece of equipment, or product system which is used to increase, maintain, or improve the functional capabilities of an individual with a disability in the workplace or on the job. "*Assistive device*" does not mean any medical device, surgical device, or organ implanted or transplanted into or attached directly to an individual. "*Assistive device*" does not include any device for which a certificate of title is issued by the state department of transportation, but does include any item, piece of equipment, or product system otherwise meeting the definition of "*assistive device*" that is incorporated, attached, or included as a modification in or to such a device issued a certificate of title.

(2) "*Disability*" means the same as defined in section 225C.46.

(3) "*Small business*" means a business that either had gross receipts for its preceding tax year of three million dollars or less or employed not more than fourteen full-time employees during its preceding tax year.

(4) "*Workplace modifications*" means physical alterations to the work environment.

10. a. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit equal to the amount as computed under chapter 404A for rehabilitating eligible property. Any credit in excess of the tax liability shall be refunded as provided in section 404A.4, subsection 3.

b. For purposes of this subsection, "*eligible property*" means the same as used in section 404A.1.

11. a. As used in this subsection, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "*Ethanol blended gasoline*", "*gasoline*", "*metered pump*", "*retail dealer*", "*sell*", and "*service station*" mean the same as defined in section 422.11C.

(2) "*Tax credit*" means the designated ethanol blended gasoline tax credit as provided in this subsection.

b. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by an ethanol blended gasoline tax credit for each tax year that the taxpayer is eligible to claim the tax credit under this subsection. In order to be eligible, all of the following must apply:

- (1) The taxpayer is a retail dealer.
- (2) The taxpayer operates at least one service

station at which more than sixty percent of the total gallons of gasoline sold and dispensed through one or more metered pumps by the taxpayer is ethanol blended gasoline.

(3) The taxpayer complies with requirements of the department required to administer this subsection.

c. The tax credit shall be calculated separately for each service station site operated by the taxpayer. The amount of the tax credit for each eligible service station is two and one-half cents multiplied by the total number of gallons of ethanol blended gasoline sold and dispensed through all metered pumps located at that service station during the tax year in excess of sixty percent of all gasoline sold and dispensed through metered pumps at that service station during the tax year.

d. Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability shall be refunded. In lieu of claiming a refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment shown on the taxpayer's final, completed return credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

12. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by an investment tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.43.

13. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a venture capital fund investment tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.51.

14. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by an endow Iowa tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.305.

15. Reserved.

16. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by tax credits for wind energy production allowed under chapter 476B and for renewable energy allowed under chapter 476C.

17. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by an economic development region revolving fund contribution tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.232.

18. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a wage-benefits tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15I.2.

19. a. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a soy-based cutting tool oil tax credit. A manufacturer, as defined in section 428.20, is eligible to receive a soy-based cutting tool oil tax credit which is equal to the costs incurred by the manufacturer during the tax year for the purchase and replacement costs relating to the transition from using nonsoy-based cutting tool oil to using soy-based cutting tool oil. The costs eligible for the credit are limited to those costs meeting all of the following requirements:

(1) The costs were incurred after June 30, 2005, and before January 1, 2007.

(2) The costs were incurred in the first twelve months of the transition to using soy-based cutting tool oil.

(3) The costs of the purchase and replacement

do not exceed two dollars per gallon of soy-based cutting tool oil used in the transition. The total number of gallons used in the transition under this subparagraph shall not exceed two thousand gallons.

If the manufacturer elects to take the soy-based cutting tool oil tax credit, the manufacturer shall not deduct for Iowa tax purposes any amount of the costs incurred in the transition to using soy-based cutting tool oil which is deductible for federal tax purposes.

b. Any credit in excess of the tax liability shall be refunded with interest computed under section 422.25. In lieu of claiming a refund, a taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment shown on the taxpayer's final, completed return credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

c. For purposes of this subsection, "soy-based cutting tool oil" means cutting tool oil that contains at least fifty-one percent soy-based products.

d. This subsection is repealed December 31, 2007.

2005 Acts, ch 24, §8, 10, 11; 2005 Acts, ch 146, §2, 3; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §14, 62, 69; 2005 Acts, ch 160, §2, 14

Internal Revenue Code definition is updated regularly; for applicable definition in a prior tax year, refer to Iowa Acts and Code for that year

2005 amendment to subsection 5, paragraph d, takes effect April 13, 2005, and applies retroactively to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003; 2005 Acts, ch 24, §10, 11

Subsection 18 takes effect June 9, 2005, and applies to qualified new jobs created and to tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §69

Subsection 19 applies to tax years ending after June 30, 2005, and beginning before January 1, 2007; 2005 Acts, ch 146, §3

Editorial changes applied

Subsection 5, paragraph d, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

Subsection 16 amended

NEW subsections 17 - 19

422.35 Net income of corporation — how computed.

The term "net income" means the taxable income before the net operating loss deduction, as properly computed for federal income tax purposes under the Internal Revenue Code, with the following adjustments:

1. Subtract interest and dividends from federal securities.

2. Add interest and dividends from foreign securities, from securities of state and other political subdivisions, and from regulated investment companies exempt from federal income tax under the Internal Revenue Code.

3. Where the net income includes capital gains or losses, or gains or losses from property other than capital assets, and such gains or losses have been determined by using a basis established prior to January 1, 1934, an adjustment may be made, under rules and regulations prescribed by the director, to reflect the difference resulting from the use of a basis of cost or January 1, 1934, fair market value, less depreciation allowed or allowable, whichever is higher. Provided that the basis shall be fair market value as of January 1, 1955, less depreciation allowed or allowable, in the case of property acquired prior to that date if use of a prior

basis is declared to be invalid.

4. Subtract fifty percent of the federal income taxes paid or accrued, as the case may be, during the tax year, adjusted by any federal income tax refunds; and add the Iowa income tax deducted in computing said taxable income.

5. Subtract the amount of the work opportunity tax credit allowable for the tax year under section 51 of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent that the credit increased federal taxable income.

6. If the taxpayer is a small business corporation, subtract an amount equal to sixty-five percent of the wages paid to individuals, but not to exceed twenty thousand dollars per individual, named in paragraphs "a", "b", and "c" who were hired for the first time by the taxpayer during the tax year for work done in this state:

a. An individual with a disability domiciled in this state at the time of the hiring who meets any of the following conditions:

(1) Has a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more major life activities.

(2) Has a record of that impairment.

(3) Is regarded as having that impairment.

b. An individual domiciled in this state at the time of the hiring who meets any of the following conditions:

(1) Has been convicted of a felony in this or any other state or the District of Columbia.

(2) Is on parole pursuant to chapter 906.

(3) Is on probation pursuant to chapter 907, for an offense other than a simple misdemeanor.

(4) Is in a work release program pursuant to chapter 904, division IX.

c. An individual, whether or not domiciled in this state at the time of the hiring, who is on parole or probation and to whom the interstate probation and parole compact under section 907A.1, Code 2001, applies, or to whom the interstate compact for adult offender supervision under chapter 907B applies.

This deduction is allowed for the wages paid to the individuals successfully completing a probationary period named in paragraphs "a", "b", and "c" during the twelve months following the date of first employment by the taxpayer and shall be deducted in the tax years when paid.

For purposes of this subsection, "physical or mental impairment" means any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the body systems or any mental or psychological disorder, including mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities.

For purposes of this subsection, "small business" means small business as defined in section 16.1, subsection 36, except that it shall also include the operation of a farm.

6A. If the taxpayer is a business corporation

and does not qualify for the adjustment under subsection 6, subtract an amount equal to sixty-five percent of the wages paid to individuals, but shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars per individual, named in paragraphs “a” and “b” who were hired for the first time by the taxpayer during the tax year for work done in this state:

a. An individual domiciled in this state at the time of the hiring who meets any of the following conditions:

(1) Has been convicted of a felony in this or any other state or the District of Columbia.

(2) Is on parole pursuant to chapter 906.

(3) Is on probation pursuant to chapter 907, for an offense other than a simple misdemeanor.

(4) Is in a work release program pursuant to chapter 904, division IX.

b. An individual, whether or not domiciled in this state at the time of the hiring, who is on parole or probation and to whom the interstate probation and parole compact under section 907A.1, Code 2001, applies, or to whom the interstate compact for adult offender supervision under chapter 907B applies.

This deduction is allowed for the wages paid to the individuals successfully completing a probationary period named in paragraphs “a” and “b” during the twelve months following the date of first employment by the taxpayer and shall be deducted in the tax years when paid.

The department shall develop and distribute information concerning the deduction available for businesses employing persons named in paragraphs “a” and “b”.

7. Subtract the amount of the alcohol fuel credit allowable for the tax year under section 40 of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent that the credit increased federal taxable income.

8. Add the amounts deducted and subtract the amounts included in income as a result of the treatment provided sale-leaseback agreements under section 168(f)(8) of the Internal Revenue Code for property placed in service by the transferee prior to January 1, 1986, to the extent that the amounts deducted and the amounts included in income are not otherwise deductible or included in income under the other provisions of the Internal Revenue Code as amended to and including December 31, 1985. Entitlement to depreciation on any property involved in a sale-leaseback agreement which is placed in service by the transferee prior to January 1, 1986, shall be determined under the Internal Revenue Code as amended to and including December 31, 1985, excluding section 168(f)(8) in making the determination.

9. Reserved.

10. Add the percentage depletion amount determined with respect to an oil, gas, or geothermal well using methods in section 613 of the Internal Revenue Code that is in excess of the cost depletion amount determined under section 611 of the Internal Revenue Code.

11. If after applying all of the adjustments provided for in this section and the allocation and apportionment provisions of section 422.33, the Iowa taxable income results in a net operating loss, such net operating loss shall be deducted as follows:

a. The Iowa net operating loss shall be carried back three taxable years for a net operating loss incurred in a presidentially declared disaster area by a taxpayer engaged in a small business or in the trade or business of farming. For all other Iowa net operating losses, the net operating loss shall be carried back two taxable years or to the taxable year in which the corporation first commenced doing business in this state, whichever is later.

b. The Iowa net operating loss remaining after being carried back as required in paragraph “a” or “f” or if not required to be carried back shall be carried forward twenty taxable years.

c. If the election under section 172(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code is made, the Iowa net operating loss shall be carried forward twenty taxable years.

d. No portion of a net operating loss which was sustained from that portion of the trade or business carried on outside the state of Iowa shall be deducted.

e. The limitations on net operating loss carryback and carryforward under sections 172(b)(1)(E) and 172(h) of the Internal Revenue Code shall apply.

f. Notwithstanding paragraph “a”, for a taxpayer who is engaged in the trade or business of farming as defined in section 263A(e)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code and has a loss from farming as defined in section 172(b)(1)(F) of the Internal Revenue Code including modifications prescribed by rule by the director, the Iowa loss from the trade or business of farming is a net operating loss which may be carried back five taxable years prior to the taxable year of the loss.

Provided, however, that a corporation affected by the allocation provisions of section 422.33 shall be permitted to deduct only such portion of the deductions for net operating loss and federal income taxes as is fairly and equitably allocable to Iowa, under rules prescribed by the director.

12. Subtract the loss on the sale or exchange of a share of a regulated investment company held for six months or less to the extent the loss was disallowed under section 852(b)(4)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code.

13. Subtract the interest earned from bonds and notes issued by the agricultural development authority as provided in section 175.17, subsection 10.

14. Reserved.

15. Reserved.

16. Add depreciation taken for federal income tax purposes on a speculative shell building defined in section 427.1, subsection 27, which is owned by a for-profit entity and the for-profit enti-

ty is receiving the proper tax exemption. Subtract depreciation computed as if the speculative shell building were classified as fifteen-year property during the period during which it is owned by the taxpayer and is receiving the property tax exemption. However, this subsection does not apply to a speculative shell building which is used by the taxpayer, subsidiary of the taxpayer, or majority owners of the taxpayer, for other than as a speculative shell building, as defined in section 427.1, subsection 27.

17. Subtract the amount of the employer social security credit allowable for the tax year under section 45B of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent that the credit increases federal adjusted gross income.

18. Add, to the extent not already included, income from the sale of obligations of the state and its political subdivisions. Income from the sale of these obligations is exempt from the taxes imposed by this division only if the law authorizing these obligations specifically exempts the income from the sale from the state corporate income tax.

19. *a.* The additional first-year depreciation allowance authorized in section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code, as enacted by Pub. L. No. 107-147, section 101, does not apply in computing net income for state tax purposes. If the taxpayer has taken such deduction in computing taxable income, the following adjustments shall be made:

(1) Add the total amount of depreciation taken on all property for which the election under section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code was made for the tax year.

(2) Subtract an amount equal to depreciation allowed on such property for the tax year using the modified accelerated cost recovery system depreciation method applicable under section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code without regard to section 168(k).

(3) Any other adjustments to gains or losses to reflect the adjustments made in subparagraphs (1) and (2) pursuant to rules adopted by the director.

b. A taxpayer may elect to apply the additional first-year depreciation allowance authorized in section 168(k)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code, as enacted by Pub. L. No. 108-27, in computing net income for state tax purposes, for qualified property acquired after May 5, 2003, and before January 1, 2005. If the taxpayer elects to take the additional first-year depreciation allowance authorized in section 168(k)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code for state tax purposes, the deduction may be taken on amended state tax returns, if necessary. If the taxpayer does not elect to take the additional first-year depreciation allowance authorized in section 168(k)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code for state tax purposes, the following adjustment shall be made:

(1) Add the total amount of depreciation taken

on all property for which the election under section 168(k)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code was made for the tax year.

(2) Subtract an amount equal to depreciation allowed on such property for the tax year using the modified accelerated cost recovery system depreciation method applicable under section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code without regard to section 168(k)(4).

(3) Any other adjustments to gains or losses to reflect the adjustments made in subparagraphs (1) and (2) pursuant to rules adopted by the director.

20. A taxpayer may elect not to take the increased expensing allowance under section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by Pub. L. No. 108-27, section 202, in computing state tax purposes. If the taxpayer does not take the increased expensing allowance under section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code for state tax purposes, the following adjustments shall be made:

a. Add the total amount of expense deduction taken on section 179 property for federal tax purposes under section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code.

b. Subtract the amount of expense deduction on section 179 property allowable for federal tax purposes under section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code prior to enactment of Pub. L. No. 108-27, section 202.

c. Any other adjustments to gains and losses to the adjustments made in paragraphs “*a*” and “*b*” pursuant to rules adopted by the director.

21. Subtract the amount of foreign dividend income, including subpart F income as defined in section 952 of the Internal Revenue Code, based upon the percentage of ownership as set forth in section 243 of the Internal Revenue Code.

2005 Acts, ch 2, §3, 4, 6; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §54; 2005 Acts, ch 24, §9 – 11; 2005 Acts, ch 140, §41, 73

2005 amendment striking subsection 15 applies retroactively to January 1, 2005, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2005 Acts, ch 140, §73

2005 amendments to subsection 19, paragraph b, take effect February 24, 2005, and apply retroactively to tax years ending after May 5, 2003; special filing provisions; 2005 Acts, ch 2, §5, 6

2005 amendment adding NEW subsection 20 takes effect February 24, 2005, and applies retroactively to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003; special filing provisions; 2005 Acts, ch 2, §5, 6

2005 amendment adding NEW subsection 21 takes effect April 13, 2005, and applies retroactively to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003; 2005 Acts, ch 24, §10, 11

Subsections 14 and 15 stricken
Subsection 19, paragraph b amended
NEW subsections 20 and 21

422.60 Imposition of tax — credit.

1. A franchise tax according to and measured by net income is imposed on financial institutions for the privilege of doing business in this state as financial institutions.

2. In addition to all taxes imposed under this division, there is imposed upon each financial institution doing business within the state the greater of the tax determined in section 422.63 or the state alternative minimum tax equal to sixty

percent of the maximum state franchise tax rate, rounded to the nearest one-tenth of one percent, of the state alternative minimum taxable income of the taxpayer computed under this subsection.

The state alternative minimum taxable income of a taxpayer is equal to the taxpayer's state taxable income as computed with the adjustments in section 422.61, subsection 3, and with the following adjustments:

a. Add items of tax preference included in federal alternative minimum taxable income under section 57, except subsections (a)(1) and (a)(5), of the Internal Revenue Code, make the adjustments included in federal alternative minimum taxable income under section 56, except subsections (a)(4), (c)(1), (d), (f), and (g), of the Internal Revenue Code, and add losses as required by section 58 of the Internal Revenue Code.

b. Make the adjustments provided in section 56(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, except that in making the calculation under sections 56(f)(1) and 56(g)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code the state alternative minimum taxable income, computed without regard to the adjustments made by this paragraph, the exemption provided for in paragraph "d", and the state alternative tax net operating loss described in paragraph "e", shall be substituted for the items described in sections 56(f)(1)(B) and 56(g)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code.

c. Apply the allocation and apportionment provisions of section 422.63.

d. Subtract an exemption amount of forty thousand dollars. This exemption amount shall be reduced, but not below zero, by an amount equal to twenty-five percent of the amount by which the alternative minimum taxable income of the taxpayer, computed without regard to the exemption amount in this paragraph, exceeds one hundred fifty thousand dollars.

e. In the case of a net operating loss beginning after December 31, 1986, which is carried back or carried forward to the current taxable year, the net operating loss shall be reduced by the amount of items of tax preference and adjustments arising in the tax year which was taken into account in computing the net operating loss in section 422.35, subsection 11. The deduction for a net operating loss for a tax year beginning after December 31, 1986, which is carried back or carried forward to the current taxable year shall not exceed ninety percent of the alternative minimum taxable income determined without regard to the net operating loss deduction.

3. *a.* There is allowed as a credit against the tax determined in section 422.63 for a tax year an amount equal to the minimum tax credit for that tax year.

The minimum tax credit for a tax year is the excess, if any, of the adjusted net minimum tax imposed for all prior tax years beginning on or after

January 1, 1987, over the amount allowable as a credit under this subsection for those prior tax years.

b. The allowable credit under paragraph "a" for a tax year shall not exceed the excess, if any, of the tax determined in section 422.63 over the state alternative minimum tax as determined in subsection 2.

The net minimum tax for a tax year is the excess, if any, of the tax determined in subsection 2 for the tax year over the tax determined in section 422.63 for the tax year.

The adjusted net minimum tax for a tax year is the net minimum tax for the tax year reduced by the amount which would be the net minimum tax if the only item of tax preference taken into account was that described in paragraph (6) of section 57(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

4. *a.* The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit equal to the amount as computed under chapter 404A for rehabilitating eligible property. Any credit in excess of the tax liability shall be refunded as provided in section 404A.4, subsection 3.

b. For purposes of this subsection, "eligible property" means the same as used in section 404A.1.

5. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by an investment tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.43.

6. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a venture capital fund investment tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.51.

7. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by an endow Iowa tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.305.

8. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by tax credits for wind energy production allowed under chapter 476B and for renewable energy allowed under chapter 476C.

9. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by an economic development region revolving fund contribution tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.232.

10. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a wage-benefits tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15I.2.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §15, 63, 69; 2005 Acts, ch 160, §3, 14

Subsection 4 takes effect February 21, 2002, and applies retroactively to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2001; 2002 Acts, ch 1003, §5

Subsection 5 takes effect February 28, 2002, and applies retroactively to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002; 2002 Acts, ch 1006, §13

Subsection 6 takes effect May 8, 2002, and applies retroactively to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002; 2002 Acts, ch 1156, §8

Subsection 7 is effective June 19, 2003, and applies retroactively to January 1, 2003, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §89

For future repeal of subsection 7 effective June 30, 2010, see 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §93

Subsection 10 takes effect June 9, 2005, and applies to qualified new jobs created and to tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §69

Editorial change applied

Subsection 8 amended

NEW subsections 9 and 10

CHAPTER 423

SALES AND USE TAXES

Refunds to governmental bodies, §423.4
 Multistate discussions to consider simplification and uniformity
 of sales and use tax administration; 2002 Acts, ch 1161, §4, 5
 Former ch 423 repealed and new provisions
 governing sales and use tax enacted effective July 1, 2004;
 see 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §94 – 151, 205
 Sales and use tax industrial processing exemption study;
 annual reports through January 1, 2013; 2005 Acts, ch 77, §1, 2

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:

1. “*Agent*” means a person appointed by a seller to represent the seller before the member states.
2. “*Agreement*” means the streamlined sales and use tax agreement authorized by subchapter IV of this chapter to provide a mechanism for establishing and maintaining a cooperative, simplified system for the application and administration of sales and use taxes.
3. “*Agricultural production*” includes the production of flowering, ornamental, or vegetable plants in commercial greenhouses or otherwise, and production from aquaculture. “*Agricultural products*” includes flowering, ornamental, or vegetable plants and those products of aquaculture.
4. “*Business*” includes any activity engaged in by any person or caused to be engaged in by the person with the object of gain, benefit, or advantage, either direct or indirect.
5. “*Certificate of title*” means a certificate of title issued for a vehicle or for manufactured housing under chapter 321.
6. “*Certified automated system*” means software certified under the agreement to calculate the tax imposed by each jurisdiction on a transaction, determine the amount of tax to remit to the appropriate state, and maintain a record of the transaction.
7. “*Certified service provider*” means an agent certified under the agreement to perform all of a seller’s sales or use tax functions, other than the seller’s obligation to remit tax on its own purchases.
8. “*Computer*” means an electronic device that accepts information in digital or similar form and manipulates the information for a result based on a sequence of instructions.
9. “*Computer software*” means a set of coded instructions designed to cause a computer or automatic data processing equipment to perform a task.
10. “*Delivered electronically*” means delivered to the purchaser by means other than tangible storage media.
11. “*Delivery charges*” means charges assessed by a seller of personal property or services for preparation and delivery to a location designated by the purchaser of personal property or services including, but not limited to, transportation, shipping, postage, handling, crating, and packing charges.
12. “*Department*” means the department of revenue.
13. “*Direct mail*” means printed material delivered or distributed by United States mail or other delivery service to a mass audience or to addressees on a mailing list provided by the purchaser or at the direction of the purchaser when the cost of the items is not billed directly to the recipients. “*Direct mail*” includes tangible personal property supplied directly or indirectly by the purchaser to the direct mail seller for inclusion in the package containing the printed material. “*Direct mail*” does not include multiple items of printed material delivered to a single address.
14. “*Director*” means the director of revenue.
15. “*Electronic*” means relating to technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic, or similar capabilities.
16. “*Farm deer*” means the same as defined in section 170.1.
17. “*Farm machinery and equipment*” means machinery and equipment used in agricultural production.
18. “*First use of a service*”. A “*first use of a service*” occurs, for the purposes of this chapter, when a service is rendered, furnished, or performed in Iowa or if rendered, furnished, or performed outside of Iowa, when the product or result of the service is used in Iowa.
19. “*Goods, wares, or merchandise*” means the same as tangible personal property.
20. “*Governing board*” means the group comprised of representatives of the member states of the agreement which is created by the agreement to be responsible for the agreement’s administration and operation.
21. “*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 plumb-

ing hookups. “*Installed purchase price*” excludes any amount charged for landscaping in connection with the conversion.

22. “*Lease or rental*”.

a. “*Lease or rental*” means any transfer of possession or control of tangible personal property for a fixed or indeterminate term for consideration. A “*lease or rental*” may include future options to purchase or extend.

b. “*Lease or rental*” includes agreements covering motor vehicles and trailers when the amount of consideration may be increased or decreased by reference to the amount realized upon sale or disposition of the property as defined in 26 U.S.C. § 7701(h)(1).

c. “*Lease or rental*” does not include any of the following:

(1) A transfer of possession or control of property under a security agreement or deferred payment plan that requires the transfer of title upon completion of the required payments.

(2) A transfer of possession or control of property under an agreement that requires the transfer of title upon completion of required payments, and payment of any option price does not exceed the greater of one hundred dollars or one percent of the total required payments.

(3) Providing tangible personal property along with an operator for a fixed or indeterminate period of time. A condition of this exclusion is that the operator is necessary for the equipment to perform as designed. For the purpose of this subparagraph, an operator must do more than maintain, inspect, or set up the tangible personal property.

d. This definition shall be used for sales and use tax purposes regardless of whether a transaction is characterized as a lease or rental under generally accepted accounting principles; the Internal Revenue Code; the uniform commercial code, chapter 554; or other provisions of federal, state, or local law.

23. “*Livestock*” includes but is not limited to an animal classified as an ostrich, rhea, emu, bison, or farm deer.

24. “*Manufactured housing*” means “*manufactured home*” as defined in section 321.1.

25. “*Member state*” is any state which has signed the agreement.

26. “*Mobile home*” means “*manufactured or mobile home*” as defined in section 321.1.

27. “*Model 1 seller*” is a seller that has selected a certified service provider as its agent to perform all the seller’s sales and use tax functions, other than the seller’s obligation to remit tax on its own purchases.

28. “*Model 2 seller*” is a seller that has selected a certified automated system to perform part of its sales and use tax functions, but retains responsibility for remitting the tax.

29. “*Model 3 seller*” is a seller that has sales in at least five member states, has total annual sales revenue of at least five hundred million dollars,

has a proprietary system that calculates the amount of tax due each jurisdiction, and has entered into a performance agreement with the member states that establishes a tax performance standard for the seller. As used in this definition, a “*seller*” includes an affiliated group of sellers using the same proprietary system.

30. “*Nonresidential commercial operations*” means industrial, commercial, mining, or agricultural operations, whether for profit or not, but does not include apartment complexes or mobile home parks.

31. “*Not registered under the agreement*” means lack of registration by a seller with the member states under the central registration system referenced in section 423.11, subsection 4.

32. “*Person*” means an individual, trust, estate, fiduciary, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, corporation, or any other legal entity.

33. “*Place of business*” means any warehouse, store, place, office, building, or structure where goods, wares, or merchandise are offered for sale at retail or where any taxable amusement is conducted, or each office where gas, water, heat, communication, or electric services are offered for sale at retail.

When a retailer or amusement operator sells merchandise by means of vending machines or operates music or amusement devices by coin-operated machines at more than one location within the state, the office, building, or place where the books, papers, and records of the taxpayer are kept shall be deemed to be the taxpayer’s place of business.

34. “*Prewritten computer software*” includes software designed and developed by the author or other creator to the specifications of a specific purchaser when it is sold to a person other than the purchaser. The combining of two or more prewritten computer software programs or prewritten portions of prewritten programs does not cause the combination to be other than prewritten computer software. “*Prewritten computer software*” also means computer software, including prewritten upgrades, which is not designed and developed by the author or other creator to the specifications of a specific purchaser.

When a person modifies or enhances computer software of which the person is not the author or creator, the person shall be deemed to be the author or creator only of such person’s modifications or enhancements. Prewritten computer software or a prewritten portion of the prewritten software that is modified or enhanced to any degree, when such modification or enhancement is designed and developed to the specifications of a specific purchaser, remains prewritten computer software. However, when there is a reasonable, separately stated charge or an invoice or other statement of the price given to the purchaser for such modification or enhancement, such modification or en-

hancement shall not constitute prewritten computer software.

35. “*Property purchased for resale in connection with the performance of a service*” means property which is purchased for resale in connection with the rendition, furnishing, or performance of a service by a person who renders, furnishes, or performs the service if all of the following occur:

a. The provider and user of the service intend that a sale of the property will occur.

b. The property is transferred to the user of the service in connection with the performance of the service in a form or quantity capable of a fixed or definite price value.

c. The sale is evidenced by a separate charge for the identifiable piece of property.

36. “*Purchase*” means any transfer, exchange, or barter, conditional or otherwise, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, for a consideration.

37. “*Purchase price*” means the same as “*sales price*” as defined in this section.

38. “*Purchaser*” is a person to whom a sale of personal property is made or to whom a service is furnished.

39. “*Receive*” and “*receipt*” mean any of the following:

a. Taking possession of tangible personal property.

b. Making first use of a service.

c. Taking possession or making first use of digital goods, whichever comes first.

“*Receive*” and “*receipt*” do not include possession by a shipping company on behalf of a purchaser.

40. “*Registered under the agreement*” means registration by a seller under the central registration system referenced in section 423.11, subsection 4.

41. “*Relief agency*” means the state, any county, city and county, city, or district thereof, or any agency engaged in actual relief work.

42. “*Retailer*” means and includes every person engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property or taxable services at retail, or the furnishing of gas, electricity, water, or communication service, and tickets or admissions to places of amusement and athletic events or operating amusement devices or other forms of commercial amusement from which revenues are derived. However, when in the opinion of the director it is necessary for the efficient administration of this chapter to regard any salespersons, representatives, truckers, peddlers, or canvassers as agents of the dealers, distributors, supervisors, employers, or persons under whom they operate or from whom they obtain tangible personal property sold by them irrespective of whether or not they are making sales on their own behalf or on behalf of such dealers, distributors, supervisors, employers, or persons, the director may so regard them, and may regard such dealers, distributors, supervisors, employers, or persons as retailers for the purposes of this chapter. “*Retailer*” includes a sell-

er obligated to collect sales or use tax.

43. “*Retailer maintaining a place of business in this state*” or any like term includes any retailer having or maintaining within this state, directly or by a subsidiary, an office, distribution house, sales house, warehouse, or other place of business, or any representative operating within this state under the authority of the retailer or its subsidiary, irrespective of whether that place of business or representative is located here permanently or temporarily, or whether the retailer or subsidiary is admitted to do business within this state pursuant to chapter 490.

44. “*Retailers who are not model sellers*” means all retailers other than model 1, model 2, or model 3 sellers.

45. “*Retail sale*” or “*sale at retail*” means any sale, lease, or rental for any purpose other than resale, sublease, or subrent.

46. “*Sales*” or “*sale*” means any transfer, exchange, or barter, conditional or otherwise, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, for consideration.

47. “*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:

(1) The seller’s cost of the property sold.

(2) The cost of materials used, labor or service cost, interest, losses, all costs of transportation to the seller, all taxes imposed on the seller, and any other expenses of the seller.

(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.

b. “*Sales price*” does not include:

(1) Discounts, including cash, term, or coupons that are not reimbursed by a third party that are allowed by a seller and taken by a purchaser on a sale.

(2) Interest, financing, and carrying charges from credit extended on the sale of personal property or services, if the amount is separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale, or similar document given to the purchaser.

(3) Any taxes legally imposed directly on the consumer that are separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale, or similar document given to the purchaser.

(4) Trade discounts given or allowed by manufacturers, distributors, or wholesalers to retailers or by manufacturers or distributors to wholesalers and payments made by manufacturers, distributors, or wholesalers directly to retailers or by manufacturers or distributors to wholesalers to reduce the sales price of the manufacturer's, distributor's, or wholesaler's product or to promote the sale or recognition of the manufacturer's, distributor's, or wholesaler's product. This subparagraph does not apply to coupons issued by manufacturers, distributors, or wholesalers to consumers.

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.

48. "Sales tax" means the tax levied under subchapter II of this chapter.

49. "Seller" means any person making sales, leases, or rentals of personal property or services.

50. "Services" means all acts or services rendered, furnished, or performed, other than services used in processing of tangible personal property for use in retail sales or services, for an employer who pays the wages of an employee for a valuable consideration by any person engaged in any business or occupation specifically enumerated in section 423.2. The tax shall be due and collectible when the service is rendered, furnished, or performed for the ultimate user of the service.

51. "Services used in the processing of tangible personal property" includes the reconditioning or repairing of tangible personal property of the type normally sold in the regular course of the retailer's business and which is held for sale.

52. "State" means any state of the United States and the District of Columbia.

53. "System" means the central electronic registration system maintained by Iowa and other states which are signatories to the agreement.

54. "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.

55. "Taxpayer" includes any person who is subject to a tax imposed by this chapter, whether acting on the person's own behalf or as a fiduciary.

56. "Trailer" shall mean every trailer, as is now or may be hereafter so defined by chapter 321, which is required to be registered or is subject only

to the issuance of a certificate of title under chapter 321.

57. "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.

58. "Use tax" means the tax levied under subchapter III of this chapter for which the retailer collects and remits tax to the department.

59. "User" means the immediate recipient of the services who is entitled to exercise a right of power over the product of such services.

60. "Value of services" means the price to the user exclusive of any direct tax imposed by the federal government or by this chapter.

61. "Vehicles subject to registration" means any vehicle subject to registration pursuant to section 321.18.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §3, 4, 42
Subsection 47, paragraph b, subparagraph (4) stricken and former subparagraph (5) renumbered as (4)
Subsection 47, NEW paragraph c and former paragraph c redesignated as d
Subsection 50 amended

423.2 Tax imposed.

1. There is imposed a tax of five 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. For the purposes of this subchapter, sales of the following services are treated as if they were sales of tangible personal property:

(1) Sales of engraving, photography, retouching, printing, and binding services.

(2) Sales of vulcanizing, recapping, and re-treading services.

(3) Sales of prepaid telephone calling cards and prepaid authorization numbers.

(4) Sales of optional service or warranty contracts, except residential service contracts regulated under chapter 523C, which provide for the furnishing of labor and materials and require the furnishing of any taxable service enumerated under this section. The sales price is subject to tax even if some of the services furnished are not enumerated under this section. Additional sales, services, or use taxes shall not be levied on services, parts, or labor provided under optional service or warranty contracts which are subject to tax under this subsection.

If the optional service or warranty contract is a computer software maintenance or support service contract and there is no separately stated fee for the taxable personal property or for the non-taxable service, the tax imposed by this subsection

shall be imposed on fifty percent of the sales price from the sale of such contract. If the contract provides for technical support services only, no tax shall be imposed under this subsection. The provisions of this subparagraph (4) also apply to the use tax.

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.

c. The use within this state of tangible personal property by the manufacturer thereof, as building materials, supplies, or equipment, in the performance of construction contracts in Iowa, shall, for the purpose of this subchapter, be construed as a sale at retail of tangible personal property by the manufacturer who shall be deemed to be the consumer of such tangible personal property. The tax shall be computed upon the cost to the manufacturer of the fabrication or production of the tangible personal property.

2. A tax of five percent is imposed upon the sales price of the sale or furnishing of gas, electricity, water, heat, pay television service, and communication service, including the sales price from such sales by any municipal corporation or joint water utility furnishing gas, electricity, water, heat, pay television service, and communication service to the public in its proprietary capacity, except as otherwise provided in this subchapter, when sold at retail in the state to consumers or users.

3. A tax of five percent is imposed upon the sales price of all sales of tickets or admissions to places of amusement, fairs, and athletic events except those of elementary and secondary education-

al institutions. A tax of five percent is imposed on the sales price of an entry fee or like charge imposed solely for the privilege of participating in an activity at a place of amusement, fair, or athletic event unless the sales price of tickets or admissions charges for observing the same activity are taxable under this subchapter. A tax of five percent is imposed upon that part of private club membership fees or charges paid for the privilege of participating in any athletic sports provided club members.

4. A tax of five percent is imposed upon the sales price derived from the operation of all forms of amusement devices and games of skill, games of chance, raffles, and bingo games as defined in chapter 99B, operated or conducted within the state, the tax to be collected from the operator in the same manner as for the collection of taxes upon the sales price of tickets or admission as provided in this section. Nothing in this subsection shall legalize any games of skill or chance or slot-operated devices which are now prohibited by law.

The tax imposed under this subsection covers the total amount from the operation of games of skill, games of chance, raffles, and bingo games as defined in chapter 99B, and musical devices, weighing machines, shooting galleries, billiard and pool tables, bowling alleys, pinball machines, slot-operated devices selling merchandise not subject to the general sales taxes and on the total amount from devices or systems where prizes are in any manner awarded to patrons and upon the receipts from fees charged for participation in any game or other form of amusement, and generally upon the sales price from any source of amusement operated for profit, not specified in this section, and upon the sales price from which tax is not collected for tickets or admission, but tax shall not be imposed upon any activity exempt from sales tax under section 423.3, subsection 78. Every person receiving any sales price from the sources described in this section is subject to all provisions of this subchapter relating to retail sales tax and other provisions of this chapter as applicable.

5. There is imposed a tax of five percent upon the sales price from the furnishing of services as defined in section 423.1.

6. The sales price of any of the following enumerated services is subject to the tax imposed by subsection 5: alteration and garment repair; armored car; vehicle repair; battery, tire, and allied; investment counseling; service charges of all financial institutions; barber and beauty; boat repair; vehicle wash and wax; campgrounds; carpentry; roof, shingle, and glass repair; dance schools and dance studios; dating services; dry cleaning, pressing, dyeing, and laundering; electrical and electronic repair and installation; excavating and grading; farm implement repair of all kinds; flying service; furniture, rug, carpet, and upholstery repair and cleaning; fur storage and repair; golf and country clubs and all commercial recreation; gun

and camera repair; house and building moving; household appliance, television, and radio repair; janitorial and building maintenance or cleaning; jewelry and watch repair; lawn care, landscaping, and tree trimming and removal; limousine service, including driver; machine operator; machine repair of all kinds; motor repair; motorcycle, scooter, and bicycle repair; oilers and lubricators; office and business machine repair; painting, papering, and interior decorating; parking facilities; pay television; pet grooming; pipe fitting and plumbing; wood preparation; executive search agencies; private employment agencies, excluding services for placing a person in employment where the principal place of employment of that person is to be located outside of the state; reflexology; security and detective services; sewage services for non-residential commercial operations; sewing and stitching; shoe repair and shoeshine; sign construction and installation; storage of household goods, mini-storage, and warehousing of raw agricultural products; swimming pool cleaning and maintenance; tanning beds or salons; taxidermy services; telephone answering service; test laboratories, including mobile testing laboratories and field testing by testing laboratories, and excluding tests on humans or animals; termite, bug, roach, and pest eradicators; tin and sheet metal repair; transportation service consisting of the rental of recreational vehicles or recreational boats, or the rental of motor vehicles subject to registration which are registered for a gross weight of thirteen tons or less for a period of sixty days or less, or the rental of aircraft for a period of sixty days or less; Turkish baths, massage, and reducing salons, excluding services provided by massage therapists licensed under chapter 152C; water conditioning and softening; weighing; welding; well drilling; wrapping, packing, and packaging of merchandise other than processed meat, fish, fowl, and vegetables; wrecking service; wrecker and towing.

For the purposes of this subsection, “*financial institutions*” means all national banks, federally chartered savings and loan associations, federally chartered savings banks, federally chartered credit unions, banks organized under chapter 524, savings and loan associations and savings banks organized under chapter 534, and credit unions organized under chapter 533.

7. *a.* A tax of five percent is imposed upon the sales price from the sales, furnishing, or service of solid waste collection and disposal service.

For purposes of this subsection, “*solid waste*” means garbage, refuse, sludge from a water supply treatment plant or air contaminant treatment facility, and other discarded waste materials and sludges, in solid, semisolid, liquid, or contained gaseous form, resulting from nonresidential commercial operations, but does not include auto hulks; street sweepings; ash; construction debris; mining waste; trees; tires; lead acid batteries; used oil; hazardous waste; animal waste used as

fertilizer; earthen fill, boulders, or rock; foundry sand used for daily cover at a sanitary landfill; sewage sludge; solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage or other common pollutants in water resources, such as silt, dissolved or suspended solids in industrial wastewater effluents or discharges which are point sources subject to permits under section 402 of the federal Water Pollution Control Act, or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows; or source, special nuclear, or by-product material defined by the federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

A recycling facility that separates or processes recyclable materials and that reduces the volume of the waste by at least eighty-five percent is exempt from the tax imposed by this subsection if the waste exempted is collected and disposed of separately from other solid waste.

b. A person who transports solid waste generated by that person or another person without compensation shall pay the tax imposed by this subsection at the collection or disposal facility based on the disposal charge or tipping fee. However, the costs of a service or portion of a service to collect and manage recyclable materials separated from solid waste by the waste generator are exempt from the tax imposed by this subsection.

8. *a.* A tax of five percent is imposed upon the sales price from sales of bundled services contracts. For purposes of this subsection, a “*bundled services contract*” means an agreement providing for a retailer’s performance of services, one or more of which is a taxable service enumerated in this section and one or more of which is not, in return for a consumer’s or user’s single payment for the performance of the services, with no separate statement to the consumer or user of what portion of that payment is attributable to any one service which is a part of the contract.

b. For purposes of the administration of the tax on bundled services contracts, the director may enter into agreements of limited duration with individual retailers, groups of retailers, or organizations representing retailers of bundled services contracts. Such an agreement shall impose the tax rate only upon that portion of the sales price from a bundled services contract which is attributable to taxable services provided under the contract.

9. A tax of five percent is imposed upon the sales price from any mobile telecommunications service which this state is allowed to tax by the provisions of the federal Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Act, Pub. L. No. 106-252, 4 U.S.C. § 116 et seq. For purposes of this subsection, taxes on mobile telecommunications service, as defined under the federal Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Act that are deemed to be provided by the customer’s home service provider, shall be paid to the taxing jurisdiction whose territorial limits encompass the customer’s place of primary use, regardless of where the mobile telecommunications

service originates, terminates, or passes through and shall in all other respects be taxed in conformity with the federal Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Act. All other provisions of the federal Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Act are adopted by the state of Iowa and incorporated into this subsection by reference. With respect to mobile telecommunications service under the federal Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Act, the director shall, if requested, enter into agreements consistent with the provisions of the federal Act.

10. Any person or that person's affiliate, which is a retailer in this state or a retailer maintaining a business in this state under this chapter, that enters into a contract with an agency of this state must register, collect, and remit Iowa sales tax under this chapter on all sales of tangible personal property and enumerated services. Every bid submitted and each contract executed by a state agency shall contain a certification by the bidder or contractor stating that the bidder or contractor is registered with the department and will collect and remit Iowa sales tax due under this chapter. In the certification, the bidder or contractor shall also acknowledge that the state agency may declare the contract or bid void if the certification is false. Fraudulent certification, by act or omission, may result in the state agency or its representative filing for damages for breach of contract.

For the purposes of this subsection, the following definitions apply:

a. "Affiliate" means any entity to which any of the following applies:

(1) Directly, indirectly, or constructively controls another entity.

(2) Is directly, indirectly, or constructively controlled by another entity.

(3) Is subject to the control of a common entity. A common entity is one which owns directly or individually more than ten percent of the voting securities of the entity.

b. "State agency" means an authority, board, commission, department, instrumentality, or other administrative office or unit of this state, or any other state entity reported in the Iowa comprehensive annual financial report, including public institutions of higher education.

c. "Voting security" means a security to which any of the following applies:

(1) Confers upon the holder the right to vote for the election of members of the board of directors or similar governing body of the entity.

(2) Is convertible into, or entitles the holder to receive upon its exercise, a security that confers such a right to vote.

(3) Is a general partnership interest.

11. All revenues arising under the operation of the provisions of this section shall be deposited into the general fund of the state.

12. All taxes collected under this chapter by a retailer or any individual are deemed to be held in

trust for the state of Iowa.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §5, 18, 43
Local sales and services tax, §423B.5 et seq.
Subsection 1, paragraph a, subparagraph (5) stricken
Subsection 6, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
NEW subsection 10 and former subsections 10 and 11 renumbered as 11 and 12

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:

1. The sales price from sales of tangible personal property and services furnished which this state is prohibited from taxing under the Constitution or laws of the United States or under the Constitution of this state.

2. The sales price of sales for resale of tangible personal property or taxable services, or for resale of tangible personal property in connection with the furnishing of taxable services except for sales, other than leases or rentals, which are sales of machinery, equipment, attachments, and replacement parts specifically enumerated in subsection 37 and used in the manner described in subsection 37 or the purchase of tangible personal property, the leasing or rental of which is exempted from tax by subsection 49.

3. The sales price of agricultural breeding livestock and domesticated fowl.

4. The sales price of commercial fertilizer.

5. *a.* The sales price of agricultural limestone, herbicide, pesticide, insecticide, including adjuvants, surfactants, and other products directly related to the application enhancement of those products, food, medication, or agricultural drain tile, including installation of agricultural drain tile, any of which are to be used in disease control, weed control, insect control, or health promotion of plants or livestock produced as part of agricultural production for market.

b. The following enumerated materials associated with the installation of agricultural drain tile which is exempt pursuant to paragraph "a" shall also be exempt under paragraph "a":

(1) Tile intakes.

(2) Outlet pipes and guards.

(3) Aluminum and gabion structures.

(4) Erosion control fabric.

(5) Water control structures.

(6) Miscellaneous tile fittings.

6. The sales price of tangible personal property which will be consumed as fuel in creating heat, power, or steam for grain drying, or for providing heat or cooling for livestock buildings or for greenhouses or buildings or parts of buildings dedicated to the production of flowering, ornamental, or vegetable plants intended for sale in the ordinary course of business, or for use in cultivation of agricultural products by aquaculture, or in implements of husbandry engaged in agricultural production.

7. The sales price of services furnished by specialized flying implements of husbandry used for agricultural aerial spraying.

8. The sales price exclusive of services of farm machinery and equipment, including auxiliary attachments which improve the performance, safety, operation, or efficiency of the machinery and equipment and replacement parts, if the following conditions are met:

a. The farm machinery and equipment shall be directly and primarily used in production of agricultural products.

b. The farm machinery and equipment shall constitute self-propelled implements or implements customarily drawn or attached to self-propelled implements or the farm machinery or equipment is a grain dryer.

c. The replacement part is essential to any repair or reconstruction necessary to the farm machinery's or equipment's exempt use in the production of agricultural products.

Vehicles subject to registration, as defined in section 423.1, or replacement parts for such vehicles, are not eligible for this exemption.

9. The sales price of wood chips, sawdust, hay, straw, paper, or other materials used for bedding in the production of agricultural livestock or fowl.

10. The sales price of gas, electricity, water, or heat to be used in implements of husbandry engaged in agricultural production.

11. The sales price exclusive of services of farm machinery and equipment, including auxiliary attachments which improve the performance, safety, operation, or efficiency of the machinery and equipment and replacement parts, if all of the following conditions are met:

a. The implement, machinery, or equipment is directly and primarily used in livestock or dairy production, aquaculture production, or the production of flowering, ornamental, or vegetable plants.

b. The implement is not a self-propelled implement or implement customarily drawn or attached to self-propelled implements.

c. The replacement part is essential to any repair or reconstruction necessary to the farm machinery's or equipment's exempt use in livestock or dairy production, aquaculture production, or the production of flowering, ornamental, or vegetable plants.

12. The sales price, exclusive of services, from sales of irrigation equipment used in farming operations.

13. The sales price from the sale or rental of irrigation equipment, whether installed above or below ground, to a contractor or farmer if the equipment will be primarily used in agricultural operations.

14. The sales price from the sales of horses, commonly known as draft horses, when purchased for use and so used as draft horses.

15. The sales price from the sale of property

which is a container, label, carton, pallet, packing case, wrapping, baling wire, twine, bag, bottle, shipping case, or other similar article or receptacle sold for use in agricultural, livestock, or dairy production.

16. The sales price from the sale of feed and feed supplements and additives when used for consumption by farm deer or bison.

17. The sales price of all goods, wares, or merchandise, or services, used for educational purposes sold to any private nonprofit educational institution in this state. For the purpose of this subsection, "*educational institution*" means an institution which primarily functions as a school, college, or university with students, faculty, and an established curriculum. The faculty of an educational institution must be associated with the institution and the curriculum must include basic courses which are offered every year. "*Educational institution*" includes an institution primarily functioning as a library.

18. The sales price of tangible personal property sold, or of services furnished, to the following nonprofit corporations:

a. Residential care facilities and intermediate care facilities for persons with mental retardation and residential care facilities for persons with mental illness licensed by the department of inspections and appeals under chapter 135C.

b. Residential facilities licensed by the department of human services pursuant to chapter 237, other than those maintained by individuals as defined in section 237.1, subsection 7.

c. Rehabilitation facilities that provide accredited rehabilitation services to persons with disabilities which are accredited by the commission on accreditation of rehabilitation facilities or the accreditation council for services for persons with mental retardation and other persons with developmental disabilities and adult day care services approved for reimbursement by the state department of human services.

d. Community mental health centers accredited by the department of human services pursuant to chapter 225C.

e. Community health centers as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 254(c) and migrant health centers as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 254(b).

19. The sales price of tangible personal property sold to a nonprofit organization which was organized for the purpose of lending the tangible personal property to the general public for use by them for nonprofit purposes.

20. The sales price of tangible personal property sold, or of services furnished, to nonprofit legal aid organizations.

21. The sales price of goods, wares, or merchandise, or of services, used for educational, scientific, historic preservation, or aesthetic purpose sold to a nonprofit private museum.

22. The sales price from sales of goods, wares, or merchandise, or from services furnished, to a

nonprofit private art center to be used in the operation of the art center.

23. The sales price of tangible personal property sold, or of services furnished, by a fair organized under chapter 174.

24. The sales price from services furnished by the notification center established pursuant to section 480.3, and the vendor selected pursuant to section 480.3 to provide the notification service.

25. The sales price of food and beverages sold for human consumption by a nonprofit organization which principally promotes a food or beverage product for human consumption produced, grown, or raised in this state and whose income is exempt from federal taxation under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

26. The sales price of tangible personal property sold, or of services furnished, to a statewide nonprofit organ procurement organization, as defined in section 142C.2.

27. The sales price of tangible personal property sold, or of services furnished, to a nonprofit hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 135B to be used in the operation of the hospital.

28. The sales price of tangible personal property sold, or of services furnished, to a freestanding nonprofit hospice facility which operates a hospice program as defined in 42 C.F.R., ch. IV, § 418.3, which property or services are to be used in the hospice program.

29. The sales price of all goods, wares, or merchandise sold, or of services furnished, which are used in the fulfillment of a written construction contract with a nonprofit hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 135B if all of the following apply:

a. The sales and delivery of the goods, wares, or merchandise, or the services furnished occurred between July 1, 1998, and December 31, 2001.

b. The written construction contract was entered into prior to December 31, 1999, or bonds to fund the construction were issued prior to December 31, 1999.

c. The sales or services were purchased by a contractor as the agent for the hospital or were purchased directly by the hospital.

30. The sales price of livestock ear tags sold by a nonprofit organization whose income is exempt from federal taxation under section 501(c)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code where the proceeds are used in bovine research programs selected or approved by such organization.

31. The sales price of goods, wares, or merchandise sold to and of services furnished, and used for public purposes sold to a tax-certifying or tax-levying body of the state or a governmental subdivision of the state, including regional transit systems, as defined in section 324A.1, the state board of regents, department of human services, state department of transportation, any municipally owned solid waste facility which sells all or part of its processed waste as fuel to a municipally

owned public utility, and all divisions, boards, commissions, agencies, or instrumentalities of state, federal, county, or municipal government which have no earnings going to the benefit of an equity investor or stockholder, except any of the following:

a. The sales price of goods, wares, or merchandise sold to, or of services furnished, and used by or in connection with the operation of any municipally owned public utility engaged in selling gas, electricity, heat, pay television service, or communication service to the general public.

b. The sales price of furnishing of sewage services to a county or municipality on behalf of nonresidential commercial operations.

c. The furnishing of solid waste collection and disposal service to a county or municipality on behalf of nonresidential commercial operations located within the county or municipality.

The exemption provided by this subsection shall also apply to all such sales of goods, wares, or merchandise or of services furnished and subject to use tax.

32. The sales price of tangible personal property sold, or of services furnished, by a county or city. This exemption does not apply to any of the following:

a. The tax specifically imposed under section 423.2 on the sales price from sales or furnishing of gas, electricity, water, heat, pay television service, or communication service to the public by a municipal corporation in its proprietary capacity.

b. The sale or furnishing of solid waste collection and disposal service to nonresidential commercial operations.

c. The sale or furnishing of sewage service for nonresidential commercial operations.

d. Fees paid to cities and counties for the privilege of participating in any athletic sports.

33. *a.* The sales price of mementos and other items relating to Iowa history and historic sites, the general assembly, and the state capitol, sold by the legislative services agency and its legislative information office on the premises of property under the control of the legislative council, at the state capitol, and on other state property.

b. The legislative services agency is not a retailer under this chapter and the sale of items or provision of services by the legislative services agency is not a retail sale under this chapter and is exempt from the sales tax.

34. The sales price from sales of mementos and other items relating to Iowa history and historic sites by the department of cultural affairs on the premises of property under its control and at the state capitol.

35. The sales price from sales or services furnished by the state fair organized under chapter 173.

36. The sales price from sales of tangible personal property or of the sale or furnishing of electrical energy, natural or artificial gas, or commu-

nication service to another state or political subdivision of another state if the other state provides a similar reciprocal exemption for this state and political subdivision of this state.

37. The sales price of services on or connected with new construction, reconstruction, alteration, expansion, remodeling, or the services of a general building contractor, architect, or engineer. The exemption in this subsection also applies to the sales price on the lease or rental of all machinery, equipment, and replacement parts directly and primarily used by owners, contractors, subcontractors, and builders for new construction, reconstruction, alteration, expansion, or remodeling of real property or structures and of all machinery, equipment, and replacement parts which improve the performance, safety, operation, or efficiency of the machinery, equipment, and replacement parts so used.

38. The sales price from the sale of building materials, supplies, or equipment sold to rural water districts organized under chapter 504 as provided in chapter 357A and used for the construction of facilities of a rural water district.

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.

The exemption under this subsection does not apply to vehicles subject to registration, aircraft, or commercial or pleasure watercraft or water vessels.

40. The sales price from the sale of automotive fluids to a retailer to be used either in providing a service which includes the installation or application of the fluids in or on a motor vehicle, which service is subject to section 423.2, subsection 6, or to be installed in or applied to a motor vehicle which the retailer intends to sell, which sale is subject to section 423.26. For purposes of this subsection, automotive fluids are all those which are refined, manufactured, or otherwise processed and packaged for sale prior to their installation in or application to a motor vehicle. They include but are not limited to motor oil and other lubricants, hydraulic fluids, brake fluid, transmission fluid, sealants, undercoatings, antifreeze, and gasoline additives.

41. The sales price from the rental of motion picture films, video and audio tapes, video and audio discs, records, photos, copy, scripts, or other

media used for the purpose of transmitting that which can be seen, heard, or read, if either of the following conditions are met:

a. The lessee imposes a charge for the viewing of such media and the charge for the viewing is subject to taxation under this subchapter or is subject to use tax.

b. The lessee broadcasts the contents of such media for public viewing or listening.

42. The sales price from the sale of tangible personal property consisting of advertising material including paper to a person in Iowa if that person or that person’s agent will, subsequent to the sale, send that advertising material outside this state and the material is subsequently used solely outside of Iowa. For the purpose of this subsection, “advertising material” means any brochure, catalog, leaflet, flyer, order form, return envelope, or similar item used to promote sales of property or services.

43. The sales price from the sale of property or of services performed on property which the retailer transfers to a carrier for shipment to a point outside of Iowa, places in the United States mail or parcel post directed to a point outside of Iowa, or transports to a point outside of Iowa by means of the retailer’s own vehicles, and which is not thereafter returned to a point within Iowa, except solely in the course of interstate commerce or transportation. This exemption shall not apply if the purchaser, consumer, or their agent, other than a carrier, takes physical possession of the property in Iowa.

44. The sales price from the sale of wine which is shipped from outside Iowa and which meets the requirements for sales and use tax exemption pursuant to section 123.187.

45. The sales price from the sale of property which is a container, label, carton, pallet, packing case, wrapping paper, twine, bag, bottle, shipping case, or other similar article or receptacle sold to retailers or manufacturers for the purpose of packaging or facilitating the transportation of tangible personal property sold at retail or transferred in association with the maintenance or repair of fabric or clothing.

46. The sales price from sales or rentals to a printer or publisher of the following: acetate; anti-halation backing; antistatic spray; back lining; base material used as a carrier for light sensitive emulsions; blankets; blow-ups; bronze powder; carbon tissue; codas; color filters; color separations; contacts; continuous tone separations; creative art; custom dies and die cutting materials; dampener sleeves; dampening solution; design and styling; diazo coating; dot etching; dot etching solutions; drawings; drawsheets; driers; duplicate films or prints; electronically digitized images; electrotypes; end product of image modulation; engravings; etch solutions; film; finished art or final art; fix; fixative spray; flats; flying pasters; foils; goldenrod paper; gum; halftones; il-

lustrations; ink; ink paste; keylines; lacquer; laser images; layouts; lettering; line negatives and positives; linotypes; lithographic offset plates; magnesium and zinc etchings; masking paper; masks; masters; mats; mat service; metal toner; models and modeling; mylar; negatives; nonoffset spray; opaque film process paper; opaquing; padding compound; paper stock; photographic materials: acids, plastic film, desensitizer emulsion, exposure chemicals, fix, developers, and paper; photography, day rate; photopolymer coating; photographs; photostats; photo-display tape; phototypesetter materials; ph-indicator sticks; positives; press pack; printing cylinders; printing plates, all types; process lettering; proof paper; proofs and proof processes, all types; pumice powder; purchased author alterations; purchased composition; purchased phototypesetting; purchased stripping and pasteups; red litho tape; reducers; roller covering; screen tints; sketches; stepped plates; stereotypes; strip types; substrate; tints; tissue overlays; toners; transparencies; tympan; typesetting; typography; varnishes; veloxes; wood mounts; and any other items used in a like capacity to any of the above enumerated items by the printer or publisher to complete a finished product for sale at retail. Expendable tools and supplies which are not enumerated in this subsection are excluded from the exemption. “Printer” means that portion of a person’s business engaged in printing that completes a finished product for ultimate sale at retail or means that portion of a person’s business used to complete a finished printed packaging material used to package a product for ultimate sale at retail. “Printer” does not mean an in-house printer who prints or copy-rights its own materials.

47. a. The sales price from the sale or rental of computers, machinery, and equipment, including replacement parts, and materials used to construct or self-construct computers, machinery, and equipment if such items are any of the following:

- (1) Directly and primarily used in processing by a manufacturer.
- (2) Directly and primarily used to maintain the integrity of the product or to maintain unique environmental conditions required for either the product or the computers, machinery, and equipment used in processing by a manufacturer, including test equipment used to control quality and specifications of the product.
- (3) Directly and primarily used in research and development of new products or processes of processing.
- (4) Computers used in processing or storage of data or information by an insurance company, financial institution, or commercial enterprise.
- (5) Directly and primarily used in recycling or reprocessing of waste products.

(6) Pollution-control equipment used by a manufacturer, including but not limited to that required or certified by an agency of this state or of the United States government.

b. The sales price from the sale of fuel used in creating heat, power, steam, or for generating electrical current, or from the sale of electricity, consumed by computers, machinery, or equipment used in an exempt manner described in paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1), (2), (3), (5), or (6).

c. The sales price from the sale or rental of the following shall not be exempt from the tax imposed by this subchapter:

- (1) Hand tools.
- (2) Point-of-sale equipment and computers.
- (3) Industrial machinery, equipment, and computers, including pollution-control equipment within the scope of section 427A.1, subsection 1, paragraphs “h” and “i”.
- (4) Vehicles subject to registration, except vehicles subject to registration which are directly and primarily used in recycling or reprocessing of waste products.

d. As used in this subsection:

(1) “Commercial enterprise” includes businesses and manufacturers conducted for profit and centers for data processing services to insurance companies, financial institutions, businesses, and manufacturers, but excludes professions and occupations and nonprofit organizations.

(2) “Financial institution” means as defined in section 527.2.

(3) “Insurance company” means an insurer organized or operating under chapter 508, 514, 515, 518, 518A, 519, or 520, or authorized to do business in Iowa as an insurer or an insurance producer under chapter 522B.

(4) “Manufacturer” means as defined in section 428.20, but also includes contract manufacturers. A contract manufacturer is a manufacturer that otherwise falls within the definition of manufacturer under section 428.20, except that a contract manufacturer does not sell the tangible personal property the contract manufacturer processes on behalf of other manufacturers. A business engaged in activities subsequent to the extractive process of quarrying or mining, such as crushing, washing, sizing, or blending of aggregate materials, is a manufacturer with respect to these activities.

(5) “Processing” means a series of operations in which materials are manufactured, refined, purified, created, combined, or transformed by a manufacturer, ultimately into tangible personal property. Processing encompasses all activities commencing with the receipt or producing of raw materials by the manufacturer and ending at the point products are delivered for shipment or transferred from the manufacturer. Processing

includes but is not limited to refinement or purification of materials; treatment of materials to change their form, context, or condition; maintenance of the quality or integrity of materials, components, or products; maintenance of environmental conditions necessary for materials, components, or products; quality control activities; and construction of packaging and shipping devices, placement into shipping containers or any type of shipping devices or medium, and the movement of materials, components, or products until shipment from the processor.

(6) “*Receipt or producing of raw materials*” means activities performed upon tangible personal property only. With respect to raw materials produced from or upon real estate, the receipt or producing of raw materials is deemed to occur immediately following the severance of the raw materials from the real estate.

48. The sales price from the furnishing of the design and installation of new industrial machinery or equipment, including electrical and electronic installation.

49. The sales price from the sale of carbon dioxide in a liquid, solid, or gaseous form, electricity, steam, and other taxable services and the lease or rental of tangible personal property when used by a manufacturer of food products to produce marketable food products for human consumption, including but not limited to treatment of material to change its form, context, or condition, in order to produce the food product, maintenance of quality or integrity of the food product, changing or maintenance of temperature levels necessary to avoid spoilage or to hold the food product in marketable condition, maintenance of environmental conditions necessary for the safe or efficient use of machinery and material used to produce the food product, sanitation and quality control activities, formation of packaging, placement into shipping containers, and movement of the material or food product until shipment from the building of manufacture.

50. The sales price of sales of electricity, steam, or any taxable service when purchased and used in the processing of tangible personal property intended to be sold ultimately at retail.

51. The sales price of tangible personal property sold for processing. Tangible personal property is sold for processing within the meaning of this subsection only when it is intended that the property will, by means of fabrication, compounding, manufacturing, or germination, become an integral part of other tangible personal property intended to be sold ultimately at retail; or for generating electric current; or the property is a chemical, solvent, sorbent, or reagent, which is directly used and is consumed, dissipated, or depleted, in processing tangible personal property which is intended to be sold ultimately at retail or consumed in the maintenance or repair of fabric or clothing, and which may not become a component or inte-

gral part of the finished product. The distribution to the public of free newspapers or shoppers guides is a retail sale for purposes of the processing exemption set out in this subsection and in subsection 50.

52. The sales price from the sale of argon and other similar gases to be used in the manufacturing process.

53. The sales price from the sale of electricity to water companies assessed for property tax pursuant to sections 428.24, 428.26, and 428.28 which is used solely for the purpose of pumping water from a river or well.

54. The sales price from the sale of wind energy conversion property to be used as an electric power source and the sale of the materials used to manufacture, install, or construct wind energy conversion property used or to be used as an electric power source.

For purposes of this subsection, “*wind energy conversion property*” means any device, including, but not limited to, a wind charger, windmill, wind turbine, tower and electrical equipment, pad mount transformers, power lines, and substation, which converts wind energy to a form of usable energy.

55. The sales price from the sales of newspapers, free newspapers, or shoppers guides and the printing and publishing of such newspapers and shoppers guides, and envelopes for advertising.

56. The sales price from the sale of motor fuel and special fuel consumed for highway use or in watercraft or aircraft where the fuel tax has been imposed and paid and no refund has been or will be allowed and the sales price from the sales of ethanol blended gasoline, as defined in section 452A.2.

57. The sales price from all sales of food and food ingredients. However, as used in this subsection, “*food*” does not include alcoholic beverages, candy, dietary supplements, food sold through vending machines, prepared food, soft drinks, and tobacco.

For the purposes of this subsection:

a. “*Alcoholic beverages*” means beverages that are suitable for human consumption and contain one-half of one percent or more of alcohol by volume.

b. “*Candy*” means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts, or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops, or pieces. Candy shall not include any preparation containing flour and shall require no refrigeration.

c. “*Dietary supplement*” means any product, other than tobacco, intended to supplement the diet that contains one or more of the following dietary ingredients:

- (1) A vitamin.
- (2) A mineral.
- (3) An herb or other botanical.

(4) An amino acid.

(5) A dietary substance for use by humans to supplement the diet by increasing the total dietary intake.

(6) A concentrate, metabolite, constituent, extract, or combination of any of the ingredients in subparagraphs (1) through (5) that is intended for ingestion in tablet, capsule, powder, softgel, gel-cap, or liquid form, or if not intended for ingestion in such a form, is not represented as conventional food and is not represented for use as a sole item of a meal or of the diet; and is required to be labeled as a dietary supplement, identifiable by the "supplement facts" box found on the label and as required pursuant to 21 C.F.R. § 101.36.

d. "Food and food ingredients" means substances, whether in liquid, concentrated, solid, frozen, dried, or dehydrated form, that are sold for ingestion or chewing by humans and are consumed for their taste or nutritional value.

e. "Food sold through vending machines" means food dispensed from a machine or other mechanical device that accepts payment, other than food which would be qualified for exemption under subsection 58 if purchased with a coupon described in subsection 58.

f. "Prepared food" means any of following:

(1) Food sold in a heated state or heated by the seller, including food sold by a caterer.

(2) Two or more food ingredients mixed or combined by the seller for sale as a single item.

(3) "Prepared food", for the purposes of this paragraph, does not include food that is any of the following:

(a) Only cut, repackaged, or pasteurized by the seller.

(b) Eggs, fish, meat, poultry, and foods containing these raw animal foods requiring cooking by the consumer as recommended by the United States food and drug administration in chapter 3, part 401.11 of its food code, so as to prevent foodborne illnesses.

(c) Bakery items sold by the seller which baked them. The words "bakery items" includes but is not limited to breads, rolls, buns, biscuits, bagels, croissants, pastries, donuts, Danish, cakes, tortes, pies, tarts, muffins, bars, cookies, and tortillas.

(d) Food sold without eating utensils provided by the seller in an unheated state as a single item which is priced by weight or volume.

(4) Food sold with eating utensils provided by the seller, including plates, knives, forks, spoons, glasses, cups, napkins, or straws. A plate does not include a container or packaging used to transport food.

g. "Soft drinks" means nonalcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial sweeteners. "Soft drinks" does not include beverages that contain milk or milk products; soy, rice, or similar milk substitutes; or greater than fifty percent of vegetable or fruit juice by volume.

h. "Tobacco" means cigarettes, cigars, chewing or pipe tobacco, or any other item that contains tobacco.

58. The sales price from the sale of items purchased with coupons issued under the federal Food Stamp Act of 1977, 7 U.S.C. § 2011 et seq.

59. 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.

60. The sales price from the sale or rental of prescription drugs, durable medical equipment, mobility enhancing equipment, prosthetic devices, and other medical devices intended for human use or consumption.

For the purposes of this subsection:

a. "Drug" means a compound, substance, or preparation, and any component of a compound, substance, or preparation, other than food and food ingredients, dietary supplements, or alcoholic beverages, which is any of the following:

(1) Recognized in the official United States pharmacopoeia, official homeopathic pharmacopoeia of the United States, or official national formulary, and supplement to any of them.

(2) Intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease.

(3) Intended to affect the structure or any function of the body.

b. "Durable medical equipment" means equipment, including repair and replacement parts, but does not include mobility enhancing equipment, to which all of the following apply:

(1) Can withstand repeated use.

(2) Is primarily and customarily used to serve a medical purpose.

(3) Generally is not useful to a person in the absence of illness or injury.

(4) Is not worn in or on the body.

(5) Is for home use only.

(6) Is prescribed by a practitioner.

c. "Mobility enhancing equipment" means equipment, including repair and replacement parts, but does not include durable medical equipment, to which all of the following apply:

(1) Is primarily and customarily used to provide or increase the ability to move from one place to another and which is appropriate for use either in a home or a motor vehicle.

(2) Is not generally used by persons with normal mobility.

(3) Does not include any motor vehicle or

equipment on a motor vehicle normally provided by a motor vehicle manufacturer.

(4) Is prescribed by a practitioner.

d. "Other medical device" means equipment or a supply that is not a drug, durable medical equipment, mobility enhancing equipment, or prosthetic device. "*Other medical devices*" includes, but is not limited to, ostomy, urological, and tracheostomy supplies, diabetic testing materials, hypodermic syringes and needles, anesthesia trays, biopsy trays and biopsy needles, cannula systems, catheter trays and invasive catheters, fistula sets, irrigation solutions, intravenous administering solutions and stopcocks, myelogram trays, small vein infusion kits, spinal puncture trays, and venous blood sets intended to be dispensed for human use with or without a prescription to an ultimate user.

e. "Practitioner" means a practitioner as defined in section 155A.3, or a person licensed to prescribe drugs.

f. "Prescription" means an order, formula, or recipe issued in any form of oral, written, electronic, or other means of transmission by a practitioner.

g. "Prescription drug" means a drug intended to be dispensed to an ultimate user pursuant to a prescription drug order, formula, or recipe issued in any form of oral, written, electronic, or other means of transmission by a duly licensed practitioner, or oxygen or insulin dispensed for human consumption with or without a prescription drug order or medication order.

h. "Prosthetic device" means a replacement, corrective, or supportive device including repair and replacement parts for the same worn on or in the body to do any of the following:

- (1) Artificially replace a missing portion of the body.
- (2) Prevent or correct physical deformity or malfunction.
- (3) Support a weak or deformed portion of the body.

"*Prosthetic device*" includes, but is not limited to, orthopedic or orthotic devices, ostomy equipment, urological equipment, tracheostomy equipment, and intraocular lenses.

i. "Ultimate user" means an individual who has lawfully obtained and possesses a prescription drug or medical device for the individual's own use or for the use of a member of the individual's household, or an individual to whom a prescription drug or medical device has been lawfully supplied, administered, dispensed, or prescribed.

61. The sales price from services furnished by aerial commercial and charter transportation services.

62. The sales price from the sale of raffle tickets for a raffle licensed pursuant to section 99B.5.

63. The sales price from the sale of tangible personal property which will be given as prizes to players in games of skill, games of chance, raffles,

and bingo games as defined in chapter 99B.

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.

65. The sales price from charges paid to a provider for access to on-line computer services. For purposes of this subsection, "*on-line computer service*" means a service that provides or enables computer access by multiple users to the internet or to other information made available through a computer server.

66. The sales price from the sale or rental of information services. "*Information services*" means every business activity, process, or function by which a seller or its agent accumulates, prepares, organizes, or conveys data, facts, knowledge, procedures, and like services to a buyer or its agent of such information through any tangible or intangible medium. Information accumulated, prepared, or organized for a buyer or its agent is an information service even though it may incorporate pre-existing components of data or other information. "*Information services*" includes, but is not limited to, database files, mailing lists, subscription files, market research, credit reports, surveys, real estate listings, bond rating reports, abstracts of title, bad check lists, broadcasting rating services, wire services, and scouting reports, or other similar items.

67. The sales price of a sale at retail if the substance of the transaction is delivered to the purchaser digitally, electronically, or utilizing cable, or by radio waves, microwaves, satellites, or fiber optics.

68. *a.* The sales price from the sale of an article of clothing designed to be worn on or about the human body if all of the following apply:

(1) The sales price of the article is less than one hundred dollars.

(2) The sale takes place during a period beginning at 12:01 a.m. on the first Friday in August and ending at midnight on the following Saturday.

b. This subsection does not apply to any of the following:

(1) Sport or recreational equipment and protective equipment.

(2) Clothing accessories or equipment.

(3) The rental of clothing.

c. For purposes of this subsection:

(1) "*Clothing*" means all human wearing apparel suitable for general use. "*Clothing*" includes, but is not limited to the following: aprons, household and shop; athletic supporters; baby receiving blankets; bathing suits and caps; beach capes and coats; belts and suspenders;

boots; coats and jackets; costumes; diapers (children and adults, including disposable diapers); earmuffs; footlets; formal wear; garters and garter belts; girdles; gloves and mittens for general use; hats and caps; hosiery; insoles for shoes; lab coats; neckties; overshoes; pantyhose; rainwear; rubber pants; sandals; scarves; shoes and shoelaces; slippers; sneakers; socks and stockings; steel-toed shoes; underwear; uniforms, athletic and nonathletic; and wedding apparel.

“*Clothing*” does not include the following: belt buckles sold separately; costume masks sold separately; patches and emblems sold separately; sewing equipment and supplies (including, but not limited to, knitting needles, patterns, pins, scissors, sewing machines, sewing needles, tape measures, and thimbles); and sewing materials that become part of clothing (including, but not limited to, buttons, fabric, lace, thread, yarn, and zippers).

(2) “*Clothing accessories or equipment*” means incidental items worn on the person or in conjunction with clothing. “*Clothing accessories or equipment*” includes, but is not limited to, the following: briefcases; cosmetics; hair notions (including, but not limited to, barrettes, hair bows, and hair nets); handbags; handkerchiefs; jewelry; sunglasses, nonprescription; umbrellas; wallets; watches; and wigs and hairpieces.

(3) “*Protective equipment*” means items for human wear and designed as protection for the wearer against injury or disease or as protection against damage or injury of other persons or property but not suitable for general use. “*Protective equipment*” includes, but is not limited to, the following: breathing masks; clean room apparel and equipment; ear and hearing protectors; face shields; hard hats; helmets; paint or dust respirators; protective gloves; safety glasses and goggles; safety belts; tool belts; and welders gloves and masks.

(4) “*Sport or recreational equipment*” means items designed for human use and worn in conjunction with an athletic or recreational activity that are not suitable for general use. “*Sport or recreational equipment*” includes, but is not limited to, the following: ballet and tap shoes; cleated or spiked athletic shoes; gloves (including, but not limited to, baseball, bowling, boxing, hockey, and golf); goggles; hand and elbow guards; life preservers and vests; mouth guards; roller and ice skates; shin guards; shoulder pads; ski boots; waders; and wetsuits and fins.

69. The sales price from charges paid for the delivery of electricity or natural gas if the sale or furnishing of the electricity or natural gas or its use is exempt from the tax on sales prices imposed under this subchapter or from the use tax imposed under subchapter III.

69A. The sales price from surcharges paid for E911 service and wireless E911 service pursuant to chapter 34A.

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

71. The sales price from sales of tangible personal property used or to be used as railroad rolling stock for transporting persons or property, or as materials or parts therefor.

72. The sales price from the sales of special fuel for diesel engines consumed or used in the operation of ships, barges, or waterborne vessels which are used primarily in or for the transportation of property or cargo, or the conveyance of persons for hire on rivers bordering on the state if the fuel is delivered by the seller to the purchaser’s barge, ship, or waterborne vessel while it is afloat upon such a river.

73. The sales price from sales of vehicles subject to registration or subject only to the issuance of a certificate of title and sales of aircraft subject to registration under section 328.20.

74. The sales price from the sale of aircraft for use in a scheduled interstate federal aviation administration certificated air carrier operation.

75. The sales price from the sale or rental of aircraft; the sale or rental of tangible personal property permanently affixed or attached as a component part of the aircraft, including but not limited to repair or replacement materials or parts; and the sales price of all services used for aircraft repair, remodeling, and maintenance services when such services are performed on aircraft, aircraft engines, or aircraft component materials or parts. For the purposes of this exemption, “*aircraft*” means aircraft used in a scheduled interstate federal aviation administration certificated air carrier operation.

76. The sales price from the sale or rental of tangible personal property permanently affixed or attached as a component part of the aircraft, including but not limited to repair or replacement materials or parts; and the sales price of all services used for aircraft repair, remodeling, and maintenance services when such services are performed on aircraft, aircraft engines, or aircraft component materials or parts. For the purposes of this exemption, “*aircraft*” means aircraft used in nonscheduled interstate federal aviation administration certificated air carrier operation operating under 14 C.F.R. ch. 1, pt. 135.

77. The sales price from the sale of aircraft to an aircraft dealer who in turn rents or leases the aircraft if all of the following apply:

a. The aircraft is kept in the inventory of the dealer for sale at all times.

b. The dealer reserves the right to immediately take the aircraft from the renter or lessee when a buyer is found.

c. The renter or lessee is aware that the dealer will immediately take the aircraft when a buyer is found.

If an aircraft exempt under this subsection is

used for any purpose other than leasing or renting, or the conditions in paragraphs “a”, “b”, and “c” are not continuously met, the dealer claiming the exemption under this subsection is liable for the tax that would have been due except for this subsection. The tax shall be computed upon the original purchase price.

78. The sales price from sales or rental of tangible personal property, or services rendered by any entity where the profits from the sales or rental of the tangible personal property, or services rendered are used by or donated to a nonprofit entity which is exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, a government entity, or a nonprofit private educational institution, and where the entire proceeds from the sales, rental, or services are expended for any of the following purposes:

a. Educational.

b. Religious.

c. Charitable. A charitable act is an act done out of goodwill, benevolence, and a desire to add to or to improve the good of humankind in general or any class or portion of humankind, with no pecuniary profit inuring to the person performing the service or giving the gift.

This exemption does not apply to the sales price from games of skill, games of chance, raffles, and bingo games as defined in chapter 99B. This exemption is disallowed on the amount of the sales price only to the extent the profits from the sales, rental, or services are not used by or donated to the appropriate entity and expended for educational, religious, or charitable purposes.

79. The sales price from the sale or rental of tangible personal property or from services furnished to a recognized community action agency as provided in section 216A.93 to be used for the purposes of the agency.

80. a. For purposes of this subsection, “designated exempt entity” means an entity which is designated in section 423.4, subsection 1.

b. If a contractor, subcontractor, or builder is to use building materials, supplies, and equipment in the performance of a construction contract with a designated exempt entity, the person shall purchase such items of tangible personal property without liability for the tax if such property will be used in the performance of the construction contract and a purchasing agent authorization letter and an exemption certificate, issued by the designated exempt entity, are presented to the retailer.

c. 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 tax shall not be due when materials are withdrawn from inventory for use in construction performed for a designated exempt entity if an exemption certificate is received from such entity.

d. Tax shall not apply to tangible personal property purchased and consumed by a manufacturer as building materials, supplies, or equipment in the performance of a construction contract for a designated exempt entity, if a purchasing agent authorization letter and an exemption certificate are received from such entity and presented to a retailer.

81. The sales price from the sales of lottery tickets or shares pursuant to chapter 99G.

82. a. The sales price from the sale or rental of core-making, mold-making, and sand-handling machinery and equipment, including replacement parts, directly and primarily used in the mold-making process by a foundry.

b. The sales price from the sale of fuel used in creating heat, power, steam, or for generating electric current, or from the sale of electricity, consumed by core-making, mold-making, and sand-handling machinery and equipment used directly and primarily in the mold-making process by a foundry.

c. The sales price from the furnishing of the design and installation, including electrical and electronic installation, of core-making, mold-making, and sand-handling machinery and equipment used directly and primarily in the mold-making process by a foundry.

83. The sales price from noncustomer point of sale or noncustomer automated teller machine access or service charges assessed by a financial institution. For purposes of this subsection, “financial institution” means the same as defined in section 527.2.

84. a. Subject to paragraph “b”, the sales price from the sale or furnishing of metered gas, electricity, and fuel, including propane and heating oil, to residential customers which is used to provide energy for residential dwellings and units of apartment and condominium complexes used for human occupancy.

b. The exemption in this subsection shall be phased in by means of a reduction in the tax rate as follows:

(1) If the date of the utility billing or meter reading cycle of the residential customer for the sale or furnishing of metered gas and electricity is on or after January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2004, or if the sale or furnishing of fuel for purposes of residential energy and the delivery of the fuel occurs on or after January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2004, the rate of tax is two percent of the sales price.

(2) If the date of the utility billing or meter reading cycle of the residential customer for the sale or furnishing of metered gas and electricity is on or after January 1, 2005, through December 31, 2005, or if the sale or furnishing of fuel for purposes of residential energy and the delivery of the fuel occurs on or after January 1, 2005, through

December 31, 2005, the rate of tax is one percent of the sales price.

(3) If the date of the utility billing or meter reading cycle of the residential customer for the sale or furnishing of metered gas and electricity is on or after January 1, 2006, or if the sale, furnishing, or service of fuel for purposes of residential energy and the delivery of the fuel occurs on or after January 1, 2006, the rate of tax is zero percent of the sales price.

c. The exemption in this subsection does not apply to local option sales and services tax imposed pursuant to chapters 423B and 423E.

85. The sales price from the sale of the following items: self-propelled building equipment, pile drivers, motorized scaffolding, or attachments customarily drawn or attached to self-propelled building equipment, pile drivers, and motorized scaffolding, including auxiliary attachments which improve the performance, safety, operation, or efficiency of the equipment, and replacement parts and are directly and primarily used by contractors, subcontractors, and builders for new construction, reconstruction, alterations, expansion, or remodeling of real property or structures.

86. The sales price from services performed on a vessel if all of the following apply:

a. The vessel is a licensed vessel under the laws of the United States coast guard.

b. The vessel is not moored or tied to a physical location in this state.

c. The service is used to repair or restore a defect in the vessel.

d. The vessel is engaged in interstate commerce and will continue in interstate commerce once the repairs or restoration is completed.

e. The vessel is in navigable water that borders the eastern boundary of this state.

87. The sales price from the sales of toys to a nonprofit organization exempt from federal income tax under section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code that purchases the toys from donations collected by the nonprofit organization and distributes the toys to children at no cost.

88. The sales price from the sale of building materials, supplies, goods, wares, or merchandise sold to a nonprofit Iowa affiliate of a nonprofit international organization whose primary activity is the promotion of the construction, remodeling, or rehabilitation of one-family or two-family dwellings for use by low-income families and where the building materials, supplies, goods, wares, or merchandise are used in the construction, remodeling, or rehabilitation of such dwellings.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191; 2005 Acts, ch 71, §1; 2005 Acts, ch 134, §1; 2005 Acts, ch 140, §6 - 11, 16, 30, 44 - 46, 72, 73

2005 amendments to subsections 2, 37, and 49 take effect June 3, 2005, and apply retroactively to July 1, 2004; 2005 Acts, ch 140, §16

2005 amendment to subsection 5 takes effect June 3, 2005, and applies retroactively to January 1, 1998; limitations on total refunds; filing deadline; prorated refund amounts; 2005 Acts, ch 140, §72, 73

Reference to chapter 504A stricken from subsection 38 effective July 1,

2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191

Code editor directive applied

Subsections 2, 5, and 37 amended

Subsection 39, NEW unnumbered paragraph 2

Subsections 49 and 60 amended

NEW subsection 69A

Subsection 70 amended

NEW subsections 85 - 88

423.4 Refunds.

1. A private nonprofit educational institution in this state, nonprofit Iowa affiliate of a nonprofit international organization whose primary activity is the promotion of the construction, remodeling, or rehabilitation of one-family or two-family dwellings for low-income families, nonprofit private museum in this state, tax-certifying or tax-levying body or governmental subdivision of the state, including the state board of regents, state department of human services, state department of transportation, a municipally owned solid waste facility which sells all or part of its processed waste as fuel to a municipally owned public utility, and all divisions, boards, commissions, agencies, or instrumentalities of state, federal, county, or municipal government which do not have earnings going to the benefit of an equity investor or stockholder, may make application to the department for the refund of the sales or use tax upon the sales price of all sales of goods, wares, or merchandise, or from services furnished to a contractor, used in the fulfillment of a written contract with the state of Iowa, any political subdivision of the state, or a division, board, commission, agency, or instrumentality of the state or a political subdivision, a private nonprofit educational institution in this state, a nonprofit Iowa affiliate described in this subsection, or a nonprofit private museum in this state if the property becomes an integral part of the project under contract and at the completion of the project becomes public property, is devoted to educational uses, becomes part of a low-income one-family or two-family dwelling in the state, or becomes a nonprofit private museum; except goods, wares, or merchandise, or services furnished which are used in the performance of any contract in connection with the operation of any municipal utility engaged in selling gas, electricity, or heat to the general public or in connection with the operation of a municipal pay television system; and except goods, wares, and merchandise used in the performance of a contract for a "project" under chapter 419 as defined in that chapter other than goods, wares, or merchandise used in the performance of a contract for a "project" under chapter 419 for which a bond issue was approved by a municipality prior to July 1, 1968, or for which the goods, wares, or merchandise becomes an integral part of the project under contract and at the completion of the project becomes public property or is devoted to educational uses.

a. Such contractor shall state under oath, on forms provided by the department, the amount of such sales of goods, wares, or merchandise, or ser-

vices furnished and used in the performance of such contract, and upon which sales or use tax has been paid, and shall file such forms with the governmental unit, private nonprofit educational institution, nonprofit Iowa affiliate, or nonprofit private museum which has made any written contract for performance by the contractor. The forms shall be filed by the contractor with the governmental unit, educational institution, nonprofit Iowa affiliate, or nonprofit private museum before final settlement is made.

b. Such governmental unit, educational institution, nonprofit Iowa affiliate, or nonprofit private museum shall, not more than one year after the final settlement has been made, make application to the department for any refund of the amount of the sales or use tax which shall have been paid upon any goods, wares, or merchandise, or services furnished, the application to be made in the manner and upon forms to be provided by the department, and the department shall forthwith audit the claim and, if approved, issue a warrant to the governmental unit, educational institution, nonprofit Iowa affiliate, or nonprofit private museum in the amount of the sales or use tax which has been paid to the state of Iowa under the contract.

Refunds authorized under this subsection shall accrue interest at the rate in effect under section 421.7 from the first day of the second calendar month following the date the refund claim is received by the department.

c. Any contractor who willfully makes a false report of tax paid under the provisions of this subsection is guilty of a simple misdemeanor and in addition shall be liable for the payment of the tax and any applicable penalty and interest.

2. The refund of sales and use tax paid on transportation construction projects let by the state department of transportation is subject to the special provisions of this subsection.

a. A contractor awarded a contract for a transportation construction project is considered the consumer of all building materials, building supplies, and equipment and shall pay sales tax to the supplier or remit consumer use tax directly to the department.

b. The contractor is not required to file information with the state department of transportation stating the amount of goods, wares, or merchandise, or services rendered, furnished, or performed and used in the performance of the contract or the amount of sales or use tax paid.

c. The state department of transportation shall file a refund claim based on a formula that considers the following:

(1) The quantity of material to complete the contract, and quantities of items of work.

(2) The estimated cost of these materials included in the items of work, and the state sales or

use tax to be paid on the tax rate in effect in section 423.2. The quantity of materials shall be determined after each letting based on the contract quantities of all items of work let to contract. The quantity of individual component materials required for each item shall be determined and maintained in a database. The total quantities of materials shall be determined by multiplying the quantities of component materials for each contract item of work by the total quantities of each contract item for each letting. Where variances exist in the cost of materials, the lowest cost shall be used as the base cost.

d. Only the state sales or use tax is refundable. Local option taxes paid by the contractor are not refundable.

3. A relief agency may apply to the director for refund of the amount of sales or use tax imposed and paid upon sales to it of any goods, wares, merchandise, or services furnished, used for free distribution to the poor and needy.

a. The refunds may be obtained only in the following amounts and manner and only under the following conditions:

(1) On forms furnished by the department, and filed within the time as the director shall provide by rule, the relief agency shall report to the department the total amount or amounts, valued in money, expended directly or indirectly for goods, wares, merchandise, or services furnished, used for free distribution to the poor and needy.

(2) On these forms the relief agency shall separately list the persons making the sales to it or to its order, together with the dates of the sales, and the total amount so expended by the relief agency.

(3) The relief agency must prove to the satisfaction of the director that the person making the sales has included the amount thereof in the computation of the sales price of such person and that such person has paid the tax levied by this subchapter or subchapter III, based upon such computation of the sales price.

b. If satisfied that the foregoing conditions and requirements have been complied with, the director shall refund the amount claimed by the relief agency.

4. A person in possession of a renewable energy tax credit certificate issued pursuant to chapter 476C may apply to the director for refund of the amount of sales or use tax imposed and paid upon purchases made by the applicant.

a. The refunds may be obtained only in the following manner and under the following conditions:

(1) On forms furnished by the department and filed by January 31 after the end of the calendar year in which the tax credit certificate is to be applied, the applicant shall report to the department the total amount of sales and use tax paid during the reporting period on purchases made by the ap-

plicant.

(2) The applicant shall separately list the amounts of sales and use tax paid during the reporting period.

(3) If required by the department, the applicant shall prove that the person making the sales has included the amount thereof in the computation of the sales price of such person and that such person has paid the tax levied by this subchapter or subchapter III, based upon such computation of the sales price.

(4) The applicant shall provide the tax credit certificates issued pursuant to chapter 476C to the department with the forms required by this paragraph "a".

b. If satisfied that the foregoing conditions and requirements have been complied with, the director shall refund the amount claimed by the applicant for an amount not greater than the amount of tax credits issued in tax credit certificates pursuant to chapter 476C.

5. a. For purposes of this subsection:

(1) "*Automobile racetrack facility*" means a sanctioned automobile racetrack facility located as part of a racetrack and entertainment complex, including any museum attached to or included in the racetrack facility but excluding any restaurant, and which facility is located, on a maximum of two hundred thirty-two acres, in a city with a population of at least fourteen thousand five hundred but not more than sixteen thousand five hundred residents, which city is located in a county with a population of at least thirty-five thousand but not more than forty thousand residents and where the construction on the racetrack facility commenced not later than July 1, 2006, and the cost of the construction upon completion was at least thirty-five million dollars.

(2) "*Change of control*" means any of the following:

(a) Any change in the ownership of the original or any subsequent legal entity that is the owner or operator of the automobile racetrack facility such that at least sixty percent of the equity interests in the legal entity cease to be owned by individuals who are residents of Iowa, an Iowa corporation, or combination of both.

(b) The original owners of the legal entity that is the owner or operator of the automobile racetrack facility shall collectively cease to own more than fifty percent of the voting equity interests of such legal entity or shall otherwise cease to have effective control of such legal entity.

(3) "*Iowa corporation*" means a corporation incorporated under the laws of Iowa where at least sixty percent of the corporation's equity interests are owned by individuals who are residents of Iowa.

(4) "*Owner or operator*" means a for-profit legal entity where at least sixty percent of its equity interests are owned by individuals who are residents of Iowa, an Iowa corporation, or combination

of both and that is the owner or operator of an automobile racetrack facility and is primarily a promoter of motor vehicle races.

(5) "*Population*" means the population based upon the 2000 certified federal census.

b. The owner or operator of an automobile racetrack facility may apply to the department for a rebate of sales tax imposed and collected by retailers upon sales of any goods, wares, merchandise, or services furnished to purchasers at the automobile racetrack facility.

c. The rebate may be obtained only in the following amounts and manner and only under the following conditions:

(1) On forms furnished by the department within the time period provided by the department by rule, which time period shall not be longer than quarterly.

(2) The owner or operator shall provide information as deemed necessary by the department.

(3) The transactions for which sales tax was collected and the rebate is sought occurred on or after January 1, 2006, but before January 1, 2016. However, not more than twelve million five hundred thousand dollars in total rebates shall be provided pursuant to this subsection.

(4) Notwithstanding subparagraph (3), the rebate of sales tax shall cease for transactions occurring on or after the date of the sale or other transfer, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, of the automobile racetrack facility to a party other than the original owner of the facility or upon a change of control of such facility.

(5) The automobile racetrack facility has not received or shall not receive any grants under the community attraction and tourism program pursuant to chapter 15F, subchapter II, or the vision Iowa program pursuant to chapter 15F, subchapter III.

d. To assist the department in determining the amount of the rebate, the owner or operator shall identify to the department retailers located at the automobile racetrack facility who will be collecting sales tax. The department shall verify such identity and ensure that all proper permits have been issued. For purposes of this subsection, advance ticket and admissions sales shall be considered occurring at the automobile racetrack facility regardless of where the transactions actually occur.

e. Upon determining that the conditions and requirements of this subsection and the department are met, the department shall issue a warrant to the owner or operator in the amount equal to the amount claimed and verified by the department.

f. Only the state sales tax is subject to rebate. Any local option taxes paid and collected shall not be subject to rebate under this subsection.

g. This subsection is repealed June 30, 2016, or thirty days following the date on which twelve million five hundred thousand dollars in total re-

bates have been provided, or thirty days following the date on which rebates cease as provided in paragraph “c”, subparagraph (4), whichever is the earliest.

2005 Acts, ch 110, §2; 2005 Acts, ch 134, §2; 2005 Acts, ch 160, §4, 14
Department of economic development and department of revenue to report to general assembly by January 15, 2008, regarding sales tax rebate program pilot project provided in subsection 5; 2005 Acts, ch 110, §3
Subsection 1 amended
NEW subsections 4 and 5

423.5 Imposition of tax.

An excise tax at the rate of five percent of the purchase price or installed purchase price is imposed on the following:

1. The use in this state of tangible personal property as defined in section 423.1, including aircraft subject to registration under section 328.20, purchased for use in this state. For the purposes of this subchapter, the furnishing or use of the following services is also treated as the use of tangible personal property: optional service or warranty contracts, except residential service contracts regulated under chapter 523C, vulcanizing, recapping, or retreading services, engraving, photography, retouching, printing, or binding services, and communication service when furnished or delivered to consumers or users within this state.

2. 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.

3. The use of leased vehicles, on the amount subject to tax as calculated pursuant to section 423.27.

4. Purchases of tangible personal property made from the government of the United States or any of its agencies by ultimate consumers shall be subject to the tax imposed by this section. Services purchased from the same source or sources shall be subject to the service tax imposed by this subchapter and apply to the user of the services.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. Any person or that person’s affiliate, which is a retailer in this state or a retailer maintaining a business in this state under this chapter, that enters into a contract with an agency of this state must register, collect, and remit Iowa use tax under this chapter on all sales of tangible personal property and enumerated services. Every bid submitted and each contract executed by a state agency shall contain a certification by the bidder or contractor stating that the bidder or contractor is registered with the department and will collect and remit Iowa use tax due under this chapter. In the certification, the bidder or contractor shall also acknowledge that the state agency may declare the contract or bid void if the certification is false. Fraudulent certification, by act or omission, may result in the state agency or its representative filing for damages for breach of contract.

For the purposes of this subsection, “affiliate”, “state agency”, and “voting security” mean the same as defined in section 423.2, subsection 10.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §47
NEW subsection 8

423.15 General sourcing rules.

All sellers obligated to collect Iowa sales or use tax shall use the standards set out in this section to determine where sales of products occur, excluding sales enumerated in section 423.16. These provisions apply regardless of the characterization of a product as tangible personal property, a digital good, or a service, excluding telecommunications services. 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.

1. Sales, excluding leases or rentals, of products shall be sourced as follows:

a. When the product is received by the purchaser at a business location of the seller, the sale is sourced to that business location.

b. When the product is not received by the purchaser at a business location of the seller, the sale is sourced to the location where receipt by the purchaser or the purchaser’s donee, designated as such by the purchaser, occurs, including the location indicated by instructions for delivery to the purchaser or donee, known to the seller.

c. When paragraphs “a” and “b” do not apply, the sale is sourced to the location indicated by an

address for the purchaser that is available from the business records of the seller that are maintained in the ordinary course of the seller's business when use of this address does not constitute bad faith.

d. When paragraphs "a", "b", and "c" do not apply, the sale is sourced to the location indicated by an address for the purchaser obtained during the consummation of the sale, including the address of a purchaser's payment instrument, if no other address is available, when use of this address does not constitute bad faith.

e. When paragraphs "a", "b", "c", and "d" do not apply, including the circumstance where the seller is without sufficient information to apply the previous rules, then the location will be determined by the address from which tangible personal property was shipped, from which the digital good or the computer software delivered electronically was first available for transmission by the seller, or from which the service was provided disregarding for these purposes any location that merely provided the digital transfer of the product sold.

2. The lease or rental of tangible personal property, other than property identified in subsection 3 or section 423.16, shall be sourced as follows:

a. For a lease or rental that requires recurring periodic payments, the first periodic payment is sourced the same as a retail sale in accordance with the provisions of subsection 1. Periodic payments made subsequent to the first payment are sourced to the primary property location for each period covered by the payment. The primary property location shall be as indicated by an address for the property provided by the lessee that is available to the lessor from its records maintained in the ordinary course of business, when use of this address does not constitute bad faith. The property location shall not be altered by intermittent use at different locations, such as use of business property that accompanies employees on business trips and service calls.

b. For a lease or rental that does not require recurring periodic payments, the payment is sourced the same as a retail sale in accordance with the provisions of subsection 1.

c. This subsection does not affect the imposition or computation of sales or use tax on leases or rentals based on a lump sum or accelerated basis, or on the acquisition of property for lease.

3. The retail sale, including lease or rental, of transportation equipment shall be sourced the same as a retail sale in accordance with the provisions of subsection 1, notwithstanding the exclusion of lease or rental in that subsection. "Transportation equipment" means any of the following:

a. Locomotives or railcars that are utilized for the carriage of persons or property in interstate commerce.

b. Trucks and truck-tractors with a gross vehicle weight rating of ten thousand one pounds or greater, trailers, semitrailers, or passenger buses that meet both of the following requirements:

(1) Are registered through the international registration plan.

(2) Are operated under authority of a carrier authorized and certificated by the United States department of transportation or another federal authority to engage in the carriage of persons or property in interstate commerce.

c. Aircraft that are operated by air carriers authorized and certificated by the United States department of transportation or another federal or a foreign authority to engage in the carriage of persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce.

d. Containers designed for use on and component parts attached or secured on the items set forth in paragraphs "a" through "c".

2005 Acts, ch 140, §12

Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

423.18 Multiple points of use exemption forms.

A business purchaser that is not a holder of a direct pay tax permit pursuant to section 423.36 that knows at the time of purchasing a digital good, computer software delivered electronically, or a service that the digital good, computer software delivered electronically, or service will be concurrently available for use in more than one jurisdiction shall deliver to the seller in conjunction with the purchase a "multiple points of use" or "MPU" exemption form disclosing this fact.

1. Upon receipt of the MPU exemption form, the seller is relieved of all obligation to collect, pay, or remit the applicable tax and the purchaser shall be obligated to collect, pay, or remit the applicable tax on a direct pay basis.

2. A purchaser delivering the MPU exemption form may use any reasonable, but consistent and uniform, method of apportionment that is supported by the purchaser's business records as they exist at the time of the consummation of the sale.

3. The MPU exemption form will remain in effect for all future sales by the seller to the purchaser except as to the subsequent sale's specific apportionment that is governed by the principle of subsection 2 and the facts existing at the time of the sale until it is revoked in writing.

4. A holder of a direct pay tax permit under section 423.36 shall not be required to deliver an MPU exemption form to the seller. A direct pay tax permit holder shall follow the provisions of subsection 2 in apportioning the tax due on a digital good, computer software delivered electronically, or service that will be concurrently available for use in more than one jurisdiction.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §68

Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

423.33 Liability of persons other than retailers for payment of sales or use tax.

1. *Liability of purchaser for sales tax.* If a purchaser fails to pay sales tax to the retailer required to collect the tax, then in addition to all of the rights, obligations, and remedies provided, the tax is payable by the purchaser directly to the department, and sections 423.31, 423.32, 423.37, 423.38, 423.39, 423.40, 423.41, and 423.42 apply to the purchaser. For failure to pay, the retailer and purchaser are liable, unless the circumstances described in section 421.60, subsection 2, paragraph “m”, or section 423.45, subsection 4, paragraph “b” or “e”, or subsection 5, paragraph “c” or “e”, are applicable.

2. *Immediate successor liability for sales or use tax.* If a retailer sells the retailer’s business or stock of goods or quits the business, the retailer shall prepare a final return and pay all sales or use tax due within the time required by law. The immediate successor to the retailer, if any, shall withhold a sufficient portion of the purchase price, in money or money’s worth, to pay the amount of delinquent tax, interest, or penalty due and unpaid. If the immediate successor of the business or stock of goods intentionally fails to withhold the amount due from the purchase price as provided in this subsection, the immediate successor is personally liable for the payment of delinquent taxes, interest, and penalty accrued and unpaid on account of the operation of the business by the immediate former retailer, except when the purchase is made in good faith as provided in section 421.28. However, a person foreclosing on a valid security interest or retaking possession of premises under a valid lease is not an “immediate successor” for purposes of this section. The department may waive the liability of the immediate successor under this subsection if the immediate successor exercised good faith in establishing the amount of the previous liability.

3. *Event sponsor’s liability for sales tax.* A person sponsoring a flea market or a craft, antique, coin, or stamp show or similar event shall obtain from every retailer selling tangible personal property or taxable services at the event proof that the retailer possesses a valid sales tax permit or secure from the retailer a statement, taken in good faith, that property or services offered for sale are not subject to sales tax. Failure to do so renders a sponsor of the event liable for payment of any sales tax, interest, and penalty due and owing from any retailer selling property or services at the event. Sections 423.31, 423.32, 423.37, 423.38, 423.39, 423.40, 423.41, and 423.42 apply to the sponsors. For purposes of this subsection, a person sponsoring a flea market or a craft, antique, coin, or stamp show or similar event does not include an organization which sponsors an event less than three times a year or the state fair

or a fair as defined in section 174.1.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §55
Subsection 3 amended

423.43 Deposit of revenue — appropriations.

Except as otherwise provided in section 312.2, subsection 14, all revenues derived from the use tax on motor vehicles, trailers, and motor vehicle accessories and equipment as collected pursuant to sections 423.26 and 423.27 shall be deposited and credited to the road use tax fund and shall be used exclusively for the construction, maintenance, and supervision of public highways.

1. Notwithstanding any provision of this section which provides that all revenues derived from the use tax on motor vehicles, trailers, and motor vehicle accessories and equipment as collected pursuant to sections 423.26 and 423.27 shall be deposited and credited to the road use tax fund, eighty percent of the revenues shall be deposited and credited as follows:

a. Twenty-five percent of all such revenue, up to a maximum of four million two hundred fifty thousand dollars per quarter, shall be deposited into and credited to the Iowa comprehensive petroleum underground storage tank fund created in section 455G.3, and the moneys so deposited are a continuing appropriation for expenditure under chapter 455G, and moneys so appropriated shall not be used for other purposes.

b. Any such revenues remaining shall be credited to the road use tax fund.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section that provides that all revenue derived from the use tax on motor vehicles, trailers, and motor vehicle accessories and equipment as collected pursuant to section 423.26 shall be deposited and credited to the road use tax fund, twenty percent of the revenues shall be credited and deposited as follows: one-half to the road use tax fund and one-half to the primary road fund to be used for the commercial and industrial highway network.

3. All other revenue arising under the operation of the use tax under subchapter III shall be credited to the general fund of the state.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §13
Road use tax fund, §312.1
Subsection 3 amended

423.56 Confidentiality and privacy protections under model 1.

1. As used in this section:

a. “Anonymous data” means information that does not identify a person.

b. “Confidential taxpayer information” means all information that is protected under this state’s laws, rules, and privileges.

c. “Personally identifiable information” means information that identifies a person.

2. With very limited exceptions, a certified ser-

vice provider shall perform its tax calculation, remittance, and reporting functions without retaining the personally identifiable information of consumers.

3. A certified service provider may perform its services in this state only if the certified service provider certifies that:

a. Its system has been designed and tested to ensure that the fundamental precept of anonymity is respected.

b. Personally identifiable information is only used and retained to the extent necessary for the administration of model 1 sellers with respect to exempt purchasers.

c. It provides consumers clear and conspicuous notice of its information practices, including what information it collects, how it collects the information, how it uses the information, how long, if at all, it retains the information, and whether it discloses the information to member states. This notice shall be satisfied by a written privacy policy statement accessible by the public on the official web site of the certified service provider.

d. Its collection, use, and retention of personally identifiable information is limited to that required by the member states to ensure the validity of exemptions from taxation that are claimed by reason of a consumer's status or the intended use of the goods or services purchased.

e. It provides adequate technical, physical, and administrative safeguards so as to protect personally identifiable information from unauthorized access and disclosure.

4. The department shall provide public notification of its practices relating to the collection, use, and retention of personally identifiable information.

5. When any personally identifiable information that has been collected and retained by the de-

partment or certified service provider is no longer required for the purposes set forth in subsection 3, paragraph "d", that information shall no longer be retained by the department or certified service provider.

6. When personally identifiable information regarding an individual is retained by or on behalf of this state, this state shall provide reasonable access by the individual to the individual's own information in the state's possession and a right to correct any inaccurately recorded information.

7. This privacy policy is subject to enforcement by the department and the attorney general.

8. This state's laws and rules regarding the collection, use, and maintenance of confidential taxpayer information remain fully applicable and binding. Without limitation, the agreement does not enlarge or limit the state's or department's authority to:

a. Conduct audits or other review as provided under the agreement and state law.

b. Provide records pursuant to its examination of public records law, disclosure laws of individual governmental agencies, or other regulations.

c. Prevent, consistent with state law, disclosures of confidential taxpayer information.

d. Prevent, consistent with federal law, disclosures or misuse of federal return information obtained under a disclosure agreement with the internal revenue service.

e. Collect, disclose, disseminate, or otherwise use anonymous data for governmental purposes.

9. This privacy policy does not preclude the certification of a certified service provider whose privacy policy is more protective of confidential taxpayer information or personally identifiable information than is required by the agreement.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §69
Subsection 6 amended

CHAPTER 423A

HOTEL AND MOTEL TAX

Former ch 423A, that was transferred from ch 422A in Code 2005 pursuant to 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §203, 205, repealed; continuation of hotel and motel taxes imposed under former ch 423A; 2005 Acts, ch 140, §28, 29
Previous ch 423A transferred to chapter 421A pursuant to Code editor directive; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §203, 205

423A.1 Short title.

This chapter may be cited as the "*Hotel and Motel Tax Act*".

2005 Acts, ch 140, §19, 28, 29

Former §423A.1 repealed; continuation of prior locally imposed hotel and motel taxes under new 2005 enactment; 2005 Acts, ch 140, §28, 29

For proposed amendments to former §423A.1, Code 2005, see 2005 Acts, ch 140, §48

See Code editor's note to §10B.4

NEW section

423A.2 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "*Department*" means the department of revenue.

2. "*Lessor*" means any person engaged in the business of renting lodging to users.

3. “*Lodging*” means rooms, apartments, or sleeping quarters in a hotel, motel, inn, public lodging house, rooming house, or manufactured or mobile home which is tangible personal property, or in a tourist court, or in any place where sleeping accommodations are furnished to transient guests for rent, whether with or without meals.

4. “*Person*” means the same as the term is defined in section 423.1.

5. “*Renting*” or “*rent*” means a transfer of possession or control of lodging for a fixed or indeterminate term for consideration and includes any kind of direct or indirect charge for such lodging or its use.

6. “*Sales price*” means the consideration for renting of lodging and means the same as the term is defined in section 423.1.

7. “*User*” means a person to whom lodging is rented.

All other words and phrases used in this chapter and defined in section 423.1 have the meaning given them by section 423.1 for the purposes of this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §20, 28, 29
Former §423A.2 repealed; continuation of prior locally imposed hotel and motel taxes under new 2005 enactment; 2005 Acts, ch 140, §28, 29
NEW section

423A.3 State-imposed hotel and motel tax.

A tax of five percent is imposed upon the sales price for the rental of any lodging if the rental occurs in this state. The tax shall be collected by any lessor of lodging from the user of that lodging. The lessor shall add the tax to the sales price of the lodging, and the state-imposed tax, when collected, shall be stated as a distinct item, separate and apart from the sales price of the lodging and the local tax imposed, if any, under section 423A.4.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §21
NEW section

423A.4 Locally imposed hotel and motel tax.

A city or county may impose by ordinance of the city council or by resolution of the board of supervisors a hotel and motel tax, at a rate not to exceed seven percent, which shall be imposed in increments of one or more full percentage points upon the sales price from the renting of lodging. The tax when imposed by a city shall apply only within the corporate boundaries of that city and when imposed by a county shall apply only outside incorporated areas within that county.

Within ten days of the election at which a majority of those voting on the question favors the imposition, repeal, or change in the rate of the hotel and motel tax, the county auditor shall give written notice by sending a copy of the abstract of votes from the favorable election to the director of revenue.

A local hotel and motel tax shall be imposed on

January 1 or July 1, following the notification of the director of revenue. Once imposed, the tax shall remain in effect at the rate imposed for a minimum of one year. A local hotel and motel tax shall terminate only on June 30 or December 31. At least forty-five days prior to the tax being effective or prior to a revision in the tax rate, or prior to the repeal of the tax, a city or county shall provide notice by mail of such action to the director of revenue.

A city or county shall impose or repeal a hotel and motel tax or increase or reduce the tax rate only after an election at which a majority of those voting on the question favors imposition, repeal, or change in rate. However, a hotel and motel tax shall not be repealed or reduced in rate if obligations are outstanding which are payable as provided in section 423A.7, unless funds sufficient to pay the principal, interest, and premium, if any, on the outstanding obligations at and prior to maturity have been properly set aside and pledged for that purpose. The election shall be held at the time of the regular city election or the county's general election or at the time of a special election.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §22
NEW section

423A.5 Exemptions.

1. There are exempted from the provisions of this chapter and from the computation of any amount of tax imposed by section 423A.3 all of the following:

a. The sales price from the renting of lodging which is rented by the same person for a period of more than thirty-one consecutive days.

b. The sales price from the renting of sleeping rooms in dormitories and in memorial unions at all universities and colleges located in the state of Iowa.

2. There is exempted from the provisions of this chapter and from the computation of any amount of tax imposed by section 423A.4 all of the following:

a. The sales price from the renting of lodging or rooms exempt under subsection 1.

b. The sales price of lodging furnished to the guests of a religious institution if the property is exempt under section 427.1, subsection 8, and the purpose of renting is to provide a place for a religious retreat or function and not a place for transient guests generally.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §23
NEW section

423A.6 Administration by director.

The director of revenue shall administer the state and local hotel and motel tax as nearly as possible in conjunction with the administration of the state sales tax law, except that portion of the law which implements the streamlined sales and use tax agreement. The director shall provide appropriate forms, or provide on the regular state tax forms, for reporting state and local hotel and

motel tax liability. All moneys received or refunded one hundred eighty days after the date on which a city or county terminates its local hotel and motel tax and all moneys received from the state hotel and motel tax shall be deposited in or withdrawn from the general fund of the state.

The director, in consultation with local officials, shall collect and account for a local hotel and motel tax and shall credit all revenues to the local transient guest tax fund created in section 423A.7. Local authorities shall not require any tax permit not required by the director of revenue.

Section 422.25, subsection 4, sections 422.30, 422.67, and 422.68, section 422.69, subsection 1, sections 422.70, 422.71, 422.72, 422.74, and 422.75, section 423.14, subsection 1, and sections 423.23, 423.24, 423.25, 423.31, 423.33, 423.35, 423.37 to 423.42, and 423.47, consistent with the provisions of this chapter, apply with respect to the taxes authorized under this chapter, in the same manner and with the same effect as if the state and local hotel and motel taxes were retail sales taxes within the meaning of those statutes. Notwithstanding this paragraph, the director shall provide for quarterly filing of returns and for other than quarterly filing of returns both as prescribed in section 423.31. The director may require all persons who are engaged in the business of deriving any sales price subject to tax under this chapter to register with the department. All taxes collected under this chapter by a retailer or any individual are deemed to be held in trust for the state of Iowa and the local jurisdictions imposing the taxes.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §24
NEW section

423A.7 Local transient guest tax fund.

1. A local transient guest tax fund is created in the department which shall consist of all moneys credited to such fund under section 423A.6.

2. All moneys in the local transient guest tax fund shall be remitted at least quarterly by the department, pursuant to rules of the director of revenue, to each city in the amount collected from businesses in that city and to each county in the amount collected from businesses in the unincorporated areas of the county.

3. Moneys received by the city from this fund shall be credited to the general fund of the city, subject to the provisions of subsection 4.

4. The revenue derived from any local hotel and motel tax authorized by section 423A.4 shall be used as follows:

a. Each county or city which levies the tax shall spend at least fifty percent of the revenues derived therefrom for the acquisition of sites for, or constructing, improving, enlarging, equipping, repairing, operating, or maintaining of recreation, convention, cultural, or entertainment facilities including but not limited to memorial buildings, halls and monuments, civic center convention

buildings, auditoriums, coliseums, and parking areas or facilities located at those recreation, convention, cultural, or entertainment facilities or the payment of principal and interest, when due, on bonds or other evidence of indebtedness issued by the county or city for those recreation, convention, cultural, or entertainment facilities; or for the promotion and encouragement of tourist and convention business in the city or county and surrounding areas.

b. The remaining revenues may be spent by the city or county which levies the tax for any city or county operations authorized by law as a proper purpose for the expenditure within statutory limitations of city or county revenues derived from ad valorem taxes.

c. Any city or county which levies and collects the local hotel and motel tax authorized by section 423A.4 may pledge irrevocably an amount of the revenues derived therefrom for each of the years the bonds remain outstanding to the payment of bonds which the city or county may issue for one or more of the purposes set forth in paragraph "a". Any revenue pledged to the payment of such bonds may be credited to the spending requirement of paragraph "a".

d. The provisions of chapter 384, division III, relating to the issuance of corporate purpose bonds, apply to the issuance by a city of bonds payable as provided in this section and the provisions of chapter 331, division IV, part 3, relating to the issuance of county purpose bonds, apply to the issuance by a county of bonds payable as provided in this section. The provisions of chapter 76 apply to the bonds payable as provided in this section except that the mandatory levy to be assessed pursuant to section 76.2 shall be at a rate to generate an amount which together with the receipts from the pledged portion of the local hotel and motel tax is sufficient to pay the interest and principal on the bonds. All amounts collected as a result of the levy assessed pursuant to section 76.2 and paid out in the first instance for bond principal and interest shall be repaid to the city or county which levied the tax from the first available local hotel and motel tax collections received in excess of the requirement for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds and when repaid shall be applied in reduction of property taxes.

The amount of bonds which may be issued under section 76.3 shall be the amount which could be retired from the actual collections of the local hotel and motel tax for the last four calendar quarters, as certified by the director of revenue. The amount of tax revenues pledged jointly by other cities or counties may be considered for the purpose of determining the amount of bonds which may be issued. If the local hotel and motel tax has been in effect for less than four calendar quarters, the tax collected within the shorter period may be adjusted to project the collections for the full year for the purpose of determining the amount of the

bonds which may be issued.

e. A city or county, jointly with one or more other cities or counties as provided in chapter 28E, may pledge irrevocably any amount derived from the revenues of the local hotel and motel tax to the support or payment of bonds issued for a project within the purposes set forth in paragraph “a” and located within one or more of the participatory cities or counties or may apply the proceeds of its bonds to the support of any such project. Revenue so pledged or applied shall be credited to the spending requirement of paragraph “a”.

f. A city or county acting on behalf of an unincorporated area may, in lieu of calling an election, institute proceedings for the issuance of bonds under this section by causing a notice of the proposal to issue the bonds, including a statement of the amount and purpose of the bonds, together with the maximum rate of interest which the bonds are to bear, and the right to petition for an election, to be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation within the city or unincorporated area at least ten days prior to the meeting at which it is proposed to take action for the issuance of the bonds.

If at any time before the date fixed for taking action for the issuance of the bonds a petition signed

by eligible electors residing in the city or the unincorporated area equal in number to at least three percent of the registered voters of the city or unincorporated area is filed, asking that the question of issuing the bonds be submitted to the registered voters of the city or unincorporated area, the council or board of supervisors acting on behalf of an unincorporated area shall either by resolution declare the proposal to issue the bonds to have been abandoned or shall direct the county commissioner of elections to call a special election upon the question of issuing the bonds.

The proposition of issuing bonds under this section is not approved unless the vote in favor of the proposition is equal to a majority of the vote cast.

If no petition is filed, or if a petition is filed and the proposition of issuing the bonds is approved at an election, the council or board of supervisors acting on behalf of an unincorporated area may proceed with the authorization and issuance of the bonds.

Bonds may be issued for the purpose of refunding outstanding and previously issued bonds under this section without otherwise complying with this paragraph.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §25
NEW section

CHAPTER 423B

LOCAL OPTION TAXES

423B.5 Local sales and services tax.

A local sales and services tax at the rate of not more than one percent may be imposed by a county on the sales price taxed by the state under chapter 423, subchapter II. A local sales and services tax shall be imposed on the same basis as the state sales and services tax or in the case of the use of natural gas, natural gas service, electricity, or electric service on the same basis as the state use tax and shall not be imposed on the sale of any property or on any service not taxed by the state, except the tax shall not be imposed on the sales price from the sale of motor fuel or special fuel as defined in chapter 452A which is consumed for highway use or in watercraft or aircraft if the fuel tax is paid on the transaction and a refund has not or will not be allowed, on the sales price from the sale of equipment by the state department of transportation, and except the tax shall not be imposed on the sales price from the sale or use of natural gas, natural gas service, electricity, or electric service in a city or county where the sales price from the sale of natural gas or electric energy is subject to a franchise fee or user fee during the period the franchise or user fee is imposed. A local

sales and services tax is applicable to transactions within those incorporated and unincorporated areas of the county where it is imposed and shall be collected by all persons required to collect state sales taxes. All cities contiguous to each other shall be treated as part of one incorporated area and the tax would be imposed in each of those contiguous cities only if the majority of those voting in the total area covered by the contiguous cities favors its imposition.

The amount of the sale, for purposes of determining the amount of the local sales and services tax, does not include the amount of any state sales tax.

A tax permit other than the state sales tax permit required under section 423.36 shall not be required by local authorities.

If a local sales and services tax is imposed by a county pursuant to this chapter, a local excise tax at the same rate shall be imposed by the county on the purchase price of natural gas, natural gas service, electricity, or electric service subject to tax under chapter 423, subchapter III, and not exempted from tax by any provision of chapter 423, subchapter III. The local excise tax is applicable

only to the use of natural gas, natural gas service, electricity, or electric service within those incorporated and unincorporated areas of the county where it is imposed and, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, shall be collected and administered in the same manner as the local sales and services tax. For purposes of this chapter, “*local sales and services tax*” shall also include the local

excise tax.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §70; 2005 Acts, ch 140, §14, 16, 26, 31
 2005 amendments striking sales and services tax exemption for sales of lottery tickets or shares and striking language limiting duty of state retail sales tax collectors to collect local sales and services tax to taxing areas in which those persons have physical presence take effect June 3, 2005, and apply retroactively to July 1, 2004; 2005 Acts, ch 140, §16
 See Code editor’s note to §10B.4
 Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 423D EQUIPMENT TAX

423D.1 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Construction*” means new construction, reconstruction, alterations, expansion, or remodeling of real property or structures.
2. “*Contractor*” includes contractors, subcontractors, and builders, but not owners.
3. “*Department*” means the department of revenue.
4. “*Equipment*” means self-propelled building equipment, pile drivers, and motorized scaffolding, including auxiliary attachments which improve the performance, safety, operation, or efficiency of the equipment, and replacement parts and are directly and primarily used by contractors, subcontractors, and builders for new construction, reconstruction, alterations, expansion, or remodeling of real property or structures.
5. “*Sales price*” or “*purchase price*” means the same as the term is defined in section 423.1.

All other words and phrases used in this chapter and defined in section 423.1 have the meaning given them by section 423.1 for the purposes of this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §33
 NEW section

423D.2 Tax imposed.

A tax of five percent is imposed on the sales price or purchase price of all equipment sold or used in the state of Iowa. This tax shall be collected and paid over to the department by any retailer, retailer maintaining a place of business in this state, or user who would be responsible for collection and payment of the tax if it were a sales or use tax imposed under chapter 423.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §34
 NEW section

423D.3 Exemption.

The sales price on the lease or rental of equipment to contractors for direct and primary use in

construction is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §35
 NEW section

423D.4 Administration by director.

The director of revenue shall administer the excise tax on the sale and use of equipment as nearly as possible in conjunction with the administration of the state sales and use tax law, except that portion of the law which implements the streamlined sales and use tax agreement. The director shall provide appropriate forms, or provide on the regular state tax forms, for reporting the sale and use of equipment excise tax liability. All moneys received and all refunds shall be deposited in or withdrawn from the general fund of the state.

The director may require all persons who are engaged in the business of deriving any sales price or purchase price subject to tax under this chapter to register with the department. The director may also require a tax permit applicable only to this chapter for any retailer not collecting, or any user not paying, taxes under chapter 423.

Section 422.25, subsection 4, sections 422.30, 422.67, and 422.68, section 422.69, subsection 1, sections 422.70, 422.71, 422.72, 422.74, and 422.75, section 423.14, subsection 1, and sections 423.23, 423.24, 423.25, 423.31 to 423.35, 423.37 to 423.42, and 423.47, consistent with the provisions of this chapter, apply with respect to the tax authorized under this chapter, in the same manner and with the same effect as if the excise taxes on equipment sales or use were retail sales taxes within the meaning of those statutes. Notwithstanding this paragraph, the director shall provide for quarterly filing of returns and for other than quarterly filing of returns both as prescribed in section 423.31. All taxes collected under this chapter by a retailer or any user are deemed to be held in trust for the state of Iowa.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §36
 NEW section

CHAPTER 423E

SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING

423E.3 Collection of tax.

1. If a majority of those voting on the question of imposition of a local sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes favors imposition of the tax, the tax shall be imposed by the county board of supervisors within the county pursuant to section 423E.2, at the rate specified for the period provided in section 423E.1, subsection 2, on the sales price taxed by the state under chapter 423, subchapter II.

2. The tax shall be imposed on the same basis as the state sales and services tax or in the case of the use of natural gas, natural gas service, electricity, or electric service on the same basis as the state use tax and shall not be imposed on the sale of any property or on any service not taxed by the state, except the tax shall not be imposed on the sales price from the sale of motor fuel or special fuel as defined in chapter 452A which is consumed for highway use or in watercraft or aircraft if the fuel tax is paid on the transaction and a refund has not or will not be allowed, on the sales price from the sale of equipment by the state department of transportation, and except the tax shall not be imposed on the sales price from the sale or use of natural gas, natural gas service, electricity, or electric service in a city or county where the sales price from the sale of natural gas or electric energy is subject to a franchise fee or user fee during the period the franchise or user fee is imposed.

3. The tax is applicable to transactions within the county where it is imposed and shall be collected by all persons required to collect state sales or local excise taxes. The amount of the sale, for purposes of determining the amount of the tax, does not include the amount of any state sales taxes or excise taxes or other local option sales or excise taxes. A tax permit other than the state tax permit required under section 423.36 shall not be required by local authorities.

4. The director of revenue shall credit tax receipts and interest and penalties from the local sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes to an account within the secure an advanced vision for education fund, as provided in section 423E.4, maintained in the name of the school district or school districts located within the county. If the director is unable to determine from which county any of the receipts were collected, those receipts shall be allocated among the possible counties based on allocation rules adopted by the director.

5. *a.* The director of revenue by August 15 of each fiscal year shall send to each school district where the tax is imposed an estimate of the amount of tax moneys each school district will re-

ceive for the year and for each month of the year. At the end of each month, the director may revise the estimates for the year and remaining months.

b. The director shall remit ninety-five percent of the estimated tax receipts for the school district to the school district on or before August 31 of the fiscal year and on or before the last day of each following month.

c. The director shall remit a final payment of the remainder of tax moneys due for the fiscal year before November 10 of the next fiscal year. If an overpayment has resulted during the previous fiscal year, the November payment shall be adjusted to reflect any overpayment.

d. (1) If more than one school district, or a portion of a school district, is located within the county, tax receipts shall be remitted to each school district or portion of a school district in which the county tax is imposed in a pro rata share based upon the ratio which the actual enrollment for the school district that attends school in the county bears to the total combined actual enrollments for all school districts that attend school in the county.

(2) The combined actual enrollment for a county, for purposes of this section, shall be determined for each county by the department of management based on the actual enrollment figures reported by October 1 to the department of management by the department of education pursuant to section 257.6, subsection 1. The combined actual enrollment count shall be forwarded to the director of revenue by March 1, annually, for purposes of supplying estimated tax payment figures and making estimated tax payments pursuant to this section for the following fiscal year.

e. Notwithstanding the amount of tax receipts credited to the account within the secure an advanced vision for education fund maintained in the name of a school district, the amount of tax receipts the school district shall receive from the tax imposed in the county shall be determined as provided in section 423E.4, subsection 2.

6. The local sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes shall be administered as provided in section 423B.6.

7. Construction contractors may make application to the department for a refund of the additional local sales and services tax paid under this chapter by reason of taxes paid on goods, wares, or merchandise under the conditions specified in section 423B.8. The refund shall be paid by the department from the appropriate school district's account in the secure an advanced vision for education fund. The penalty provisions contained in section 423B.8, subsection 3, shall apply regarding an erroneous application for refund of local

sales and services tax paid under this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §71; 2005 Acts, ch 140, §15, 16, 27, 32

2005 amendments to subsections 2 and 3 striking sales and services tax exemption for sales of lottery tickets or shares and striking language limiting duty of state sales tax collectors to collect local sales and services tax to taxing area in which those persons have physical presence take effect June 3, 2005, and apply retroactively to July 1, 2004; 2005 Acts, ch 140, §16

See Code editor's note to §10B.4

Subsections 2 and 3 amended

423E.4 Secure an advanced vision for education fund.

1. A secure an advanced vision for education fund is created as a separate and distinct fund in the state treasury under the control of the department of revenue. Moneys in the fund include revenues credited to the fund pursuant to this chapter, appropriations made to the fund, and other moneys deposited into the fund. Any amounts disbursed from the fund shall be utilized for school infrastructure purposes or property tax relief.

2. The moneys credited in a fiscal year to the secure an advanced vision for education fund shall be distributed as follows:

a. A school district that is located in whole or in part in a county that voted on and approved prior to April 1, 2003, the local sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes and that has a sales tax capacity per student above the guaranteed school infrastructure amount shall receive for the remainder of the unextended term of the tax an amount equal to its pro rata share of the local sales and services tax receipts as provided in section 423E.3, subsection 5, paragraph "d", unless the school board passes a resolution by October 1, 2003, agreeing to receive a distribution pursuant to paragraph "b", subparagraph (1).

b. (1) A school district that is located in whole or in part in a county that voted on and approved prior to April 1, 2003, the local sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes and that has a sales tax capacity per student below its guaranteed school infrastructure amount shall receive for the remainder of the unextended term of the tax an amount equal to its pro rata share of the local sales and services tax receipts as provided in section 423E.3, subsection 5, paragraph "d", plus an amount equal to its supplemental school infrastructure amount, unless the school district passes a resolution by October 1, 2003, agreeing to receive only an amount equal to its pro rata share as provided in section 423E.3, subsection 5, paragraph "d", in all subsequent years.

(2) A school district that is located in whole or in part in a county that voted on and approved on or after April 1, 2003, the local sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes shall receive an amount equal to its pro rata share of the local sales and services tax receipts as provided in section 423E.3, subsection 5, paragraph "d", not to exceed its guaranteed school infrastructure amount. However, if the school district's pro rata share is less than its guaranteed school infrastructure amount, the district shall receive an addition-

al amount equal to its supplemental school infrastructure amount.

(3) A school district that is located in whole or in part in a county that voted on and approved the extension of the local sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes pursuant to section 423E.2, subsection 5, on or after April 1, 2003, shall receive for any extended period an amount equal to its pro rata share of the local sales and services tax receipts as provided in section 423E.3, subsection 5, paragraph "d", not to exceed its guaranteed school infrastructure amount. However, if the school district's pro rata share is less than its guaranteed school infrastructure amount, the district shall receive an additional amount equal to its supplemental school infrastructure amount.

c. In the case of a school district located in more than one county, the amount to be distributed to the school district shall be separately computed for each county based upon the school district's actual enrollment that attends school in the county.

3. a. The director of revenue by August 15 of each fiscal year shall compute the guaranteed school infrastructure amount for each school district, each school district's sales tax capacity per student for each county, and the supplemental school infrastructure amount for the coming fiscal year.

b. For purposes of distributions under subsection 2:

(1) "*Guaranteed school infrastructure amount*" means for a school district the statewide tax revenues per student, multiplied by the quotient of the tax rate percent imposed in the county, divided by one percent and multiplied by the quotient of the number of quarters the tax is imposed during the fiscal year divided by four quarters.

(2) "*Sales tax capacity per student*" means for a school district the estimated amount of revenues that a school district receives or would receive if a local sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes is imposed at one percent in the county pursuant to section 423E.2, divided by the school district's actual enrollment as determined in section 423E.3, subsection 5, paragraph "d".

(3) "*Statewide tax revenues per student*" means five hundred seventy-five dollars per student. The general assembly shall review this amount annually to determine its appropriateness.

(4) "*Supplemental school infrastructure amount*" means the guaranteed school infrastructure amount for the school district less its pro rata share of local sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes as provided in section 423E.3, subsection 5, paragraph "d".

4. a. For the purposes of distribution under subsection 2, paragraph "b", subparagraph (1), a school district with a sales tax capacity per student below its guaranteed school infrastructure amount shall use the amount equal to the guaran-

teed school infrastructure amount less the pro rata share amount in accordance with section 423E.3, subsection 5, paragraph “d”, for the purpose of paying principal and interest on outstanding bonds previously issued for school infrastructure purposes as defined in section 423E.1, subsection 3. Any money remaining after the payment of all principal and interest on outstanding bonds previously issued for infrastructure purposes may be used for any authorized infrastructure purpose of the school district. If a majority of the voters in the school district approves the use of revenue pursuant to a revenue purpose statement in an election held after July 1, 2003, in the school district pursuant to section 423E.2, the school district may use the amount for the purposes specified in its revenue purpose statement.

b. Nothing in this section shall prevent a school district from using its sales tax capacity per student or guaranteed school infrastructure amount to pay principal and interest on obligations issued pursuant to section 423E.5.

5. In the case of a deficiency in the fund to pay the supplemental school infrastructure amounts in full, the amount available in the fund less the sales and services tax revenues for school infrastructure purposes attributed to each school district should be allocated first to increase the school district with the lowest sales tax capacity per student to an amount equal to the school district or school districts with the next lowest sales tax capacity per student and then increase the school districts to an amount equal to the school district or school districts with the next lowest sales tax capacity per student and continue on in this manner until money is no longer available or all school districts reach their guaranteed school infrastructure amount.

6. A school district with a certified enrollment of fewer than two hundred fifty pupils in the entire district or certified enrollment of fewer than one hundred pupils in high school shall not expend the supplemental school infrastructure amount received for new construction or for payments for bonds issued for new construction against the supplemental school infrastructure amount without prior application to the department of education and receipt of a certificate of need pursuant to this subsection. However, a certificate of need is not required for the payment of outstanding bonds issued for new construction pursuant to section 296.1, before April 1, 2003. A certificate of need is also not required for repairing schoolhouses or buildings, equipment, technology, or transportation equipment for transporting students as provided in section 298.3, or for construction necessary for compliance with the federal Americans With Disabilities Act pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12101 – 12117. In determining whether a certificate of need shall be issued or denied, the department shall consider all of the following:

a. Enrollment trends in the grades that will be served at the new construction site.

b. The infeasibility of remodeling, reconstructing, or repairing existing buildings.

c. The fire and health safety needs of the school district.

d. The distance, convenience, cost of transportation, and accessibility of the new construction site to the students to be served at the new construction site.

e. Availability of alternative, less costly, or more effective means of serving the needs of the students.

f. The financial condition of the district, including the effect of the decline of the budget guarantee and unspent balance.

g. Broad and long-term ability of the district to support the facility and the quality of the academic program.

h. Cooperation with other educational entities including other school districts, area education agencies, postsecondary institutions, and local communities.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §49; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §96
Subsection 3, paragraph a amended
Subsection 6, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

423E.5 Bonding.

The board of directors of a school district shall be authorized to issue negotiable, interest-bearing school bonds, without election, and utilize tax receipts derived from the sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes and the supplemental school infrastructure amount distributed pursuant to section 423E.4, subsection 2, paragraph “b”, for principal and interest repayment. Proceeds of the bonds issued pursuant to this section shall be utilized solely for school infrastructure needs as school infrastructure is defined in section 423E.1, subsection 3. Bonds issued under this section may be sold at public sale as provided in chapter 75, or at private sale, without notice and hearing as provided in section 73A.12. Bonds may bear dates, bear interest at rates not exceeding that permitted by chapter 74A, mature in one or more installments, be in registered form, carry registration and conversion privileges, be payable as to principal and interest at times and places, be subject to terms of redemption prior to maturity with or without premium, and be in one or more denominations, all as provided by the resolution of the board of directors authorizing their issuance. The resolution may also prescribe additional provisions, terms, conditions, and covenants which the board of directors deems advisable, including provisions for creating and maintaining reserve funds, the issuance of additional bonds ranking on a parity with such bonds and additional bonds junior and subordinate to such bonds, and that such bonds shall rank on a parity with or be junior and subordinate to any bonds which may be then outstanding. Bonds may be issued to refund out-

standing and previously issued bonds under this section. Local option sales and services tax revenue bonds are a contract between the school district and holders, and the resolution issuing the bonds and pledging local option sales and services tax revenues to the payment of principal and interest on the bonds is a part of the contract. Bonds issued pursuant to this section shall not constitute indebtedness within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitation or restriction, and shall not be subject to any other law relating to the authorization, issuance, or sale of bonds.

A school district in which a local option sales tax for school infrastructure purposes has been imposed shall be authorized to enter into a chapter 28E agreement with one or more cities or a county whose boundaries encompass all or a part of the area of the school district. A city or cities entering into a chapter 28E agreement shall be authorized to expend its designated portion of the local option sales and services tax revenues for any valid purpose permitted in this chapter or authorized by the governing body of the city. A county entering into a chapter 28E agreement with a school district in which a local option sales tax for school infrastructure purposes has been imposed shall be authorized to expend its designated portion of the local option sales and services tax revenues to provide

property tax relief within the boundaries of the school district located in the county. A school district where a local option sales and services tax is imposed is also authorized to enter into a chapter 28E agreement with another school district, a community college, or an area education agency which is located partially or entirely in or is contiguous to the county where the tax is imposed. The school district or community college shall only expend its designated portion of the local option sales and services tax for infrastructure purposes. The area education agency shall only expend its designated portion of the local option school infrastructure sales tax for infrastructure and maintenance purposes.

The governing body of a city may authorize the issuance of bonds which are payable from its designated portion of the revenues of the local option sales and services tax, and not from property tax, by following the authorization procedures set forth for cities in section 384.83. A city may pledge irrevocably any amount derived from its designated portions of the revenues of the local option sales and services tax to the support or payment of such bonds.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §66, 85
2004 amendment to unnumbered paragraph 1 takes effect June 16, 2005, and applies retroactively to July 1, 2004; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §85
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 424

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION CHARGE ON PETROLEUM DIMINUTION

424.7 Deposit of moneys — filing of environmental protection charge return.

1. A depositor shall, on or before the last day of the month following the close of each calendar quarter during which the depositor is or has become or ceased being subject to the provisions of section 424.3, make, sign, and file an environmental protection charge return for that calendar quarter in such form as may be required by the director. The return shall show information relating to the volume of petroleum deposited into tanks subject to the charge, and any claimed exemptions or exclusions from the charge, a calculation of charges due, and such other information for the period covered by the return as may be required by the director. The depositor may be granted an extension of time not exceeding thirty days for filing a quarterly return, upon a proper showing of necessity. If an extension is granted, the depositor shall have paid by the thirtieth day of the month following the close of the quarter ninety percent of the estimated charges due.

2. If necessary or advisable in order to ensure the payment of the charge imposed by this chapter, the director may require returns and payment

of the charge to be made for other than quarterly periods.

3. Returns shall be signed by the depositor or the depositor's duly authorized agent, and must be duly certified by the depositor to be correct.

4. Upon receipt of a payment pursuant to this chapter, the department shall deposit the moneys into the road use tax fund created in section 312.1.

5. The director may require by rule that reports and returns be filed by electronic transmission.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §50
NEW subsection 5

424.10 Failure to file return — incorrect return.

1. As soon as practicable after a return is filed and in any event within three years after the return is filed the department shall examine it, assess and determine the charge due if the return is found to be incorrect, and give notice to the depositor of the assessment and determination as provided in subsection 2. The period for the examination and determination of the correct amount of the charge is unlimited in the case of a false or

fraudulent return made with the intent to evade the charge or in the case of a failure to file a return. If the determination that a return is incorrect is the result of an audit of the books and records of the depositor, the charge, or additional charge, if any is found due, shall be assessed and determined and the notice to the depositor shall be given by the department within one year after the completion of the examination of the books and records.

2. If a return required by this chapter is not filed, or if a return when filed is incorrect or insufficient and the maker fails to file a corrected or sufficient return within twenty days after the return is required by notice from the department, the department shall determine the amount of charge due from information as the department may be able to obtain and, if necessary, may estimate the charge on the basis of external indices or factors. The department shall give notice of the determination to the person liable for the charge. The determination shall fix the charge unless the person against whom it is assessed shall, within sixty days after the date of the notice of the determination, apply to the director for a hearing or unless the person against whom it is assessed contests the determination by paying the charge, interest, and penalty and timely filing a claim for refund. At the hearing evidence may be offered to support the determination or to prove that it is incorrect. After the hearing the director shall give notice of

the decision to the person liable for the charge.

If a depositor's, receiver's, or other person's challenge relates to the diminution rate, the burden of proof upon the challenger shall only be satisfied by clear and convincing evidence.

3. If the amount paid is greater than the correct charge, penalty, and interest due, the department shall refund the excess, with interest, pursuant to rules prescribed by the director. However, the director shall not allow a claim for refund that has not been filed with the department within three years after the charge payment upon which a refund is claimed became due, or one year after the charge payment was made, whichever time is later. A determination by the department of the amount of charge, penalty, and interest due, or the amount of refund for any excess amount paid, is final unless the person aggrieved by the determination appeals to the director for a revision of the determination within sixty days from the date of the notice of determination of charge, penalty, and interest due or refund owing. The director shall grant a hearing, and upon hearing the director shall determine the correct charge, penalty, and interest due or refund owing, and notify the appellant of the decision by mail. The decision of the director is final unless the appellant seeks judicial review of the director's decision under section 424.13.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §51
Subsection 3 amended

CHAPTER 425

HOMESTEAD TAX CREDITS AND REIMBURSEMENT

425.1 Homestead credit fund — apportionment — payment.

1. A homestead credit fund is created. There is appropriated annually from the general fund of the state to the department of revenue to be credited to the homestead credit fund, an amount sufficient to implement this chapter.

The director of the department of administrative services shall issue warrants on the homestead credit fund payable to the county treasurers of the several counties of the state under this chapter.

2. The homestead credit fund shall be apportioned each year so as to give a credit against the tax on each eligible homestead in the state in an amount equal to the actual levy on the first four thousand eight hundred fifty dollars of actual value for each homestead.

3. The amount due each county shall be paid in two payments on November 15 and March 15 of each fiscal year, drawn upon warrants payable to the respective county treasurers. The two payments shall be as nearly equal as possible.

4. Annually the department of revenue shall certify to the county auditor of each county the credit and its amount in dollars. Each county auditor shall then enter the credit against the tax levied on each eligible homestead in each county payable during the ensuing year, designating on the tax lists the credit as being from the homestead credit fund, and credit shall then be given to the several taxing districts in which eligible homesteads are located in an amount equal to the credits allowed on the taxes of the homesteads. The amount of credits shall be apportioned by each county treasurer to the several taxing districts as provided by law, in the same manner as though the amount of the credit had been paid by the owners of the homesteads. However, the several taxing districts shall not draw the funds so credited until after the semiannual allocations have been received by the county treasurer, as provided in this chapter. Each county treasurer shall show on each tax receipt the amount of credit received from the homestead credit fund.

5. If the homestead tax credit computed under

this section is less than sixty-two dollars and fifty cents, the amount of homestead tax credit on that eligible homestead shall be sixty-two dollars and fifty cents subject to the limitation imposed in this section.

6. The homestead tax credit allowed in this chapter shall not exceed the actual amount of taxes payable on the eligible homestead, exclusive of any special assessments levied against the homestead.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §52
Subsection 4 amended

425.11 Definitions.

For the purpose of this chapter and wherever used in this chapter:

1. The words “*assessed valuation*” shall mean the taxable valuation of the homestead as fixed by the assessor, or by the board of review, under the provisions of section 441.21, without deducting therefrom the exemptions authorized in section 426A.11.

2. Unless the context otherwise requires, “*book*”, “*list*”, “*record*”, or “*schedule*” kept by a county auditor, assessor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, or other county officer means the county system as defined in section 445.1.

3. The word “*homestead*” shall have the following meaning:

a. The homestead includes the dwelling house which the owner, in good faith, is occupying as a home on July 1 of the year for which the credit is claimed and occupies as a home for at least six months during the calendar year in which the fiscal year begins, except as otherwise provided.

When any person is inducted into active service under the Selective Training and Service Act of the United States or whose voluntary entry into active service results in a credit on the quota of persons required for service under the Selective Training and Service Act, or who, being a member of any component part of the military, naval, or air forces or nurse corps of this state or nation, is called or ordered into active service, such person shall be considered as occupying or living on the homestead during such service and, where equitable or legal title of the homestead is in the spouse of the person who is a member of or is inducted into the armed services of the United States, the spouse shall be considered as occupying or living on the homestead during such service.

When any person is confined in a nursing home, extended-care facility, or hospital, such person shall be considered as occupying or living on a homestead where such person is the owner of such homestead and such person maintains such homestead and does not lease, rent, or otherwise receive profits from other persons for the use thereof.

b. It may contain one or more contiguous lots or tracts of land with the buildings or other appur-

tenances thereon habitually, and in good faith, used as a part of the homestead.

c. It must not embrace more than one dwelling house, but where a homestead has more than one dwelling house situated thereon, the credit provided for in this chapter shall apply to the home and buildings used by the owner, but shall not apply to any other dwelling house and buildings appurtenant.

d. The words “*dwelling house*” shall embrace any building occupied wholly or in part by the claimant as a home.

4. The word “*owner*” shall mean the person who holds the fee simple title to the homestead, and in addition shall mean the person occupying as a surviving spouse or the person occupying under a contract of purchase which contract has been recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the property is located, or the person occupying the homestead under devise or by operation of the inheritance laws where the whole interest passes or where the divided interest is shared only by persons related or formerly related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption, or the person occupying the homestead is a shareholder of a family farm corporation that owns the property, or the person occupying the homestead under a deed which conveys a divided interest where the divided interest is shared only by persons related or formerly related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption or where the person occupying the homestead holds a life estate with the reversion interest held by a nonprofit corporation organized under chapter 504, provided that the holder of the life estate is liable for and pays property tax on the homestead or where the person occupying the homestead holds an interest in a horizontal property regime under chapter 499B, regardless of whether the underlying land committed to the horizontal property regime is in fee or as a leasehold interest, provided that the holder of the interest in the horizontal property regime is liable for and pays property tax on the homestead. For the purpose of this chapter the word “*owner*” shall be construed to mean a bona fide owner and not one for the purpose only of availing the person of the benefits of this chapter. In order to qualify for the homestead tax credit, evidence of ownership shall be on file in the office of the clerk of the district court or recorded in the office of the county recorder at the time the owner files with the assessor a verified statement of the homestead claimed by the owner as provided in section 425.2.

Where not in conflict with the terms of the definitions above set out, the provisions of chapter 561 shall control.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

CHAPTER 426A

MILITARY SERVICE TAX CREDIT AND EXEMPTIONS

426A.11 Military service — exemptions.

The following exemptions from taxation shall be allowed:

1. The property, not to exceed two thousand seven hundred seventy-eight dollars in taxable value of any veteran, as defined in section 35.1, of the First World War.

2. The property, not to exceed one thousand eight hundred fifty-two dollars in taxable value of an honorably separated, retired, furloughed to a reserve, placed on inactive status, or discharged veteran, as defined in section 35.1.

3. Where the word “*veteran*” appears in this chapter, it includes, without limitation, the members of the United States air force, merchant marine, and coast guard.

4. For purposes of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, “*veteran*” also means a resident of this state who is a former member of the armed forces of the United States and who served for a minimum aggregate of three years and who was discharged under honorable conditions.

5. For the purpose of determining a military tax exemption under this section, property includes a manufactured or mobile home as defined in section 435.1.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §32, 40, 41
Cooperative apartments, see §499A.14
Subsection 4 applies to military service tax credits and exemptions for taxes due and payable for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 115, §41

NEW subsection 4 and former subsection 4 renumbered as 5

426A.12 Exemptions to relatives.

In case any person in the foregoing classifications does not claim the exemption from taxation, it shall be allowed in the name of the person to the same extent on the property of any one of the following persons in the order named:

1. The spouse, or surviving spouse remaining unmarried, of a veteran, as defined in this chapter or in section 35.1, where they are living together or were living together at the time of the death of the veteran.

2. The parent whose spouse is deceased and who remains unmarried, of a veteran, as defined in this chapter or in section 35.1, whether living or deceased, where the parent is, or was at the time of death of the veteran, dependent on the veteran for support.

3. The minor child, or children owning property as tenants in common, of a deceased veteran, as defined in this chapter or in section 35.1.

No more than one tax exemption shall be allowed under this section or section 426A.11 in the name of a veteran, as defined in this chapter or in

section 35.1.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §33, 40, 41
2005 amendments apply to military service tax credits and exemptions for taxes due and payable for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 115, §41
Section amended

426A.13 Claim for military tax exemption — discharge recorded.

A person named in section 426A.11, who is a resident of and domiciled in the state of Iowa, shall receive a reduction equal to the exemption, to be made from any property owned by the person or owned by a family farm corporation of which the person is a shareholder and who occupies the property and so designated by proceeding as provided in the section. To be eligible to receive the exemption the person claiming it shall have recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county in which is located the property designated for the exemption, evidence of property ownership by that person or the family farm corporation of which the person is a shareholder and the military certificate of satisfactory service, order transferring to inactive status, reserve, retirement, order of separation from service, honorable discharge or a copy of any of these documents of the person claiming or through whom is claimed the exemption. In the case of a person claiming the exemption as a veteran described in section 35.1, subsection 2, paragraph “*b*”, subparagraph (6) or (7), the person shall file the statement required by section 35.2.

The person shall file with the appropriate assessor on forms obtained from the assessor the claim for exemption for the year for which the person is first claiming the exemption. The claim shall be filed not later than July 1 of the year for which the person is claiming the exemption. The claim shall set out the fact that the person is a resident of and domiciled in the state of Iowa, and a person within the terms of section 426A.11, and shall give the volume and page on which the certificate of satisfactory service, order of separation, retirement, furlough to reserve, inactive status, or honorable discharge or certified copy thereof is recorded in the office of the county recorder, and may include the designation of the property from which the exemption is to be made, and shall further state that the claimant is the equitable or legal owner of the property designated or if the property is owned by a family farm corporation, that the person is a shareholder of that corporation and that the person occupies the property. In the case of a person claiming the exemption as a veteran described in section 35.1, subsection 2, paragraph “*b*”, subparagraph (6) or (7), the person shall file the statement required by section 35.2.

Upon the filing and allowance of the claim, the claim shall be allowed to that person for successive years without further filing. Provided, that notwithstanding the filing or having on file a claim for exemption, the person or person's spouse is the legal or equitable owner of the property on July 1 of the year for which the claim is allowed. When the property is sold or transferred or the person wishes to designate different property for the exemption, a person who wishes to receive the exemption shall refile for the exemption. A person who sells or transfers property which is designated for the exemption or the personal representative of a deceased person who owned such property shall provide written notice to the assessor that the property is no longer legally or equitably owned by the former claimant.

In case the owner of the property is in active ser-

vice in any of the armed forces of the United States or of this state, including the nurses corps of the state or of the United States, or is sixty-five years of age or older, or is disabled, the claim may be filed by any member of the owner's family, by the owner's guardian or conservator, or by any other person who may represent the owner under power of attorney. In all cases where the owner of the property is married, the spouse may file the claim for exemption. A person may not claim an exemption in more than one county of the state, and if a designation is not made the exemption shall apply to the homestead, if any.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §34, 40, 41
2005 amendments apply to military service tax credits and exemptions for taxes due and payable for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 115, §41
Unnumbered paragraphs 1 and 2 amended

CHAPTER 426B

PROPERTY TAX RELIEF — MENTAL HEALTH, MENTAL RETARDATION, AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES SERVICES

426B.5 Funding pools.

1. *Per capita expenditure target pool.*

a. A per capita expenditure target pool is created in the property tax relief fund. The pool shall consist of the moneys credited to the pool by law.

b. A statewide per capita expenditure target amount is established. The statewide per capita expenditure target amount shall be equal to the one-hundredth percentile of all county per capita expenditures in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1997, and ending June 30, 1998.

c. Moneys available in the per capita expenditure pool for a fiscal year shall be distributed to those counties that meet all of the following eligibility requirements:

(1) The county is levying the maximum amount allowed for the county's mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services fund under section 331.424A.

(2) The county's per capita expenditure in the latest fiscal year for which the actual expenditure information is available is equal to or less than the statewide per capita expenditure target amount.

(3) In the fiscal year that commenced two years prior to the fiscal year of distribution, the county's mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services fund ending balance under generally accepted accounting principles was equal to or less than twenty-five percent of the county's actual gross expenditures for the fiscal year that commenced two years prior to the fiscal year of distribution.

(4) The county is in compliance with the filing date requirements under section 331.403.

d. The distribution amount a county receives

from the moneys available in the pool shall be determined based upon the county's proportion of the general population of the counties eligible to receive moneys from the pool for that fiscal year. However, a county shall not receive moneys in excess of the amount which would cause the county's per capita expenditure to exceed the statewide per capita expenditure target. Moneys credited to the per capita expenditure target pool which remain unobligated or unexpended at the close of a fiscal year shall remain in the pool for distribution in the succeeding fiscal year.

e. The department of human services shall annually calculate the amount of moneys due to eligible counties in accordance with this subsection. The department shall authorize the issuance of warrants payable to the county treasurer for the amounts due and the warrants shall be issued in January.

2. *Risk pool.*

a. For the purposes of this subsection, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "*Net expenditure amount*" means a county's gross expenditures from the services fund for a fiscal year as adjusted by subtracting all services fund revenues for that fiscal year that are received from a source other than property taxes, as calculated on a modified accrual basis.

(2) "*Services fund*" means a county's mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services fund created in section 331.424A.

b. A risk pool is created in the property tax relief fund. The pool shall consist of the moneys credited to the pool by law.

c. A risk pool board is created. The board shall consist of two county supervisors, two county auditors, a member of the mental health, mental retardation, developmental disabilities, and brain injury commission who is not a member of a county board of supervisors, a member of the county finance committee created in chapter 333A who is not an elected official, a representative of a provider of mental health or developmental disabilities services selected from nominees submitted by the Iowa association of community providers, and two central point of coordination process administrators, all appointed by the governor, and one member appointed by the director of human services. All members appointed by the governor shall be subject to confirmation by the senate. Members shall serve for three-year terms. A vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. Expenses and other costs of the risk pool board members representing counties shall be paid by the county of origin. Expenses and other costs of risk pool board members who do not represent counties shall be paid from a source determined by the governor. Staff assistance to the board shall be provided by the department of human services and counties. Actuarial expenses and other direct administrative costs shall be charged to the pool.

d. (1) A county must apply to the board for assistance from the risk pool on or before January 25 to cover an unanticipated net expenditure amount in excess of the county's current fiscal year budgeted net expenditure amount for the county's services fund. The risk pool board shall make its final decisions on or before February 25 regarding acceptance or rejection of the applications for assistance and the total amount accepted shall be considered obligated. For purposes of applying for risk pool assistance and for repaying unused risk pool assistance, the current fiscal year budgeted net expenditure amount shall be deemed to be the higher of either the budgeted net expenditure amount in the management plan approved under section 331.439 for the fiscal year in which the application is made or the prior fiscal year's net expenditure amount.

(2) Basic eligibility for risk pool assistance shall require a projected net expenditure amount in excess of the sum of one hundred five percent of the county's current fiscal year budgeted net expenditure amount and any amount of the county's prior fiscal year ending fund balance in excess of twenty-five percent of the county's gross expenditures from the services fund in the prior fiscal year. However, if a county's services fund ending balance in the previous fiscal year was less than ten percent of the amount of the county's gross expenditures from the services fund for that fiscal year and the county has a projected net expenditure amount for the current fiscal year that is in excess of one hundred one percent of the budgeted net expenditure amount for the current fiscal year,

the county shall be considered to have met the basic eligibility requirement and is qualified for risk pool assistance.

(3) The board shall review the fiscal year-end financial records for all counties that are granted risk pool assistance. If the board determines a county's actual need for risk pool assistance was less than the amount of risk pool assistance granted to the county, the county shall refund the difference between the amount of assistance granted and the actual need. The county shall submit the refund within thirty days of receiving notice from the board. Refunds shall be credited to the risk pool.

(4) A county receiving risk pool assistance in a fiscal year in which the county did not levy the maximum amount allowed for the county's services fund under section 331.424A shall be required to repay the risk pool assistance during the two succeeding fiscal years. The repayment amount shall be limited to the amount by which the actual amount levied was less than the maximum amount allowed, with at least fifty percent due in the first succeeding fiscal year and the remainder due in the second succeeding fiscal year.

(5) The board shall determine application requirements to ensure prudent use of risk pool assistance. The board may accept or reject an application for assistance in whole or in part. The decision of the board is final.

(6) The total amount of risk pool assistance shall be limited to the amount available in the risk pool for a fiscal year. If the total amount of eligible assistance exceeds the amount available in the risk pool, the amount of assistance paid shall be prorated among the counties eligible for assistance. Moneys remaining unexpended or unobligated in the risk pool following the risk pool board's decisions made pursuant to subparagraph (1) shall be distributed to the counties eligible to receive funding from the allowed growth factor adjustment appropriation for the fiscal year using the distribution methodology applicable to that appropriation.

e. A county may apply for preapproval for risk pool assistance based upon an individual who has an unanticipated disability condition with an exceptional cost and the individual is either new to the county's service system or the individual's unanticipated disability condition is new to the individual.

f. The department of human services shall annually calculate the amount of moneys due to eligible counties in accordance with the board's decisions. The department shall authorize the issuance of warrants payable to the county treasurer for the amounts due and the warrants shall be issued before the close of the fiscal year.

g. On or before March 1 and September 1 of each fiscal year, the department of human services shall provide the risk pool board with a report of the financial condition of each funding source ad-

ministered by the board. The report shall include but is not limited to an itemization of the funding source's balances, types and amount of revenues credited, and payees and payment amounts for the expenditures made from the funding source dur-

ing the reporting period.

Confirmation, see §2.32

Purchase of service provider reimbursement; 2000 Acts, ch 1221, §3; 2001 Acts, ch 184, §2; 2002 Acts, ch 1174, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 183, §2; 2004 Acts, ch 1176, §2; 2005 Acts, ch 176, §2

Section not amended; footnotes updated

CHAPTER 427

PROPERTY EXEMPT AND TAXABLE

427.1 Exemptions.

The following classes of property shall not be taxed:

1. *Federal and state property.* The property of the United States and this state, including state university, university of science and technology, and school lands, except as otherwise provided in this subsection. The exemption herein provided shall not include any real property subject to taxation under any federal statute applicable thereto, but such exemption shall extend to and include all machinery and equipment owned exclusively by the United States or any corporate agency or instrumentality thereof without regard to the manner of the affixation of such machinery and equipment to the land or building upon or in which such property is located, until such time as the Congress of the United States shall expressly authorize the taxation of such machinery and equipment.

Property of the state operated pursuant to section 904.302, 904.705, or 904.706 that is leased to an entity other than an entity which is exempt from property taxation under this section shall be subject to property taxation for the term of the lease. Property taxes levied against such leased property shall be paid from the revolving farm fund created in section 904.706. The lessor shall file a copy of the lease with the county assessor of the county where the property is located.

2. *Municipal and military property.* The property of a county, township, city, school corporation, levee district, drainage district, or the Iowa national guard, when devoted to public use and not held for pecuniary profit, except property of a municipally owned electric utility held under joint ownership and property of an electric power facility financed under chapter 28F or 476A that shall be subject to taxation under chapter 437A and facilities of a municipal utility that are used for the provision of local exchange services pursuant to chapter 476, but only to the extent such facilities are used to provide such services, which shall be subject to taxation under chapter 433, except that section 433.11 shall not apply. The exemption for property owned by a city or county also applies to property which is operated by a city or county as a library, art gallery or museum, conservatory, botanical garden or display, observatory or science

museum, or as a location for holding athletic contests, sports or entertainment events, expositions, meetings or conventions, or leased from the city or county for any such purposes, or leased from the city or county by the Iowa national guard or by a federal agency for the benefit of the Iowa national guard when devoted for public use and not for pecuniary profit. Food and beverages may be served at the events or locations without affecting the exemptions, provided the city has approved the serving of food and beverages on the property if the property is owned by the city or the county has approved the serving of food and beverages on the property if the property is owned by the county.

3. *Public grounds and cemeteries.* Public grounds, including all places for the burial of the dead; and crematoriums with the land, not exceeding one acre, on which they are built and appurtenant thereto, so long as no dividends or profits are derived therefrom.

4. *Fire company buildings and grounds.* The publicly owned buildings and grounds used exclusively for keeping fire engines and implements for extinguishing fires and for meetings of fire companies.

5. *Property of associations of war veterans.* The property of any organization composed wholly of veterans of any war, when such property is devoted entirely to its own use and not held for pecuniary profit. The operation of bingo games on property of such organization shall not adversely affect the exemption of that property under this subsection if all proceeds, in excess of expenses, are used for the legitimate purposes of the organization.

6. *Property of cemetery associations.* Burial grounds, mausoleums, buildings and equipment owned and operated by cemetery associations and used exclusively for the maintenance and care of the cemeteries devoted to interment of human bodies and human remains. The exemption granted by this subsection shall not apply to any property used for the practice of mortuary science.

7. *Libraries and art galleries.* All grounds and buildings used for public libraries, public art galleries, and libraries and art galleries owned and kept by private individuals, associations, or corporations, for public use and not for private profit.

8. *Property of religious, literary, and charitable societies.* All grounds and buildings used or under construction by literary, scientific, charitable, benevolent, agricultural, and religious institutions and societies solely for their appropriate objects, not exceeding three hundred twenty acres in extent and not leased or otherwise used or under construction with a view to pecuniary profit. However, an organization mentioned in this subsection whose primary objective is to preserve land in its natural state may own or lease land not exceeding three hundred twenty acres in each county for its appropriate objects. All deeds or leases by which such property is held shall be filed for record before the property herein described shall be omitted from the assessment. All such property shall be listed upon the tax rolls of the district or districts in which it is located and shall have ascribed to it an actual fair market value and an assessed or taxable value, as contemplated by section 441.21, whether such property be subject to a levy or be exempted as herein provided and such information shall be open to public inspection.

9. *Property of educational institutions.* Real estate owned by any educational institution of this state as a part of its endowment fund, to the extent of one hundred sixty acres in any civil township except any real property acquired after January 1, 1965, by any educational institution as a part of its endowment fund or upon which any income is derived or used, directly or indirectly, for full or partial payment for services rendered, shall be taxed beginning with the levies applied for taxes payable in the year 1967, at the same rate as all other property of the same class in the taxing district in which the real property is located. The property acquired prior to January 1, 1965, and held or owned as part of the endowment fund of an educational institution shall be subject to assessment and levy in the assessment year 1974 for taxes payable in 1975. All the property shall be listed on the assessment rolls in the district in which the property is located and an actual fair market value and an assessed or taxable value be ascribed to it, as contemplated by section 441.21, irrespective of whether an exemption under this subsection may be or is affirmed, and the information shall be open to public inspection; it being the intent of this section that the property be valued whether or not it be subject to a levy. Every educational institution claiming an exemption under this subsection shall file with the assessor not later than February 1 of the year for which the exemption is requested, a statement upon forms to be prescribed by the director of revenue, describing and locating the property upon which exemption is claimed. Property which is located on the campus grounds and used for student union purposes may serve food and beverages without affecting its exemption received pursuant to subsection 8 or this subsection.

10. *Homes for soldiers.* The buildings and

grounds of homes owned and operated by organizations of soldiers, sailors, or marines of any of the wars of the United States when used for a home for disabled soldiers, sailors, or marines and not operated for pecuniary profit.

11. *Agricultural produce.* Growing agricultural and horticultural crops except commercial orchards and vineyards.

12. *Government lands.* Government lands entered and located, or lands purchased from this state, for the year in which the entry, location, or purchase is made.

13. *Public airports.* Any lands, the use of which (without charge by or compensation to the holder of the legal title thereto) has been granted to and accepted by the state or any political subdivision thereof for airport or aircraft landing area purposes.

14. *Statement of objects and uses filed.* A society or organization claiming an exemption under subsection 5, 8, or 33 shall file with the assessor not later than February 1 a statement upon forms to be prescribed by the director of revenue, describing the nature of the property upon which the exemption is claimed and setting out in detail any uses and income from the property derived from the rentals, leases, or other uses of the property not solely for the appropriate objects of the society or organization. Upon the filing and allowance of the claim, the claim shall be allowed on the property for successive years without further filing as long as the property is used for the purposes specified in the original claim for exemption. When the property is sold or transferred, the county recorder shall provide notice of the transfer to the assessor. The notice shall describe the property transferred and the name of the person to whom title to the property is transferred.

The assessor, in arriving at the valuation of any property of the society or organization, shall take into consideration any uses of the property not for the appropriate objects of the organization and shall assess in the same manner as other property, all or any portion of the property involved which is leased or rented and is used regularly for commercial purposes for a profit to a party or individual. If a portion of the property is used regularly for commercial purposes, an exemption shall not be allowed upon property so used and the exemption granted shall be in the proportion of the value of the property used solely for the appropriate objects of the organization, to the entire value of the property. However, the board of trustees or the board of directors of a hospital, as defined in section 135B.1, may permit use of a portion of the hospital for commercial purposes, and the hospital is entitled to full exemption for that portion used for nonprofit health-related purposes, upon compliance with the filing requirements of this subsection. The property of a nursing facility, as defined in section 135C.1, subsection 13, which is exempt from federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of

the Internal Revenue Code, and otherwise qualified, is entitled to the full exemption of the property regardless of the proportion of residents of the facility for whom the cost of care is privately paid or paid under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act, upon compliance with the filing requirements of this subsection.

An exemption shall not be granted upon property upon or in which persistent violations of the laws of the state are permitted. A claimant of an exemption shall, under oath, declare that no violations of law will be knowingly permitted or have been permitted on or after January 1 of the year in which a tax exemption is requested. Claims for exemption shall be verified under oath by the president or other responsible head of the organization. A society or organization which ceases to use the property for the purposes stated in the claim shall provide written notice to the assessor of the change in use.

15. *Mandatory denial.* No exemption shall be granted upon any property which is the location of federally licensed devices not lawfully permitted to operate under the laws of the state.

16. *Revoking or modifying exemption.* Any taxpayer or any taxing district may make application to the director of revenue for revocation or modification of any exemption, based upon alleged violations of this chapter. The director of revenue may also on the director's own motion set aside or modify any exemption which has been granted upon property for which exemption is claimed under this chapter. The director of revenue shall give notice by mail to the taxpayer or taxing district applicant and to the societies or organizations claiming an exemption upon property, exemption of which is questioned before or by the director of revenue, and shall hold a hearing prior to issuing any order for revocation or modification. An order made by the director of revenue revoking or modifying an exemption shall be applicable to the tax year commencing with the tax year in which the application is made to the director or the tax year commencing with the tax year in which the director's own motion is filed. An order made by the director of revenue revoking or modifying an exemption is subject to judicial review in accordance with chapter 17A, the Iowa administrative procedure Act. Notwithstanding the terms of chapter 17A, petitions for judicial review may be filed in the district court having jurisdiction in the county in which the property is located, and must be filed within thirty days after any order revoking or modifying an exemption is made by the director of revenue.

17. *Rural water sales.* The real property of a nonprofit corporation engaged in the distribution and sale of water to rural areas when devoted to public use and not held for pecuniary profit.

18. *Assessed value of exempt property.* Each county and city assessor shall determine the assessment value that would be assigned to the

property if it were taxable and value all tax exempt property within the assessor's jurisdiction. A summary report of tax exempt property shall be filed with the director of revenue and the local board of review on or before April 16 of each year on forms prescribed by the director of revenue.

19. *Pollution control and recycling.* Pollution-control or recycling property as defined in this subsection shall be exempt from taxation to the extent provided in this subsection, upon compliance with the provisions of this subsection.

This exemption shall apply to new installations of pollution-control or recycling property beginning on January 1 after the construction or installation of the property is completed. This exemption shall apply beginning on January 1, 1975, to existing pollution-control property if its construction or installation was completed after September 23, 1970, and this exemption shall apply beginning January 1, 1994, to recycling property.

This exemption shall be limited to the market value, as defined in section 441.21, of the pollution-control or recycling property. If the pollution-control or recycling property is assessed with other property as a unit, this exemption shall be limited to the net market value added by the pollution-control or recycling property, determined as of the assessment date.

Application for this exemption shall be filed with the assessing authority not later than the first of February of the first year for which the exemption is requested, on forms provided by the department of revenue. The application shall describe and locate the specific pollution-control or recycling property to be exempted.

The application for a specific pollution-control or recycling property shall be accompanied by a certificate of the department of natural resources certifying that the primary use of the pollution-control property is to control or abate pollution of any air or water of this state or to enhance the quality of any air or water of this state or, if the property is recycling property, that the primary use of the property is for recycling.

A taxpayer may seek judicial review of a determination of the department or, on appeal, of the environmental protection commission in accordance with the provisions of chapter 17A.

The environmental protection commission of the department of natural resources shall adopt rules relating to certification under this subsection and information to be submitted for evaluating pollution-control or recycling property for which a certificate is requested. The department of revenue shall adopt any rules necessary to implement this subsection, including rules on identification and valuation of pollution-control or recycling property. All rules adopted shall be subject to the provisions of chapter 17A.

For the purposes of this subsection, "pollution-control property" means personal property or improvements to real property, or any portion there-

of, used primarily to control or abate pollution of any air or water of this state or used primarily to enhance the quality of any air or water of this state and “*recycling property*” means personal property or improvements to real property or any portion of the property, used primarily in the manufacturing process and resulting directly in the conversion of waste plastic, wastepaper products, waste paperboard, or waste wood products into new raw materials or products composed primarily of recycled material. In the event such property shall also serve other purposes or uses of productive benefit to the owner of the property, only such portion of the assessed valuation thereof as may reasonably be calculated to be necessary for and devoted to the control or abatement of pollution, to the enhancement of the quality of the air or water of this state, or for recycling shall be exempt from taxation under this subsection.

For the purposes of this subsection, “*pollution*” means air pollution as defined in section 455B.131 or water pollution as defined in section 455B.171. “*Water of the state*” means the water of the state as defined in section 455B.171. “*Enhance the quality*” means to diminish the level of pollutants below the air or water quality standards established by the environmental protection commission of the department of natural resources.

20. *Impoundment structures.* The impoundment structure and any land underlying an impoundment located outside an incorporated city, which are not developed or used directly or indirectly for nonagricultural income-producing purposes and which are maintained in a condition satisfactory to the soil and water conservation district commissioners of the county in which the impoundment structure and the impoundment are located. A person owning land which qualifies for a property tax exemption under this subsection shall apply to the county assessor each year not later than February 1 for the exemption. The application shall be made on forms prescribed by the department of revenue. The first application shall be accompanied by a copy of the water storage permit approved by the director of the department of natural resources or the director’s designee, and a copy of the plan for the construction of the impoundment structure and the impoundment. The construction plan shall be used to determine the total acre-feet of the impoundment and the amount of land which is eligible for the property tax exemption. The county assessor shall annually review each application for the property tax exemption under this subsection and submit it, with the recommendation of the soil and water conservation district commissioners, to the board of supervisors for approval or denial. An applicant for a property tax exemption under this subsection may appeal the decision of the board of supervisors to the district court.

As used in this subsection, “*impoundment*” means a reservoir or pond which has a storage ca-

capacity of at least eighteen acre-feet of water or sediment at the time of construction; “*storage capacity*” means the total area below the crest elevation of the principal spillway including the volume of any excavation in the area; and “*impoundment structure*” means a dam, earthfill, or other structure used to create an impoundment.

21. *Low-rent housing.* The property owned and operated or controlled by a nonprofit organization, as recognized by the internal revenue service, providing low-rent housing for persons who are elderly and persons with physical and mental disabilities. The exemption granted under the provisions of this subsection shall apply only until the final payment due date of the borrower’s original low-rent housing development mortgage or until the borrower’s original low-rent housing development mortgage is paid in full or expires, whichever is sooner, subject to the provisions of subsection 14. However, if the borrower’s original low-rent housing development mortgage is refinanced, the exemption shall apply only until the date that would have been the final payment due date under the terms of the borrower’s original low-rent housing development mortgage or until the refinanced mortgage is paid in full or expires, whichever is sooner, subject to the provisions of subsection 14.

21A. *Dwelling unit property owned by nonprofit organizations.* Dwelling unit property owned and managed by a nonprofit organization if the nonprofit organization owns and manages more than forty dwelling units that are located in a city with a population of more than one hundred ten thousand which has a public housing authority that does not own or manage housing stock for the purpose of low-rent housing.

22. *Natural conservation or wildlife areas.* Recreational lakes, forest covers, rivers and streams, river and stream banks, and open prairies as designated by the board of supervisors of the county in which located. The board of supervisors shall annually designate the real property, not to exceed in the aggregate for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1983, the greater of one percent of the acres assessed as agricultural land or three thousand acres in each county, for which this exemption shall apply. For subsequent fiscal years, the limitation on the maximum acreage of real property that may be granted exemptions shall be the limitation for the previous fiscal year, unless the amount of acreage granted exemptions for the previous fiscal year equaled the limitation for that year, then the limitation for the subsequent fiscal year is the limitation for the previous fiscal year plus an increase, not to exceed three hundred acres, of ten percent of that limitation. The procedures of this subsection shall be followed for each assessment year to procure an exemption for the fiscal year beginning in the assessment year. The exemption shall be only for the fiscal year for which it is granted. A parcel of property may be

granted subsequent exemptions. The exemption shall only be granted for parcels of property of two acres or more.

Application for this exemption shall be filed with the commissioners of the soil and water conservation district in which the property is located, not later than February 1 of the assessment year, on forms provided by the department of revenue. The application shall describe and locate the property to be exempted and have attached to it an aerial photo of that property on which is outlined the boundaries of the property to be exempted. In the case of an open prairie that has been restored or reestablished, the property shall be inspected and certified as provided by the county board of supervisors as having adequate ground cover consisting of native species and that all primary and secondary noxious weeds present are being controlled to prevent the spread of seeds by either wind or water. In the case of an open prairie which is or includes a gully area susceptible to severe erosion, an approved erosion control plan must accompany the application. Upon receipt of the application, the commissioners shall certify whether the property is eligible to receive the exemption. The commissioners shall not withhold certification of the eligibility of property because of the existence upon the property of an abandoned building or structure which is not used for economic gain. If the commissioners certify that the property is eligible, the application shall be forwarded to the board of supervisors by May 1 of that assessment year with the certification of the eligible acreage. An application must be accompanied by an affidavit signed by the applicant that if an exemption is granted, the property will not be used for economic gain during the assessment year in which the exemption is granted.

In the case of an open prairie that has been restored or reestablished and that does not receive the certification as provided by the county board of supervisors as it relates to the ground cover, the applicant shall be notified of the availability of resource enhancement and protection fund cost-share moneys and soil and conservation technological assistance for reestablishing native vegetation.

Before the board of supervisors may designate real property for the exemption, it shall establish priorities for the types of real property for which an exemption may be granted and the amount of acreage. These priorities may be the same as or different than those for previous years. The board of supervisors shall get the approval of the governing body of the city before an exemption may be granted to real property located within the corporate limits of that city. A public hearing shall be held with notice given as provided in section 73A.2 at which the proposed priority list shall be presented. However, no public hearing is required if the proposed priorities are the same as those for the previous year. After the public hearing, the

board of supervisors shall adopt by resolution the proposed priority list or another priority list. Property upon which are located abandoned buildings or structures shall have the lowest priority on the list adopted, except where the board of supervisors determines that a structure has historic significance. The board of supervisors shall also provide for a procedure where the amount of acres for which exemptions are sought exceeds the amount the priority list provides for that type or in the aggregate for all types.

After receipt of an application with its accompanying certification and affidavit and the establishment of the priority list, the board of supervisors may grant a tax exemption under this subsection using the established priority list as a mandate. Real property designated for the tax exemption shall be designated by May 15 of the assessment year in which begins the fiscal year for which the exemption is granted. Notification shall be sent to the county auditor and the applicant.

The board of supervisors does not have to grant tax exemptions under this subsection, grant tax exemptions in the aggregate of the maximum acreage which may be granted exemptions, or grant a tax exemption for the total acreage for which the applicant requested the exemption. Only real property in parcels of two acres or more which is recreational lakes, forest cover, river and stream, river and stream banks, or open prairie and which is utilized for the purposes of providing soil erosion control or wildlife habitat or both, and which is subject to property tax for the fiscal year for which the tax exemption is requested, is eligible for the exemption under this subsection. However, in addition to the above, in order for a gully area which is susceptible to severe erosion to be eligible, there must be an erosion control plan for it approved by the commissioners of the soil and water conservation district in which it is located. In the case of an open prairie that has been restored or reestablished, the property shall be inspected and certified as provided by the county board of supervisors as having adequate ground cover consisting of native species and that all primary and secondary noxious weeds present are being controlled to prevent the spread of seeds by either wind or water. In the case of an exemption for river and stream or river and stream banks, the exemption shall not be granted unless there is included in the exemption land located at least thirty-three feet from the ordinary high water mark of the river and stream or river and stream banks. Property shall not be denied an exemption because of the existence upon the property of an abandoned building or structure which is not used for economic gain. If the real property is located within a city, the approval of the governing body must be obtained before the real property is eligible for an exemption. For purposes of this subsection:

a. "Open prairies" includes hillsides and gully

areas which have a permanent grass cover but does not include native prairies meeting the criteria of the natural resource commission.

b. “*Forest cover*” means land which is predominantly wooded.

c. “*Recreational lake*” means a body of water, which is not a river or stream, owned solely by a nonprofit organization and primarily used for boating, fishing, swimming and other recreational purposes.

d. “*Used for economic gain*” includes, but is not limited to, using property for the storage of equipment, machinery, or crops.

Notwithstanding other requirements under this subsection, the owner of any property lying between a river or stream and a dike which is required to be set back three hundred feet or less from the river or stream shall automatically be granted an exemption for that property upon submission of an application accompanied by an affidavit signed by the applicant that if the exemption is granted the property will not be used for economic gain during the period of exemption. The exemption shall continue from year to year for as long as the property qualifies and is not used for economic gain, without need for filing additional applications or affidavits. Property exempted pursuant to this paragraph is in addition to the maximum acreage applicable to other exemptions under this subsection.

23. *Native prairie and wetland.* Land designated as native prairie or land designated as a protected wetland by the department of natural resources pursuant to section 456B.12. Application for the exemption shall be made on forms provided by the department of revenue. Land designated as a protected wetland shall be assessed at a value equal to the average value of the land where the wetland is located and which is owned by the person granted the exemption. The application forms shall be filed with the assessing authority not later than the first of February of the year for which the exemption is requested. The application must be accompanied by an affidavit signed by the applicant that if the exemption is granted, the property will not be used for economic gain during the assessment year in which the exemption is granted. If the property is used for economic gain during the assessment year in which the exemption is granted, the property shall lose its tax exemption and shall be taxed at the rate levied by the county for the fiscal year beginning in that assessment year. The first annual application shall be accompanied by a certificate from the department of natural resources stating that the land is native prairie or protected wetland. The department of natural resources shall issue a certificate for the native prairie exemption if the department finds that the land has never been cultivated, is unimproved, is primarily a mixture of warm season grasses interspersed with flowering plants, and meets the other criteria established by the natural resource

commission for native prairie. The department of natural resources shall issue a certificate for the wetland exemption if the department finds the land is a protected wetland, as defined under section 456B.1, or if the wetland was previously drained and cropped but has been restored under a nonpermanent restoration agreement with the department or other county, state, or federal agency or private conservation group. A taxpayer may seek judicial review of a decision of the department according to chapter 17A. The natural resource commission shall adopt rules to implement this subsection.

The assessing authority each year may submit to the department a claim for reimbursement of tax revenue lost from the exemption. Upon receipt of the claim, the department shall reimburse the assessing authority an amount equal to the lost tax revenue based on the value of the protected wetland as assessed by the authority, unless the department reimburses the authority based upon a departmental assessment of the protected wetland. The authority may contest the department’s assessment as provided in chapter 17A. The department is not required to honor a claim submitted more than sixty days after the authority has assessed land where the protected wetland is located and which is owned by the person granted the exemption.

24. *Land certified as a wildlife habitat.* The owner of agricultural land may designate not more than two acres of the land for use as a wildlife habitat. After inspection, if the land meets the standards established by the natural resource commission for a wildlife habitat under section 483A.3, and, in the case of a wildlife habitat that has been restored or reestablished, is inspected and certified as provided by the county board of supervisors as having adequate ground cover consisting of native species and that all primary and secondary noxious weeds present are being controlled to prevent the spread of seeds by either wind or water, the department of natural resources shall certify the designated land as a wildlife habitat and shall send a copy of the certification to the appropriate assessor not later than February 1 of the assessment year for which the exemption is requested. The department of natural resources may subsequently withdraw certification of the designated land if it fails to meet the established standards for a wildlife habitat and the ground cover requirement and the assessor shall be given written notice of the decertification.

In the case where the property is a restored or reestablished wildlife habitat and does not receive the certification as provided by the county board of supervisors as it relates to the ground cover, the owner shall be notified of the availability of resource enhancement and protection fund cost-share moneys and soil and conservation technological assistance for reestablishing native vegetation.

25. *Right-of-way.* Railroad right-of-way and improvements on the right-of-way only during that period of time that the Iowa railway finance authority holds an option to purchase the right-of-way under section 327I.24.

26. *Public television station.* All grounds and buildings used or under construction for a public television station and not leased or otherwise used or under construction for pecuniary profit.

27. *Speculative shell buildings of certain organizations.* New construction of shell buildings by community development organizations, not-for-profit cooperative associations under chapter 499, or for-profit entities for speculative purposes or the portion of the value added to buildings being reconstructed or renovated by community development organizations, not-for-profit cooperative associations under chapter 499, or for-profit entities in order to become speculative shell buildings. The exemption or partial exemption shall be allowed only pursuant to ordinance of a city council or board of supervisors, which ordinance shall specify if the exemption will be available for community development organizations, not-for-profit cooperative associations under chapter 499, or for-profit entities and shall be effective for the assessment year in which the building is first assessed for property taxation or the assessment year in which the reconstruction or renovation first adds value and all subsequent years until the property is leased or sold or for a specific time period stated in the ordinance or until the exemption is terminated by ordinance of the city council or board of supervisors which approved the exemption. Eligibility for an exemption as a speculative shell building shall be determined as of January 1 of the assessment year. However, an exemption shall not be granted a speculative shell building of a not-for-profit cooperative association under chapter 499 or a for-profit entity if the building is used by the cooperative association or for-profit entity, or a subsidiary or majority owners thereof for other than as a speculative shell building. If the shell building or any portion of the shell building is leased or sold, the portion of the shell building which is leased or sold shall not be entitled to an exemption under this subsection for subsequent years. An application shall be filed pursuant to section 427B.4 for each project for which an exemption is claimed. Upon the sale of the shell building, the shell building shall be considered new construction for purposes of section 427B.1 if used for purposes set forth in section 427B.1.

For purposes of this subsection the following definitions apply:

a. (1) *“Community development organization”* means an organization, which meets the membership requirements of subparagraph (2), formed within a city or county or multicomunity group for one or more of the following purposes:

(a) To promote, stimulate, develop, and advance the business prosperity and economic welfare of the community, area, or region and its citizens.

(b) To encourage and assist the location of new business and industry.

(c) To rehabilitate and assist existing business and industry.

(d) To stimulate and assist in the expansion of business activity.

(2) For purposes of this definition, a community development organization must have at least fifteen members with representation from the following:

(a) A representative from government at the level or levels corresponding to the community development organization’s area of operation.

(b) A representative from a private sector lending institution.

(c) A representative of a community organization in the area.

(d) A representative of business in the area.

(e) A representative of private citizens in the community, area, or region.

b. *“New construction”* means new buildings or structures and includes new buildings or structures which are constructed as additions to existing buildings or structures. *“New construction”* also includes reconstruction or renovation of an existing building or structure which constitutes complete replacement of an existing building or structure or refitting of an existing building or structure, if the reconstruction or renovation of the existing building or structure is required due to economic obsolescence, if the reconstruction or renovation is necessary to implement recognized industry standards for the manufacturing or processing of products, and the reconstruction or renovation is required in order to competitively manufacture or process products or for community development organizations, not-for-profit cooperative associations under chapter 499, or for-profit entities to market a building or structure as a speculative shell building, which determination must receive prior approval from the city council of the city or county board of supervisors of the county.

c. *“Speculative shell building”* means a building or structure owned and constructed or reconstructed by a community development organization, a not-for-profit cooperative association under chapter 499, or a for-profit entity without a tenant or buyer for the purpose of attracting an employer or user which will complete the building to the employer’s or user’s specification for manufacturing, processing, or warehousing the employer’s or user’s product line.

28. *Joint water utilities.* The property of a joint water utility established under chapter 389, when devoted to public use and not held for pecu-

niary profit.

29. *Methane gas conversion.* Methane gas conversion property shall be exempt from taxation.

For purposes of this subsection, “*methane gas conversion property*” means personal property, real property, and improvements to real property, and machinery, equipment, and computers assessed as real property pursuant to section 427A.1, subsection 1, paragraphs “e” and “j”, used in an operation connected with, or in conjunction with, a publicly owned sanitary landfill to collect methane gas or other gases produced as a by-product of waste decomposition and to convert the gas to energy, or to collect waste that would otherwise be collected by, or deposited with, a publicly owned sanitary landfill in order to decompose the waste to produce methane gas or other gases and to convert the gas to energy. However, property used to decompose the waste and convert the waste to gas is not eligible for this exemption.

If the property used to convert the gas to energy also burns another fuel, the exemption shall apply to that portion of the value of such property which equals the ratio that its use of methane gas bears to total fuel consumed.

Application for this exemption shall be filed with the assessing authority not later than February 1 of each year for which the exemption is requested on forms provided by the department of revenue. The application shall describe and locate the specific methane gas conversion property to be exempted. If the property consuming methane gas also consumes another fuel, the first year application shall contain a statement to that effect and shall identify the other fuel and estimate the ratio that the methane gas consumed bears to the total fuel consumed. Subsequent year applications shall identify the actual ratio for the previous year which ratio shall be used to calculate the exemption for that assessment year.

30. *Manufactured home community or mobile home park storm shelter.* A structure constructed as a storm shelter at a manufactured home community or mobile home park as defined in section 435.1. An application for this exemption shall be filed with the assessing authority not later than February 1 of the first year for which the exemption is requested, on forms provided by the department of revenue. The application shall describe and locate the storm shelter to be exempted. If the storm shelter structure is used exclusively as a storm shelter, all of the structure’s assessed value shall be exempt from taxation. If the storm shelter structure is not used exclusively as a storm shelter, the storm shelter structure shall be assessed for taxation at fifty percent of its value as commercial property.

31. *Barn preservation.* The increase in assessed value added to a farm structure construct-

ed prior to 1937 as a result of improvements made to the farm structure for purposes of preserving the integrity of the internal and external features of the structure as a barn is exempt from taxation. To be eligible for the exemption, the structure must have been first placed in service as a barn prior to 1937. The exemption shall apply to the assessment year beginning after the completion of the improvements to preserve the structure as a barn.

For purposes of this subsection, “*barn*” means an agricultural structure, in whatever shape or design, which is used for the storage of farm products or feed or for the housing of farm animals, poultry, or farm equipment.

Application for this exemption shall be filed with the assessing authority not later than February 1 of the first year for which the exemption is requested, on forms provided by the department of revenue. The application shall describe and locate the specific structure for which the added value is requested to be exempt.

Once the exemption is granted, the exemption shall continue to be granted for subsequent assessment years without further filing of applications as long as the structure continues to be used as a barn. The taxpayer shall notify the assessing authority when the structure ceases to be used as a barn.

32. *One-room schoolhouse preservation.* The increase in assessed value added to a one-room schoolhouse as a result of improvements made to the structure for purposes of preserving the integrity of the internal and external features of the structure as a one-room schoolhouse is exempt from taxation. The exemption shall apply to the assessment year beginning after the completion of the improvements to preserve the structure as a one-room schoolhouse.

Application for this exemption shall be filed with the assessing authority not later than February 1 of the first year for which the exemption is requested, on forms provided by the department of revenue. The application shall describe and locate the specific one-room schoolhouse for which the added value is requested to be exempt.

Once the exemption is granted, the exemption shall continue to be granted for subsequent assessment years without further filing of applications as long as the structure is not used for dwelling purposes and the structure is preserved as a one-room schoolhouse. The taxpayer shall notify the assessing authority when the structure ceases to be eligible. The exemption in this subsection applies even though the one-room schoolhouse is no longer used for instructional purposes.

33. *Indian housing authority property.* Property owned and operated by an Indian housing authority, as defined in 24 C.F.R. § 950.102, created under Indian law, if a cooperative agreement has

been made with the local governing body agreeing to the exemption. The exemption in this subsection is subject to the provisions of subsection 14.

For purposes of this subsection:

a. *“Indian law”* means the code of an Indian tribe recognized as eligible for services provided to Indians by the United States secretary of the interior.

b. *“Local governing body”* means the county board of supervisors if the property is located outside an incorporated city or the governing body of the city in which the property is located.

34. *Port authority property.* The property of a port authority created pursuant to section 28J.2, when devoted to public use and not held for pecuniary profit.

2005 Acts, ch 122, §1, 2; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §118; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §67 – 69, 84, 86, 87

(1) Federally owned lands, §1.4 et seq.

(8) Leased church property, §565.2

Contracts with city or county for services; see §364.19

Abatement of property taxes for educational institutions failing to file for exemption under subsection 9 in counties with 180,000 – 200,000 population for taxes due and payable during fiscal years beginning July 1, 2004, and July 1, 2005; deadline; 2005 Acts, ch 140, §71, 73

2005 amendments to subsection 14 take effect May 12, 2005, and apply

to property taxes due and payable in fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 122, §2

2005 amendments to subsection 21 and enacting subsection 21A take effect June 16, 2005, and apply retroactively to January 1, 2005, for assessment years beginning on or after that date; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §86

Subsection 14, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

Subsection 21 amended

NEW subsection 21A

Subsection 30 amended

NEW subsection 34

427.3 Abatement of taxes of certain exempt entities.

The board of supervisors may abate the taxes levied against property acquired by gift by a person or entity if the property acquired by gift was transferred to the person or entity after the deadline for filing for property tax exemption in the year in which the property was transferred and the property acquired by gift would have been exempt under section 427.1, subsection 7, 8, or 9, if the person or entity had been able to file for exemption in a timely manner.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §53

NEW section

CHAPTER 427B

SPECIAL TAX PROVISIONS

427B.17 Property subject to special valuation.

1. For property defined in section 427A.1, subsection 1, paragraphs “e” and “j”, the taxpayer’s valuation shall be limited to thirty percent of the net acquisition cost of the property, except as otherwise provided in subsections 2 and 3. For purposes of this section, *“net acquisition cost”* means the acquired cost of the property including all foundations and installation cost less any excess cost adjustment.

2. Property defined in section 427A.1, subsection 1, paragraphs “e” and “j”, which is first assessed for taxation in this state on or after January 1, 1995, shall be exempt from taxation.

3. Property defined in section 427A.1, subsection 1, paragraphs “e” and “j”, and assessed under subsection 1 of this section, shall be valued by the local assessor as follows for the following assessment years:

a. For the assessment year beginning January 1, 1999, at twenty-two percent of the net acquisition cost.

b. For the assessment year beginning January 1, 2000, at fourteen percent of the net acquisition cost.

c. For the assessment year beginning January 1, 2001, at six percent of the net acquisition cost.

d. For the assessment year beginning January 1, 2002, and succeeding assessment years, at zero percent of the net acquisition cost.

4. Property assessed pursuant to this section shall not be eligible to receive a partial exemption under sections 427B.1 to 427B.6.

5. This section shall not apply to property assessed by the department of revenue pursuant to sections 428.24 to 428.29, or chapters 433, 434, 437, 437A, and 438, and such property shall not receive the benefits of this section.

Any electric power generating plant which operated during the preceding assessment year at a net capacity factor of more than twenty percent, shall not receive the benefits of this section or of section 15.332. For purposes of this section, *“electric power generating plant”* means any nameplate rated electric power generating plant, in which electric energy is produced from other forms of energy, including all taxable land, buildings, and equipment used in the production of such energy. *“Net capacity factor”* means net actual generation divided by the product of net maximum capacity times the number of hours the unit was in the active state during the assessment year. Upon commissioning, a unit is in the active state until it is decommissioned. *“Net actual generation”* means net electrical megawatt hours produced by the unit during the preceding assessment year. *“Net maximum capacity”* means the capacity the unit can sustain over a specified period when not restricted by ambient conditions or equipment deratings, minus the losses associated with station service or auxiliary loads.

6. For the purpose of dividing taxes under section 260E.4, the employer's or business's valuation of property defined in section 427A.1, subsection 1, paragraphs "e" and "j", and used to fund a new jobs training project which project's first written agreement providing for a division of taxes as provided in section 403.19 is approved on or before June 30, 1995, shall be limited to thirty percent of the net acquisition cost of the property. The community college shall notify the assessor by February 15 of each assessment year if taxes levied against such property of an employer or business will be used to finance a project in the following fiscal year. In any fiscal year in which the community college does rely on taxes levied against an employer's or business's property defined in section 427A.1, subsection 1, paragraph "e" or "j", to finance a project, such property shall not be valued pursuant to subsection 2 or 3, whichever is applicable, for that fiscal year. An employer's or busi-

ness's taxable property used to fund a new jobs training project shall not be valued pursuant to subsection 2 or 3, whichever is applicable, until the assessment year following the calendar year in which the certificates or other funding obligations have been retired or escrowed. If the certificates issued, or other funding obligations incurred, between January 1, 1982, and June 30, 1995, are refinanced or refunded after June 30, 1995, the valuation of such property shall then be the valuation specified in subsection 2 or 3, whichever is applicable, for the applicable assessment year beginning with the assessment year following the calendar year in which those certificates or other funding obligations are refinanced or refunded after June 30, 1995.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §64, 69
 2005 amendment to subsection 5 applies to tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §69
 Subsection 5, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

CHAPTER 428

LISTING PROPERTY FOR TAXATION

428.4 Real estate — buildings.

Property shall be assessed for taxation each year. Real estate shall be listed and assessed in 1981 and every two years thereafter. The assessment of real estate shall be the value of the real estate as of January 1 of the year of the assessment. The year 1981 and each odd-numbered year thereafter shall be a reassessment year. In any year, after the year in which an assessment has been made of all the real estate in an assessing jurisdiction, the assessor shall value and assess or revalue and reassess, as the case may require, any real estate that the assessor finds was incorrectly valued or assessed, or was not listed, valued, and assessed, in the assessment year immediately preceding, also any real estate the assessor finds has changed in value subsequent to January 1 of the preceding real estate assessment year. However, a percentage increase on a class of property shall not be made in a year not subject to an equalization order unless ordered by the department of revenue. The assessor shall determine the actual value and compute the taxable value thereof as of January 1 of the year of the revaluation and reassessment. The assessment shall be completed as specified in section 441.28, but no reduction or increase in actual value shall be made for prior years. If an assessor makes a change in the valuation of the real estate as provided for, sections

441.23, 441.37, 441.37A, 441.38, and 441.39 apply.

The assessor shall notify the director of revenue, in the manner and form to be prescribed by the director, as to the class or classes of real estate reviewed, revalued, and reassessed and shall report such details as to the effects or results of the revaluation and reassessment as may be deemed necessary by the director. This notification shall be contained in a report to be attached to the abstract of assessment for the year in which the new valuations become effective.

Any buildings erected, improvements made, or buildings or improvements removed in a year after the assessment of the class of real estate to which they belong, shall be valued, listed, and assessed and reported by the assessor to the county auditor after approval of the valuations by the local board of review, and the auditor shall thereupon enter the taxable value of such building or taxable improvement on the tax list as a part of real estate to be taxed. If such buildings or improvements are erected or made by any person other than the owner of the land, they shall be listed and assessed to the owner of the buildings or improvements as real estate.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §122
 For future repeal, effective July 1, 2013, of 2005 amendments to unnumbered paragraph 1 of this section, see 2005 Acts, ch 150, §134
 Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 432

INSURANCE COMPANIES TAX

432.1 Tax on gross premiums — exclusions.

Every insurance company or association of whatever kind or character, not including fraternal beneficiary associations, and nonprofit hospital and medical service corporations, shall, as required by law, pay to the director of the department of revenue, or to a depository designated by the director, as taxes, an amount equal to the following, except that the premium tax applicable to county mutual insurance associations shall be governed by section 518.18:

1. *a.* The applicable percent, as provided in subsection 2, of the gross amount of premiums received during the preceding calendar year by every life insurance company or association, not including fraternal beneficiary associations, or the gross payments or deposits collected from holders of fraternal beneficiary association certificates, on contracts of insurance covering risks resident in this state during the preceding year, including contracts for group insurance and annuities and without including or deducting any amounts received or paid for reinsurance.

b. In determining the gross amount of premiums to be taxed hereunder, there shall be excluded all premiums received from policies or contracts issued in connection with a pension, annuity, profit-sharing plan or individual retirement annuity qualified or exempt under sections 401, 403, 404, 408 or 501(a) of the federal Internal Revenue Code as now or hereafter amended and all premiums returned to policyholders or annuitants during the preceding calendar year, except cash surrender values, all dividends that, during said year, have been paid in cash or applied in reduction of premiums or left to accumulate to the credit of policyholders or annuitants.

c. In determining the gross amount of premiums to be taxed, there shall be excluded all consideration received in connection with an annuity contract, whether or not such contract is qualified or exempt under the federal Internal Revenue Code as now or hereafter amended, and all premiums returned to policyholders or annuitants during the preceding calendar year, except cash surrender values, and all dividends that, during said year, have been paid in cash or applied in reduction of premiums or left to accumulate to the credit of policyholders or annuitants.

2. The “*applicable percent*” for purposes of subsection 1 of this section and section 432.2 is the following:

a. For calendar years beginning before the 2003 calendar year, two percent.

b. For the 2003 calendar year, one and three-fourths percent.

c. For the 2004 calendar year, one and one-half percent.

d. For the 2005 calendar year, one and one-fourth percent.

e. For the 2006 and subsequent calendar years, one percent.

3. The applicable percent, as provided in subsection 4, of the gross amount of premiums, assessments, and fees received during the preceding calendar year by every company or association other than life on contracts of insurance other than life for business done in this state, including all insurance upon property situated in this state, after deducting the amounts returned upon canceled policies, certificates and rejected applications but not including the gross premiums, assessments, and fees in connection with ocean marine insurance authorized in section 515.48.

4. The “*applicable percent*” for purposes of subsection 3 is the following:

a. For calendar years beginning before the 2004 calendar year, two percent.

b. For the 2004 calendar year, one and three-fourths percent.

c. For the 2005 calendar year, one and one-half percent.

d. For the 2006 calendar year, one and one-fourth percent.

e. For the 2007 and subsequent calendar years, one percent.

5. Except as provided in subsection 6, the premium tax shall be paid on or before March 1 of the year following the calendar year for which the tax is due. The commissioner may suspend or revoke the license of a company or association that fails to pay its premium tax on or before the due date.

6. *a.* Each insurance company and association transacting business in this state whose Iowa premium tax liability for the preceding calendar year was one thousand dollars or more shall remit on or before June 1, on a prepayment basis, an amount equal to one-half of the premium tax liability for the preceding calendar year.

b. In addition to the prepayment amount in paragraph “*a*”, each life insurance company or association which is subject to tax under subsection 1 of this section and each mutual health service corporation which is subject to tax under section 432.2 shall remit on or before August 15, on a prepayment basis, an additional amount equal to the following percent of the premium tax liability for the preceding calendar year as follows:

(1) For prepayment in the 2003 calendar year, four percent.

(2) For prepayment in the 2004 calendar year, twenty-one percent.

(3) For prepayment in the 2005 and subse-

quent calendar years, fifty percent.

c. In addition to the prepayment amount in paragraph “a”, each insurance company or association, other than a life insurance company or association, which is subject to tax under subsection 3 shall remit on or before August 15, on a prepayment basis, an additional amount equal to the following percent of the premium tax liability for the preceding calendar year as follows:

(1) For prepayment in the 2003 and 2004 calendar years, eleven percent.

(2) For prepayment in the 2005 calendar year, twenty-six percent.

(3) For prepayment in the 2006 and subsequent calendar years, fifty percent.

d. The sums prepaid by a company or association under this subsection shall be allowed as credits against its premium tax liability for the calendar year during which the payments are made. If a prepayment made under this subsection exceeds the annual premium tax liability, the excess shall be allowed as a credit against subsequent prepayment or tax liabilities. The commissioner of insurance shall authorize the department of revenue to make a cash refund to an insurer, in lieu of a credit against subsequent prepayment or tax liabilities, if the insurer demonstrates the inability to recoup the funds paid via a credit. The commissioner shall adopt rules establishing eligibility criteria for such a refund and a refund process. The commissioner may suspend or revoke the license of a company or association that fails to make a prepayment on or before the due date.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §2

Taxation of organized delivery systems; see §135.120
Subsection 6, paragraph d amended

432.12A Historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit.

1. The tax imposed under this chapter shall be

reduced by a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit equal to the amount as computed under chapter 404A for rehabilitating eligible property. Any credit in excess of the tax liability shall be refunded as provided in section 404A.4, subsection 3.

2. For purposes of this section, “*eligible property*” means the same as used in section 404A.1.

Section takes effect February 21, 2002, and applies retroactively to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2001; 2002 Acts, ch 1003, §5
Section not amended; editorial changes applied

432.12E Tax credits for wind energy production and renewable energy.

The taxes imposed under this chapter shall be reduced by tax credits for wind energy production allowed under chapter 476B and for renewable energy allowed under chapter 476C.

2005 Acts, ch 160, §5, 14
Section amended

432.12F Economic development region revolving fund contribution tax credits.

The tax imposed under this chapter shall be reduced by an economic development region tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.232.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §16
NEW section

432.12G Wage-benefits tax credit.

The taxes imposed under this chapter shall be reduced by a wage-benefits tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15I.2.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §65, 69
Section is effective June 9, 2005, and applies to qualified new jobs created and tax years ending on or after the effective date of division X of 2005 Acts, ch 150; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §69
NEW section

CHAPTER 435

TAX ON HOMES IN MANUFACTURED HOME COMMUNITIES AND MOBILE HOME PARKS

435.1 Definitions.

The following definitions shall apply to this chapter:

1. Unless the context otherwise requires, “*book*”, “*list*”, “*record*”, or “*schedule*” kept by a county auditor, assessor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, or other county officer means the county system as defined in section 445.1.

2. “*Home*” means a mobile home or a manufactured home.

3. “*Manufactured home*” means a factory-built structure built under authority of 42 U.S.C.

§ 5403, that 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. If a manufactured home is placed in a manufactured home community or a mobile home park, the home must be titled and is subject to the manufactured or mobile home square foot tax. If a manufactured home is placed outside a manufactured home community or a mobile home park, the home must be titled and is to be assessed and taxed as real estate.

4. “*Manufactured home community*” means

the same as land-leased community defined in sections 335.30A and 414.28A.

5. “*Mobile home*” means any vehicle without motive power used or so manufactured or constructed as to permit its being used as a conveyance upon the public streets and highways and so designed, constructed, or reconstructed as will permit the vehicle to be used as a place for human habitation by one or more persons; but shall also include any such vehicle with motive power not registered as a motor vehicle in Iowa. A “*mobile home*” is not built to a mandatory building code, contains no state or federal seals, and was built before June 15, 1976. If a mobile home is placed outside a mobile home park, the home is to be assessed and taxed as real estate.

6. “*Mobile home park*” means a site, lot, field, or tract of land upon which three or more mobile homes or manufactured homes, or a combination of any of these homes, are placed on developed spaces and operated as a for-profit enterprise with water, sewer or septic, and electrical services available.

The term “*manufactured home community*” or “*mobile home park*” shall not be construed to include manufactured or mobile homes, buildings, tents, or other structures temporarily maintained by any individual, educational institution, or company on their own premises and used exclusively to house their own labor or students.

A manufactured home community or a mobile home park must be classified as to whether it is a residential manufactured home community or a mobile home park or a recreational manufactured home community or a mobile home park or both. The manufactured home communities or mobile home parks residential landlord and tenant Act, chapter 562B, only applies to residential manufactured home communities or mobile home parks.

7. “*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 must display the seal issued by the state building code commissioner. If a modular home is placed in a manufactured home community or mobile home park, the home is subject to the annual tax as required by section 435.22. If a modular home is placed outside a manufactured home community or a mobile home park, the home shall be considered real property and is to be assessed and taxed as real estate.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §72
Subsection 6, unnumbered paragraph 3 amended

435.24 Collection of tax.

1. The annual tax is due and payable to the county treasurer on or after July 1 in each fiscal year and is collectible in the same manner and at the same time as ordinary taxes as provided in sections 445.36, 445.37, and 445.39. Interest at the

rate prescribed by law shall accrue on unpaid taxes. Both installments of taxes may be paid at one time. The September installment represents a tax period beginning July 1 and ending December 31. The March installment represents a tax period beginning January 1 and ending June 30. A mobile home, manufactured home, or modular home* coming into this state from outside the state, put in use from a dealer’s inventory, or put in use at any time after July 1 or January 1, and located in a manufactured home community or mobile home park, is subject to the taxes prorated for the remaining unexpired months of the tax period, but the purchaser is not required to pay the tax at the time of purchase. Interest attaches the following April 1 for taxes prorated on or after October 1. Interest attaches the following October 1 for taxes prorated on or after April 1. If the taxes are not paid, the county treasurer shall send a statement of delinquent taxes as part of the notice of tax sale as provided in section 446.9. The owner of a home who sells the home between July 1 and December 31 and obtains a tax clearance statement is responsible only for the September tax payment and is not required to pay taxes for subsequent tax periods. If the owner of a home located in a manufactured home community or mobile home park sells the home, obtains a tax clearance statement, and obtains a replacement home to be located in a manufactured home community or mobile home park, the owner shall not pay taxes under this chapter for the newly acquired home for the same tax period that the owner has paid taxes on the home sold. Interest for delinquent taxes shall be calculated to the nearest whole dollar. In calculating interest each fraction of a month shall be counted as an entire month.

2. The home owners upon issuance of a certificate of title or upon transporting to a new site shall file the address, township, and school district, of the location where the home is parked with the county treasurer’s office. Failure to comply is punishable as set out in section 435.18. When the new location is outside of a manufactured home community or mobile home park, the county treasurer shall provide to the assessor a copy of the tax clearance statement for purposes of assessment as real estate on the following January 1.

3. Each manufactured home community or mobile home park owner shall notify monthly the county treasurer concerning any home arriving in or departing from the manufactured home community or park without a tax clearance statement. The records of the owner shall be open to inspection by a duly authorized representative of any law enforcement agency. The manufactured home community or mobile home park owner or manager shall make an annual report to the county treasurer due June 1 of the homes sited in the manufactured home community or mobile home park, listing the owner and mailing address of each home located in the manufactured home commu-

nity or mobile home park. The report is delinquent if not filed with the county treasurer by June 30. In addition to the annual report, the owner or manager shall also report any changes of homes or owners in a report due December 1, which is delinquent if not filed by December 31. However, if no changes have occurred since the June annual report, the December report is not required to be filed.

4. The tax is a lien on the vehicle senior to any other lien upon it except a judgment obtained in an action to dispose of an abandoned home under section 555B.8. The home bearing a current registration issued by any other state and remaining within this state for an accumulated period not to exceed ninety days in any twelve-month period is not subject to Iowa tax. However, when one or more persons occupying a home bearing a foreign registration are employed in this state, there is no exemption from the Iowa tax. This tax is in lieu of all other taxes general or local on a home.

5. Before a home may be moved from its present site by any person, a tax clearance statement in the name of the owner must be obtained from the county treasurer of the county where the present site is located certifying that taxes are not owing under this section for previous years and that the taxes have been paid for the current tax period. When a person moves a home from real property to a dealer's stock or to a manufactured home community or mobile home park, as defined in section 435.1, a tax clearance statement shall be applied for, and issued, from the county treasurer of the county where the present site is located. When the home is moved to another county in this state, the county treasurer shall forward a copy of the tax clearance statement to the county treasurer of the county in which the home is being relocated. However, a tax clearance statement is not required for a home in a manufacturer's or dealer's stock which has not been used as a place for human habitation. A tax clearance form is not required to move an abandoned home. A tax clearance form is not required in eviction cases provided the manufactured home community or mobile home park owner or manager advises the county treasurer that the tenant is being evicted. If a dealer acquires a home from a person other than a manufacturer, the person shall provide a tax clearance statement in the name of the owner of record to the dealer. The tax clearance statement shall be provided by the county treasurer in a method prescribed by the department of transportation.

6. *a.* As an alternative to the semiannual or annual payment of taxes, the county treasurer may accept partial payments of current year home taxes. The treasurer shall transfer amounts from each taxpayer's account to be applied to each semiannual tax installment prior to the delinquency dates specified in section 445.37 and the amounts collected shall be apportioned by the tenth of the month following transfer. If, prior to the due date of each semiannual installment, the account balance is insufficient to fully satisfy the installment, the treasurer shall transfer and apply the entire account balance, leaving an unpaid balance of the installment. Interest shall attach on the unpaid balance in accordance with section 445.39. Unless funds sufficient to fully satisfy the delinquency are received, the treasurer shall collect the unpaid balance as provided in sections 445.3 and 445.4 and chapter 446. Any remaining balance in a taxpayer's account in excess of the amount needed to fully satisfy an installment shall remain in the account to be applied toward the next semiannual installment. Any interest income derived from the account shall be deposited in the county's general fund to cover administrative costs. The treasurer shall send a notice with the tax statement or by separate mail to each taxpayer stating that, upon request to the treasurer, the taxpayer may make partial payments of current year home taxes.

b. Partial payment of taxes which are delinquent may be made to the county treasurer. For the installment being paid, payment shall first be applied toward any interest, fees, and costs accrued and the remainder applied to the tax due. A partial payment must equal or exceed the interest, fees, and costs of the installment being paid. A partial payment made under this paragraph shall be apportioned in accordance with section 445.57. If the payment does not include the whole of any installment of the delinquent tax, the unpaid tax shall continue to accrue interest pursuant to section 445.39. Partial payment shall not be permitted in lieu of redemption if the property has been sold for taxes under chapter 446 and under any circumstances shall not constitute an extension of the time period for a sale under chapter 446.

7. Current year taxes may be paid at any time regardless of any outstanding prior year delinquent taxes.

2005 Acts, ch 34, §11, 26

*See §435.34

Subsection 6 amended

CHAPTER 437A

TAXES ON ELECTRICITY AND NATURAL GAS PROVIDERS

437A.15 Allocation of revenue.

1. The director and the department of management shall compute the allocation of all replacement tax revenues other than transfer replacement tax revenues among the local taxing districts in accordance with this section and shall report such allocation by local taxing districts to the county treasurers on or before August 15 following a tax year.

2. The director shall determine and report to the department of management the total replacement taxes to be collected from each taxpayer for the tax year on or before July 30 following such tax year.

3. *a.* All replacement taxes owed by a taxpayer shall be allocated among the local taxing districts in which such taxpayer's property is located in accordance with a general allocation formula determined by the department of management on the basis of general property tax equivalents. General property tax equivalents shall be determined by applying the levy rates reported by each local taxing district to the department of management on or before June 30 following a tax year to the taxable value of taxpayer property allocated to each such local taxing district as adjusted and reported to the department of management in such tax year by the director pursuant to section 437A.19, subsection 2. The general allocation formula for a tax year shall allocate to each local taxing district that portion of the replacement taxes owed by each taxpayer which bears the same ratio as such taxpayer's general property tax equivalents for each local taxing district bears to such taxpayer's total general property tax equivalents for all local taxing districts in Iowa.

When allocating natural gas delivery taxes on deliveries of natural gas to a new electric power generating plant, ten percent of those natural gas delivery taxes shall be allocated over new gas property built to directly serve the new electric power generating plant and ninety percent of those natural gas delivery taxes shall be allocated to the general property tax equivalents of all gas property within the natural gas competitive service area or areas where the new gas property is located.

b. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, if excess property tax liability has been assigned pursuant to section 437A.4, subsection 3, paragraph "c", subparagraph (4), and has not been removed, the allocation of electric delivery replacement tax attributable to the excess property tax liability shall be made by the director and the department of management so as to allocate the electric delivery replacement tax attributable to the excess property tax liability among those local

taxing districts in which the property associated with the excess property tax liability is located. In order to ensure that the electric delivery replacement tax attributable to the excess property tax liability is paid to the appropriate county treasurer for disposition to the local taxing districts, each distribution electric cooperative member and each municipal utility purchasing member subject to section 437A.4, subsection 3, paragraph "c", subparagraph (4), shall pay to the appropriate generation and transmission electric cooperative the electric delivery replacement tax attributable to the excess property tax liability by September 10. The amount of electric delivery replacement tax attributable to the excess property tax liability shall equal that percentage of total electric delivery replacement tax liability that the excess property tax liability bears to the total property tax liability contained in the electric delivery tax component. The generation and transmission electric cooperative shall pay the electric delivery replacement tax attributable to the excess property tax liability to the appropriate county treasurer.

c. If paragraph "b" is applicable, on or before August 1, the director shall notify each distribution electric cooperative member, each municipal utility purchasing member, and each generation and transmission electric cooperative of the amount of electric delivery replacement tax to be paid to the generation and transmission electric cooperative. On or before August 1, the director shall notify the generation and transmission electric cooperative of the amount of replacement tax liability attributable to the excess property tax liability that is payable to each county treasurer. The director shall determine the amount of any special utility property tax levy or tax credit attributable to the excess property tax liability which shall be reflected in the amount required to be paid by each distribution electric cooperative member and each municipal utility purchasing member to the generation and transmission electric cooperative.

d. If, during the tax year, a taxpayer transferred operating property or an interest in operating property to another taxpayer, the transferee taxpayer's replacement tax associated with that property shall be allocated, for the tax year in which the transfer occurred, under this section in accordance with the general allocation formula on the basis of the general property tax equivalents of the transferor taxpayer.

e. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, if during the tax year a person who was not a taxpayer during the prior tax year acquires a new major addition, as defined in section 437A.3, subsection 18, paragraph "a", subparagraph (4),

the replacement tax associated with that major addition shall be allocated, for that tax year, under this section in accordance with the general allocating formula on the basis of the general property tax equivalents established under section 437A.15, except that the levy rates established and reported to the department of management on or before June 30 following the tax year in which the major addition was acquired shall be applied to the prorated assessed value of the major addition and provided that section 437A.19, subsection 2, paragraph “b”, subparagraph (2), is in any event applicable. For purposes of this paragraph, “*prorated assessed value of the major addition*” means the assessed value of the major addition as of January 1 of the year following the tax year in which the major addition was acquired multiplied by the percentage derived by dividing the number of months that the major addition existed during the tax year by twelve, counting any portion of a month as a full month.

f. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, if a taxpayer is a municipal utility or a municipal owner of an electric power facility financed under the provisions of chapter 28F or 476A, the assessed value, other than the local amount, of a new electric power generating plant shall be allocated to each taxing district in which the municipal utility or municipal owner is serving customers and has electric meters in operation in the ratio that the number of operating electric meters of the municipal utility or municipal owner located in the taxing district bears to the total number of operating electric meters of the municipal utility or municipal owner in the state as of January 1 of the tax year. If the municipal utility or municipal owner of an electric power facility financed under the provisions of chapter 28F or 476A has a new electric power generating plant but the municipal utility or municipal owner has no operating electric meters in this state, the municipal utility or municipal owner shall pay the replacement generation tax associated with the new electric power generating plant allocation of the local amount to the county treasurer of the county in which the local amount is located and shall remit the remaining replacement generation tax, if any, to the director at the times contained in section 437A.8, subsection 4, for remittance of the tax to the county treasurers. All remaining replacement generation tax revenues received by the director shall be deposited in the property tax relief fund created in section 426B.1, and shall be distributed as provided in section 426B.2.

4. On or before August 31 following tax years 1999, 2000, and 2001, each county treasurer shall compute a special utility property tax levy or tax credit for each taxpayer for which a replacement tax liability for each such tax year is reported to the county treasurer pursuant to subsection 1, and shall notify the taxpayer of the amount of such tax levy or tax credit. The amount of the special utility

property tax levy or credit shall be determined for each taxpayer by the county treasurer by comparing the taxpayer’s total replacement tax liability allocated to taxing districts in the county pursuant to this section with the anticipated tax revenues from the taxpayer for all taxing districts in the county. If the taxpayer’s total replacement tax liability allocated to taxing districts in the county is less than the anticipated tax revenues from the taxpayer for all taxing districts in the county, the county treasurer shall levy a special utility property tax equal to the shortfall which shall be added to and collected with the replacement tax owed by the taxpayer to the county treasurer for the tax year pursuant to section 437A.8, subsection 4. If the taxpayer’s total replacement tax liability allocated to taxing districts in the county exceeds the anticipated tax revenues from the taxpayer for all taxing districts in the county, the county treasurer shall issue a credit to the taxpayer which shall be applied to reduce the taxpayer’s replacement tax liability to the county treasurer for the tax year. If the taxpayer’s total replacement tax liability allocated to taxing districts in the county equals the anticipated tax revenues from the taxpayer for all taxing districts in the county, no levy or credit is required. Replacement tax liability for purposes of this subsection means replacement tax liability before credits allowed by section 437A.8, subsection 7. A recalculation of a special utility property tax levy or credit shall not be made as a result of a subsequent recalculation of replacement tax liability under section 437A.8, subsection 7, or adjustment to assessed value under section 437A.19, subsection 2, paragraph “f”. “*Anticipated tax revenues from a taxpayer*” means the product of the total levy rates imposed by the taxing districts and the value of taxpayer property allocated to the taxing districts and reported to the county auditor. Special utility property tax levies and credits shall be treated as replacement taxes for purposes of section 437A.11. If a special utility property tax levy payment becomes delinquent, the delinquent payment shall accrue interest and penalty in the same manner and amount as the replacement tax under section 437A.13.

It is the intent of the general assembly that the general assembly evaluate the impact of the imposition of the replacement tax for purposes of determining whether this subsection shall remain in effect and whether a determination shall be made as to the necessity of a recalculation as provided in this subsection for tax years beginning after tax year 2000.

5. The replacement tax, as adjusted by any special utility property tax levy or credit and remitted to a county treasurer by each taxpayer, shall be treated as a property tax when received and shall be disposed of by the county treasurer as taxes on real estate. Notwithstanding the allocation provisions of this section, nothing in this section shall deny any affected taxing entity, as de-

fined in section 403.17, subsection 1, which has enacted an ordinance or entered into an agreement for the division and allocation of taxes authorized under section 403.19 and under which ordinance or agreement the taxes collected in respect of properties owned by any of the taxpayers remitting replacement taxes pursuant to the provisions of this chapter are being divided and allocated, the right to receive its share of the replacement tax revenues collected for any year which would otherwise be paid to such affected taxing entity under the terms of any such ordinance or agreement had this chapter not been enacted. To the extent that adjustment must be made to the allocation described in this section to give effect to the terms of such ordinances or agreements, the department of management and the county treasurer shall make such adjustments.

6. In lieu of the adjustment provided for in subsection 5, the assessed value of property described in section 403.19, subsection 1, may be reduced by the city or county by the amount of the taxable value of the property described in section 437A.16 included in such area on January 1, 1997, pursuant to amendment of the ordinance adopted by such city or county pursuant to section 403.19.

7. The department of management, in consultation with the department of revenue, shall coordinate the utility replacement tax task force and provide staffing assistance to the task force. It is the intent of the general assembly that the task force include representatives of the department of management, department of revenue, electric companies, natural gas companies, municipal utilities, electric cooperatives, counties, cities, school boards, and industrial, commercial, and residential consumers, and other appropriate stakeholders. The director of the department of management and the director of revenue shall serve as co-chairpersons of the task force.

The task force shall study the effects of the replacement tax on local taxing authorities, local taxing districts, consumers, and taxpayers through January 1, 2007. If the task force recommends modifications to the replacement tax that will further the purposes of tax neutrality for local taxing authorities, local taxing districts, taxpayers, and consumers, consistent with the stated purposes of this chapter, the department of management shall transmit those recommendations to the general assembly.

2005 Acts, ch 25, §1

Subsection 3, paragraph f, and 2003 amendments to subsection 3, paragraph a apply retroactively to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003; 2003 Acts, ch 106, §15

2004 amendment to subsection 3, paragraph e, takes effect April 20, 2004, and applies retroactively to January 1, 2004; 2004 Acts, ch 1096, §4
Subsection 7 amended

437A.17B Reimbursement for renewable energy.

A person in possession of a renewable energy tax credit certificate issued pursuant to chapter 476C may apply to the director for a reimbursement of the amount of taxes imposed and paid by the person pursuant to this chapter in an amount not more than the person received in renewable energy tax credit certificates pursuant to chapter 476C. To obtain the reimbursement, the person shall attach to the return required under section 437A.8 the renewable energy tax credit certificates issued to the person pursuant to chapter 476C, and provide any other information the director may require. The director shall direct a warrant to be issued to the person for an amount equal to the tax imposed and paid by the person pursuant to this chapter but for not more than the amount of the renewable energy tax credit certificates attached to the return.

2005 Acts, ch 160, §6, 14

NEW section

CHAPTER 441

ASSESSMENT AND VALUATION OF PROPERTY

441.6 Appointment of assessor.

When a vacancy occurs in the office of city or county assessor, the examining board shall, within seven days of the occurrence of the vacancy, request the director of revenue to forward a register containing the names of all individuals eligible for appointment as assessor. The examining board may, at its own expense, conduct a further examination, either written or oral, of any person whose name appears on the register, and shall make written report of the examination and submit the report together with the names of those individuals certified by the director of revenue to the conference board within fifteen days after the re-

ceipt of the register from the director of revenue.

Upon receipt of the report of the examining board, the chairperson of the conference board shall by written notice call a meeting of the conference board to appoint an assessor. The meeting shall be held not later than seven days after the receipt of the report of the examining board by the conference board. At the meeting, the conference board shall appoint an assessor from the register of eligible candidates. However, if a special examination has not been conducted previously for the same vacancy, the conference board may request the director of revenue to hold a special examination pursuant to section 441.7. The chair-

person of the conference board shall give written notice to the director of revenue of the appointment and its effective date within ten days of the decision of the board.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §54
Unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

441.8 Term — continuing education — filling vacancy.

The term of office of an assessor appointed under this chapter shall be for six years. Appointments for each succeeding term shall be made in the same manner as the original appointment except that not less than ninety days before the expiration of the term of the assessor the conference board shall hold a meeting to determine whether or not it desires to reappoint the incumbent assessor to a new term. If the decision is made not to reappoint the assessor, the assessor shall be notified, in writing, of such decision not less than ninety days prior to the expiration of the assessor's term of office. Failure of the conference board to provide timely notification of the decision not to reappoint the assessor shall result in the assessor being reappointed.

Effective January 1, 1980, the conference board shall have the power to reappoint the incumbent assessor only if the incumbent assessor has satisfactorily completed the continuing education program provided for in this section.

The director of revenue shall develop and administer a program of continuing education which shall emphasize assessment and appraisal procedures, and the assessment laws of this state, and which shall include the subject matter specified in section 441.5.

The director of revenue shall establish, designate, or approve courses, workshops, seminars, or symposiums to be offered as part of the continuing education program, the content of these courses, workshops, seminars, or symposiums and the number of hours of classroom instruction for each. The director of revenue may provide that no more than thirty hours of tested credit may be received for the submission of a narrative appraisal approved by a professional appraisal society designated by the director. At least once each year the director of revenue shall evaluate the continuing education program and make necessary changes in the program.

Upon the successful completion of courses, workshops, seminars, a narrative appraisal or symposiums contained in the program of continuing education, as demonstrated by attendance at sessions of the courses, workshops, seminars or symposiums and, in the case of a course designated by the director of revenue, attaining a grade of at least seventy percent on an examination administered at the conclusion of the course, or the submission of proof that a narrative appraisal has been approved by a professional appraisal society designated by the director of revenue the assessor

or deputy assessor shall receive credit equal to the number of hours of classroom instruction contained in those courses, workshops, seminars, or symposiums or the number of hours of credit specified by the director of revenue for a narrative appraisal. An assessor or deputy assessor shall not be allowed to obtain credit for a course, workshop, seminar, or symposium for which the assessor or deputy assessor has previously received credit during the current term or appointment except for those courses, workshops, seminars, or symposiums designated by the director of revenue. Only one narrative appraisal may be approved for credit during the assessor's or deputy assessor's current term or appointment and credit shall not be allowed for a narrative appraisal approved by a professional appraisal society prior to the beginning of the assessor's or deputy assessor's current term or appointment. The examinations shall be confidential, except that the director of revenue and persons designated by the director may have access to the examinations.

Upon receiving credit equal to one hundred fifty hours of classroom instruction during the assessor's current term of office of which at least ninety of the one hundred fifty hours are from courses requiring an examination upon conclusion of the course, the director of revenue shall certify to the assessor's conference board that the assessor is eligible to be reappointed to the position. For persons appointed to complete an unexpired term, the number of credits required to be certified as eligible for reappointment shall be prorated according to the amount of time remaining in the present term of the assessor. If the person was an assessor in another jurisdiction, the assessor may carry forward any credit hours received in the previous position in excess of the number that would be necessary to be considered current in that position. Upon written request by the person seeking a waiver of the continuing education requirements, the director may waive the continuing education requirements if the director determines good cause exists for the waiver.

Within each six-year period following the appointment of a deputy assessor, the deputy assessor shall comply with this section except that upon the successful completion of ninety hours of classroom instruction of which at least sixty of the ninety hours are from courses requiring an examination upon conclusion of the course, the deputy assessor shall be certified by the director of revenue as being eligible to remain in the position. If a deputy assessor fails to comply with this section, the deputy assessor shall be removed from the position until successful completion of the required hours of credit. If a deputy is appointed to the office of assessor, the hours of credit obtained as deputy pursuant to this section shall be credited to that individual as assessor and for the individual to be reappointed at the expiration of the term as assessor, that individual must obtain the credits

which are necessary to total the number of hours for reappointment. Upon written request by the person seeking a waiver of the continuing education requirements, the director may waive the continuing education requirements if the director determines good cause exists for the waiver.

Each conference board shall include in the budget for the operation of the assessor's office funds sufficient to enable the assessor and any deputy assessor to obtain certification as provided in this section. The conference board shall also allow the assessor and any deputy assessor sufficient time off from their regular duties to obtain certification. The director of revenue shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement and administer this section.

If the incumbent assessor is not reappointed as above provided, then not less than sixty days before the expiration of the term of said assessor, a new assessor shall be selected as provided in section 441.6.

In the event of the removal, resignation, death, or removal from the county of the said assessor, the conference board shall proceed to fill the vacancy by appointing an assessor to serve the unexpired term in the manner provided in section 441.6. Until the vacancy is filled, the chief deputy shall act as assessor, and in the event there be no deputy, in the case of counties the auditor shall act as assessor and in the case of cities having an assessor the city clerk shall act as assessor.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §55, 56
Unnumbered paragraphs 1, 6, and 7 amended

441.19 Owner to assist — provisions for assessment.

The assessor shall list every person in the assessor's county or city as the case may be and assess all the property in the county or city, except property exempted or otherwise assessed. A person who refuses to assist in making out a list of the person's property, or of any property which the person is by law required to assist in listing, is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

1. Supplemental and optional to the procedure for the assessment of property by the assessor as provided in this chapter, the assessor may require from all persons required to list their property for taxation as provided by sections 428.1 and 428.2, a supplemental return to be prescribed by the director of revenue upon which the person shall list the person's property. The supplemental return shall be in substantially the same form as now prescribed by law for the assessment rolls used in the listing of property by the assessors. Every person required to list property for taxation shall make a complete listing of the property upon supplemental forms and return the listing to the assessor as promptly as possible. The return shall be verified over the signature of the person making the return and section 441.25 applies to any person making such a return. The assessor shall make supple-

mental return forms available as soon as practicable after the first day of January of each year. The assessor shall make supplemental return forms available to the taxpayer by mail, or at a designated place within the taxing district.

2. Upon receipt of such supplemental return from any person the assessor shall prepare a roll assessing such person as hereinafter provided. In the preparation of such assessment roll the assessor shall be guided not only by the information contained in such supplemental roll, but by any other information the assessor may have or which may be obtained by the assessor as prescribed by the law relating to the assessment of property. The assessor shall not be bound by any values as listed in such supplemental return, and may include in the assessment roll any property omitted from the supplemental return which in the knowledge and belief of the assessor should be listed as required by law by the person making the supplemental return. Upon completion of such roll the assessor shall deliver to the person submitting such supplemental return a copy of the assessment roll, either personally or by mail.

3. Any taxpayer aggrieved by the action of the assessor in the preparation of an assessment roll upon which a supplemental return has been made shall have the same rights and privileges of appeal as provided by law in connection with the assessment rolls prepared in entirety by the assessor, but no assessment rolls prepared by the assessor after receiving a supplemental return shall be deemed insufficient or invalid because of the fact that such assessment roll does not bear the signature of the person assessed, and the signature of the person listing property upon the supplemental return shall be deemed a signature on the roll as prepared by the assessor.

4. The supplemental returns provided for in this section shall be preserved in the same manner as assessment rolls, but shall be confidential to the assessor, board of review, property assessment appeal board, or director of revenue, and shall not be open to public inspection, but any final assessment roll as made out by the assessor shall be a public record, provided that such supplemental return shall be available to counsel of either the person making the return or of the public, in case any appeal is taken to the board of review, to the property assessment appeal board, or to the court.

5. In the event of failure of any person required to list property to make a supplemental return, as required herein, on or before the fifteenth day of February of any year when such listing is required, the assessor shall proceed in the listing and assessment of the person's property as provided by this chapter, and no person subject to taxation shall be relieved of the person's obligation to list the person's property through failure to make a supplemental return as herein provided, and any roll prepared by the assessor after receiving a supplemental return or when prepared in ac-

cordance with other provisions of this chapter, shall be a valid assessment.

6. The provisions of this chapter relating to assessment rolls shall be applicable to the preparation of rolls upon which a supplemental return has been received, insofar as they are not in conflict with the provision of this section.

On or before February 15 of each year, each owner of industrial real estate shall submit to the local assessor a report listing by year of acquisition and by acquisition cost the owner's machinery as described in section 427A.1, subsection 1, paragraph "e", and specifying any machinery added or removed during the preceding assessment year. A report containing an itemized list of machinery by year of acquisition and by acquisition cost shall be required only when deemed necessary by the assessor. The reports shall be submitted on forms prescribed by the director of revenue or on forms submitted by the taxpayer and approved by the assessor which forms shall contain the same information as is required to be reported on forms prescribed by the director. If a person shall knowingly enter false information on the report, the person shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor. Also, if a person refuses to file the report provided for in this paragraph, the assessor shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of section 441.24.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §123

For future repeal, effective July 1, 2013, of 2005 amendments to subsection 4, see 2005 Acts, ch 150, §134

Subsection 4 amended

441.21 Actual, assessed and taxable value.

1. *a.* All property subject to taxation shall be valued at its actual value which shall be entered opposite each item, and, except as otherwise provided in this section, shall be assessed at one hundred percent of its actual value, and the value so assessed shall be taken and considered as the assessed value and taxable value of the property upon which the levy shall be made.

b. The actual value of all property subject to assessment and taxation shall be the fair and reasonable market value of such property except as otherwise provided in this section. "Market value" is defined as the fair and reasonable exchange in the year in which the property is listed and valued between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither being under any compulsion to buy or sell and each being familiar with all the facts relating to the particular property. Sale prices of the property or comparable property in normal transactions reflecting market value, and the probable availability or unavailability of persons interested in purchasing the property, shall be taken into consideration in arriving at its market value. In arriving at market value, sale prices of property in abnormal transactions not reflecting market value shall not be taken into account, or shall be adjusted to eliminate the effect of factors which distort mar-

ket value, including but not limited to sales to immediate family of the seller, foreclosure or other forced sales, contract sales, discounted purchase transactions or purchase of adjoining land or other land to be operated as a unit.

The actual value of special purpose tooling, which is subject to assessment and taxation as real property under section 427A.1, subsection 1, paragraph "e", but which can be used only to manufacture property which is protected by one or more United States or foreign patents, shall not exceed the fair and reasonable exchange value between a willing buyer and a willing seller, assuming that the willing buyer is purchasing only the special purpose tooling and not the patent covering the property which the special purpose tooling is designed to manufacture nor the rights to manufacture the patented property. For purposes of this paragraph, special purpose tooling includes dies, jigs, fixtures, molds, patterns, and similar property. The assessor shall not take into consideration the special value or use value to the present owner of the special purpose tooling which is designed and intended solely for the manufacture of property protected by a patent in arriving at the actual value of the special purpose tooling.

c. In assessing and determining the actual value of special purpose industrial property having an actual value of five million dollars or more, the assessor shall equalize the values of such property with the actual values of other comparable special purpose industrial property in other counties of the state. Such special purpose industrial property includes, but is not limited to chemical plants. If a variation of ten percent or more exists between the actual values of comparable industrial property having an actual value of five million dollars or more located in separate counties, the assessors of the counties shall consult with each other and with the department of revenue to determine if adequate reasons exist for the variation. If no adequate reasons exist, the assessors shall make adjustments in the actual values to provide for a variation of ten percent or less. For the purposes of this paragraph, special purpose industrial property includes structures which are designed and erected for operation of a unique and special use, are not rentable in existing condition, and are incapable of conversion to ordinary commercial or industrial use except at a substantial cost.

d. Actual value of property in one assessing jurisdiction shall be equalized as compared with actual value of property in an adjoining assessing jurisdiction. If a variation of five percent or more exists between the actual values of similar, closely adjacent property in adjoining assessing jurisdictions in Iowa, the assessors thereof shall determine whether adequate reasons exist for such variation. If no such reasons exist, the assessors shall make adjustments in such actual values to reduce the variation to five percent or less.

e. The actual value of agricultural property shall be determined on the basis of productivity and net earning capacity of the property determined on the basis of its use for agricultural purposes capitalized at a rate of seven percent and applied uniformly among counties and among classes of property. Any formula or method employed to determine productivity and net earning capacity of property shall be adopted in full by rule.

f. In counties or townships in which field work on a modern soil survey has been completed since January 1, 1949, the assessor shall place emphasis upon the results of the survey in spreading the valuation among individual parcels of such agricultural property.

g. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the actual value of any property shall not exceed its fair and reasonable market value, except agricultural property which shall be valued exclusively as provided in paragraph "e" of this subsection.

h. The assessor shall determine the value of real property in accordance with rules adopted by the department of revenue and in accordance with forms and guidelines contained in the real property appraisal manual prepared by the department as updated from time to time. Such rules, forms, and guidelines shall not be inconsistent with or change the means, as provided in this section, of determining the actual, market, taxable, and assessed values.

i. If the department finds that a city or county assessor is not in compliance with the rules of the department relating to valuation of property or has disregarded the forms and guidelines contained in the real property appraisal manual, the department shall notify the assessor and each member of the conference board for the appropriate assessing jurisdiction. The notice shall be mailed by restricted certified mail. The notice shall specify the areas of noncompliance and the steps necessary to achieve compliance. The notice shall also inform the assessor and conference board that if compliance is not achieved, a penalty may be imposed.

The conference board shall respond to the department within thirty days of receipt of the notice of noncompliance. The conference board may respond to the notice by asserting that the assessor is in compliance with the rules, guidelines, and forms of the department or by informing the department that the conference board intends to submit a plan of action to achieve compliance. If the conference board responds to the notification by asserting that the assessor is in compliance, a hearing before the director of revenue shall be scheduled on the matter.

A plan of action shall be submitted within sixty days of receipt of the notice of noncompliance. The plan shall contain a time frame under which compliance shall be achieved which shall be no later

than January 1 of the following assessment year. The plan of action shall contain the signature of the assessor and of the chairperson of the conference board. The department shall review the plan to determine whether the plan is sufficient to achieve compliance. Within thirty days of receipt of the plan, the department shall notify the assessor and the chairperson of the conference board that it has accepted the plan or that it is necessary to submit an amended plan of action.

By January 1 of the assessment year following the calendar year in which the plan was submitted to the department, the conference board shall submit a report to the department indicating that the plan of action was followed and compliance has been achieved. The department may conduct a field inspection to ensure that the assessor is in compliance. By January 31, the department shall notify the assessor and the conference board, by restricted certified mail, either that compliance has been achieved or that the assessor remains in noncompliance. If the department determines that the assessor remains in noncompliance, the department shall take steps to withhold up to five percent of the reimbursement payment authorized in section 425.1 until the director of revenue determines that the assessor is in compliance.

If the conference board disputes the determination of the department, the chairperson of the conference board may appeal the determination to the state board of tax review.

The department shall adopt rules relating to the administration of this paragraph "i".

2. In the event market value of the property being assessed cannot be readily established in the foregoing manner, then the assessor may determine the value of the property using the other uniform and recognized appraisal methods including its productive and earning capacity, if any, industrial conditions, its cost, physical and functional depreciation and obsolescence and replacement cost, and all other factors which would assist in determining the fair and reasonable market value of the property but the actual value shall not be determined by use of only one such factor. The following shall not be taken into consideration: Special value or use value of the property to its present owner, and the goodwill or value of a business which uses the property as distinguished from the value of the property as property. However, in assessing property that is rented or leased to low-income individuals and families as authorized by section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and which section limits the amount that the individual or family pays for the rental or lease of units in the property, the assessor shall use the productive and earning capacity from the actual rents received as a method of appraisal and shall take into account the extent to which that use and limitation reduces the market value of the property. The assessor shall not consider any tax credit equity or other subsidized fi-

nancing as income provided to the property in determining the assessed value. The property owner shall notify the assessor when property is withdrawn from section 42 eligibility under the Internal Revenue Code. The property shall not be subject to section 42 assessment procedures for the assessment year for which section 42 eligibility is withdrawn. This notification must be provided to the assessor no later than March 1 of the assessment year or the owner will be subject to a penalty of five hundred dollars for that assessment year. The penalty shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as regular property taxes. Upon adoption of uniform rules by the department of revenue or succeeding authority covering assessments and valuations of such properties, the valuation on such properties shall be determined in accordance with such rules and in accordance with forms and guidelines contained in the real property appraisal manual prepared by the department as updated from time to time for assessment purposes to assure uniformity, but such rules, forms, and guidelines shall not be inconsistent with or change the foregoing means of determining the actual, market, taxable and assessed values.

3. “*Actual value*”, “*taxable value*”, or “*assessed value*” as used in other sections of the Code in relation to assessment of property for taxation shall mean the valuations as determined by this section; however, other provisions of the Code providing special methods or formulas for assessing or valuing specified property shall remain in effect, but this section shall be applicable to the extent consistent with such provisions. The assessor and department of revenue shall disclose at the written request of the taxpayer all information in any formula or method used to determine the actual value of the taxpayer’s property.

The burden of proof shall be upon any complainant attacking such valuation as excessive, inadequate, inequitable or capricious; however, in protest or appeal proceedings when the complainant offers competent evidence by at least two disinterested witnesses that the market value of the property is less than the market value determined by the assessor, the burden of proof thereafter shall be upon the officials or persons seeking to uphold such valuation to be assessed.

4. For valuations established as of January 1, 1979, the percentage of actual value at which agricultural and residential property shall be assessed shall be the quotient of the dividend and divisor as defined in this section. The dividend for each class of property shall be the dividend as determined for each class of property for valuations established as of January 1, 1978, adjusted by the product obtained by multiplying the percentage determined for that year by the amount of any additions or deletions to actual value, excluding those resulting from the revaluation of existing properties, as reported by the assessors on the abstracts of as-

essment for 1978, plus six percent of the amount so determined. However, if the difference between the dividend so determined for either class of property and the dividend for that class of property for valuations established as of January 1, 1978, adjusted by the product obtained by multiplying the percentage determined for that year by the amount of any additions or deletions to actual value, excluding those resulting from the revaluation of existing properties, as reported by the assessors on the abstracts of assessment for 1978, is less than six percent, the 1979 dividend for the other class of property shall be the dividend as determined for that class of property for valuations established as of January 1, 1978, adjusted by the product obtained by multiplying the percentage determined for that year by the amount of any additions or deletions to actual value, excluding those resulting from the revaluation of existing properties, as reported by the assessors on the abstracts of assessment for 1978, plus a percentage of the amount so determined which is equal to the percentage by which the dividend as determined for the other class of property for valuations established as of January 1, 1978, adjusted by the product obtained by multiplying the percentage determined for that year by the amount of any additions or deletions to actual value, excluding those resulting from the revaluation of existing properties, as reported by the assessors on the abstracts of assessment for 1978, is increased in arriving at the 1979 dividend for the other class of property. The divisor for each class of property shall be the total actual value of all such property in the state in the preceding year, as reported by the assessors on the abstracts of assessment submitted for 1978, plus the amount of value added to said total actual value by the revaluation of existing properties in 1979 as equalized by the director of revenue pursuant to section 441.49. The director shall utilize information reported on abstracts of assessment submitted pursuant to section 441.45 in determining such percentage. For valuations established as of January 1, 1980, and each year thereafter, the percentage of actual value as equalized by the director of revenue as provided in section 441.49 at which agricultural and residential property shall be assessed shall be calculated in accordance with the methods provided herein including the limitation of increases in agricultural and residential assessed values to the percentage increase of the other class of property if the other class increases less than the allowable limit adjusted to include the applicable and current values as equalized by the director of revenue, except that any references to six percent in this subsection shall be four percent.

5. For valuations established as of January 1, 1979, commercial property and industrial property, excluding properties referred to in section 427A.1, subsection 7, shall be assessed as a percentage of the actual value of each class of proper-

ty. The percentage shall be determined for each class of property by the director of revenue for the state in accordance with the provisions of this section. For valuations established as of January 1, 1979, the percentage shall be the quotient of the dividend and divisor as defined in this section. The dividend for each class of property shall be the total actual valuation for each class of property established for 1978, plus six percent of the amount so determined. The divisor for each class of property shall be the valuation for each class of property established for 1978, as reported by the assessors on the abstracts of assessment for 1978, plus the amount of value added to the total actual value by the revaluation of existing properties in 1979 as equalized by the director of revenue pursuant to section 441.49. For valuations established as of January 1, 1979, property valued by the department of revenue pursuant to chapters 428, 433, 437, and 438 shall be considered as one class of property and shall be assessed as a percentage of its actual value. The percentage shall be determined by the director of revenue in accordance with the provisions of this section. For valuations established as of January 1, 1979, the percentage shall be the quotient of the dividend and divisor as defined in this section. The dividend shall be the total actual valuation established for 1978 by the department of revenue, plus ten percent of the amount so determined. The divisor for property valued by the department of revenue pursuant to chapters 428, 433, 437, and 438 shall be the valuation established for 1978, plus the amount of value added to the total actual value by the revaluation of the property by the department of revenue as of January 1, 1979. For valuations established as of January 1, 1980, commercial property and industrial property, excluding properties referred to in section 427A.1, subsection 7, shall be assessed at a percentage of the actual value of each class of property. The percentage shall be determined for each class of property by the director of revenue for the state in accordance with the provisions of this section. For valuations established as of January 1, 1980, the percentage shall be the quotient of the dividend and divisor as defined in this section. The dividend for each class of property shall be the dividend as determined for each class of property for valuations established as of January 1, 1979, adjusted by the product obtained by multiplying the percentage determined for that year by the amount of any additions or deletions to actual value, excluding those resulting from the revaluation of existing properties, as reported by the assessors on the abstracts of assessment for 1979, plus four percent of the amount so determined. The divisor for each class of property shall be the total actual value of all such property in 1979, as equalized by the director of revenue pursuant to section 441.49, plus the amount of value added to the total actual value by the revaluation of existing properties in 1980. The director shall utilize information re-

ported on the abstracts of assessment submitted pursuant to section 441.45 in determining such percentage. For valuations established as of January 1, 1980, property valued by the department of revenue pursuant to chapters 428, 433, 437, and 438 shall be assessed at a percentage of its actual value. The percentage shall be determined by the director of revenue in accordance with the provisions of this section. For valuations established as of January 1, 1980, the percentage shall be the quotient of the dividend and divisor as defined in this section. The dividend shall be the total actual valuation established for 1979 by the department of revenue, plus eight percent of the amount so determined. The divisor for property valued by the department of revenue pursuant to chapters 428, 433, 437, and 438 shall be the valuation established for 1979, plus the amount of value added to the total actual value by the revaluation of the property by the department of revenue as of January 1, 1980. For valuations established as of January 1, 1981, and each year thereafter, the percentage of actual value as equalized by the director of revenue as provided in section 441.49 at which commercial property and industrial property, excluding properties referred to in section 427A.1, subsection 7, shall be assessed shall be calculated in accordance with the methods provided herein, except that any references to six percent in this subsection shall be four percent. For valuations established as of January 1, 1981, and each year thereafter, the percentage of actual value at which property valued by the department of revenue pursuant to chapters 428, 433, 437, and 438 shall be assessed shall be calculated in accordance with the methods provided herein, except that any references to ten percent in this subsection shall be eight percent. Beginning with valuations established as of January 1, 1979, and each year thereafter, property valued by the department of revenue pursuant to chapter 434 shall also be assessed at a percentage of its actual value which percentage shall be equal to the percentage determined by the director of revenue for commercial property, industrial property, or property valued by the department of revenue pursuant to chapters 428, 433, 437, and 438, whichever is lowest.

6. Beginning with valuations established as of January 1, 1978, the assessors shall report the aggregate taxable values and the number of dwellings located on agricultural land and the aggregate taxable value of all other structures on agricultural land. Beginning with valuations established as of January 1, 1981, the agricultural dwellings located on agricultural land shall be valued at their market value as defined in this section and agricultural dwellings shall be valued as rural residential property and shall be assessed at the same percentage of actual value as is all other residential property.

7. For the purpose of computing the debt limitations for municipalities, political subdivisions

and school districts, the term “*actual value*” means the “*actual value*” as determined by subsections 1 to 3 of this section without application of any percentage reduction and entered opposite each item, and as listed on the tax list as provided in section 443.2 as “*actual value*”.

Whenever any board of review or other tribunal changes the assessed value of property, all applicable records of assessment shall be adjusted to reflect such change in both assessed value and actual value of such property.

8. *a.* Any normal and necessary repairs to a building, not amounting to structural replacements or modification, shall not increase the taxable value of the building. This paragraph applies only to repairs of two thousand five hundred dollars or less per building per year.

b. Notwithstanding paragraph “*a*”, any construction or installation of a solar energy system on property classified as agricultural, residential, commercial, or industrial property shall not increase the actual, assessed and taxable values of the property for five full assessment years.

c. As used in this subsection, “*solar energy system*” means either of the following:

(1) A system of equipment capable of collecting and converting incident solar radiation or wind energy into thermal, mechanical or electrical energy and transforming these forms of energy by a separate apparatus to storage or to a point of use which is constructed or installed after January 1, 1978.

(2) A system that uses the basic design of the building to maximize solar heat gain during the cold season and to minimize solar heat gain in the hot season and that uses natural means to collect, store and distribute solar energy which is constructed or installed after January 1, 1981.

In assessing and valuing the property for tax purposes, the assessor shall disregard any market value added by a solar energy system to a building. The director of revenue shall adopt rules, after consultation with the department of natural resources, specifying the types of equipment and structural components to be included under the guidelines provided in this subsection.

9. Not later than November 1, 1979, and November 1 of each subsequent year, the director shall certify to the county auditor of each county the percentages of actual value at which residential property, agricultural property, commercial property, industrial property, and property valued by the department of revenue pursuant to chapters 428, 433, 434, 437, and 438 in each assessing jurisdiction in the county shall be assessed for taxation. The county auditor shall proceed to determine the assessed values of agricultural property, residential property, commercial property, industrial property, and property valued by the department of revenue pursuant to chapters 428, 433, 434, 437, and 438 by applying such percent-

ages to the current actual value of such property, as reported to the county auditor by the assessor, and the assessed values so determined shall be the taxable values of such properties upon which the levy shall be made.

10. The percentage of actual value computed by the director for agricultural property, residential property, commercial property, industrial property and property valued by the department of revenue pursuant to chapters 428, 433, 434, 437, and 438 and used to determine assessed values of those classes of property does not constitute a rule as defined in section 17A.2, subsection 11.

11. Beginning with valuations established on or after January 1, 1995, as used in this section, “*residential property*” includes all land and buildings of multiple housing cooperatives organized under chapter 499A and includes land and buildings used primarily for human habitation which land and buildings are owned and operated by organizations that have received tax-exempt status under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and rental income from the property is not taxed as unrelated business income under section 422.33, subsection 1A.

12. Beginning with valuations established on or after January 1, 2002, as used in this section, “*agricultural property*” includes the real estate of a vineyard and buildings used in connection with the vineyard, including any building used for processing wine if such building is located on the same parcel as the vineyard.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §124, 125
 Subsection 1, NEW paragraphs h and i
 Subsection 2 amended

441.28 Assessment rolls — change — notice to taxpayer.

The assessment shall be completed not later than April 15 each year. If the assessor makes any change in an assessment after it has been entered on the assessor’s rolls, the assessor shall note on the roll, together with the original assessment, the new assessment and the reason for the change, together with the assessor’s signature and the date of the change. Provided, however, in the event the assessor increases any assessment the assessor shall give notice of the increase in writing to the taxpayer by mail postmarked no later than April 15. No changes shall be made on the assessment rolls after April 15 except by order of the board of review or of the property assessment appeal board, or by decree of court.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §126
 For future repeal, effective July 1, 2013, of 2005 amendments to this section that relate only to the property assessment appeal board, see 2005 Acts, ch 150, §134
 Section amended

441.35 Powers of review board.

The board of review shall have the power:

1. To equalize assessments by raising or lowering the individual assessments of real property, in-

cluding new buildings, made by the assessor.

2. To add to the assessment rolls any taxable property which has been omitted by the assessor.

3. To add to the assessment rolls for taxation property which the board believes has been erroneously exempted from taxation. Revocation of a property tax exemption shall commence with the assessment for the current assessment year, and shall not be applied to prior assessment years.

In any year after the year in which an assessment has been made of all of the real estate in any taxing district, the board of review shall meet as provided in section 441.33, and where the board finds the same has changed in value, the board shall revalue and reassess any part or all of the real estate contained in such taxing district, and in such case, the board shall determine the actual value as of January 1 of the year of the revaluation and reassessment and compute the taxable value thereof. Any aggrieved taxpayer may petition for a revaluation of the taxpayer's property, but no reduction or increase shall be made for prior years. If the assessment of any such property is raised, or any property is added to the tax list by the board, the clerk shall give notice in the manner provided in section 441.36. However, if the assessment of all property in any taxing district is raised, the board may instruct the clerk to give immediate notice by one publication in one of the official newspapers located in the taxing district, and such published notice shall take the place of the mailed notice provided for in section 441.36, but all other provisions of that section shall apply. The decision of the board as to the foregoing matters shall be subject to appeal to the property assessment appeal board within the same time and in the same manner as provided in section 441.37A and to the district court within the same time and in the same manner as provided in section 441.38.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §127

For future repeal, effective July 1, 2013, of 2005 amendments to unnumbered paragraph 2, see 2005 Acts, ch 150, §134

Unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

441.37 Protest of assessment — grounds.

1. Any property owner or aggrieved taxpayer who is dissatisfied with the owner's or taxpayer's assessment may file a protest against such assessment with the board of review on or after April 16, to and including May 5, of the year of the assessment. In any county which has been declared to be a disaster area by proper federal authorities after March 1 and prior to May 20 of said year of assessment, the board of review shall be authorized to remain in session until June 15 and the time for filing a protest shall be extended to and include the period from May 25 to June 5 of such year. Said protest shall be in writing and signed by the one protesting or by the protester's duly authorized agent. The taxpayer may have an oral hearing thereon if request therefor in writing is made at the time of filing the protest. Said protest must be

confined to one or more of the following grounds:

a. That said assessment is not equitable as compared with assessments of other like property in the taxing district. When this ground is relied upon as the basis of a protest the legal description and assessments of a representative number of comparable properties, as described by the aggrieved taxpayer shall be listed on the protest, otherwise said protest shall not be considered on this ground.

b. That the property is assessed for more than the value authorized by law, stating the specific amount which the protesting party believes the property to be overassessed, and the amount which the party considers to be its actual value and the amount the party considers a fair assessment.

c. That the property is not assessable, is exempt from taxes, or is misclassified and stating the reasons for the protest.

d. That there is an error in the assessment and state the specific alleged error.

e. That there is fraud in the assessment which shall be specifically stated.

In addition to the above, the property owner may protest annually to the board of review under the provisions of section 441.35, but such protest shall be in the same manner and upon the same terms as heretofore prescribed in this section.

The property owner or aggrieved taxpayer may combine on one form protests of assessment on parcels separately assessed if the same grounds are relied upon as the basis for protesting each separate assessment. If an oral hearing is requested on more than one of such protests, the person making the combined protests may request that the oral hearings be held consecutively.

2. A property owner or aggrieved taxpayer who finds that a clerical or mathematical error has been made in the assessment of the owner's or taxpayer's property may file a protest against that assessment in the same manner as provided in this section, except that the protest may be filed for previous years. The board may correct clerical or mathematical errors for any assessment year in which the taxes have not been fully paid or otherwise legally discharged.

Upon the determination of the board that a clerical or mathematical error has been made the board shall take appropriate action to correct the error and notify the county auditor of the change in the assessment as a result of the error and the county auditor shall make the correction in the assessment and the tax list in the same manner as provided in section 443.6.

The board shall not correct an error resulting from a property owner's or taxpayer's inaccuracy in reporting or failure to comply with section 441.19.

3. After the board of review has considered any protest filed by a property owner or aggrieved tax-

payer and made final disposition of the protest, the board shall give written notice to the property owner or aggrieved taxpayer who filed the protest of the action taken by the board of review on the protest. The written notice to the property owner or aggrieved taxpayer shall also specify the reasons for the action taken by the board of review on the protest. If protests of assessment on multiple parcels separately assessed were combined, the written notice shall state the action taken, and the reasons for the action, for each assessment protested.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §57, 58, 73
 2005 amendments to this section apply to protests of assessment filed after January 1, 2006; 2005 Acts, ch 140, §73
 Subsection 1, NEW unnumbered paragraph 3
 Subsection 3 amended

441.37A Appeal of protest to property assessment appeal board.

1. For the assessment year beginning January 1, 2007, and all subsequent assessment years, appeals may be taken from the action of the board of review with reference to protests of assessment, valuation, or application of an equalization order to the property assessment appeal board created in section 421.1A. However, a property owner or aggrieved taxpayer or an appellant described in section 441.42 may bypass the property assessment appeal board and appeal the decision of the local board of review to the district court pursuant to section 441.38. For an appeal to the property assessment appeal board to be valid, written notice must be filed by the party appealing the decision with the secretary of the property assessment appeal board within twenty days after the date the board of review's letter of disposition of the appeal is postmarked to the party making the protest. The written notice of appeal shall include a petition setting forth the basis of the appeal and the relief sought. No new grounds in addition to those set out in the protest to the local board of review as provided in section 441.37 can be pleaded, but additional evidence to sustain those grounds may be introduced. The assessor shall have the same right to appeal to the assessment appeal board as an individual taxpayer, public body, or other public officer as provided in section 441.42.

Filing of the written notice of appeal and petition with the secretary of the property assessment appeal board shall preserve all rights of appeal of the appellant, except as otherwise provided in subsection 2. A copy of the appellant's written notice of appeal and petition shall be mailed by the secretary of the property assessment appeal board to the local board of review whose decision is being appealed. In all cases where a change in assessed valuation of one hundred thousand dollars or more is petitioned for, the local board of review shall mail a copy of the written notice of appeal and petition to all affected taxing districts as shown on the last available tax list.

2. A party to the appeal may request a hearing

or the appeal may proceed without a hearing. If a hearing is requested, the appellant and the local board of review from which the appeal is taken shall be given at least thirty days' written notice by the property assessment appeal board of the date the appeal shall be heard and the local board of review may be present and participate at such hearing. Notice to all affected taxing districts shall be deemed to have been given when written notice is provided to the local board of review. Failure by the appellant to appear at the property assessment appeal board hearing shall be grounds for dismissal of the appeal unless a continuance is granted to the appellant. If an appeal is dismissed for failure to appear, the property assessment appeal board shall have no jurisdiction to consider any subsequent appeal on the appellant's protest.

An appeal may be considered by less than a majority of the members of the board, and the chairperson of the board may assign members to consider appeals. If a hearing is requested, it shall be open to the public and shall be conducted in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure adopted by the board. However, any deliberation of a board member considering the appeal in reaching a decision on any appeal shall be confidential. The property assessment appeal board or any member of the board may require the production of any books, records, papers, or documents as evidence in any matter pending before the board that may be material, relevant, or necessary for the making of a just decision. Any books, records, papers, or documents produced as evidence shall become part of the record of the appeal. Any testimony given relating to the appeal shall be transcribed and made a part of the record of the appeal.

3. *a.* The board member considering the appeal shall determine anew all questions arising before the local board of review which relate to the liability of the property to assessment or the amount thereof. All of the evidence shall be considered and there shall be no presumption as to the correctness of the valuation of assessment appealed from. The property assessment appeal board shall make a decision in each appeal filed with the board. If the appeal is considered by less than a majority of the board, the determination made by that member shall be forwarded to the full board for approval, rejection, or modification. If the initial determination is rejected by the board, it shall be returned for reconsideration to the board member making the initial determination. Any deliberation of the board regarding an initial determination shall be confidential.

b. The decision of the board shall be considered the final agency action for purposes of further appeal, except as otherwise provided in section 441.49. The decision shall be final unless appealed to district court as provided in section 441.38. The levy of taxes on any assessment appealed to the board shall not be delayed by any proceeding before the board, and if the assessment appealed

from is reduced by the decision of the board, any taxes levied upon that portion of the assessment reduced shall be abated or, if already paid, shall be refunded. If the subject of an appeal is the application of an equalization order, the property assessment appeal board shall not order a reduction in assessment greater than the amount that the assessment was increased due to application of the equalization order. Each party to the appeal shall be responsible for the costs of the appeal incurred by that party.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §128
For future repeal of this section, effective July 1, 2013, see 2005 Acts, ch 150, §134
NEW section

441.38 Appeal to district court.

1. Appeals may be taken from the action of the local board of review with reference to protests of assessment, to the district court of the county in which the board holds its sessions within twenty days after its adjournment or May 31, whichever date is later. Appeals may be taken from the action of the property assessment appeal board to the district court of the county where the property which is the subject of the appeal is located within twenty days after the letter of disposition of the appeal by the property assessment appeal board is postmarked to the appellant. No new grounds in addition to those set out in the protest to the local board of review as provided in section 441.37, or in addition to those set out in the appeal to the property assessment appeal board, if applicable, can be pleaded, but additional evidence to sustain those grounds may be introduced. The assessor shall have the same right to appeal and in the same manner as an individual taxpayer, public body, or other public officer as provided in section 441.42. Appeals shall be taken by filing a written notice of appeal with the clerk of district court. Filing of the written notice of appeal shall preserve all rights of appeal of the appellant.

2. Notice of appeal shall be served as an original notice on the chairperson, presiding officer, or clerk of the board of review within twenty days after its adjournment or May 31, whichever is later, and on the secretary of the property assessment appeal board, if applicable.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §59; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §129
Manner of service, R.C.P. 1.302 – 1.315
For future repeal, effective July 1, 2013, of 2005 amendments pertaining to appeals to the district court from actions of the property assessment appeal board, see 2005 Acts, ch 150, §134
See Code editor's note
Section amended

441.39 Trial on appeal.

If the appeal is from a decision of the local board of review, the court shall hear the appeal in equity and determine anew all questions arising before the board which relate to the liability of the property to assessment or the amount thereof. The court shall consider all of the evidence and there shall be no presumption as to the correctness of

the valuation or assessment appealed from. If the appeal is from a decision of the property assessment appeal board, the court's review shall be limited to the correction of errors at law. Its decision shall be certified by the clerk of the court to the county auditor, and the assessor, who shall correct the assessment books accordingly.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §56; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §130
For future repeal, effective July 1, 2013, of 2005 amendments relating to scope of review of local board of review and property assessment appeal decisions, see 2005 Acts, ch 150, §130, 134
See Code editor's note to §10B.4
Section amended

441.43 Power of court.

Upon trial of any appeal from the action of the board of review or of the property assessment appeal board fixing the amount of assessment upon any property concerning which complaint is made, the court may increase, decrease, or affirm the amount of the assessment appealed from.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §131
For future repeal, effective July 1, 2013, of 2005 amendments to this section, see 2005 Acts, ch 150, §134
Section amended

441.49 Adjustment by auditor.

The director shall keep a record of the review and adjustment proceedings and finish the proceedings on or before October 1 unless for good cause the proceedings cannot be completed by that date. The director shall notify each county auditor by mail of the final action taken at the proceedings and specify any adjustments in the valuations of any class of property to be made effective for the jurisdiction.

However, an assessing jurisdiction may request the director to permit the use of an alternative method of applying the equalization order to the property values in the assessing jurisdiction, provided that the final valuation shall be equivalent to the director's equalization order. The assessing jurisdiction shall notify the county auditor of the request for the use of an alternative method of applying the equalization order and the director's disposition of the request. The request to use an alternative method of applying the equalization order, including procedures for notifying affected property owners and appealing valuation adjustments, shall be made within ten days from the date the county auditor receives the equalization order and the valuation adjustments, and appeal procedures shall be completed by November 30 of the year of the equalization order. Compliance with the provisions of section 441.21 is sufficient grounds for the director to permit the use of an alternative method of applying the equalization order.

On or before October 15 the county auditor shall cause to be published in official newspapers of general circulation the final equalization order. The publication shall include, in type larger than the remainder of the publication, the following statement: "Assessed values are equalized by the department of revenue every two years. Local taxing

authorities determine the final tax levies and may reduce property tax rates to compensate for any increase in valuation due to equalization.” Failure to publish the equalization order has no effect upon the validity of the orders.

The county auditor shall add to or deduct from the valuation of each class of property in the county the required percentage, rejecting all fractions of fifty cents or less in the result, and counting all fractions over fifty cents as one dollar. For any special charter city that levies and collects its own tax based on current year assessed values, the equalization percentage shall be applied to the following year’s values, and shall be considered the equalized values for that year for purposes of this chapter.

The local board of review shall reconvene in special session from October 15 to November 15 for the purpose of hearing the protests of affected property owners or taxpayers within the jurisdiction of the board whose valuation of property if adjusted pursuant to the equalization order issued by the director of revenue will result in a greater value than permitted under section 441.21. The board of review shall accept protests only during the first ten days following the date the local board of review reconvenes. The board of review shall limit its review to only the timely filed protests. The board of review may adjust all or a part of the percentage increase ordered by the director of revenue by adjusting the actual value of the property under protest to one hundred percent of actual val-

ue. Any adjustment so determined by the board of review shall not exceed the percentage increase provided for in the director’s equalization order. The determination of the board of review on filed protests is final, subject to appeal to the property assessment appeal board. A final decision by the local board of review, or the property assessment appeal board, if the local board’s decision is appealed, is subject to review by the director of revenue for the purpose of determining whether the board’s actions substantially altered the equalization order. In making the review, the director has all the powers provided in chapter 421, and in exercising the powers the director is not subject to chapter 17A. Not later than fifteen days following the adjournment of the board, the board of review shall submit to the director of revenue, on forms prescribed by the director, a report of all actions taken by the board of review during this session.

Not later than ten days after the date the final equalization order is issued, the city or county officials of the affected county or assessing jurisdiction may appeal the final equalization order to the state board of tax review. The appeal shall not delay the implementation of the equalization orders.

Tentative and final equalization orders issued by the director of revenue are not rules as defined in section 17A.2, subsection 7.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §132
For future repeal, effective July 1, 2013, of 2005 amendments to unnumbered paragraph 5, see 2005 Acts, ch 150, §134
Unnumbered paragraph 5 amended

CHAPTER 445

TAX COLLECTION

445.5 Statement and receipt.

1. As soon as practicable after receiving the tax list prescribed in chapter 443, the treasurer shall deliver to the titleholder, by regular mail, or if requested by the titleholder, by electronic transmission, a statement of taxes due and payable which shall include the following information:

- a. The year of tax.
- b. A description of the parcel.
- c. The assessed value of the parcel, itemized by the value for land, dwellings, and buildings, for the current year and the previous year as valued by the assessor after application of any equalization orders.
- d. The taxable value of the parcel, itemized by the value for land, dwellings, and buildings, for the current year and the previous year after application of any equalization orders, assessment limitations, and itemized valuation exemptions.
- e. The complete name of all taxing authorities receiving a tax distribution, the amount of the dis-

tribution, and the percentage distribution for each named authority, listed from the highest to the lowest distribution percentage.

f. The consolidated levy rate for one thousand dollars of taxable valuation multiplied by the taxable valuation to produce the gross taxes levied before application of credits against levied taxes for the previous and current fiscal years.

g. The itemized credits against levied taxes deducted from the gross taxes levied in order to produce the net taxes owed for the previous and current fiscal years.

h. The amount of property tax dollars reduced on each parcel as a result of the moneys received from the property tax relief fund pursuant to section 426B.2, subsections 1 and 2.

i. The total amount of taxes levied by each taxing authority in the previous fiscal year and the current fiscal year and the difference between the two amounts, expressed as a percentage increase or decrease.

2. The county treasurer shall each year, upon request, deliver to the following persons or entities, or their duly authorized agents, a copy of the tax statement or tax statement information:

- a. Contract purchaser.
- b. Lessee.
- c. Mortgagee.
- d. Financial institution organized or chartered or holding an authorization certificate pursuant to chapter 524, 533, or 534.
- e. Federally chartered financial institution.

The treasurer may negotiate and charge a reasonable fee not to exceed the cost of producing the information for a requester described in paragraphs "c" through "e", for a tax statement or tax statement information provided by the treasurer.

3. A person other than those listed in subsection 2, who requests a tax statement or tax statement information, shall pay a fee to the treasurer at a rate not to exceed two dollars per parcel.

4. The titleholder may make written request to the treasurer to have the tax statement delivered to a person or entity in lieu of to the titleholder. A fee shall not be charged by the treasurer for delivering the tax statement to such person in lieu of to the titleholder.

5. The county treasurer shall deliver to the taxpayer a receipt stating the year of tax, date of payment, a description of the parcel, and the amount of taxes, interest, fees, and costs paid except when payment of taxes is made by check, then a receipt shall be issued only upon request. The receipt shall be in full of the first half, second half, or full year amounts unless a payment is made under section 445.36A or 435.24, subsection 6.

2005 Acts, ch 34, §12, 13, 26
Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended
NEW subsection 4 and former subsection 4 renumbered as 5

445.36A Partial payments.

1. As an alternative to the semiannual or annual payment of taxes, the county treasurer may accept partial payments of taxes. The treasurer shall transfer amounts from each taxpayer's account to be applied to each semiannual tax installment prior to the delinquency dates specified in section 445.37 and the amounts collected shall be apportioned by the tenth of the month following transfer. If, prior to the due date of each semiannual installment, the account balance is insufficient to fully satisfy the installment, the treasurer shall transfer and apply the entire account balance, leaving an unpaid balance of the installment. Interest shall attach on the unpaid balance in accordance with section 445.39. Unless funds sufficient to fully satisfy the delinquency are re-

ceived, the treasurer shall collect the unpaid balance as provided in sections 445.3 and 445.4 and chapter 446. Any remaining balance in a taxpayer's account in excess of the amount needed to fully satisfy an installment shall remain in the account to be applied toward the next semiannual installment. Any interest income derived from the account shall be deposited in the county's general fund to cover administrative costs. The treasurer shall send a notice with the tax statement or by separate mail to each taxpayer stating that, upon request to the treasurer, the taxpayer may make partial payments of taxes.

2. Partial payment of taxes which are delinquent may be made to the county treasurer. For the installment being paid, payment shall first be applied to any interest, fees, and costs accrued and the remainder applied to the taxes due. A partial payment must equal or exceed the amount of interest, fees, and costs of the installment being paid. A partial payment made under this subsection shall be apportioned in accordance with section 445.57. If the payment does not include the whole of any installment of the delinquent tax, the unpaid tax shall continue to accrue interest pursuant to section 445.39. Partial payment shall not be permitted in lieu of redemption if the property has been sold for taxes under chapter 446 and under any circumstances shall not constitute an extension of the time period for a sale under chapter 446.

Current year taxes may be paid at any time regardless of any outstanding prior year delinquent tax.

This section does not apply to the payment of manufactured or mobile home taxes, special assessments, or rates or charges.

2005 Acts, ch 34, §14, 26
Section amended

445.60 Refunding erroneous tax.

The board of supervisors shall direct the county treasurer to refund to the taxpayer any tax or portion of a tax found to have been erroneously or illegally paid, with all interest, fees, and costs actually paid. A refund shall not be ordered or made unless a claim for refund is presented to the board within two years of the date the tax was due, or if appealed to the board of review, the property assessment appeal board, the state board of tax review, or district court, within two years of the final decision.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §133
For future repeal, effective July 1, 2013, of 2005 amendments to this section, see 2005 Acts, ch 150, §134
Section amended

CHAPTER 446

TAX SALES

446.16 Bid — purchaser — bidder registration fee.

1. The person who offers to pay the total amount due, which is a lien on any parcel, for the smallest percentage of the parcel is the purchaser, and when the purchaser designates the percentage of any parcel for which the purchaser will pay the total amount due, the percentage thus designated shall give the person an undivided interest upon the issuance of a treasurer's deed, as provided in chapter 448. If two or more persons have placed an equal bid and the bids are the smallest percentage offered, the county treasurer shall use a random selection process to select the bidder to whom a certificate of purchase will be issued. The percentage that may be designated by any purchaser under this subsection shall not be less than one percent.

2. The treasurer may establish and collect a reasonable registration fee from each registered bidder at the tax sale. The fee shall not be assessed against a county or municipality. The total of the fees collected shall not exceed the total costs of the tax sale. Registration fees collected shall be deposited in the general fund of the county.

3. The delinquent tax lien transfers with the tax sale certificate, whether held by the county or purchased by an individual, through assignment or direct purchase at the tax sale. The delinquent tax sale lien expires when the tax sale certificate expires.

2005 Acts, ch 34, §15, 26
2005 amendment to subsection 1 takes effect April 19, 2005, and applies to parcels sold at tax sales occurring on or after June 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 34, §26
Subsection 1 amended

446.19A Purchase by county or city for use as housing.

1. The board of supervisors of a county may adopt an ordinance authorizing the county and each city in the county to bid on and purchase delinquent taxes and to assign tax sale certificates of abandoned property or vacant lots. This section may only be used by a county or by a city in the county if such an ordinance is in effect.

2. On the day of the regular tax sale or any continuance or adjournment of the tax sale, the county or a city may bid for abandoned property assessed as residential property or as commercial multifamily housing property or for a vacant lot a sum equal to the total amount due. Money shall not be paid by the county or city for the purchase, but each of the tax-levying and tax-certifying bodies having any interest in the taxes shall be

charged with the total amount due the tax-levying or tax-certifying body as its just share of the purchase price. Prior to the purchase, the county or city shall file with the county treasurer a verified statement that a parcel to be purchased is abandoned property and that the parcel is suitable for use as housing following rehabilitation or that a parcel to be purchased is a vacant lot.

3. If after the date that a parcel is sold pursuant to this chapter, or after the date that a parcel is sold under section 446.18, 446.38, or 446.39, the parcel assessed as residential property or as commercial multifamily housing property is identified as abandoned or as a vacant lot pursuant to a verified statement filed with the county treasurer by a city or county in the form set forth in subsection 2, a city or county may require the assignment of the tax sale certificate that had been issued for such parcel by paying to the holder of such certificate the total amount due on the date the assignment of the certificate is made to the county or city and recorded with the county treasurer. If a certificate holder fails to assign the certificate of purchase to the city or county, the county treasurer is authorized to issue a duplicate certificate of purchase, which shall take the place of the original certificate, and assign the duplicate certificate to the city or county. If the certificate is not assigned by the county or city pursuant to subsection 4, the county or city, whichever is applicable, is liable for the tax sale interest that was due the certificate holder pursuant to section 447.1, as of the date of assignment.

4. *a.* The city or county may assign the tax sale certificate obtained pursuant to this section. Persons who purchase certificates from the city or county under this subsection are liable for the total amount due the certificate holder pursuant to section 447.1.

b. All persons who purchase certificates from the city or county under this subsection shall demonstrate the intent to rehabilitate the abandoned property for habitation or build a residential structure on the vacant lot if the property is not redeemed. In the alternative, the county or city may, if title to the property has vested in the county or city under section 448.1, dispose of the property in accordance with section 331.361 or 364.7, as applicable.

5. For purposes of this section:

a. "Abandoned property" means a lot or parcel containing a building which is used or intended to be used for residential purposes and which has remained vacant and has been in violation of the housing code of the city in which the property is lo-

cated or of the housing code applicable in the county in which the property is located if outside the limits of a city, for a period of six consecutive months.

b. “*Vacant lot*” means a lot or parcel located in a city or outside the limits of a city in a county that contains no buildings or structures and that is zoned to allow for residential structures.

2005 Acts, ch 34, §16, 17, 26
 2005 amendments to this section take effect April 19, 2005, and apply to parcels sold at tax sales occurring on or after June 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 34, §26

Subsections 1 – 4 amended
 Subsection 5 stricken and rewritten

446.37 Cancellation of sale.

After three years have elapsed from the time of

any tax sale, and the holder of a certificate has not filed an affidavit of service of notice of expiration of right of redemption under section 447.12, the county treasurer shall cancel the sale from the county system. However, if the filing of affidavit of service is stayed by operation of law, the time period for the filing of the affidavit shall not expire until the later of six months after the stay has been lifted or three years from the time of the tax sale. This section does not apply to certificates of purchase at tax sale which are held by a county.

2005 Acts, ch 34, §18, 26
 2005 amendments to this section apply to tax sale certificates of purchase in existence before April 19, 2005, notwithstanding section 447.14, and to tax sale certificates of purchase issued on or after that date; 2005 Acts, ch 34, §26
 Section amended

CHAPTER 447

TAX REDEMPTION

447.8 Redemption after delivery of deed.

1. After the delivery of the treasurer’s deed, a person entitled to redeem a parcel sold at tax sale shall do so only by an equitable action in the district court of the county where the parcel is located. The action may be maintained only by a person who was entitled to redeem the parcel during the ninety-day redemption period in section 447.12, except that such a person may assign the person’s right of redemption or right to maintain the action to another person.

In order to establish the right to redeem, the person maintaining the action shall be required to prove to the court either that the person maintaining the action or a predecessor in interest was not properly served with notice in accordance with the requirements of sections 447.9 through 447.12, or that the person maintaining the action or a predecessor in interest acquired an interest in or possession of the parcel during the ninety-day redemption period in section 447.12. A person shall not be entitled to maintain such action by claiming that a different person was not properly served with notice of expiration of right of redemption, if the person seeking to maintain the action, or the person’s predecessor in interest, if applicable, was properly served with the notice. A person is not allowed to redeem a parcel sold for delinquent taxes in any other manner after the execution and delivery of the treasurer’s deed.

2. The person maintaining the action shall name as defendants all persons claiming an interest in the parcel derived from the tax sale, as shown by the record.

3. If the court determines that notice was

properly served, the court shall enter judgment holding that all rights of redemption are terminated and that the validity of the tax title or purported tax title is conclusively established as a matter of law.

4. If the court determines that notice was not properly served and that the person maintaining the action is entitled to redeem, the court shall so order. The order shall determine the rights, claims, and interests of all parties, including liens for taxes and claims for improvements made on or to the parcel by the person claiming under the tax title. The order shall establish the amount necessary to effect redemption. The redemption amount shall include the amount for redemption computed in accordance with section 447.1, including interest computed up to and including the date of payment of the total redemption amount to the clerk of court; the amount of all costs added to the redemption amount in accordance with section 447.13; and, in the event that the person claiming under the tax title has made improvements on or to the parcel after the treasurer’s deed was issued, an amount equal to the value of all such improvements. The order shall direct that the person maintaining the action shall pay to the clerk of court, within thirty days after the date of the order, the total redemption amount established in the order.

5. Upon timely receipt of the payment, the court shall enter judgment declaring the treasurer’s deed to be invalid and determining the resulting rights, claims, and interests of all parties to the action. In its judgment, the court shall direct the clerk of court to deliver the entire amount of

the redemption payment to the person who previously claimed title under the treasurer's deed.

If the person maintaining the action fails to timely deliver payment of the total redemption amount to the clerk of court, the court shall enter judgment holding that all rights of redemption are terminated and that the validity of the tax title or purported tax title is conclusively established as a matter of law. No subsequent action shall be brought to challenge the treasurer's deed or to recover the parcel.

6. If an affidavit is filed pursuant to section 448.15 and if the time period for filing a claim under section 448.16 expires with no claims having been filed, all persons are thereafter barred and estopped from commencing an action under this section.

2005 Acts, ch 34, §19, 26
2005 amendment to this section takes effect April 19, 2005, and applies to parcels sold at tax sales occurring on or after June 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 34, §26

Section stricken and rewritten

447.13 Cost — fee — report.

The cost of serving the notice, including the cost of sending certified mail notices, and the cost of publication under section 447.10, if publication is required, shall be added to the amount necessary to redeem. The cost of a record search shall also be added to the amount necessary to redeem. However, if the certificate holder is other than a county, the search must be performed by an abstractor who is an active participant in the title guaranty program under section 16.91 or by an attorney licensed to practice law in the state of Iowa,

and the amount of the cost of the record search that may be added to the amount necessary to redeem shall not exceed three hundred dollars.

The county treasurer shall file the proof of service and statement of costs and record these costs against the parcel. The certificate holder or the holder's agent shall report in writing to the treasurer the amount of authorized costs incurred, and the treasurer shall file the statement. Costs not filed with the treasurer before a redemption is complete shall not be collected by the treasurer and may be recovered through a court action against the parcel owner by the certificate holder. If the parcel is held by a city or county, a city or county agency, or the Iowa finance authority, for use in an Iowa homesteading project, whether or not the parcel is the subject of a conditional conveyance granted under the project, the costs incurred for repairs and rehabilitation work required and undertaken in order to make the parcel meet applicable building or housing code standards shall be added to the amount necessary to redeem.

2005 Acts, ch 34, §20, 26
2005 amendment to this section takes effect April 19, 2005, and applies to parcels sold at tax sales occurring on or after June 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 34, §26

Section amended

447.14 Law in effect at time of sale.

The law in effect at the time of tax sale governs redemption.

For provisions applicable to tax sale certificates of purchase in existence prior to April 19, 2005, see §446.37
Section not amended; footnote added

CHAPTER 448

TAX DEEDS

448.6 Action to challenge treasurer's deed.

1. A deed executed by the county treasurer in conformity with the requirements of sections 448.2 and 448.3 shall be presumed to effect a valid title conveyance, and the treasurer's deed may be challenged only by an equitable action in the district court in the county in which the parcel is located. If the action seeks an order of the court to allow redemption after delivery of the treasurer's deed based on improper service of notice of expiration of right of redemption, the action shall be brought in accordance with section 447.8. If the action is not brought on that basis, the action shall be controlled by the provisions of this section.

2. A person shall not be permitted to maintain the action unless the person establishes that the person, or the person under whom the person claims title, had title to the parcel at the time of the sale, or that the title was obtained from the United States or this state after the sale, and that

all amounts due upon the parcel for the applicable tax years have been paid by that person or by the person under whom that person claims title.

3. The person maintaining the action shall name as defendants the holder of the tax title and the treasurer of the county in which the parcel is located.

4. The person challenging the deed shall be required to prove, in order to invalidate the deed, any of the following:

- a. That the parcel was not subject to taxes for the year or years named in the deed.
- b. That the taxes had been paid before the sale.
- c. That the parcel had been redeemed from the sale and that the redemption was made for the use and benefit of persons having the right of redemption.
- d. That there had been an entire omission to list or assess the parcel, or to levy the taxes, or to give notice of the sale, or to sell the parcel.

5. If the court determines that the person chal-

lenging the treasurer's deed has established one or more of the elements required under subsection 4 to be proven in order to invalidate the deed, the court shall enter judgment declaring the deed to be invalid. The judgment shall order the treasurer to refund to the person claiming under the tax title all sums paid to the treasurer for the purchase of the tax sale certificate and for any subsequent taxes paid by the certificate holder. If the person claiming under the tax title is determined by the court to have made improvements to the parcel, the court shall enter judgment in favor of the person claiming under the tax title for an amount equal to the value of such improvements made after the treasurer's deed was issued, and such judgment shall be a lien on the parcel until paid.

6. If an affidavit is filed pursuant to section 448.15, and if the time period for filing a claim under section 448.16 expires with no claims having been filed, all persons are thereafter barred and estopped from commencing an action under this section.

2005 Acts, ch 34, §21, 26
2005 amendment to this section takes effect April 19, 2005, and applies to parcels sold at tax sales occurring on or after June 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 34, §26
Section stricken and rewritten

448.7 Additional facts necessary. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 34, § 25, 26. See § 448.6.

448.12 Limitation of actions.

An action under section 447.8 or 448.6 or for the recovery of a parcel sold for the nonpayment of taxes shall not be brought after three years from the execution and recording of the county treasurer's deed.

2005 Acts, ch 34, §22, 26
2005 amendment to this section takes effect April 19, 2005, and applies to parcels sold at tax sales occurring on or after June 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 34, §26
Section amended

448.15 Affidavit by tax-title holder.

1. After taking possession of the parcel, after the issuance and recording of a tax deed or an instrument purporting to be a tax deed issued by a county treasurer of this state, the then owner or holder of the title or purported title may file with the county recorder of the county in which the parcel is located an affidavit substantially in the following form:

State of Iowa,)
..... County.) ss.

I,, being first duly sworn, on oath depose and say that on (date) the county treasurer issued a tax deed to (grantee) for the following described parcel:; that the tax deed was filed for record in the office of the county recorder of county, Iowa, on (date), and appears in the records of the office in county as recorded in Book Page of the Records; and that claims title to an undivided percent interest in the parcel by virtue of the tax deed, or purported tax title.

Any person claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the parcel adverse to the title or purported title by virtue of the tax deed referred to shall file a claim with the recorder of the county where the parcel is located, within one hundred twenty days after the filing of this affidavit, the claim to set forth the nature of the interest, also the time and manner in which the interest claimed was acquired. A person who files such a claim shall commence an action to enforce the claim within sixty days after the filing of the claim. If a claimant fails to file a claim within one hundred twenty days after the filing of this affidavit, or files a claim but fails to commence an action to enforce the claim within sixty days after the filing of the claim, the claim thereafter shall be forfeited and canceled without any further notice or action, and the claimant thereafter shall be forever barred and estopped from having or claiming any right, title, or interest in the parcel adverse to the tax title or purported tax title.

.....
Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of (month), (year).
.....
Notary Public in and for
..... County, Iowa.

2. An owner or holder of a title or purported title who has entered into a lease agreement conveying possessory rights in the parcel to a tenant in possession shall be deemed to be in possession for purposes of filing an affidavit under this section.

3. For purposes of this section, if a tax deed or instrument purporting to be a tax deed has been issued to convey an undivided interest in the parcel of less than one hundred percent, the owner or holder of the tax title or purported tax title shall be deemed to be in possession and entitled to file the affidavit in subsection 1. However, before filing the affidavit, the owner or holder of the tax title or purported tax title shall serve a copy of the affidavit on any other person in possession of the parcel by sending a copy of the affidavit by both regular and certified mail to the person at the address of the parcel or at the person's last known address if different from the address of the parcel. Such service is deemed completed when the affidavit mailed by certified mail is postmarked for delivery. An affidavit of service shall be attached to, and filed with, the affidavit in subsection 1. The affidavit of service shall include the names and addresses of all persons served and the time of mailing.

2005 Acts, ch 34, §23, 26
2005 amendment to this section takes effect April 19, 2005, and applies to parcels sold at tax sales occurring on or after June 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 34, §26
Section amended

448.16 Claims adverse to tax title barred.

1. When the affidavit described in section 448.15 is filed it shall be notice to all persons, and any person claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the parcel described adverse to the title or purported title by virtue of the tax deed referred to, shall file a claim with the county recorder of the county in which the parcel is located within one

hundred twenty days after the filing of the affidavit, which claim shall set forth the nature of the interest, the time when and the manner in which the interest was acquired.

2. At the expiration of the period of one hundred twenty days, if no such claim has been filed, the validity of the tax title or purported tax title shall be conclusively established as a matter of law, and all persons shall thereafter be forever barred and estopped from having or claiming any right, title, or interest in the parcel adverse to the tax title or purported tax title, including but not limited to any claim alleging improper service of notice of expiration of right of redemption. An action shall not thereafter be brought to challenge the tax deed or tax title.

3. An action to enforce a claim filed under subsection 1 shall be commenced within sixty days after the date of filing the claim. The action may be commenced by the claimant, or a person under whom the claimant claims title, under either section 447.8 or 448.6. If an action by the claimant, or such other person, is not filed within sixty days after the filing of the claim, the claim thereafter shall be forfeited and canceled without any further notice or action, and the claimant, or the person under whom the claimant claims title, thereafter shall be forever barred and estopped from having or claiming any right, title, or interest in the parcel adverse to the tax title or purported tax title.

2005 Acts, ch 34, §24, 26
2005 amendment to this section takes effect April 19, 2005, and applies to parcels sold at tax sales occurring on or after June 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 34, §26
Section amended

CHAPTER 450

INHERITANCE TAX

450.22 Administration avoided — inheritance tax duties required — penalty.

1. When the heirs or persons entitled to inherit the property of an estate subject to tax under this chapter desire to avoid the appointment of a personal representative as provided in section 450.21, and in all instances where real estate is involved and there are no regular probate proceedings, they or one of them shall file under oath the inventories required by section 633.361 and the required reports, perform all the duties required by this chapter of the personal representative, and file the inheritance tax return.

2. However, this section does not apply and a return is not required to be filed even though real estate is part of the assets subject to tax under this chapter, if all of the assets are held in joint tenancy with right of survivorship between husband and wife alone, or if the estate exclusively consists of property held in joint tenancy with the right of survivorship solely by the decedent and individu-

als listed in section 450.9 as individuals that are entirely exempt from Iowa inheritance tax and the estate does not have a federal estate tax obligation.

3. However, this section does not apply and a return is not required to be filed, even though real estate is involved, if the estate does not have a federal estate tax filing obligation and if all the estate's assets are described in any of the following categories:

a. Assets held in joint tenancy with right of survivorship between husband and wife alone.

b. Assets held in joint tenancy with right of survivorship solely between the decedent and individuals listed in section 450.9 as individuals that are entirely exempt from Iowa inheritance tax.

c. Assets passing by beneficiary designation, pursuant to a trust intended to pass the decedent's property at death or through any other nonprobate transfer solely to individuals listed in section

450.9 as individuals that are entirely exempt from Iowa inheritance tax.

This subsection does not apply to interests in an asset or assets that pass to both an individual listed in section 450.9 and to that individual's spouse.

4. If a return is not required to be filed pursuant to subsection 3, and if real estate is involved, one of the individuals with an interest in, or succeeding to an interest in, the real estate shall file an affidavit in the county in which the real estate is located setting forth the legal description of the real estate and the fact that an inheritance tax return is not required pursuant to subsection 3. Anyone with or succeeding to an interest in real estate who willfully fails to file such an affidavit, or who willfully files a false affidavit, is guilty of a fraudulent practice.

5. When this section applies, proceedings for the collection of the tax when a personal representative is not appointed shall conform as nearly as possible to proceedings under this chapter in other cases.

2005 Acts, ch 14, §1, 6
2005 amendments to subsection 4 apply to estates of decedents dying on or after July 1, 2004; 2005 Acts, ch 14, §6
Subsection 4 amended

450.53 Duty to pay tax — penalties.

1. *a.* All personal representatives, except guardians and conservators, and other persons charged with the management or settlement of any estate or trust from which a tax is due under this chapter, shall file an inheritance tax return, within the time limits set by section 450.6, with a copy of any federal estate tax return and other documents required by the director which may reasonably tend to prove the amount of tax due, and at the time of filing, shall pay to the department of revenue the amount of the tax due from any devisee, grantee, donee, heir, or beneficiary of the decedent, except in cases where payment of the tax is deferred until the determination of a prior estate. The owner of the future interest shall file a supplemental inheritance tax return and pay to the department of revenue the tax due within the time limits set in this chapter. The inheritance tax returns shall be in the form prescribed by the director.

b. Notwithstanding paragraph “*a*”, an inheritance tax return is not required to be filed if the estate does not have a federal estate tax filing obligation and if all the estate or trust assets pass solely to individuals listed in section 450.9 as individuals that are entirely exempt from Iowa inheritance tax. This paragraph is not applicable if interests in the asset pass to both an individual listed in section 450.9 and to that individual's spouse.

2. A person in possession of assets to be reported for purposes of taxation, including a personal representative or trustee, who willfully makes a false or fraudulent return, or who willful-

ly fails to pay the tax, or who willfully fails to supply the information necessary to prepare the return or determine if a return is required, or who willfully fails to make, sign, or file the required return within the time required by law, is guilty of a fraudulent practice. This subsection does not apply to failure to make, sign, or file a return or failure to pay the tax if a return is not required to be filed pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph “*b*”.

3. A person who willfully attempts in any manner to evade taxes imposed by this chapter or avoid payment of the tax, is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor.

4. The jurisdiction of any offense as defined in this section is in the county of the residence of the decedent at the time of death. If the decedent is a nonresident of the state, jurisdiction is in any county in which property subject to the tax is located.

5. A prosecution for any offense defined in this section shall be commenced not later than six years following the commission of the offense.

2005 Acts, ch 14, §2, 6
2005 amendments to subsection 2 apply to estates of decedents dying on or after July 1, 2004; 2005 Acts, ch 14, §6
Subsection 2 amended

450.58 Final settlement to show payment.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2, the final settlement of the account of a personal representative shall not be accepted or allowed unless it shows, and the court finds, that all taxes imposed by this chapter upon any property or interest in property that are made payable by the personal representative and to be settled by the account, have been paid, and that the receipt of the department of revenue for the tax has been obtained as provided in section 450.64.

2. If an inheritance tax return is not required to be filed pursuant to section 450.53, subsection 1, paragraph “*b*”, the personal representative's final settlement of account need not contain an inheritance tax receipt from the department, but shall, instead, contain the personal representative's certification under section 633.35 that an inheritance tax return is not required to be filed pursuant to section 450.53, subsection 1, paragraph “*b*”.

3. Any order contravening any provision of this section is void.

2005 Acts, ch 14, §3, 6
2005 amendments to subsection 2 apply to estates of decedents dying on or after July 1, 2004; 2005 Acts, ch 14, §6
Subsection 2 amended

450.94 Return — determination — appeal.

1. “*Taxpayer*” as used in this section means a person liable for the payment of tax as stated in section 450.5.

2. Unless a return is not required to be filed pursuant to section 450.22, subsection 3, or section 450.53, subsection 1, paragraph “*b*”, the taxpayer shall file an inheritance tax return on forms

to be prescribed by the director of revenue on or before the last day of the ninth month after the death of the decedent. When an inheritance tax return is filed, the department shall examine it and determine the correct amount of tax. If the amount paid is less than the correct amount due, the department shall notify the taxpayer of the total amount due together with any penalty and interest which shall be a sum certain if paid on or before the last day of the month in which the notice is dated, or on or before the last day of the following month if the notice is dated after the twentieth day of a month and before the first day of the following month.

3. If the amount paid is greater than the correct tax, penalty, and interest due, the department shall refund the excess with interest. Interest shall be computed at the rate in effect under section 421.7, under the rules prescribed by the director counting each fraction of a month as an entire month and the interest shall begin to accrue on the first day of the second calendar month following the date of payment or on the date the return was due to be filed or was filed, whichever is the latest. However, the director shall not allow a claim for refund or credit that has not been filed with the department within three years after the tax payment upon which a refund or credit is claimed became due, or one year after the tax payment was made, whichever time is later. A determination by the department of the amount of tax, penalty, and interest due, or the amount of refund for excess tax paid, is final unless the person aggrieved by the determination appeals to the director for a revision of the determination within sixty days from the date of the notice of determination of tax, penalty, and interest due or refund owing or unless the taxpayer contests the determination by paying the tax, interest, and penalty and timely filing a claim for refund. The director shall grant a hearing, and upon the hearing the director shall determine the correct tax, penalty, and interest or refund due, and notify the appellant of the decision by mail. The decision of the director is final unless the appellant seeks judicial review of the director's decision under section 450.59 within sixty days after

the date of the notice of the director's decision.

4. Payments received must be credited first to the penalty and interest accrued and then to the tax due.

5. The amount of tax imposed under this chapter shall be assessed according to one of the following:

a. Within three years after the return is filed with respect to property reported on the final inheritance tax return.

b. At any time after the tax became due with respect to property not reported on the final inheritance tax return, but not later than three years after the omitted property is reported to the department on an amended return or on the final inheritance tax return if one was not previously filed.

c. The period for examination and determination of the correct amount of tax to be reported and due under this chapter is unlimited in the case of failure to file a return or the filing of a false or fraudulent return or affidavit.

In addition to the applicable periods of limitations for examination and determination specified in paragraphs "a" and "b", the department may make an examination and determination at any time within six months from the date of receipt by the department of written notice from the taxpayer of the final disposition of any matter between the taxpayer and the internal revenue service with respect to the federal estate, gift, or generation skipping transfer tax. In order to begin the running of the six months assessment period, the notice shall be in writing in form sufficient to inform the department of the final disposition of any matter with respect to the federal estate, gift, or generation skipping transfer tax, and a copy of the federal document showing the final disposition or final federal adjustments shall be attached to the notice.

2005 Acts, ch 14, §4
Subsection 5, NEW paragraph c

450.97 Joint owners of bank accounts — duty to notify department of revenue. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 5, § 1.

CHAPTER 452A

MOTOR FUEL AND SPECIAL FUEL TAXES

452A.2 Definitions.

As employed in this division:

1. "Aviation gasoline" means any gasoline which is capable of being used for propelling aircraft, which is invoiced as aviation gasoline or is received, sold, stored, or withdrawn from storage by any person for the purpose of propelling aircraft. Motor fuel capable of being used for propelling motor vehicles is not aviation gasoline.

2. "Biofuel" means an oxygenated product derived from soybean oil, vegetable oil, or animal fats that can be used in diesel engines or aircraft. Biofuel may be a blend with diesel fuel or it may be one hundred percent soybean oil, vegetable oil, or animal fats. Any biofuel product is a special fuel.

3. "Blender" means a person who owns and blends alcohol with gasoline to produce ethanol

blended gasoline and blends the product at a non-terminal location. The blender is not restricted to blending alcohol with gasoline. Products blended with gasoline other than grain alcohol are taxed as gasoline. “Blender” also means a person blending two or more special fuel products at a nonterminal location where the tax has not been paid on all of the products blended. This blend is taxed as a special fuel.

4. “Common carrier” or “contract carrier” means a person involved in the movement of motor fuel or special fuel from the terminal or movement of the motor fuel or special fuel imported into this state, who is not an owner of the motor fuel or special fuel.

5. “Dealer” means a person, other than a distributor, who engages in the business of selling or distributing motor fuel or special fuel to the end user in this state.

6. “Denatured ethanol” means ethanol that is to be blended with gasoline, has been derived from cereal grains, complies with ASTM (American society for testing and materials) international designation D-4806-95b, and may be denatured only as specified in Code of Federal Regulations, Titles 20, 21, and 27. Alcohol and denatured ethanol have the same meaning in this chapter.

7. “Department” means the department of revenue.

8. “Director” means the director of revenue.

9. “Distributor” means a person who acquires tax paid motor fuel or special fuel from a supplier, restrictive supplier or importer, or another distributor for subsequent sale at wholesale and distribution by tank cars or tank trucks or both. The department may require that the distributor be registered to have terminal purchase rights.

10. “Eligible purchaser” means a distributor of motor fuel or special fuel or an end user of special fuel who has purchased a minimum of two hundred forty thousand gallons of special fuel each year in the preceding two years. Eligible purchasers who elect to make delayed payments to a licensed supplier shall use electronic funds transfer. Additional requirements for qualifying as an eligible purchaser shall be established by rule.

11. “Ethanol blended gasoline” means motor fuel containing at least ten percent alcohol distilled from cereal grains.

12. “Export” means delivery across the boundaries of this state by or for the seller or purchaser from a place of origin in this state.

13. “Exporter” means a person or other entity who acquires fuel in this state for export to another state.

14. “Import” means delivery across the boundaries of this state by or for the seller or purchaser from a place of origin outside this state.

15. “Importer” means a person who imports motor fuel or undyed special fuel in bulk or transport load into the state by truck, rail, or barge.

16. “Licensed compressed natural gas and liq-

uefied petroleum gas dealer” means a person in the business of handling untaxed compressed natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas who delivers any part of the fuel into a fuel supply tank of any motor vehicle.

17. “Licensed compressed natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas user” means a person licensed by the department who dispenses compressed natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas, upon which the special fuel tax has not been previously paid, for highway use from fuel sources owned and controlled by the person into the fuel supply tank of a motor vehicle, or commercial vehicle owned or controlled by the person.

18. “Licensee” means a person holding an uncanceled supplier’s, restrictive supplier’s, importer’s, exporter’s, dealer’s, user’s, or blender’s license issued by the department under this division or any prior motor fuel tax law or any other person who possesses fuel for which the tax has not been paid.

19. “Motor fuel” means both of the following:

a. All products commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline, including ethanol blended gasoline, casinghead, and absorption or natural gasoline, regardless of the products’ classifications or uses, and including transmix which serves as a buffer between fuel products in the pipeline distribution process.

b. Any liquid advertised, offered for sale, sold for use as, or commonly or commercially used as a fuel for propelling motor vehicles which, when subjected to distillation of gasoline, naphtha, kerosene and similar petroleum products [ASTM (American society for testing and materials) international designation D-86], shows not less than ten per centum distilled (recovered) below three hundred forty-seven degrees Fahrenheit (one hundred seventy-five degrees Centigrade) and not less than ninety-five per centum distilled (recovered) below four hundred sixty-four degrees Fahrenheit (two hundred forty degrees Centigrade).

“Motor fuel” does not include special fuel, and does not include liquefied gases which would not exist as liquids at a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit and a pressure of fourteen and sevenths pounds per square inch absolute, or naphthas and solvents unless the liquefied gases or naphthas and solvents are used as a component in the manufacture, compounding, or blending of a liquid within paragraph “b”, in which event the resulting product shall be deemed to be motor fuel. “Motor fuel” does not include methanol unless blended with other motor fuels for use in an aircraft or for propelling motor vehicles.

20. “Naphthas and solvents” shall mean and include those liquids which come within the distillation specifications for motor fuel set out under subsection 19, paragraph “b”, but which are designed and sold for exclusive use other than as a fuel for propelling motor vehicles.

21. “Nonterminal storage facility” means a fa-

cility where motor fuel or special fuel, other than liquefied petroleum gas, is stored that is not supplied by a pipeline or a marine vessel. “*Nonterminal storage facility*” includes a facility that manufactures products such as alcohol, biofuel, blend stocks, or additives which may be used as motor fuel or special fuel, other than liquefied petroleum gas, for operating motor vehicles or aircraft.

22. “*Racing fuel*” means leaded gasoline of one hundred ten octane or more that does not meet ASTM (American society for testing and materials) international designation D-4814 for gasoline and is sold in bulk for use in nonregistered motor vehicles.

23. “*Regional transit system*” means regional transit system as defined in section 452A.57, subsection 11.

24. “*Restrictive supplier*” means a person who imports motor fuel or undyed special fuel into this state in tank wagons or in small tanks not otherwise licensed as an importer.

25. “*Special fuel*” means fuel oils and all combustible gases and liquids suitable for the generation of power for propulsion of motor vehicles or turbine-powered aircraft, and includes any substance used for that purpose, except that it does not include motor fuel. Kerosene shall not be considered to be a special fuel, unless blended with other special fuels for use in a motor vehicle with a diesel engine. Methanol shall not be considered to be a special fuel unless blended with other special fuels for use in a motor vehicle with a diesel engine.

26. “*Supplier*” means a person who acquires motor fuel or special fuel by pipeline or marine vessel from a state, territory, or possession of the United States, or from a foreign country for storage at and distribution from a terminal and who is registered under 26 U.S.C. § 4101 for tax-free transactions in gasoline, a person who produces in this state or acquires by truck, railcar, or barge for storage at and distribution from a terminal, alcohol or alcohol derivative substances, or a person who produces, manufactures, or refines motor fuel or special fuel in this state. “*Supplier*” includes a person who does not meet the jurisdictional connection to this state but voluntarily agrees to act as a supplier for purposes of collecting and reporting the motor fuel or special fuel tax. “*Supplier*” does not include a retail dealer or wholesaler who merely blends alcohol with gasoline before the sale or distribution of the product or a terminal operator who merely handles, in a terminal, motor fuel or special fuel consigned to the terminal operator.

27. “*Terminal*” means a motor fuel or special fuel storage and distribution facility that is supplied by a pipeline or a marine vessel and from which the fuel may be removed at a rack. “*Terminal*” does not include a facility at which motor fuel or special fuel blend stocks and additives are used in the manufacture of products other than motor

fuel or special fuel and from which no motor fuel or special fuel is removed.

28. “*Terminal operator*” means the person who by ownership or contractual agreement is charged with the responsibility for, or physical control over, and operation of a terminal. If co-venturers own a terminal, “*terminal operator*” means the person who is appointed to exercise the responsibility for, or physical control over, and operation of the terminal.

29. “*Urban transit system*” means Iowa urban transit system as defined in section 452A.57, subsection 6.

30. “*Use*” means the receipt, delivery, or placing of liquefied petroleum gas by a licensed liquefied petroleum gas user into a fuel supply tank of a motor vehicle while the vehicle is in the state, except that with respect to natural gas used as a special fuel, “*use*” means the receipt, delivery, or placing of the natural gas into equipment for compressing the gas for subsequent delivery into the fuel supply tank of a motor vehicle.

31. “*Withdrawn from terminal*” means physical movement from a supplier to a distributor or eligible end user and includes an importer going out of state and obtaining fuel from a terminal and bringing the fuel into the state, and a restrictive supplier bringing fuel into the state even though not purchased directly from a terminal.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §60, 61
Additional definitions, see §452A.57
Subsection 19, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended
Subsection 25 amended

452A.3 Levy of excise tax.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and in this division, until June 30, 2007, this subsection shall apply to the excise tax imposed on each gallon of motor fuel used for any purpose for the privilege of operating motor vehicles in this state.

a. The rate of the excise tax shall be based on the number of gallons of ethanol blended gasoline that is distributed in this state as expressed as a percentage of the number of gallons of motor fuel distributed in this state, which is referred to as the distribution percentage. The department shall determine the percentage basis for each determination period beginning January 1 and ending December 31. The rate for the excise tax shall apply for the period beginning July 1 and ending June 30 following the end of the determination period.

b. The rate for the excise tax shall be as follows:

(1) If the distribution percentage is not greater than fifty percent, the rate shall be nineteen cents for ethanol blended gasoline and twenty cents for motor fuel other than ethanol blended gasoline.

(2) If the distribution percentage is greater than fifty percent but not greater than fifty-five percent, the rate shall be nineteen cents for ethanol blended gasoline and twenty and one-tenth

cents for motor fuel other than ethanol blended gasoline.

(3) If the distribution percentage is greater than fifty-five percent but not greater than sixty percent, the rate shall be nineteen cents for ethanol blended gasoline and twenty and three-tenths cents for motor fuel other than ethanol blended gasoline.

(4) If the distribution percentage is greater than sixty percent but not greater than sixty-five percent, the rate shall be nineteen cents for ethanol blended gasoline and twenty and five-tenths cents for motor fuel other than ethanol blended gasoline.

(5) If the distribution percentage is greater than sixty-five percent but not greater than seventy percent, the rate shall be nineteen cents for ethanol blended gasoline and twenty and seven-tenths cents for motor fuel other than ethanol blended gasoline.

(6) If the distribution percentage is greater than seventy percent but not greater than seventy-five percent, the rate shall be nineteen cents for ethanol blended gasoline and twenty-one cents for motor fuel other than ethanol blended gasoline.

(7) If the distribution percentage is greater than seventy-five percent but not greater than eighty percent, the rate shall be nineteen and three-tenths cents for ethanol blended gasoline and twenty and eight-tenths cents for motor fuel other than ethanol blended gasoline.

(8) If the distribution percentage is greater than eighty percent but not greater than eighty-five percent, the rate shall be nineteen and five-tenths cents for ethanol blended gasoline and twenty and seven-tenths cents for motor fuel other than ethanol blended gasoline.

(9) If the distribution percentage is greater than eighty-five percent but not greater than ninety percent, the rate shall be nineteen and seven-tenths cents for ethanol blended gasoline and twenty and four-tenths cents for motor fuel other than ethanol blended gasoline.

(10) If the distribution percentage is greater than ninety percent but not greater than ninety-five percent, the rate shall be nineteen and nine-tenths cents for ethanol blended gasoline and twenty and one-tenth cents for motor fuel other than ethanol blended gasoline.

(11) If the distribution percentage is greater than ninety-five percent, the rate shall be twenty cents for ethanol blended gasoline and twenty cents for motor fuel other than ethanol blended gasoline.

1A. Except as otherwise provided in this section and in this division, after June 30, 2007, an excise tax of twenty cents is imposed on each gallon of motor fuel used for any purpose for the privilege of operating motor vehicles in this state.

1B. An excise tax of seventeen cents is imposed on each gallon of E-85 gasoline, which con-

tains at least eighty-five percent denatured alcohol by volume from the first day of April until the last day of October or seventy percent denatured alcohol from the first day of November until the last day of March, used for the privilege of operating motor vehicles in this state.

1C. The rate of the excise tax on E-85 gasoline imposed in subsection 1B shall be determined based on the number of gallons of E-85 gasoline that are distributed in this state during the previous calendar year. The department shall determine the actual tax paid for E-85 gasoline for each period beginning January 1 and ending December 31. The amount of the tax paid on E-85 gasoline during the past calendar year shall be compared to the amount of tax on E-85 gasoline that would have been paid using the tax rate for gasoline imposed in subsection 1 or 1A and a difference shall be established. If this difference is equal to or greater than twenty-five thousand dollars, the tax rate for E-85 gasoline for the period beginning July 1 following the end of the determination period shall be the rate in effect as stated in subsection 1 or 1A.

2. For the privilege of operating aircraft in this state an excise tax of eight cents per gallon is imposed on the use of all aviation gasoline.

3. For the privilege of operating motor vehicles or aircraft in this state, there is imposed an excise tax on the use of special fuel in a motor vehicle or aircraft. The tax rate on special fuel for diesel engines of motor vehicles is twenty-two and one-half cents per gallon. The rate of tax on special fuel for aircraft is three cents per gallon. On all other special fuel, unless otherwise specified in this section, the per gallon rate is the same as the motor fuel tax. Indelible dye meeting United States environmental protection agency and internal revenue service regulations must be added to fuel before or upon withdrawal at a terminal or refinery rack for that fuel to be exempt from tax and the dyed fuel may be used only for an exempt purpose.

3A. For liquefied petroleum gas used as a special fuel, the rate of tax shall be twenty cents per gallon.

4. For compressed natural gas used as a special fuel, the rate of tax that is equivalent to the motor fuel tax shall be sixteen cents per hundred cubic feet adjusted to a base temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit and a pressure of fourteen and seventy-three hundredths pounds per square inch absolute.

5. The tax shall be paid by the following:

a. The supplier, upon the invoiced gross gallonage of all motor fuel or undyed special fuel withdrawn from a terminal for delivery in this state.

Tax shall not be paid when the sale of alcohol occurs within a terminal from an alcohol manufacturer to an Iowa licensed supplier. The tax shall be paid by the Iowa licensed supplier when the invoiced gross gallonage of the alcohol or the alcohol

part of ethanol blended gasoline is withdrawn from a terminal for delivery in this state.

b. The person who owns the fuel at the time it is brought into the state by a restrictive supplier or importer, upon the invoiced gross gallonage of motor fuel or undyed special fuel imported.

c. The blender on total invoiced gross gallonage of alcohol or other product sold to be blended with gasoline or special fuel.

d. Any other person who possesses taxable fuel upon which the tax has not been paid to a licensee.

However, the tax shall not be imposed or collected under this division with respect to motor fuel or special fuel sold for export or exported from this state to any other state, territory, or foreign country.

6. Thereafter, except as otherwise provided in this division, the per gallon amount of the tax shall be added to the selling price of every gallon of such motor fuel or undyed special fuel sold in this state and shall be collected from the purchaser so that the ultimate consumer bears the burden of the tax.

7. All excise taxes collected under this chapter by a supplier, restrictive supplier, importer, dealer, blender, user, or any individual are deemed to be held in trust for the state of Iowa.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §73; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §§3, 84, 86
Determination of excise tax for periods subsequent to July 1, 2002; 2001 Acts, ch 123, §6
Subsections 1B and 1C take effect January 1, 2006; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §86

NEW subsections 1B and 1C
Subsection 7 amended

452A.8 Tax reports — computation and payment of tax — credits.

1. For the purpose of determining the amount of the supplier's, restrictive supplier's, or importer's tax liability, a supplier or restrictive supplier shall file a return, not later than the last day of the month following the month in which this division becomes effective and not later than the last day of each calendar month thereafter, and an importer shall file a return semimonthly with the department, signed under penalty for false certification. For an importer for the reporting period from the first day of the month through the fifteenth of the month, the return is due on the last day of the month. For an importer for the reporting period from the sixteenth of the month through the last day of the month, the return is due on the fifteenth day of the following month. The returns shall include the following:

a. A statement of the number of invoiced gallons of motor fuel and undyed special fuel withdrawn from the terminal by the licensee within this state during the preceding calendar month in such detail as determined by the department. This includes on-site blending reports at the terminal.

b. For information purposes only, a supplier, restrictive supplier, or importer shall show the

number of invoiced gallons of dyed special fuel withdrawn from the terminal.

c. A statement showing the deductions authorized in this division in such detail and with such supporting evidence as required by the department.

d. Any other information the department may require for the enforcement of this chapter.

2. At the time of filing a return, a supplier or restrictive supplier shall pay to the department the full amount of the fuel tax due for the preceding calendar month. An importer shall pay to the department the full amount of fuel tax due for the preceding semimonthly period. The tax shall be computed as follows:

a. From the total number of invoiced gallons of motor fuel or undyed special fuel withdrawn from the terminal by the licensee during the preceding calendar month or semimonthly period the following deductions shall be made:

(1) The gallonage of motor fuel or undyed special fuel withdrawn from a terminal by a licensee and exported outside Iowa.

(2) For suppliers only, the one and six-tenths percent of the number of gallons of motor fuel or seven-tenths percent of the number of gallons of undyed special fuel of the invoiced gallons of motor fuel or undyed special fuel withdrawn from a terminal within this state during the preceding calendar month.

b. The number of invoiced gallons remaining after the deductions in paragraph "a" shall be multiplied by the per gallon fuel tax rate.

c. The tax due under paragraph "b" shall be the amount of fuel tax due from the supplier, restrictive supplier, or importer for the preceding reporting period. The director may require by rule that the payment of taxes by suppliers, restrictive suppliers, and importers be made by electronic funds transfer. The director may allow a tax float by rule where the eligible purchaser is not required to pay the tax to the supplier until one business day prior to the date the tax is due. A licensed supplier who is unable to recover the tax from an eligible purchaser is not liable for the tax, upon proper documentation, and may credit the amount of unpaid tax against a later remittance of tax. Under this provision, a supplier does not qualify for a credit if the purchaser did not elect to use the eligible purchaser status, or otherwise does not qualify to be an eligible purchaser. To qualify for the credit, the supplier must notify the department of the uncollectible account no later than ten calendar days after the due date for payment of the tax. If a supplier sells additional motor fuel or undyed special fuel to a delinquent eligible purchaser after notifying the department that the supplier has an uncollectible debt with that eligible purchaser, the limited liability provision does not apply to the additional fuel. The supplier is liable for tax collected from the purchaser.

d. The director may require by rule that reports and returns be filed by electronic transmission.

e. The tax for compressed natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas delivered by a licensed compressed natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas dealer for use in this state shall attach at the time of the delivery and shall be collected by the dealer from the consumer and paid to the department as provided in this chapter. The tax, with respect to compressed natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas acquired by a consumer in any manner other than by delivery by a licensed compressed natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas dealer into a fuel supply tank of a motor vehicle, attaches at the time of the use of the fuel and shall be paid over to the department by the consumer as provided in this chapter.

The department shall adopt rules governing the dispensing of compressed natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas by licensed dealers and licensed users. The director may require by rule that reports and returns be filed by electronic transmission. For purposes of this paragraph, “dealer” and “user” mean a licensed compressed natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas dealer or user and “fuel” means compressed natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas. The department shall require that all pumps located at dealer locations and user locations through which liquefied petroleum gas can be dispensed shall be metered, inspected, tested for accuracy, and sealed and licensed by the state department of agriculture and land stewardship, and that fuel delivered into the fuel supply tank of any motor vehicle shall be dispensed only through tested metered pumps and may be sold without temperature correction or corrected to a temperature of sixty degrees. If the metered gallonage is to be temperature-corrected, only a temperature-compensated meter shall be used. Natural gas used as fuel shall be delivered into compressing equipment through sealed meters certified for accuracy by the department of agriculture and land stewardship.

All gallonage which is not for highway use, dispensed through metered pumps as licensed under this section on which fuel tax is not collected, must be substantiated by exemption certificates as provided by the department or by valid exemption certificates provided by the dealers, signed by the purchaser, and retained by the dealer. A “*valid exemption certificate provided by a dealer*” is an exemption certificate which is in the form prescribed by the director to assist a dealer to properly account for fuel dispensed for which tax is not collected and which is complete and correct according to the requirements of the director.

For the privilege of purchasing liquefied petroleum gas, dispensed through licensed metered pumps, on a basis exempt from the tax, the purchaser shall sign exemption certificates for the

gallonage claimed which is not for highway use.

The department shall disallow all sales of gallonage which is not for highway use unless proof is established by the certificate. Exemption certificates shall be retained by the dealer for a period of three years.

(1) For the purpose of determining the amount of liability for fuel tax, each dealer and each user shall file with the department not later than the last day of the month following the month in which this division becomes effective and not later than the last day of each calendar month thereafter a monthly tax return certified under penalties for false certification. The return shall show, with reference to each location at which fuel is delivered or placed by the dealer or user into a fuel supply tank of any motor vehicle during the next preceding calendar month, information as required by the department.

(2) The amount of tax due shall be computed by multiplying the appropriate tax rate per gallon by the number of gallons of fuel delivered or placed by the dealer or user into supply tanks of motor vehicles.

(3) The return shall be accompanied by remittance in the amount of the tax due for the month in which the fuel was placed into the supply tanks of motor vehicles.

3. For the purpose of determining the amount of the tax liability on alcohol blended to produce ethanol blended gasoline or a blend of special fuel products, each licensed blender shall, not later than the last day of each month following the month in which the blending is done, file with the department a monthly return, signed under penalty for false certificate, containing information required by rules adopted by the director. The director may require by rule that reports and returns be filed by electronic transmission.

4. A person who possesses fuel or uses fuel in a motor vehicle upon which no tax has been paid by a licensee in this state is subject to reporting and paying the applicable tax. The director may require by rule that reports and returns be filed by electronic transmission.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §62, 63
Subsection 2, paragraph e, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended
Subsections 3 and 4 amended

452A.10 Required records.

A motor fuel or special fuel supplier, restrictive supplier, importer, exporter, blender, dealer, user, common carrier, contract carrier, terminal, or non-terminal storage facility shall maintain, for a period of three years, records of all transactions by which the supplier, restrictive supplier, or importer withdraws from a terminal or a nonterminal storage facility within this state or imports into this state motor fuel or undyed special fuel together with invoices, bills of lading, and other pertinent records and papers as required by the department.

If in the normal conduct of a supplier's, restrictive supplier's, importer's, exporter's, blender's, dealer's, user's, common carrier's, contract carrier's, terminal's, or nonterminal storage facility's business the records are maintained and kept at an office outside this state, the records shall be made available for audit and examination by the department at the office outside this state, but the audit and examination shall be without expense to this state.

Each distributor handling motor fuel or special fuel in this state shall maintain for a period of three years records of all motor fuel or undyed special fuel purchased or otherwise acquired by the distributor, together with delivery tickets, invoices, and bills of lading, and any other records required by the department.

The department, after an audit and examination of records required to be maintained under this section, may authorize their disposal upon the written request of the supplier, restrictive supplier, importer, exporter, blender, dealer, user, carrier, terminal, nonterminal storage facility, or distributor.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §64
Section amended

452A.17 Refunds.

1. A person who uses motor fuel or undyed special fuel for any of the nontaxable purposes listed in this subsection, and who has paid the motor fuel or special fuel tax either directly to the department or by having the tax added to the price of the fuel, and who has a refund permit, upon presentation to and approval by the department of a claim for refund, shall be reimbursed and repaid the amount of the tax which the claimant has paid on the gallonage so used, except that the amount of a refund payable under this division may be applied by the department against any tax liability outstanding on the books of the department against the claimant.

a. The refund is allowable for motor fuel or undyed special fuel sold directly to and used for the following:

(1) The United States or any agency or instrumentality of the United States or where collection of the tax would be prohibited by the Constitution of the United States or the laws of the United States or by the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

(2) An Iowa urban transit system, or a company operating a taxicab service under contract with an Iowa urban transit system, which is used for a purpose specified in section 452A.57, subsection 6.

(3) A regional transit system, the state, any of its agencies, any political subdivision of the state, or any benefited fire district which is used for a purpose specified in section 452A.57, subsection 11, or for public purposes, including fuel sold for the transportation of pupils of approved public and nonpublic schools by a carrier who contracts with the public school under section 285.5.

(4) Fuel used in unlicensed vehicles, stationary engines, implements used in agricultural production, and machinery and equipment used for nonhighway purposes.

(5) Fuel used for producing denatured alcohol.

(6) Fuel used for idle time, power takeoffs, reefer units, pumping credits, and transport diversions, fuel lost through casualty, exports by distributors, and blending errors for special fuel. The department shall adopt rules setting forth specific requirements relating to refunds for idle time, power takeoffs, reefer units, pumping credits, and transport diversions, fuel lost through casualty, and blending errors for special fuel.

(7) A bona fide commercial fisher, licensed and operating under an owner's certificate for commercial fishing gear issued pursuant to section 482.4.

(8) For motor fuel or undyed special fuel placed in motor vehicles and used, other than on a public highway, in the extraction and processing of natural deposits, without regard to whether the motor vehicle was registered under section 321.18. An applicant under this subparagraph shall maintain adequate records for a period of three years beyond the date of the claim.

(9) Undyed special fuel used in watercraft.

(10) Racing fuel.

b. A claim for refund is subject to the following conditions:

(1) The claim shall be on a form prescribed by the department and be certified by the claimant under penalty for false certificate.

(2) The claim shall include proof as prescribed by the department showing the purchase of the motor fuel or undyed special fuel on which a refund is claimed.

(3) An invoice shall not be acceptable in support of a claim for refund unless it is a separate serially numbered invoice covering no more than one purchase of motor fuel or undyed special fuel, prepared by the seller on a form approved by the department which will prevent erasure or alteration and unless it is legibly written with no corrections or erasures and shows the date of sale, the name and address of the seller and of the purchaser, the kind of fuel, the gallonage in figures, the per gallon price of the motor fuel or undyed special fuel, the total purchase price including the Iowa motor fuel or undyed special fuel tax and that the total purchase price including tax has been paid. However, with respect to refund invoices made on a billing machine, the department may waive any of the requirements of this subparagraph.

(4) The claim shall state the gallonage of motor fuel that was used or will be used by the claimant other than in aircraft, watercraft, or to propel motor vehicles and the gallonage of undyed special fuel that was or will be used by the claimant other than in aircraft or to propel motor vehicles, the manner in which the motor fuel or undyed special fuel was used or will be used, and the equipment

in which it was used or will be used.

(5) The claim shall state whether the claimant used fuel for aircraft, watercraft, or to propel motor vehicles from the same tanks or receptacles in which the claimant kept the motor fuel on which the refund is claimed or whether the claimant used fuel for aircraft or to propel motor vehicles from the same tanks or receptacles in which the claimant kept the undyed special fuel on which the refund is claimed.

(6) If an original invoice is lost or destroyed the department may in its discretion accept a copy identified and certified by the seller as being a true copy of the original.

(7) Claim shall be made by and the amount of the refund shall be paid to the person who purchased the motor fuel or undyed special fuel as shown in the supporting invoice unless that person designates another person as an agent for purposes of filing and receiving the refund for idle time, power takeoff, reefer units, pumping credits, and transport diversions. A governmental agency may be designated as an agent for another governmental agency for purposes of filing and receiving the refund under this section.

(8) In order to verify the validity of a claim for refund the department shall have the right to require the claimant to furnish such additional proof of validity as the department may determine and to examine the books and records of the claimant. Failure of a claimant to furnish the claimant's books and records for examination shall constitute a waiver of all rights to refund related to the transaction in question.

2. In lieu of the refund provided in this section, a person may receive an income tax credit as provided in chapter 422, division IX, but only as to motor fuel not used in motor vehicles, aircraft, or watercraft or as to undyed special fuel not used in motor vehicles or aircraft.

3. *a.* A claim for refund shall not be allowed unless the claimant has accumulated sixty dollars in credits for one calendar year. A claim for refund may be filed anytime the sixty dollar minimum has been met within the calendar year. If the sixty dollar minimum has not been met in the calendar year, the credit shall be claimed on the claimant's income tax return unless the taxpayer is not required to file an income tax return in which case a refund shall be allowed. Once the sixty dollar minimum has been met, the claim for refund must be filed within three years following the end of the month in which the earliest invoice is dated.

b. A refund shall not be paid with respect to any motor fuel taken out of this state in supply tanks of watercraft, aircraft, or motor vehicles or with respect to any undyed special fuel taken out of this state in supply tanks of aircraft or motor vehicles.

2005 Acts, ch 8, §43
See §452A.81
Subsection 1, paragraph a, subparagraph (2) amended

452A.62 Inspection of records.

The department of revenue or the state department of transportation, whichever is applicable, is hereby given the authority within the time prescribed for keeping records to do the following:

1. To examine, during the usual business hours of the day, the records, books, papers, receipts, invoices, storage tanks, and any other equipment of any of the following:

a. A distributor, supplier, restrictive supplier, importer, exporter, blender, terminal operator, nonterminal storage facility, common carrier, or contract carrier, pertaining to motor fuel or undyed special fuel withdrawn from a terminal or a nonterminal storage facility, or brought into this state.

b. A licensed compressed natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas dealer, user, or person supplying compressed natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas to a licensed compressed natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas dealer or user.

c. An interstate operator of motor vehicles to verify the truth and accuracy of any statement, report, or return, or to ascertain whether or not the taxes imposed by this chapter have been paid.

d. Any person selling fuels that can be used for highway use.

2. To examine the records, books, papers, receipts, and invoices of any distributor, supplier, restrictive supplier, importer, blender, exporter, terminal operator, nonterminal storage facility, licensed compressed natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas dealer or user, or any other person who possesses fuel upon which the tax has not been paid to determine financial responsibility for the payment of the taxes imposed by this chapter.

If a person under this section refuses access to pertinent records, books, papers, receipts, invoices, storage tanks, or any other equipment, the appropriate state agency shall certify the names and facts to any court of competent jurisdiction, and the court shall enter an order to enforce this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §65, 66
Subsection 1, paragraph a amended
Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

452A.76 Enforcement authority.

Authority to enforce division III is given to the state department of transportation. Employees of the state department of transportation designated enforcement employees have the power of peace officers in the performance of their duties; however, they shall not be considered members of the state patrol. The state department of transportation shall furnish enforcement employees with necessary equipment and supplies in the same manner as provided in section 80.18, including uniforms which are distinguishable in color and design from those of the state patrol. Enforcement employees shall be furnished and shall conspicuously display badges of authority.

Authority is given to the department of revenue, the state department of transportation, the department of public safety, and any peace officer as requested by such departments to enforce the provisions of division I and this division of this chapter. The department of revenue shall adopt rules providing for enforcement under division I and this division of this chapter regarding the use of motor fuel or special fuel in implements of husbandry. Enforcement personnel or requested peace officers are authorized to stop a conveyance suspected to be illegally transporting motor fuel or special fuel on the highways, to investigate the cargo, and also have the authority to inspect or test the fuel in the supply tank of a conveyance to determine if legal fuel is being used to power the conveyance. The operator of any vehicle transporting motor fuel or special fuel shall, upon request, produce and offer for inspection the manifest or loading and delivery invoices pertaining to the load and trip in question and shall permit the authority to inspect and measure the contents of the vehicle. If the vehicle operator fails to produce the evidence or if, when produced, the evidence fails to contain the required information and it appears that there is an attempt to evade payment of the fuel tax, the vehicle operator will be subject to the penalty provisions contained in section 452A.74A. For purposes of this section, “vehicle” means as defined in section 321.1.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §31
Terminology change applied

452A.79 Use of revenue.

The net proceeds of the excise tax on the diesel special fuel and the excise tax on motor fuel and other special fuel, and penalties collected under the provision of this chapter, shall be credited to the road use tax fund.

For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, the first four hundred eleven thousand three hundred eleven dollars derived from the excise tax on the sale of motor fuel used in watercraft shall be deposited in the general fund of the state and the moneys in excess of four hundred eleven thousand three hundred eleven dollars shall be deposited in the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund. For the fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2006, all revenues derived from the excise tax on the sale of motor fuel used in watercraft shall be deposited in the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund. Moneys deposited to the general fund and to the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund under this section and section 452A.84 are subject to the requirements of section 8.60 and are subject to appropriation by the general assembly to the department of natural resources for use in its recreational boating pro-

gram, which may include but is not limited to:

1. Dredging and renovation of lakes of this state.
2. Acquisition, development, and maintenance of access to public boating waters.
3. Development and maintenance of boating facilities and navigation aids.
4. Administration, operation, and maintenance of recreational boating activities of the department of natural resources.
5. Acquisition, development, and maintenance of recreation facilities associated with recreational boating.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §12
See §24.14
Unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

452A.85 Tax payment for stored motor fuel, ethanol blended gasoline, special fuel, compressed natural gas, and liquefied petroleum gas — penalty.

1. Persons having title to motor fuel, ethanol blended gasoline, undyed special fuel, compressed natural gas, or liquefied petroleum gas in storage and held for sale on the effective date of an increase in the excise tax rate imposed on motor fuel, ethanol blended gasoline, undyed special fuel, compressed natural gas, or liquefied petroleum gas under this chapter shall be subject to an inventory tax based upon the gallonage in storage as of the close of the business day preceding the effective date of the increased excise tax rate of motor fuel, ethanol blended gasoline, undyed special fuel, compressed natural gas, or liquefied petroleum gas which will be subject to the increased excise tax rate.

2. Persons subject to the tax imposed under this section shall take an inventory to determine the gallonage in storage for purposes of determining the tax and shall report the gallonage and pay the tax due within thirty days of the prescribed inventory date. The department of revenue shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A as are necessary to administer this section.

3. The amount of the inventory tax is equal to the inventory tax rate times the gallonage in storage as determined under subsection 1. The inventory tax rate is equal to the difference of the increased excise tax rate less the previous excise tax rate.

4. This section does not apply to an increase in the tax rate of a specified fuel, except for compressed natural gas, unless the increase in the tax rate of that fuel is in excess of one-half cent per gallon.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §67
NEW subsection 4

CHAPTER 453A

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO TAXES

453A.3 Penalty.

1. *a.* A person, other than a retailer as defined in section 453A.1 or 453A.42, who violates section 453A.2, subsection 1, is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

b. An employee of a retailer as defined in section 453A.1 or 453A.42, who violates section 453A.2, subsection 1, commits a simple misdemeanor punishable as a scheduled violation under section 805.8C, subsection 3, paragraph “b”.

2. A person who violates section 453A.2, subsection 2, is subject to the following, as applicable:

a. A civil penalty pursuant to section 805.8C, subsection 3, paragraph “c”. Notwithstanding section 602.8106 or any other provision to the contrary, any civil penalty paid under this subsection shall be retained by the city or county enforcing the violation.

b. For a first offense, performance of eight hours of community work requirements, unless waived by the court.

c. For a second offense, performance of twelve hours of community work requirements.

d. For a third or subsequent offense, performance of sixteen hours of community work requirements.

2005 Acts, ch 93, §1
Subsection 1 amended

453A.5 Tobacco compliance employee training program.

1. The alcoholic beverages division of the department of commerce shall develop a tobacco compliance employee training program not to exceed two hours in length for employees and prospective employees of retailers, as defined in sections 453A.1 and 453A.42, to inform the employees about state and federal laws and regulations regarding the sale of cigarettes and tobacco products to persons under eighteen years of age and compliance with and the importance of laws regarding the sale of cigarettes and tobacco products to persons under eighteen years of age.

2. The tobacco compliance employee training program shall be made available to employees and prospective employees of retailers, as defined in sections 453A.1 and 453A.42, at no cost to the employee, the prospective employee, or the retailer, and in a manner which is as convenient and accessible to the extent practicable throughout the state so as to encourage attendance. Contingent upon the availability of specified funds for provision of the program, the division shall schedule the program on at least a monthly basis and the program shall be available at a location in at least a majority of counties.

3. Upon completion of the tobacco compliance

employee training program, an employee or prospective employee shall receive a certificate of completion, which shall be valid for a period of two years, unless the employee or prospective employee is convicted of a violation of section 453A.2, subsection 1, in which case the certificate shall be void.

4. The tobacco compliance employee training program shall also offer periodic continuing employee training and recertification for employees who have completed initial training and received certificates of completion.

2005 Acts, ch 93, §2
Subsections 1 and 2 amended

453A.22 Revocation — suspension — civil penalty.

1. If a person holding a permit issued by the department under this division, including a retailer permit for railway car, has willfully violated section 453A.2, the department shall revoke the permit upon notice and hearing. If the person violates any other provision of this division, or a rule adopted under this division, or is substantially delinquent in the payment of a tax administered by the department or the interest or penalty on the tax, or if the person is a corporation and if any officer having a substantial legal or equitable interest in the ownership of the corporation owes any delinquent tax of the permit-holding corporation, or interest or penalty on the tax, administered by the department, the department may revoke the permit issued to the person, after giving the permit holder an opportunity to be heard upon ten days' written notice stating the reason for the contemplated revocation and the time and place at which the person may appear and be heard. The hearing before the department may be held at a site in the state as the department may direct. The notice shall be given by mailing a copy to the permit holder's place of business as it appears on the application for a permit. If, upon hearing, the department finds that the violation has occurred, the department may revoke the permit.

2. If a retailer or employee of a retailer has violated section 453A.2 or section 453A.36, subsection 6, the department or local authority, or the Iowa department of public health following transfer of the matter to the Iowa department of public health pursuant to section 453A.2, subsection 6, in addition to the other penalties fixed for such violations in this section, shall assess a penalty upon the same hearing and notice as prescribed in subsection 1 as follows:

a. For a first violation, the retailer shall be assessed a civil penalty in the amount of three hundred dollars. Failure to pay the civil penalty as or-

dered under this subsection shall result in automatic suspension of the permit for a period of fourteen days.

b. For a second violation within a period of two years, the retailer shall be assessed a civil penalty in the amount of one thousand five hundred dollars or the retailer's permit shall be suspended for a period of thirty days. The retailer may select its preference in the penalty to be applied under this paragraph.

c. For a third violation within a period of three years, the retailer shall be assessed a civil penalty in the amount of one thousand five hundred dollars and the retailer's permit shall be suspended for a period of thirty days.

d. For a fourth violation within a period of three years, the retailer shall be assessed a civil penalty in the amount of one thousand five hundred dollars and the retailer's permit shall be suspended for a period of sixty days.

e. For a fifth violation within a period of four years, the retailer's permit shall be revoked.

3. If an employee of a retailer violates section 453A.2, subsection 1, the retailer shall not be assessed a penalty under subsection 2, and the violation shall be deemed not to be a violation of section 453A.2, subsection 1, for the purpose of determining the number of violations for which a penalty may be assessed pursuant to subsection 2, if the employee holds a valid certificate of completion of the tobacco compliance employee training program pursuant to section 453A.5 at the time of the violation. A retailer may assert only once in a four-year period the bar under either this subsection or subsection 4* against assessment of a penalty pursuant to subsection 2, for a violation of section 453A.2, that takes place at the same place of business location.

4. Reserved.

5. If a permit is revoked a new permit shall not be issued to the permit holder for any place of business, or to any other person for the place of business at which the violation occurred, until one year has expired from the date of revocation, unless good cause to the contrary is shown to the issuing authority.

6. Notwithstanding subsection 5, if a retail permit is suspended or revoked under this section, the suspension or revocation shall only apply to the place of business at which the violation occurred and shall not apply to any other place of business to which the retail permit applies but at which the violation did not occur.

7. The department or local authority shall report the suspension or revocation of a retail permit under this section to the Iowa department of public health within thirty days of the suspension or revocation of the retail permit.

8. For the purposes of this section, "retailer" means retailer as defined in sections 453A.1 and 453A.42 and "retail permit" includes permits issued to retailers under division I or division II of

this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 93, §3

2003 amendments to subsection 2 apply to violations of §453A.2, subsection 1, by retailers or retailers' employees which are pending on April 11, 2003, and for which a penalty has not been assessed under §453A.22, subsection 2, Code 2003; 2003 Acts, ch 26, §5, 7

*Former subsection 4 stricken by 2003 Acts, ch 26, §6, 7; corrective legislation is pending

NEW subsection 8

453A.26 Liens and actions.

All of the provisions for the lien of the tax, its collection, and all actions as provided in the uniform sales and use tax administration Act, chapter 423, shall apply to the tax imposed by this chapter, except that where the sales tax and the cigarette tax may become conflicting liens, they shall be of equal priority.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §74

Section amended

453A.47A Retailers — permits — fees — penalties.

1. *Permits required.* A person shall not engage in the business of a retailer of tobacco products at any place of business without first having received a permit as a tobacco products retailer.

2. *No sales without permit.* A retailer shall not sell any tobacco products until an application has been filed and the fee prescribed paid for a permit and until such permit is obtained and only while such permit is not suspended, unrevoked, or unexpired.

3. *Number of permits.* An application shall be filed and a permit obtained for each place of business owned or operated by a retailer.

4. *Retailer — cigarettes and tobacco products.* A retailer, as defined in section 453A.1, who holds a permit under division I of this chapter is not required to also obtain a retail permit under this division. However, if a retailer, as defined in section 453A.1, only holds a permit under division I of this chapter and that permit is suspended, revoked, or expired, the retailer shall not sell any cigarettes or tobacco products during the time which the permit is suspended, revoked, or expired.

5. *Separate permit.* A separate retail permit shall be required of a distributor or subjobber if the distributor or subjobber sells tobacco products at retail.

6. *Issuance.* Cities shall issue retail permits to retailers within their respective limits. County boards of supervisors shall issue retail permits to retailers in their respective counties, outside of the corporate limits of cities. The city or county shall submit a duplicate of any application for a retail permit and any retail permit issued by the entity under this section to the Iowa department of public health within thirty days of issuance.

7. *Fees — expiration.*

a. All permits provided for in this division shall expire on June 30 of each year. A permit shall not be granted or issued until the applicant has paid the fees provided for in this section for the period ending June 30 next, to the city or county

granting the permit. The fee for retail permits is as follows when the permit is granted during the month of July, August, or September:

- (1) In places outside any city, fifty dollars.
 - (2) In cities of less than fifteen thousand population, seventy-five dollars.
 - (3) In cities of fifteen thousand or more population, one hundred dollars.
- b.* If any permit is granted during the month of October, November, or December, the fee shall be three-fourths of the above maximum schedule; if granted during the month of January, February, or March, one-half of the maximum schedule, and if granted during the month of April, May, or June, one-fourth of the maximum schedule.

8. *Refunds.*

a. An unrevoked permit for which the retailer paid the full annual fee may be surrendered during the first nine months of the year to the officer issuing it, and the city or county granting the permit shall make refunds to the retailer as follows:

- (1) Three-fourths of the annual fee if the surrender is made during July, August, or September.
- (2) One-half of the annual fee if the surrender is made during October, November, or December.
- (3) One-fourth of the annual fee if the surrender is made during January, February, or March.

b. An unrevoked permit for which the retailer has paid three-fourths of a full annual fee may be surrendered during the first six months of the period covered by the payment, and the city or county shall make refunds to the retailer as follows:

- (1) A sum equal to one-half of an annual fee if the surrender is made during October, November, or December.
- (2) A sum equal to one-fourth of an annual fee if the surrender is made during January, February, or March.

c. An unrevoked permit for which the retailer has paid one-half of a full annual fee may be sur-

rendered during the first three months of the period covered by the payment, and the city or county shall refund to the retailer a sum equal to one-fourth of an annual fee.

9. *Application.* Retail permits shall be issued only upon applications, accompanied by the fee indicated above, made upon forms furnished by the department upon written request. The failure to furnish such forms shall be no excuse for the failure to file the form unless absolute refusal is shown. The forms shall specify:

- a.* The manner under which the retailer transacts or intends to transact business as a retailer.
- b.* The principal office, residence, and place of business, for which the permit is to apply.
- c.* If the applicant is not an individual, the principal officers or members of the applicant, not to exceed three, and their addresses.
- d.* Such other information as the director shall by rules prescribe.

10. *Records and reports of retailers.*

a. The director shall prescribe the forms necessary for the efficient administration of this section and may require uniform books and records to be used and kept by each retailer or other person as deemed necessary.

b. Every retailer shall, when requested by the department, make additional reports as the department deems necessary and proper and shall at the request of the department furnish full and complete information pertaining to any transaction of the retailer involving the purchase or sale or use of tobacco products.

11. *Penalties.* The permit suspension and revocation provisions and the civil penalties established in section 453A.22 shall apply to retailers under this division, in addition to any other penalties imposed under this division.

2005 Acts, ch 93, §4; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §131
NEW section

CHAPTER 455A

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

455A.4 General powers and duties of the director.

1. Except as otherwise provided by law and subject to rules adopted by the natural resource commission and the environmental protection commission, the director shall:

a. Plan, direct, coordinate, and execute the functions vested in the department.

b. Provide overall supervision, direction, and coordination of functions to be administered by the administrators under chapters 321G, 321I, 455B, 455C, 456, 456A, 456B, 457A, 458A, 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI,* chapters 461A,

462A, 462B, 464A, 465C, 473, 481A, 481B, 483A, 484A, and 484B.

c. Annually compile a comprehensive program budget which reflects all fiscal matters related to the operation of the department and each program, subprogram, and activity in the department in accordance with section 8.23.

d. Submit a biennial or an annual report to the governor and the general assembly, in accordance with chapter 7A.

e. Employ personnel as necessary to carry out the functions vested in the department consistent with chapter 8A, subchapter IV, unless the posi-

tions are exempt from that subchapter.

f. Devote full time to the duties of the director's office.

g. Not be a candidate for nor hold any other public office or trust, nor be a member of a political committee.

h. Maintain an office at the state capitol complex, which is open at all reasonable times for the conduct of public business.

i. Adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A as necessary or desirable for the organization or reorganization of the department.

2. All powers and duties vested in the director may be delegated by the director to an employee of the department, but the director retains the responsibility for an employee's acts within the scope of the delegation.

3. The director and other officers and employees of the department are entitled to receive, in addition to salary, their actual and necessary

travel and related expenses incurred in the performance of official business.

4. The director shall obtain an adequate public employees fidelity bond to cover those officers and employees of the department accountable for property or funds of this state.

5. The department may accept payment of any fees, interest, penalties, subscriptions, or other payments due or collected by the department, or any portion of such payments, by credit card. The department may adjust the amount of the payment to reflect the costs of processing the payment as determined by the treasurer of state and the payment by credit card shall include, in addition to all other charges, any discount charged by the credit card issuer.

2005 Acts, ch 137, §1

*Chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI, transferred from chapter 455B and subchapter V transferred from former chapter 455J in Code 2003 pursuant to directive in 2002 Acts, ch 1137

Subsection 1, paragraph j stricken

CHAPTER 455B

JURISDICTION OF DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

455B.103 Director's duties.

The director shall:

1. Recommend to the commission the adoption of rules that are necessary for the effective administration of the department.

2. Recommend to the commission the adoption of rules to implement the programs and services assigned to it.

3. Contract, with the approval of the commission, with public agencies of this state to provide all laboratory, scientific field measurement and environmental quality evaluation services necessary to implement the provisions of this chapter, chapter 459, and chapter 459A. If the director finds that public agencies of this state cannot provide the laboratory, scientific field measurement and environmental evaluation services required by the department, the director may contract, with the approval of the commission, with any other public or private persons or agencies for such services or for scientific or technical services required to carry out the programs and services assigned to the department.

4. Conduct investigations of complaints received directly or referred by the commission created in section 455A.6 or other investigations deemed necessary. While conducting an investigation, the director may enter at any reasonable time in and upon any private or public property to investigate any actual or possible violation of this chapter, chapter 459, chapter 459A, or the rules or standards adopted under this chapter, chapter 459, or chapter 459A. However, the owner or person in charge shall be notified.

a. If the owner or occupant of any property refuses admittance thereto, or if prior to such refusal the director demonstrates the necessity for a warrant, the director may make application under oath or affirmation to the district court of the county in which the property is located for the issuance of a search warrant.

b. In the application the director shall state that an inspection of the premises is mandated by the laws of this state or that a search of certain premises, areas, or things designated in the application may result in evidence tending to reveal the existence of violations of public health, safety, or welfare requirements imposed by statutes, rules or ordinances established by the state or a political subdivision thereof. The application shall describe the area, premises, or thing to be searched, give the date of the last inspection if known, give the date and time of the proposed inspection, declare the need for such inspection, recite that notice of desire to make an inspection has been given to affected persons and that admission was refused if that be the fact, and state that the inspection has no purpose other than to carry out the purpose of the statute, ordinance, or regulation pursuant to which inspection is to be made. If an item of property is sought by the director it shall be identified in the application.

c. If the court is satisfied from the examination of the applicant, and of other witnesses, if any, and of the allegations of the application of the existence of the grounds of the application, or that there is probable cause to believe their existence, the court may issue such search warrant.

d. In making inspections and searches pursuant to the authority of this division, the director must execute the warrant:

- (1) Within ten days after its date.
- (2) In a reasonable manner, and any property seized shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of chapters 808, 809, and 809A.
- (3) Subject to any restrictions imposed by the statute, ordinance or regulation pursuant to which inspection is made.

5. Accept, receive and administer grants or other funds or gifts from public or private agencies, including the federal government, for the abatement, prevention, or control of pollution, or other environmental programs, subject to the approval of the commission.

6. Represent the state in all matters pertaining to plans, procedures, negotiations, and agreements for interstate compacts relating to the control of pollution or the protection or enhancement of the environment. Any agreement is subject to the approval of the commission.

7. At the discretion of the director, enter into environmental covenants in accordance with chapter 455I and accept or maintain such other real property interests as shall be appropriate for the protection of human health and safety or the environment.

2005 Acts, ch 102, §1; 2005 Acts, ch 136, §20
Subsection 3 amended
Subsection 4, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
NEW subsection 7

455B.103A General permits — storm water discharge — air contaminant sources.

1. If a permit is required pursuant to this chapter, chapter 459, or chapter 459A for storm water discharge or an air contaminant source and a facility to be permitted is representative of a class of facilities which could be described and conditioned by a single permit, the director may issue, modify, deny, or revoke a general permit for all of the following conditions:

a. If adoption of a general permit is proposed, the terms, conditions, and limitations of the permit shall be drafted into a notice of intended action and adopted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 17A as a rule of the department. The same process of adoption shall be used for modification of a general permit.

b. Following the effective date of a general permit, a person proposing to conduct activities covered by the general permit shall provide a notice of intent to conduct a covered activity on a form provided by the department. A person shall also provide public notice of intent to conduct activities covered under the general permit by publishing notice in two newspapers with the largest circulation in the area in which the facility is located. Notice of the discontinuation of a permitted activity shall be provided in the same manner.

c. If the department finds that a proposed ac-

tivity is not covered by a general permit, the department shall notify the affected person and shall provide the person with a permit application if the practice is one which could be authorized by individual permit.

d. A person holding an existing permit is subject to the terms of the existing permit until it expires. If the person holding an existing permit continues the activity beyond the expiration date of the existing permit, an applicable, approved general permit shall become effective.

e. A variance or alteration of the terms and conditions of a general permit shall not be granted. If a variance or modification of an operation authorized by a general permit is desired, the applicant shall apply for an individual permit.

f. The department shall perform on-site inspections and review monitoring data to assess the effectiveness of general permits. If a significant adverse environmental problem exists for an individual facility or class of facilities due to regulation under a general permit, the facility or class of facilities shall be required to obtain individual permits.

g. The department shall establish a procedure for the filing of complaints by persons believing themselves to be adversely affected by the environmental impact of the discharge of a facility operating under a general permit under this section.

2. General permits are not subject to the requirements applicable to individual permits.

3. Three years after the adoption of a general permit by rule, the department shall assess the activities which have been conducted under the general permit and determine whether any significant adverse environmental consequences have resulted.

4. An applicant to be covered under a general permit shall pay a permit fee, as established by rule of the commission, which is sufficient in the aggregate to defray the costs of the permit program. Moneys collected shall be remitted to the department.

5. The enforcement provisions of division II of this chapter and chapter 459, subchapter II, apply to general permits for air contaminant sources. The enforcement provisions of division III, part 1, of this chapter, chapter 459, subchapter III, and chapter 459A apply to general permits for storm water discharge.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §21, 22
Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
Subsection 5 amended

455B.105 Powers and duties of the commission.

The commission shall:

1. Establish policy for the implementation of programs under its jurisdiction. The commission shall appoint advisory committees to advise the commission and the director in carrying out their respective powers and duties.

2. Advise, consult, and cooperate with other agencies of the state, political subdivisions, and any other public or private agency to promote the orderly, efficient, and effective accomplishment of its responsibilities.

3. Adopt, modify, or repeal rules necessary to implement this chapter, chapter 459, and chapter 459A, and the rules deemed necessary for the effective administration of the department. When the commission proposes or adopts rules to implement a specific federal environmental program and the rules impose requirements more restrictive than the federal program being implemented requires, the commission shall identify in its notice of intended action or adopted rule preamble each rule that is more restrictive than the federal program requires and shall state the reasons for proposing or adopting the more restrictive requirement. In addition, the commission shall include with its reasoning a financial impact statement detailing the general impact upon the affected parties. It is the intent of the general assembly that the commission exercise strict oversight of the operations of the department. The rules shall include departmental policy relating to the disclosure of information on a violation or alleged violation of the rules, standards, permits or orders issued by the department and keeping of confidential information obtained by the department in the administration and enforcement of this chapter, chapter 459, and chapter 459A. Rules adopted by the executive committee before January 1, 1981, shall remain effective until modified or rescinded by action of the commission.

4. Issue orders and directives necessary to insure integration and coordination of the programs administered by the department.

5. Make a concise annual report to the governor and the general assembly, which report shall contain information relating to the accomplishments and status of the programs administered by the department and include recommendations for legislative action which may be required to protect or enhance the environment or to modernize the operation of the department or any of the programs or services assigned to the department and recommendations for the transfer of powers and duties of the department as deemed advisable by the commission. The annual report shall conform to the provisions of section 7A.3.

6. Approve all contracts and agreements under this chapter, chapter 459, and chapter 459A between the department and other public or private persons or agencies.

7. Obtain an adequate public employees fidelity bond to cover those officers and employees of the department accountable for property or funds of this state.

8. Hold public hearings, except when the evidence to be received is confidential pursuant to this chapter, chapter 22, chapter 459, or chapter

459A, necessary to carry out its powers and duties. The commission may issue subpoenas requiring the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence pertinent to the hearings. A subpoena shall be issued and enforced in the same manner as provided in civil actions.

9. Upon request of at least four members of the commission before adopting or modifying a rule, the director shall prepare and publish with the notice required under section 17A.4, subsection 1, paragraph "a", a comprehensive estimate of the economic impact of the proposed rule or modification.

10. Appoint a water coordinator who shall coordinate requests from the public for information or assistance relating to the administration of water resources laws and programs and the resolution of water-related problems.

11. *a.* Adopt, by rule, procedures and forms necessary to implement the provisions of this chapter, chapter 459, and chapter 459A relating to permits, conditional permits, and general permits. The commission may also adopt, by rule, a schedule of fees for permit and conditional permit applications and a schedule of fees which may be periodically assessed for administration of permits and conditional permits. In determining the fee schedules, the commission shall consider:

(1) The state's reasonable cost of reviewing applications, issuing permits and conditional permits, and checking compliance with the terms of the permits.

(2) The relative benefits to the applicant and to the public of permit and conditional permit review, issuance, and monitoring compliance.

It is the intention of the legislature that permit fees shall not cover any costs connected with correcting violation of the terms of any permit and shall not impose unreasonable costs on any municipality.

(3) The typical costs of the particular types of projects or activities for which permits or conditional permits are required, provided that in no circumstances shall fees be in excess of the actual costs to the department.

b. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter and chapter 459, fees collected by the department under this subsection shall be remitted to the treasurer of state and credited to the general fund of the state.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §23, 24
Subsections 3, 6, and 8 amended
Subsection 11, paragraph a, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

455B.109 Schedule of fines — violations.

1. The commission shall establish, by rule, a schedule or range of civil penalties which may be administratively assessed. The schedule shall provide procedures and criteria for the administrative assessment of penalties of not more than ten thousand dollars for violations of this chapter* or rules, permits or orders adopted or issued under

this chapter.* In adopting a schedule or range of penalties and in proposing or assessing a penalty, the commission and director shall consider among other relevant factors the following:

- a. The costs saved or likely to be saved by non-compliance by the violator.
- b. The gravity of the violation.
- c. The degree of culpability of the violator.
- d. The maximum penalty authorized for that violation under this chapter.*

Penalties may be administratively assessed only after an opportunity for a contested case hearing which may be combined with a hearing on the merits of the alleged violation. Violations not fitting within the schedule, or violations which the commission determines should be referred to the attorney general for legal action shall not be governed by the schedule established under this subsection.

2. When the commission establishes a schedule for violations, the commission shall provide, by rule, a procedure for the screening of alleged violations to determine which cases may be appropriate for the administrative assessment of penalties. However, the screening procedure shall not limit the discretion of the department to refer any case to the attorney general for legal action.

3. A penalty shall be paid within thirty days of the date the order assessing the penalty becomes final. When a person against whom a civil penalty is assessed under this section seeks timely judicial review of an order imposing the penalty as provided under chapter 17A, the order is not final for the purposes of this section until all judicial review processes are completed. Additional judicial review may not be sought after the order becomes final. A person who fails to timely pay a civil penalty assessed by a final order of the department shall pay, in addition, interest at the rate of one and one-half percent of the unpaid balance of the assessed penalty for each month or part of a month that the penalty remains unpaid. The attorney general shall institute, at the request of the department, summary proceedings to recover the penalty and any accrued interest.

4. a. Except as provided in paragraph "b", civil penalties assessed by the department and interest on the penalties shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

b. The following provisions shall apply to animal feeding operations:

(1) Civil penalties assessed by the department and interest on the civil penalties, arising out of violations involving animal feeding operations under chapter 459, subchapter II, shall be deposited in the animal agriculture compliance fund as created in section 459.401.

(2) Civil penalties assessed by the department and interest on the penalties, arising out of violations committed by animal feeding operations under chapter 459, subchapter III, which may be assessed pursuant to section 455B.191 or 459.604,

shall also be deposited in the animal agriculture compliance fund.

(3) Civil penalties assessed by the department and interest on the civil penalties, arising out of violations involving open feedlot operations under chapter 459A, shall be deposited in the animal agriculture compliance fund as created in section 459.401.

5. This section does not require the commission or the director to pursue an administrative remedy before seeking a remedy in the courts of this state.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §25

*Sections formerly contained in this chapter were transferred to chapter 459 pursuant to legislative directive in 2002 Acts, ch 1137; see also §459.601 - 459.604

Subsection 4 amended

455B.111 Citizen actions.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2, a person with standing as provided in subsection 3 may commence a civil action in district court on the person's own behalf against any of the following:

a. A person, including the state of Iowa, for violating any provision of this chapter; chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI;* chapter 459A; or a rule adopted pursuant to this chapter; chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI,* or chapter 459A.

b. The director, the commission, or any official or employee of the department where there is an alleged failure to perform any act or duty under this chapter; chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI;* chapter 459A; or a rule adopted pursuant to this chapter; chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI,* or chapter 459A, which is not a discretionary act or duty.

2. An action shall not be commenced pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph "a", unless the person commencing the action has provided the director and the alleged violator with a written notice at least sixty days prior to commencing the action. The written notice shall specify the nature of the violation and that legal action is contemplated under this section if the violation is not abated and, if necessary, remedial action is not taken. The state may intervene in such an action as a matter of right. In addition, an action shall not be commenced pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph "a", if the department or the state has commenced and is actively prosecuting a civil action or is actively negotiating an out-of-court settlement to require abatement of the violation and, if necessary, remediation of damages. However, any person may intervene as a matter of right in such an action.

3. A person shall have standing to commence an action pursuant to subsection 1 or to intervene in an action pursuant to subsection 2 if the person is adversely affected by the alleged violation or the alleged failure to perform a duty or act.

4. In an action commenced pursuant to subsection 1, the court may award costs of litigation, including reasonable attorney and expert witness

fees, to any party.

5. This section does not restrict any right under statutory or common law of a person or class of person to seek enforcement of provisions of this chapter; chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI;* chapter 459A; or a rule adopted pursuant to this chapter; chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI;* or chapter 459A, or seek other relief permitted under the law.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §26, 27

*Chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI, transferred from chapter 455B and subchapter V transferred from former chapter 455J in Code 2003 pursuant to legislative directive in 2002 Acts, ch 1137

Subsection 1, paragraphs a and b amended
Subsection 5 amended

455B.112 Actions by attorney general.

In addition to the duty to commence legal proceedings at the request of the director or commission under this chapter; chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI;* or chapter 459A, the attorney general may institute civil or criminal proceedings, including an action for injunction, to enforce the provisions of this chapter; chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI;* or chapter 459A, including orders or permits issued or rules adopted under this chapter; chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI;* or chapter 459A.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §28

*Chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI, transferred from chapter 455B and subchapter V transferred from former chapter 455J in Code 2003 pursuant to legislative directive in 2002 Acts, ch 1137

Section amended

455B.113 Certification of laboratories.

1. The director shall certify laboratories which perform laboratory analyses of samples required to be submitted by the department by this chapter; chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI;* or chapter 459A, or by rules adopted in accordance with this chapter; chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI;* or chapter 459A, or by permits or orders issued under this chapter; chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI;* or chapter 459A.

2. The commission shall adopt rules regarding content of laboratory certification application forms, which shall be furnished by the department.

The commission shall adopt rules regarding reciprocity agreements with other states that have equivalent laboratory certification requirements.

3. The director may charge a fee for processing of an application. The application fee is nonrefundable. In establishing the fee, the director shall take into account the administrative costs incurred and the cost of enforcement of this section. Fees collected shall be retained by the department.

4. A laboratory shall submit an application, every other year, accompanied by the fee determined by the director.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §29

*Chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI, transferred from chapter 455B and subchapter V transferred from former chapter 455J in Code 2003 pursuant to legislative directive in 2002 Acts, ch 1137

Subsection 1 amended

455B.115 Analysis by certified laboratory required.

Laboratory analysis of samples as required by this chapter; chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI;* or chapter 459A; or by rules adopted, or by permits or orders issued pursuant to this chapter; chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI;* or chapter 459A shall be conducted by a laboratory certified by the director as having the necessary competence, equipment, and capabilities to perform the analysis. Analytical results from laboratories not certificated shall not be accepted by the director.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §30

*Chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI, transferred from chapter 455B and subchapter V transferred from former chapter 455J in Code 2003 pursuant to legislative directive in 2002 Acts, ch 1137

Section amended

455B.171 Definitions.

When used in this part 1 of division III, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Abandoned well*” means a water well which is no longer in use or which is in such a state of disrepair that continued use for the purpose of accessing groundwater is unsafe or impracticable.

2. “*Construction*” of a water well means the physical act or process of making the water well including, but not limited to, siting, excavation, construction, and the installation of equipment and materials necessary to maintain and operate the well.

3. “*Contractor*” means a person engaged in the business of well construction or reconstruction or other well services.

4. “*Credible data*” means scientifically valid chemical, physical, or biological monitoring data collected under a scientifically accepted sampling and analysis plan, including quality control and quality assurance procedures. Data dated more than five years before the department’s date of listing or other determination under section 455B.194, subsection 1, shall be presumed not to be credible data unless the department identifies compelling reasons as to why the data is credible.

5. “*Disposal system*” means a system for disposing of sewage, industrial waste, or other wastes, or for the use or disposal of sewage sludge. “*Disposal system*” includes sewer systems, treatment works, point sources, dispersal systems, and any systems designed for the usage or disposal of sewage sludge.

6. “*Effluent standard*” means any restriction or prohibition on quantities, rates, and concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, radiological, and other constituents which are discharged from point sources into any water of the state including an effluent limitation, a water quality related effluent limitation, a standard of performance for a new source, a toxic effluent standard, or other limitation.

7. “*Federal Water Pollution Control Act*” means the federal Water Pollution Control Act of

1972, Pub. L. No. 92-500, as published in 33 U.S.C. § 1251 – 1376, as amended through December 31, 1985.

8. “*Historical data*” means data collected more than five years before the department’s date of listing or other determination under section 455B.194, subsection 1.

9. “*Industrial waste*” means any liquid, gaseous, radioactive, or solid waste substance resulting from any process of industry, manufacturing, trade, or business or from the development of any natural resource.

10. “*Manure*” means the same as defined in section 459.102.

11. “*Manure sludge*” means the solid or semi-solid residue produced during the treatment of manure in an anaerobic lagoon.

12. “*Maximum contaminant level*” means the maximum permissible level of any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance in water which is delivered to any user of a public water supply system.

13. “*Naturally occurring condition*” means any condition affecting water quality which is not caused by human influence on the environment including, but not limited to, soils, geology, hydrology, climate, wildlife influence on the environment, and water flow with specific consideration given to seasonal and other natural variations.

14. “*New source*” means any building, structure, facility, or installation, from which there is or may be the discharge of a pollutant, the construction of which is commenced after the publication of proposed federal rules prescribing a standard of performance which will be applicable to such source, if such standard is promulgated.

15. “*Other waste*” means heat, garbage, municipal refuse, lime, sand, ashes, offal, oil, tar, chemicals, and all other wastes which are not sewage or industrial waste.

16. “*Person*” means any agency of the state or federal government or institution thereof, any municipality, governmental subdivision, interstate body, public or private corporation, individual, partnership, or other entity and includes any officer or governing or managing body of any municipality, governmental subdivision, interstate body, or public or private corporation.

For the purpose of imposing liability for violation of a section of this part, or a rule or regulation adopted by the department of natural resources under this part, “*person*” does not include a person who holds indicia of ownership in contaminated property from which prohibited discharges, deposits, or releases of pollutants into any water of the state have been or are evidenced, if the person has satisfied the requirements of section 455B.381, subsection 7, unnumbered paragraph 2, with respect to the contaminated property, regardless of whether the department has determined that the contaminated property constitutes a hazardous condition site.

17. “*Point source*” means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged.

18. “*Pollutant*” means sewage, industrial waste, or other waste.

19. “*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 sixteen individuals on a continuing basis.

20. “*Private water supply*” means any water supply for human consumption which has less than fifteen service connections and regularly serves less than twenty-five individuals.

21. “*Production capacity*” means the amount of potable water which can be supplied to the distribution system in a twenty-four-hour period.

22. “*Public water supply system*” means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if the system has at least fifteen service connections or regularly serves at least twenty-five individuals. The term includes any source of water and any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under control of the operator of the system and used primarily in connection with the system, and any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under such control which are used primarily in connection with the system.

23. “*Reconstruction*” of a water well means replacement or removal of all or a portion of the casing of the water well.

24. “*Schedule of compliance*” means a schedule of remedial measures including an enforceable sequence of actions or operations leading to compliance with any effluent standard, water quality standard, or any other requirement of this part of this division or any rule promulgated pursuant thereto.

25. “*Section 303(d) list*” means any list required under 33 U.S.C. § 1313(d).

26. “*Section 305(b) report*” means any report required under 33 U.S.C. § 1315(b).

27. “*Semi-public sewage disposal system*” means a system for the treatment or disposal of domestic sewage which is not a private sewage disposal system and which is not owned by a city, a sanitary sewer district, or a designated and approved management agency under section 1288 of the federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. § 1288).

28. “*Septage*” means the liquid and solid material pumped from a septic tank, cesspool, or similar domestic sewage treatment system, or from a holding tank, when the system is cleaned or maintained.

29. “*Sewage*” means the water-carried waste products from residences, public buildings, insti-

tutions, or other buildings, including the bodily discharges from human beings or animals together with such groundwater infiltration and surface water as may be present.

30. “*Sewage sludge*” means any solid, semisolid, or liquid residue removed during the treatment of municipal waste water or domestic sewage. “*Sewage sludge*” includes, but is not limited to, solids removed during primary, secondary, or advanced waste water treatment, scum septage, portable toilet pumpings, type III marine device pumpings as defined in 33 C.F.R. part 159, and sewage sludge products. “*Sewage sludge*” does not include grit, screenings, or ash generated during the incineration of sewage sludge.

31. “*Sewer extension*” means pipelines or conduits constituting main sewers, lateral sewers, or trunk sewers used for conducting pollutants to a larger interceptor sewer or to a point of ultimate disposal.

32. “*Sewer system*” means pipelines or conduits, pumping stations, force mains, vehicles, vessels, conveyances, injection wells, and all other constructions, devices, and appliances appurtenant thereto used for conducting sewage or industrial waste or other wastes to a point of ultimate disposal or disposal to any water of the state. To the extent that they are not subject to section 402 of the federal Water Pollution Control Act, ditches, pipes, and drains that serve only to collect, channel, direct, and convey nonpoint runoff from precipitation are not considered as sewer systems for the purposes of this part of this division.

33. “*Toilet unit*” means a portable or fixed tank or vessel holding untreated human waste without secondary wastewater treatment that is emptied for disposal. “*Toilet unit*” does not include a portable or fixed tank or vessel holding untreated human waste that is part of a recreational vehicle or marine vessel.

34. “*Total maximum daily load*” means the same as in the federal Water Pollution Control Act.

35. “*Treatment works*” means any plant, disposal field, lagoon, holding or flow-regulating basin, pumping station, or other works installed for the purpose of treating, stabilizing, or disposing of sewage, industrial waste, or other wastes.

36. “*Viable*” means a disposal system or a public water supply system which is self-sufficient and has the financial, managerial, and technical capability to reliably meet standards of performance on a long-term basis, as required by state and federal law, including the federal Water Pollution Control Act and the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

37. “*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.

38. “*Water pollution*” means the contamination or alteration of the physical, chemical, biological, or radiological integrity of any water of the state by a source resulting in whole or in part from the activities of humans, which is harmful, detrimental, or injurious to public health, safety, or welfare, to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, or recreational use or to livestock, wild animals, birds, fish, or other aquatic life.

39. “*Water supply distribution system extension*” means any extension to the pipelines or conduits which carry water directly from the treatment facility, source or storage facility to the consumer’s service connection.

40. “*Water well*” means an excavation that is drilled, cored, bored, augered, washed, driven, dug, jetted, or otherwise constructed for the purpose of exploring for groundwater, monitoring groundwater, utilizing the geothermal properties of the ground, or extracting water from or injecting water into the aquifer. “*Water well*” does not include an open ditch or drain tiles or an excavation made for obtaining or prospecting for oil, natural gas, minerals, or products mined or quarried.

2005 Acts, ch 153, §1

NEW subsection 33 and former subsections 33 – 39 renumbered as 34 – 40

455B.172 Jurisdiction of department and local boards.

1. The department is the agency of the state to prevent, abate, or control water pollution and to conduct the public water supply program.

2. The department shall carry out the responsibilities of the state related to private water supplies and private sewage disposal systems for the protection of the environment and the public health and safety of the citizens of the state.

3. Each county board of health shall adopt standards for private water supplies and private sewage disposal facilities. These standards shall be at least as stringent but consistent with the standards adopted by the commission. If a county board of health has not adopted standards for private water supplies and private sewage disposal facilities, the standards adopted by the commission shall be applied and enforced within the county by the county board of health.

4. Each county board of health shall regulate the private water supply and private sewage disposal facilities located within the county board’s jurisdiction, including the enforcement of standards adopted pursuant to this section.

5. The department shall maintain jurisdiction over and regulate the direct discharge to a water of the state. The department shall retain concurrent authority to enforce state standards for private water supply and private sewage disposal facilities within a county, and exercise departmental

authority if the county board of health fails to fulfill board responsibilities pursuant to this section.

The department shall by rule adopt standards for the commercial cleaning of private sewage disposal facilities, including but not limited to septic tanks, and for the disposal of waste from the facilities. The standards shall not be in conflict with the state building code adopted pursuant to section 103A.7. A person shall not commercially clean such facilities or dispose of waste from such facilities unless the person has been issued a license by the department. The department shall be exclusively responsible for adopting the standards and issuing licenses. However, county boards of health shall enforce the standards and licensing requirements established by the department. The department may contract for the delegation of the authority for inspection of land application sites, record reviews, and equipment inspections to a county board of health. In the event of entering into such a contract, the department shall retain concurrent authority over such activities. Application for the license shall be made in the manner provided by the department. Licenses expire one year from the date of issue unless revoked and may be renewed in the manner provided by the department. A license application shall include registration applications for each vehicle used by the applicant for purposes of collecting septage from private sewage disposal facilities and each vehicle used by the applicant for purposes of applying septage to land. Septic disposal management plans shall be submitted to the department and approved annually as a condition of licensing and shall also be filed annually with the county board of health in the county where a proposed septage application site is located. The septic disposal management plan shall include, but not be limited to, the sites of septage application, the anticipated volume of septage applied to each site, the area of each septage application site, the type of application to be used at each site, the volume of septage expected to be collected from private sewage disposal facilities, and a list of registered vehicles collecting septage from private sewage disposal facilities and applying septage to land. The annual license or license renewal fee for a person commercially cleaning private sewage disposal facilities shall be established by the department based on the volume of septage that is applied to land. A septic management fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department. Annual license and license renewal fees collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the septic management fund and are appropriated to the department for purposes of contracting with county boards of health to conduct land application site inspections, record reviews, and septic cleaning equipment inspections. A person violating this section or the rules adopted pursuant to this section as determined by the department is subject to a civil penalty of not more than two hun-

dred fifty dollars. The department shall adopt rules related to, but not limited to, recordkeeping requirements, application procedures and limitations, contamination issues, loss of septage, failure to file a septic disposal management plan, application by vehicles that are not properly registered, wrongful application, and violations of a septic disposal management plan. Each day that a violation continues constitutes a separate offense. The penalty shall be assessed for the duration of time commencing with the time the violation begins and ending with the time the violation is corrected. The septic disposal management plan may be examined to determine the duration of the violation. Moneys collected by the department from the imposition of civil penalties shall be deposited in the general fund of the state. Moneys collected by a county board of health from the imposition of civil penalties shall be deposited in the general fund of the county.

6. *a.* The department shall by rule adopt standards for the commercial cleaning of toilet units and for the disposal of waste from toilet units. Waste from toilet units shall be disposed of at a wastewater treatment facility and shall not be applied to land. The department may contract for the delegation of the authority for inspection of record reviews and equipment inspections for such units to a county board of health. In the event of entering into such a contract, the department shall retain concurrent authority over such activities.

b. A person shall not commercially clean toilet units or dispose of waste from such units unless the person has been issued a license by the department. The department shall be exclusively responsible for adopting the standards and issuing licenses. However, county boards of health shall enforce the standards and licensing requirements established by the department. Application for the license shall be made in the manner provided by the department. Licenses expire one year from the date of issue unless revoked and may be renewed in the manner provided by the department. A license application shall include registration applications for each vehicle used by the applicant for purposes of collecting waste from toilet units and each vehicle used by the applicant for purposes of transporting waste from toilet units to a wastewater treatment facility. The annual license or license renewal fee for a person commercially cleaning toilet units shall be established by the department based on the number of trucks or vehicles used by the licensee for purposes of commercial cleaning of toilet units and for the disposal of waste from the toilet units. For purposes of this subsection, "vehicle" includes a trailer.

c. A toilet unit fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department. Annual license and license renewal fees collected pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited in the toilet unit fund and are appropriated to the de-

partment for purposes of contracting with county boards of health to conduct record reviews and toilet unit cleaning equipment inspections.

d. A person violating this section or the rules adopted pursuant to this section as determined by the department is subject to a civil penalty of not more than five hundred dollars. Each day that a violation continues constitutes a separate offense. The penalty shall be assessed for the duration of time commencing with the time the violation begins and ending with the time the violation is corrected. Moneys collected by the department from the imposition of civil penalties shall be deposited in the general fund of the state. Moneys collected by a county board of health from the imposition of civil penalties shall be deposited in the general fund of the county.

7. *a.* The department is the state agency to regulate the construction, reconstruction and abandonment of all of the following water wells:

(1) Those used as part of a public water supply system as defined in section 455B.171.

(2) Those used for the withdrawal of water for which a permit is required pursuant to section 455B.268, subsection 1.

(3) Those used for the purpose of monitoring groundwater quantity and quality required or installed pursuant to directions or regulations of the department.

b. A local board of health is the agency to regulate the construction, reconstruction and abandonment of water wells not otherwise regulated by the department. The local board of health shall not adopt standards relative to the construction, reconstruction and abandonment of wells less stringent than those adopted by the department.

8. The department is the state agency to regulate the registration or certification of water well contractors pursuant to section 455B.187 or section 455B.190A.

9. Pursuant to chapter 28E, the department may delegate its authority for regulation of the construction, reconstruction and abandonment of water wells specified in subsection 7 or the registration of water well contractors specified in subsection 8 to boards of health or other agencies which have adequate authority and ability to administer and enforce the requirements established by law or rule.

10. Any county ordinance related to sewage sludge which is in effect on March 1, 1997, shall not be preempted by any provision of section 455B.171, 455B.174, 455B.183, or 455B.304.

2005 Acts, ch 153, §2, 3
Subsection 5, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended
NEW subsection 6 and former subsections 6 – 9 renumbered as 7 – 10

455B.174 Director's duties.

The director shall:

1. Conduct investigations of alleged water pollution or of alleged violations of this part of this

division or chapter 459, subchapter III, or any rule adopted or any permit issued pursuant thereto upon written request of any state agency, political subdivision, local board of health, twenty-five residents of the state, as directed by the department, or as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this part of this division or chapter 459, subchapter III.

2. Conduct periodic surveys and inspection of the construction, operation, self-monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting of all public water supply systems and all disposal systems except as provided in section 455B.183.

3. Take any action or actions allowed by law which, in the director's judgment, are necessary to enforce or secure compliance with the provisions of this part of this division or chapter 459, subchapter III, or of any rule or standard established or permit issued pursuant thereto.

4. *a.* Approve or disapprove the plans and specifications for the construction of disposal systems or public water supply systems except for those sewer extensions and water supply distribution system extensions which are reviewed by a city or county public works department as set forth in section 455B.183. The director shall issue, revoke, suspend, modify, or deny permits for the operation, installation, construction, addition to, or modification of any disposal system or public water supply system except for sewer extensions and water supply distribution system extensions which are reviewed by a city or county public works department as set forth in section 455B.183. The director shall also issue, revoke, suspend, modify, or deny permits for the discharge of any pollutant, or for the use or disposal of sewage sludge. The permits shall contain conditions and schedules of compliance as necessary to meet the requirements of this part of this division or chapter 459, subchapter III, the federal Water Pollution Control Act and the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. A permit issued under this chapter for the use or disposal of sewage sludge is in addition to and must contain references to any other permits required under this chapter. The director shall not issue or renew a permit to a disposal system or a public water supply system which is not viable. If the director has reasonable grounds to believe that a disposal system or public water supply system is not viable, the department may require the system to submit a business plan as a means of determining viability. This plan shall include the following components:

(1) A facilities plan which describes proposed new facilities and the condition of existing facilities, rehabilitation and replacement needs, and future needs to meet the requirements of the federal Water Pollution Control Act and the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

(2) A management plan which consists of an administrative plan describing methods to assure

performance of functions necessary to administer the system, including credentials of management personnel; and an operation and maintenance plan describing how all operating and maintenance duties necessary to the system's proper function will be accomplished.

(3) A financial plan which describes provisions for assuring that adequate revenues will be available to meet cash flow requirements, based on the full cost of providing the service, adequate initial capitalization, and access to additional capital for contingencies.

If, upon submission and review of the business plan, the department determines that the disposal system or public water supply system is not viable, the director may require the system to take actions to become viable within a time period established pursuant to section 455B.173, or to make alternative arrangements in providing treatment or water supply services as determined by rule.

b. In addition to the requirements of paragraph "a", a permit shall not be issued to operate or discharge from any disposal system unless the conditions of the permit assure that any discharge from the disposal system meets or will meet all applicable state and federal water quality standards and effluent standards and the issuance of the permit is not otherwise prohibited by the federal Water Pollution Control Act. All applications for discharge permits are subject to public notice and opportunity for public participation including public hearing as the department may by rule require. The director shall promptly notify the applicant in writing of the director's action and, if the permit is denied, state the reasons for denial. The applicant may appeal to the commission from the denial of a permit or from any condition in any permit if the applicant files notice of appeal with the director within thirty days of the notice of denial or issuance of the permit. The director shall notify the applicant within thirty days of the time and place of the hearing.

c. Copies of all forms or other paper instruments required to be filed during on-site inspections or investigations shall be given to the owner or operator of the disposal system or public water supply system being investigated or inspected before the inspector or investigator leaves the site. Any other report, statement, or instrument shall not be filed with the department unless a copy is sent by ordinary mail to the owner or operator of the disposal system or public water supply system within ten working days of the filing. If an inspection or investigation is done in cooperation with another state department, the department involved and the areas inspected shall be stated.

d. The director shall also issue or deny conditional permits for the construction of disposal systems for electric power generating facilities subject to chapter 476A. All applications for conditional permits shall be subject to such notice and

opportunity for public participation as may be required by the department and as may be consistent with chapter 476A and any agreement pursuant thereto under chapter 28E. The applicant or an intervenor may appeal to the department from the denial of a conditional permit or any of its conditions. For the purposes of chapter 476A, the issuance or denial of a conditional permit by the director or the department upon appeal shall be a determination that the electric power generating facility does or does not meet the permit and licensing requirements of the department. The issuance of a conditional permit shall not relieve the applicant of the responsibility to submit final and detailed construction plans and drawing and an application for a construction permit for a disposal system that will meet the effluent limitations in the conditional permit.

e. If a public water supply has a groundwater source that contains petroleum, a fraction of crude oil, or their degradation products, or is located in an area deemed by the department as likely to be contaminated by such materials, and after consultation with the public water supply system and consideration of all applicable rules relating to remediation, the department may require the public water supply system to replace that groundwater source in order to receive a permit to operate. The requirement to replace the source shall only be made by the department if the public water supply system is fully compensated for any additional design, construction, operation, and monitoring costs from the Iowa comprehensive petroleum underground storage tank fund created by chapter 455G or from any other funds that do not impose a financial obligation on the part of the public water supply system. Funds available to or provided by the public water supply system may be used for system improvements made in conjunction with replacement of the source. The department cannot require a public water supply system to replace its water source with a less reliable water source or with a source that does not meet federal primary, secondary, or other health-based standards unless treatment is provided to ensure that the drinking water meets these standards. Nothing in this paragraph shall affect the public water supply system's right to pursue recovery from a responsible party.

5. Conduct random inspections of work done by city and county public works departments to ensure such public works departments are complying with this part of this division. If a city or county public works department is not complying with section 455B.183 in reviewing plans and specifications or in granting permits or both, the department shall perform these functions in that jurisdiction until the city or county public works department is able to perform them. Performance of these functions in a jurisdiction by a local public works department shall not be suspended or re-

voked until after notice and opportunity for hearing as provided in chapter 17A.

The department shall give technical assistance to city and county public works departments upon request of such local public works departments.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §57
Subsection 4, paragraph e amended

455B.179 Trade secrets protected.

Upon a satisfactory showing by any person to the director that public disclosure of any record, report, permit, permit application, or other document or information or part thereof would divulge methods or processes entitled to protection as a trade secret, any such record, report, permit, permit application, or other document or part thereof other than effluent data and analytical results of monitoring of public water supply systems, shall be accorded confidential treatment. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 22, a person in connection with duties or employment by the department shall not make public any information accorded confidential status; however, any such record or other information accorded confidential status may be disclosed or transmitted to other officers, employees, or authorized representatives of this state or the United States concerned with carrying out this part of this division; chapter 459, subchapter III; or chapter 459A; or when relevant in any proceeding under this part of this division; chapter 459, subchapter III; or chapter 459A.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §31
Section amended

455B.182 Failure constitutes contempt.

Failure to obey any order issued by the department with reference to a violation of this part of this division; chapter 459, subchapter III; or chapter 459A; or any rule promulgated or permit issued pursuant thereto shall constitute prima facie evidence of contempt. In such event the department may certify to the district court of the county in which such alleged disobedience occurred the fact of such failure. The district court after notice, as prescribed by the court, to the parties in interest shall then proceed to hear the matter and if it finds that the order was lawful and reasonable it shall order the party to comply with the order. If the person fails to comply with the court order, that person shall be guilty of contempt and shall be fined not to exceed five hundred dollars for each day that the person fails to comply with the court order. The penalties provided in this section shall be considered as additional to any penalty which may be imposed under the law relative to nuisances or any other statute relating to the pollution of any waters of the state or related to public water supply systems and a conviction under this section shall not be a bar to prosecution under any other penal statute.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §32
Section amended

455B.183A Water quality protection fund.

1. A water quality protection fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department. The fund consists of moneys appropriated to the fund by the general assembly, moneys deposited into the fund from fees described in subsection 2, moneys deposited into the fund from fees collected pursuant to sections 455B.187 and 455B.190A, and other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the department from the United States government or private sources for placement in the fund. The fund is divided into the public water supply system account and the private water supply system account. Moneys in the public water supply system account are appropriated to the department for purposes of carrying out the provisions of this division, which relate to the administration, regulation, and enforcement of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and to support the program to assist supply systems, as provided in section 455B.183B. Moneys in the private water supply system account are appropriated to the department for the purpose of supporting the programs established to protect private drinking water supplies as provided in sections 455B.187, 455B.188, 455B.190, and 455B.190A.

2. The commission shall adopt fees as required pursuant to section 455B.105 for permits required for public water supply systems as provided in sections 455B.174 and 455B.183. Fees paid pursuant to this section shall not be subject to the sales or services tax. The fees shall be for each of the following:

a. The construction, installation, or modification of a public water supply system. The amount of the fees may be based on the type of system being constructed, installed, or modified.

b. The operation of a public water supply system, including any part of the system. The commission shall adopt a fee schedule which shall be based on the total number of persons served by public water supply systems in this state. However, a public water supply system shall be assessed a fee of at least twenty-five dollars. A public water supply system not owned or operated by a community and serving a transient population shall be assessed a fee of twenty-five dollars. The commission shall calculate all fees in the schedule to produce total revenues equaling three hundred fifty thousand dollars for each fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1995, and ending June 30, 1996. For each fiscal year, the fees shall be deposited into the public water supply system account. By May 1 of each year, the department shall estimate the total revenue expected to be collected from the overpayment of fees, which are all fees in excess of the amount of the total revenues which are expected to be collected under the current fee schedule, and the total revenue expected to be collected from the payment of fees during the next fiscal year. The commission shall adjust the fees if the estimate exceeds the amount

of revenue required to be deposited in the account pursuant to this paragraph.

3. Moneys in the fund are subject to an annual audit by the auditor of state. The fund is subject to warrants by the director of the department of administrative services, drawn upon the written requisition of the department.

4. Section 8.33 does not apply to moneys in the fund. Moneys earned as income, including interest from the fund, shall remain in the fund until expended.

5. On or before November 15 of each fiscal year, the department shall transmit to the department of management and the legislative services agency information regarding the fund and accounts, including all of the following:

a. The balance of unobligated and unencumbered moneys in each account as of November 1.

b. A summary of revenue deposited in and expenditures from each account during the current fiscal year.

c. Estimates of revenues expected to be deposited into the public water supply system account during the current fiscal year, and an estimate of the expected balance of unobligated and unencumbered moneys in the account on June 30 of the current fiscal year.

2005 Acts, ch 29, §1, 2
 Subsection 1 amended
 Subsection 2, paragraph b amended

455B.185 Data from departments.

The commission and the director may request and receive from any department, division, board, bureau, commission, public body, or agency of the state, or of any political subdivision thereof, or from any organization, incorporated or unincorporated, which has for its object the control or use of any of the water resources of the state, such assistance and data as will enable the commission or the director to properly carry out their activities and effectuate the purposes of this part 1 of division III; chapter 459, subchapter III; or chapter 459A. The department shall reimburse such agencies for special expense resulting from expenditures not normally a part of the operating expenses of any such agency.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §33
 Section amended

455B.188 Provision for emergency replacement of water wells.

Rules adopted to implement section 455B.172, subsection 7, paragraph "b"; section 455B.173, subsection 9; and section 455B.187 shall specifically provide for the immediate replacement or reconstruction of water wells in response to the sudden and unforeseen loss or serious impairment of a well for its intended use. These provisions shall include the granting of emergency authorizations and registration of well contractors pursuant to section 455B.187 and may include the granting of

variances and exemptions from technical standards as appropriate.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

455B.265 Permits for diversion, storage, and withdrawal.

1. In its consideration of applications for permits, the department shall give priority in processing to persons in the order that the applications are received, except where the application of this processing priority system prevents the prompt approval of routine applications or where the public health, safety, or welfare will be threatened by delay. If the department determines after investigation that the diversion, storage, or withdrawal is consistent with the principles and policies of beneficial use and ensuring conservation, the department shall grant a permit. An application for a permit shall be approved or denied within ninety days from the date that the department receives the application. A renewal permit shall be approved or denied by the department within thirty days from the date that the department receives an application for renewal. Regardless of the request in the application, the director or the department on appeal may determine the duration and frequency of withdrawal and the quantity of water to be diverted, stored, or withdrawn pursuant to the permit. Each permit granted after July 1, 1986, shall include conditions requiring routine conservation practices, and requiring implementation of emergency conservation measures after notification by the department.

2. If an application is received by July 1, 1986, the department shall grant a permit for the continuation of a beneficial use of water that was a non-regulated use prior to July 1, 1985, and now requires a permit pursuant to section 455B.268. However, the permit is subject to conditions requiring routine and emergency conservation measures and to modification or cancellation under section 455B.271. Applications received after July 1, 1986 for those uses shall be determined pursuant to subsection 1.

3. Permits shall be granted for a period of ten years; however, permits for withdrawal of water may be granted for less than ten years if geological data on the capacity of the aquifer and the rate of its recharge are indeterminate, and permits for the storage of water may be granted for the life of the structure unless revoked by the department. A permit granted shall remain as an appurtenance of the land described in the permit through the date specified in the permit and any extension of the permit or until an earlier date when the permit or its extension is canceled under section 455B.271. Upon application for a permit prior to the termination date specified in the permit, a permit may be renewed by the department for a period of ten years.

4. Permits for aquifer storage and recovery shall be granted for a period of twenty years or the

life of the project, whichever is less, unless revoked by the department. The department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A relating to information an applicant for a permit shall submit to the department. At a minimum, the information shall include engineering, investigation, and evaluation information requisite to assure protection of the groundwater resource, and assurances that an aquifer storage and recovery site shall not unreasonably restrict other uses of the aquifer. Upon application and prior to the termination date specified in the original permit or a subsequent renewal permit, a renewal permit may be issued by the department for an additional period of twenty years. The department shall not authorize withdrawals of treated water from an aquifer storage and recovery site by anyone other than the permittee during the period of the original permit and each subsequent renewal permit. Treated water injected into an aquifer covered by a permit issued pursuant to this subsection is the property of the permittee.

5. Prior to the issuance of a new permit or modification of a permit under this section to a community public water supply, the department shall publish a notice of recommendation to grant a permit. The notice shall include a brief summary of the proposed permit and shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the county of the proposed water source as provided in section 618.3. If the newspaper of general circulation is not the newspaper of the nearest locality to the proposed water source that publishes a newspaper, the notice shall also be published in the newspaper of the nearest locality to the proposed water source that publishes a newspaper and the department may charge the applicant for the expenses associated with publishing the notice in the second newspaper.

2005 Acts, ch 51, §1
NEW subsection 5

455B.305 Issuance or renewal of permits by director.

1. The director shall issue, revoke, suspend, modify, or deny permits for the construction and operation of sanitary disposal projects.

A permit shall be issued by the director or at the director's direction, by a local board of health, for each sanitary disposal project operated in this state. The permit shall be issued in the name of the city or county or, where applicable, in the name of the public or private agency operating the project. Each sanitary disposal project shall be inspected annually by the department or a local board of health. The permits issued pursuant to this section are in addition to any other licenses, permits or variances authorized or required by law, including, but not limited to, chapter 335. A permit may be suspended or revoked by the director if a sanitary disposal project is found not to meet the requirements of part 1 or rules issued un-

der part 1. The suspension or revocation of a permit may be appealed to the department.

2. Beginning July 1, 1988, the director shall not issue a permit for the construction or operation of a new sanitary disposal project unless the permit applicant, in conjunction with all local governments using the sanitary disposal project, has filed a plan as required by section 455B.306. For those sections for which the department has not developed rules, the permit shall contain conditions and a schedule for meeting all applicable requirements of section 455B.306.

3. Beginning July 1, 1988, the director shall not renew or reissue a permit which had been initially issued prior to that date for a sanitary disposal project, unless the permit applicant, in conjunction with all local governments using the sanitary disposal project, has filed a plan as required by section 455B.306. For those sections for which the department has not developed rules, the permit shall contain conditions and a schedule for meeting all applicable requirements of section 455B.306.

4. Beginning July 1, 1994, the director shall not renew or reissue a permit which had been initially issued or renewed prior to that date for a sanitary disposal project, unless and until the permit applicant, in conjunction with all local governments using the sanitary disposal project, documents that steps are being taken to begin implementing the plan filed pursuant to section 455B.306. For those sections for which the department has not developed rules, the permit shall contain conditions and a schedule for meeting all applicable requirements of section 455B.306. However, a permit may be issued for the construction and operation of a new sanitary disposal project in accordance with subsection 2.

5. Beginning July 1, 1997, the director shall not renew or reissue a permit which had been renewed or reissued prior to that date for a sanitary landfill, unless and until the permit applicant, in conjunction with all local governments using the landfill, documents that alternative methods of solid waste disposal other than use of a sanitary landfill have been implemented as set forth in the plan filed pursuant to section 455B.306. However, the director may issue a permit for the construction and operation of a new sanitary landfill in accordance with subsection 2 and a permit may be renewed or reissued for a sanitary landfill which had received an initial permit but the permit had not been previously renewed or reissued prior to July 1, 1997 in accordance with subsection 3.

After July 1, 1997, however, no new landfill permits shall be issued unless the applicant, in conjunction with all local governments which will use the landfill, certifies that the landfill is needed as a part of an alternative disposal method, or unless the applicant provides documentation which satisfies the director that alternatives have been studied and are not either technically or economi-

cally feasible. The decision of the director is subject to review by the commission at its next meeting.

6. Beginning July 1, 1992, the director shall not issue a permit for a sanitary landfill unless the sanitary landfill is equipped with a leachate control system. Beginning July 1, 1994, the director shall not renew or reissue a permit for an existing sanitary landfill unless the sanitary landfill is equipped with a leachate control system. During the period from July 1, 1992, through June 30, 1994, the director may require an existing sanitary landfill to install a leachate control system if leachate from the sanitary landfill is adversely impacting the public health or safety or the environment. During the period from July 1, 1992, through June 30, 1994, the director shall require an existing sanitary landfill to install a leachate control system if the sanitary landfill has not submitted a completed hydrogeological plan to the department. The director may exempt a permit applicant from these requirements if the director determines that certain conditions regarding, but not limited to, existing physical conditions, topography, soil, geology, and climate, are such that a leachate control system is unnecessary. The director may exempt a permit applicant from the requirements of this subsection if the permittee certifies that a risk assessment of the site indicates that a current or potential threat to environmental health does not exist such that an exposed individual has no greater than a one in one million risk of developing cancer and for noncarcinogens a hazard index of less than one. The director shall use the United States environmental protection agency's risk assessment guidance for the superfund as a basis for determining whether to grant the exemption. The exemption in this subsection shall apply only to sanitary landfill cells in existence prior to July 1, 1992, or the vertical expansion above a cell in which waste was deposited prior to July 1, 1992. A sanitary landfill permittee desiring an exemption shall apply to the director and certify a completion date for a risk assessment study by December 1, 1994. If an exemption is not granted, or if the risk assessment study concludes that a leachate control system is required, a permittee shall certify a completion date and increments of progress for the installation of a leachate control system. The department shall retain the discretion to approve or disapprove a risk assessment study or a proposed completion date under this subsection. If a schedule for a risk assessment study or the installation of a leachate control system is approved by the department and satisfactory progress is being made toward completion of the study or the installation of the leachate control system, the permittee shall not be subject to penalties for failure to meet the requirements of this subsection.

7. The director shall not issue or renew a permit for a transfer station operating as part of an

agreement between two planning areas pursuant to section 455B.306, subsection 2, until the applicant, in conjunction with all local governments using the transfer station, documents that alternative methods of solid waste disposal other than final disposal in a sanitary landfill have been implemented as set forth in the plan filed pursuant to section 455B.306.

2005 Acts, ch 31, §1
NEW subsection 7

455B.306 Plans filed.

1. A city, county, and a private agency operating or planning to operate a sanitary disposal project shall file with the director one of two types of comprehensive plans detailing the method by which the city, county, or private agency will comply with this part 1. The first type is a comprehensive plan in which solid waste is disposed of in a sanitary landfill within the planning area. The second type is a comprehensive plan in which all solid waste is consolidated at and transported from a transfer station for disposal at a sanitary landfill in another comprehensive planning area.

All cities and counties shall also file with the director a comprehensive plan detailing the method by which the city or county will comply with the requirements of section 455B.302 to establish and implement a comprehensive solid waste reduction program for its residents.

For the purposes of this section, a public agency managing the waste stream for cities or counties pursuant to chapter 28E, shall file one comprehensive plan on behalf of its members, which constitutes full compliance by the public agency's members with the filing requirements of this section. If both a public agency managing the waste stream for a city or county pursuant to chapter 28E, and one or more of the public agency's member cities or counties file a comprehensive plan under this subsection, the director shall, following notice to the agency, make a determination that any plan filed by a member city or county is compatible with the comprehensive plan of the chapter 28E public agency. If the director determines that the comprehensive plan of a city or county is not compatible with the comprehensive plan of a chapter 28E public agency, the director shall require the city or county to provide justification for approval of the comprehensive plan based upon the innovative nature of the comprehensive plan, the urgency of implementation, or other unique features of the comprehensive plan of the city or county, and that the plan otherwise complies with the provisions of this chapter.

This subsection does not prevent the director from approving pilot projects which otherwise comply with the provisions of this chapter. The director shall review each comprehensive plan submitted and may reject, suggest modification, or approve the proposed plan. The director shall aid in the development of comprehensive plans for

compliance with this part. The director shall make available to a city, county, and private agency appropriate forms for the submission of comprehensive plans and may hold hearings for the purpose of implementing this part. The director and governmental agencies with primary responsibility for the development and conservation of energy resources shall provide research and assistance, when cities and counties operating or planning to operate sanitary disposal projects request aid in planning and implementing resource recovery systems.

A comprehensive plan filed by a private agency operating or planning to operate a sanitary disposal project required pursuant to section 455B.302 shall be developed in cooperation and consultation with the city or county responsible to provide for the establishment and operation of a sanitary disposal project.

A completed plan for the control and treatment of leachate, submitted to meet the requirements of section 455B.305, subsection 6, shall be reviewed by the director, and the director shall reject, suggest modifications, or approve the completed plan within six months of submittal of the plan. If no action is taken within the six-month period, the plan shall be considered approved. However, the director may require updating of the plan at the time of renewal or reissuance of a previously issued permit.

2. A planning area that closes all of the municipal solid waste sanitary landfills located in the planning area and chooses to use a municipal solid waste sanitary landfill in another planning area that complies with all requirements under subtitle D of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, with all solid waste generated within the planning area being consolidated at and transported from a permitted transfer station, may elect to retain autonomy as a planning area and shall not be required to join the planning area where the landfill being used for final disposal of solid waste is located. If a planning area makes the election under this subsection, the planning area receiving the solid waste from the planning area making the election shall not be required to include the planning area making the election in a comprehensive plan provided no services are shared between the two planning areas other than the acceptance of solid waste for sanitary landfill. The planning area receiving the solid waste shall only be responsible for the permitting, planning, and waste reduction and diversion programs in the planning area receiving the solid waste. If the department determines that solid waste cannot reasonably be consolidated and transported from a particular transfer station, the department may establish permit conditions to address the transport and disposal of the solid waste. An election may be made under this subsection only if the two comprehensive planning areas enter into an agreement pursuant to chapter 28E that includes,

at a minimum, all of the following:

a. A detailed methodology of the manner in which solid waste will be tracked and reported between the two planning areas.

b. A detailed methodology of the manner in which the receiving sanitary landfill will collect, remit, and report tonnage fees, pursuant to section 455B.310, paid by the planning area that is transporting the solid waste. The methodology shall include both the remittances of tonnage fees to the state and the retained tonnage fees.

3. The plan required by subsection 1 for sanitary disposal projects shall be filed with the department at the time of initial application for the construction and operation of a sanitary disposal project and at a minimum shall be updated and refiled with the department at the time of each subsequent application for renewal or reissuance of a previously issued permit. The department may, consistent with rules of the commission, require filing or updating of a plan at other times.

4. A city or county required to file with the director a comprehensive plan detailing the method by which the city or county will comply with the requirements of section 455B.302 to establish and implement a comprehensive solid waste reduction program for its residents and which seeks approval of the inclusion of refuse-derived fuel as a component of its percentage of waste reduction, shall file an annual report with the director regarding the percentage of reduction attributable to refuse-derived fuel and the justification for such inclusion. The director shall approve or reject the inclusion. The percentage of reduction attributable to refuse-derived fuel and allowable for inclusion shall not exceed fifty percent.

5. A comprehensive plan filed pursuant to this section shall incorporate and reflect the waste management hierarchy of the state solid waste management policy and shall at a minimum address the following general topics:

a. The extent to which solid waste is or can be recycled.

b. The economic and technical feasibility of using other existing sanitary disposal project facilities in lieu of initiating or continuing the sanitary landfill currently used.

c. The expected environmental impact of alternative solid waste disposal methods, including the use of sanitary landfills.

d. A specific plan and schedule for implementing technically and economically feasible solid waste disposal methods that will result in minimal environmental impact.

6. The comprehensive plan shall provide details of a local recycling program which shall contain a methodology for meeting the state volume reduction goal pursuant to section 455D.3, and a methodology for implementing a program of separation of wastes including but not limited to glass, plastic, paper, and metal.

7. In addition to the above requirements, the

following specific areas must be addressed in detail in a comprehensive plan filed in conjunction with the issuance, renewal, or reissuance of a permit for a sanitary disposal project:

a. A closure and postclosure plan detailing the schedule for and the methods by which the operator will meet the conditions for proper closure and postclosure adopted by rule by the commission. The plan shall include, but is not limited to, the proposed frequency and types of actions to be implemented prior to and following closure of an operation, the proposed postclosure actions to be taken to return the area to a condition suitable for other uses, and an estimate of the costs of closure and postclosure and the proposed method of meeting these costs. The postclosure plan shall reflect the thirty-year time period requirement for postclosure responsibility.

b. A plan for the control and treatment of leachate, including financial considerations proposed in meeting the costs of control and treatment in order to meet the requirements of section 455B.305, subsection 6.

c. A financial plan detailing the actual cost of the sanitary disposal project and including the funding sources of the project. In addition to the submittal of the financial plan filed pursuant to this subsection, the operator of an existing sanitary landfill shall submit an annual financial statement to the department.

d. An emergency response and remedial action plan including established provisions to minimize the possibility of fire, explosion, or any release to air, land, or water of pollutants that could threaten human health and the environment, and the identification of possible occurrences that may endanger human health and environment.

e. A description of the planning area and service area to be served by the city, county, or private agency under the comprehensive plan. Except as provided in subsection 2, a comprehensive plan shall not include a planning area or service area, any part of which is included in another comprehensive plan.

8. When a proposed plan is subject to review and approval by several state and local agencies, if the plan is substantially modified after approval by an agency, the plan shall be resubmitted as a new proposal to all other agencies to ensure that all agencies have approved the same plan.

9. In addition to the comprehensive plan filed pursuant to subsection 1, a person operating or proposing to operate a sanitary disposal project shall provide a financial assurance instrument to the department prior to the initial approval of a permit or prior to the renewal of a permit for an existing or expanding facility beginning July 1, 1988.

a. The financial assurance instrument shall meet all requirements adopted by rule by the commission, and shall not be canceled, revoked, disbursed, released, or allowed to terminate without

the approval of the department. Following the cessation of operation or closure of a sanitary disposal project, neither the guarantor nor the operator shall cancel, revoke, or disburse the financial assurance instrument or allow the instrument to terminate until the operator is released from closure, postclosure, and monitoring responsibilities.

b. The operator shall maintain closure, and postclosure accounts. The commission shall adopt by rule the amounts to be contributed to the accounts based upon the amount of solid waste received by the facility. The accounts established shall be specific to the facility.

(1) Money in the accounts shall not be assigned for the benefit of creditors with the exception of the state.

(2) Money in an account shall not be used to pay any final judgment against a licensee arising out of the ownership or operation of the site during its active life or after closure.

(3) Conditions under which the department may gain access to the accounts and circumstances under which the accounts may be released to the operator after closure and postclosure responsibilities have been met, shall be established by the commission.

c. The commission shall adopt by rule the minimum amounts of financial responsibility for sanitary disposal projects.

d. Financial assurance instruments may include instruments such as cash or surety bond, a letter of credit, a secured trust fund, or a corporate guarantee.

e. The annual financial statement submitted to the department pursuant to subsection 7, paragraph "c", shall include the current amounts established in each of the accounts and the projected amounts to be deposited in the accounts in the following year.

10. If a city, county, or private agency does not incorporate the elements of the solid waste hierarchy of the state solid waste management policy in a proposed initial or adopted comprehensive plan, the city council or county board of supervisors governing the city or county in which the sanitary landfill is proposed to be located or is located shall hold a public hearing to address the basis for not including any of the elements in the plan.

11. A city council or county board of supervisors governing the area in which a sanitary disposal project is proposed to be located or is located shall hold a public hearing to address the issue of including or not including local curbside recycling in the comprehensive plan.

2005 Acts, ch 31, §2 - 4

Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended and divided

NEW subsection 2 and former subsections 2 - 10 renumbered as 3 - 11

Subsection 7, paragraph e amended

455B.310 Tonnage fee imposed — appropriations — exemptions.

1. Except as provided in subsection 5, the oper-

ator of a sanitary landfill shall pay a tonnage fee to the department for each ton or equivalent volume of solid waste received and disposed of at the sanitary landfill during the preceding reporting period. The department shall determine by rule the volume which is equivalent to a ton of waste.

2. The tonnage fee is four dollars and twenty-five cents per ton of solid waste.

3. If a sanitary landfill required to pay a tonnage fee under this section has an updated comprehensive plan approved by the department, the sanitary landfill operator shall retain, in addition to the ninety-five cents retained pursuant to subsection 4, twenty-five cents of the tonnage fee per ton of solid waste in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1998, and every year thereafter. In the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1999, and every year thereafter, any planning area which meets the statewide average, as determined by the department on July 1, 1999, shall retain, in addition to the twenty-five cents retained pursuant to this subsection, ten cents of the tonnage fee per ton of solid waste regardless of whether the planning area subsequently fails to meet the statewide average. Any tonnage fees retained pursuant to this subsection shall be used for waste reduction, recycling, or small business pollution prevention purposes. Any tonnage fee retained pursuant to this subsection shall be taken from that portion of the tonnage fee which would have been allocated to funding alternatives to landfills pursuant to section 455E.11, subsection 2, paragraph "a", subparagraph (1).

4. If a planning area achieves the fifty percent waste reduction goal provided in section 455D.3, ninety-five cents of the tonnage fee shall be retained by a city, county, or public or private agency. If the fifty percent waste reduction goal has not been met, one dollar and twenty cents of the tonnage fee shall be retained by a city, county, or public or private agency. Moneys retained by a city, county, or public or private agency shall be used as follows:

a. To meet comprehensive planning requirements of section 455B.306, the development of a closure or postclosure plan, the development of a plan for the control and treatment of leachate including the preparation of facility plans and detailed plans and specifications, and the preparation of a financial plan.

b. If a planning area achieves the fifty percent waste reduction goal provided in section 455D.3, forty-five cents of the retained funds shall be used for implementing waste volume reduction and recycling requirements of comprehensive plans filed under section 455B.306. If the fifty percent waste reduction goal has not been met, seventy cents of the retained funds shall be used for implementing waste volume reduction and recycling requirements of comprehensive plans filed under section 455B.306. The funds shall be distributed to a city, county, or public agency served by the sanitary dis-

posal project. Fees collected by a private agency which provides for the final disposal of solid waste shall be remitted to the city, county, or public agency served by the sanitary disposal project. However, if a private agency is designated to develop and implement the comprehensive plan pursuant to section 455B.306, fees under this paragraph shall be retained by the private agency.

c. For other environmental protection activities.

d. Each sanitary landfill owner or operator shall submit a return to the department identifying the use of all fees retained under this section including the manner in which the fees were distributed. A planning area entering into an agreement pursuant to section 455B.306, subsection 2, shall submit such information to the department and a planning area receiving the solid waste under such an agreement shall, in addition, submit evidence to the department demonstrating that required retained fees were returned in a timely manner to other planning areas under the agreement. The return shall be submitted concurrently with the return required under subsection 7.

5. Solid waste disposal facilities with special provisions which limit the site to disposal of construction and demolition waste, landscape waste, coal combustion waste, cement kiln dust, foundry sand, and solid waste materials approved by the department for lining or capping, or for construction berms, dikes, or roads in a sanitary disposal project or sanitary landfill are exempt from the tonnage fees imposed under this section. However, solid waste disposal facilities under this subsection are subject to the fees imposed pursuant to section 455B.105, subsection 11, paragraph "a". Notwithstanding the provisions of section 455B.105, subsection 11, paragraph "b", the fees collected pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited in the solid waste account as established in section 455E.11, subsection 2, paragraph "a", to be used by the department for the regulation of these solid waste disposal facilities.

6. All tonnage fees received by the department under this section shall be deposited in the solid waste account of the groundwater protection fund created under section 455E.11.

7. Fees imposed by this section shall be paid to the department on a quarterly basis with payment due by no more than ninety days following the quarter during which the fees were collected. The payment shall be accompanied by a return which shall identify the amount of fees to be allocated to the landfill alternative financial assistance program, the amount of fees, in terms of cents per ton, retained for meeting waste reduction and recycling goals under section 455D.3, and additional fees imposed for failure to meet the twenty-five percent waste reduction and recycling goal under section 455D.3. Sanitary landfills serving more than one planning area shall submit separate reports for each planning area.

8. A person required to pay fees by this section who fails or refuses to pay the fees imposed by this section or who fails or refuses to provide the return required by this section shall be assessed a penalty of two percent of the fee due for each month the fee or return is overdue. The penalty shall be paid in addition to the fee due.

9. Foundry sand used by a sanitary landfill as daily cover, road base, or berm material or for other purposes defined as beneficial uses by rule of the department is exempt from imposition of the tonnage fee under this section. Sanitary landfills shall use foundry sand as a replacement for earthen material, if the foundry sand is generated by a foundry located within the state and if the foundry sand is provided to the sanitary landfill at no cost to the sanitary landfill.

2005 Acts, ch 31, §5, 6
Subsection 4, paragraph d amended
Subsection 7 amended

455B.474 Duties of commission — rules.

The commission shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A relating to:

1. Release detection, prevention, and correction as may be necessary to protect human health and the environment, applicable to all owners and operators of underground storage tanks. The rules shall include, but are not limited to, requirements for:

a. Maintaining a leak detection system, an inventory control system with a tank testing, or a comparable system or method designed to identify releases in a manner consistent with the protection of human health and the environment.

b. Maintaining records of any monitoring or leak detection system, inventory control system, or tank testing or comparable system.

c. Reporting of any releases and corrective action taken in response to a release from an underground storage tank.

d. Establishing criteria for classifying sites according to the release of a regulated substance in connection with an underground storage tank.

(1) The classification system shall consider the actual or potential threat to public health and safety and to the environment posed by the contaminated site and shall take into account relevant factors, including the presence of contamination in soils, groundwaters, and surface waters, and the effect of conduits, barriers, and distances on the contamination found in those areas according to the following factors:

(a) Soils shall be evaluated based upon the depth of the existing contamination and its distance from the ground surface to the contamination zone and the contamination zone to the groundwater; the soil type and permeability, including whether the contamination exists in clay, till or sand and gravel; and the variability of the soils, whether the contamination exists in soils of natural variability or in a disturbed area.

(b) Groundwaters shall be evaluated based upon the depth of the contamination and its distance from the ground surface to the groundwater and from the contamination zone to the groundwater; the flow pattern of the groundwater, the direction of the flow in relation to the contamination zone and the interconnection of the groundwater with the surface or with surface water and with other groundwater sources; the nature of the groundwater, whether it is located in a high yield aquifer, an isolated, low yield aquifer, or in a transient saturation zone; and use of the groundwater, whether it is used as a drinking water source for public or private drinking water supplies, for livestock watering, or for commercial and industrial processing.

(c) Surface water shall be evaluated based upon its location, its distance in relation to the contamination zone, the groundwater system and flow, and its location in relation to surface drainage.

(d) The effect of conduits, barriers, and distances on the contamination found in soils, groundwaters, and surface waters. Consideration should be given to the following: the effect of contamination on conduits such as wells, utility lines, tile lines and drainage systems; the effect of conduits on the transport of the contamination; whether a well is active or abandoned; what function the utility line serves, whether it is a sewer line, a water distribution line, telephone line, or other line; the existence of barriers such as buildings and other structures, pavement, and natural barriers, including rock formations and ravines; and the distance which separates the contamination found in the soils, groundwaters, or surface waters from the conduits and barriers.

(2) A site shall be classified as either high risk, low risk, or no action required.

(a) A site shall be considered high risk when it is determined that contamination from the site presents an unreasonable risk to public health and safety or the environment under any of the following conditions:

(i) Contamination is affecting or likely to affect groundwater which is used as a source water for public or private water supplies, to a level rendering them unsafe for human consumption.

(ii) Contamination is actually affecting or is likely to affect surface water bodies to a level where surface water quality standards, under section 455B.173, will be exceeded.

(iii) Harmful or explosive concentrations of petroleum substances or vapors affecting structures or utility installations exist or are likely to occur.

(b) A site shall be considered low risk under any of the following conditions:

(i) Contamination is present and is affecting groundwater, but high risk conditions do not exist and are not likely to occur.

(ii) Contamination is above action level stan-

dards, but high risk conditions do not exist and are not likely to occur.

(c) A site shall be considered no action required if contamination is below action level standards and high or low risk conditions do not exist and are not likely to occur.

(d) For purposes of classifying a site as either low risk or no action required, the department shall rely upon the example tier one risk-based screening level look-up table of ASTM (American society for testing and materials) international's emergency standard, ES38-94, or other look-up table as determined by the department by rule.

(e) A site cleanup report which classifies a site as either high risk, low risk, or no action required shall be submitted by a groundwater professional to the department with a certification that the report complies with the provisions of this chapter and rules adopted by the department. The report shall be determinative of the appropriate classification of the site. However, if the report is found to be inaccurate or incomplete, and if based upon information in the report the risk classification of the site cannot be reasonably determined by the department based upon industry standards, the department shall work with the groundwater professional to obtain the additional information necessary to appropriately classify the site. A groundwater professional who knowingly or intentionally makes a false statement or misrepresentation which results in a mistaken classification of a site shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor and shall have the groundwater professional's certification revoked under section 455G.18.

e. The closure of tanks to prevent any future release of a regulated substance into the environment. If consistent with federal environmental protection agency technical standard regulations, state tank closure rules shall include, at the tank owner's election, an option to fill the tank with an inert material. Removal of a tank shall not be required if the tank is filled with an inert material pursuant to department of natural resources rules. A tank closed, or to be closed and which is actually closed, within one year of May 13, 1988, shall be required to complete monitoring or testing as required by the department to ensure that the tank did not leak prior to closure, but shall not be required to have a monitoring system installed.

f. Establishing corrective action response requirements for the release of a regulated substance in connection with an underground storage tank. The corrective action response requirements shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:

(1) A requirement that the site cleanup report do all of the following:

(a) Identify the nature and level of contamination resulting from the release.

(b) Provide supporting data and a recommendation of the degree of risk posed by the site rela-

tive to the site classification system adopted pursuant to paragraph "d".

(c) Provide supporting data and a recommendation of the need for corrective action.

(d) Identify the corrective action options which shall address the practical feasibility of implementation, costs, expected length of time to implement, and environmental benefits.

(2) To the fullest extent practicable, allow for the use of generally available hydrological, geological, topographical, and geographical information and minimize site specific testing in preparation of the site cleanup report.

(3) Require that at a minimum the source of a release be stopped either by repairing, upgrading, or closing the tank and that free product be removed or contained on site.

(4) High risk sites shall be addressed pursuant to a corrective action design report, as submitted by a groundwater professional and as accepted by the department. The corrective action design report shall determine the most appropriate response to the high risk conditions presented. The appropriate corrective action response shall be based upon industry standards and shall take into account the following:

(a) The extent of remediation required to reclassify the site as a low risk site.

(b) The most appropriate exposure scenarios based upon residential, commercial, or industrial use or other predefined industry accepted scenarios.

(c) Exposure pathway characterizations including contaminant sources, transport mechanisms, and exposure pathways.

(d) Affected human or environmental receptors and exposure scenarios based on current and projected use scenarios.

(e) Risk-based corrective action assessment principles which identify the risks presented to the public health and safety or the environment by each release in a manner that will protect the public health and safety or the environment using a tiered procedure consistent with ASTM (American society for testing and materials) international's emergency standard, ES38-94.

(f) Other relevant site specific factors such as the feasibility of available technologies, existing background contaminant levels, current and planned future uses, ecological, aesthetic, and other relevant criteria, and the applicability and availability of engineering and institutional controls, including an environmental covenant as established by chapter 455I.

(g) Remediation shall not be required on a site that does not present an increased cancer risk at the point of exposure of one in one million for residential areas or one in ten thousand for nonresidential areas.

(5) A corrective action design report submitted by a groundwater professional shall be accepted

by the department and shall be primarily relied upon by the department to determine the corrective action response requirements of the site. However, if the corrective action design report is found to be inaccurate or incomplete, and if based upon information in the report the appropriate corrective action response cannot be reasonably determined by the department based upon industry standards, the department shall work with the groundwater professional to obtain the additional information necessary to appropriately determine the corrective action response requirements. A groundwater professional who knowingly or intentionally makes a false statement or misrepresentation which results in an improper or incorrect corrective action response shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor and shall have the groundwater professional's certification revoked under section 455G.18.

(6) Low risk sites shall be monitored as deemed necessary by the department consistent with industry standards. Monitoring shall not be required on a site which has received a no further action certificate.

(7) An owner or operator may elect to proceed with additional corrective action on the site. However, any action taken in addition to that required pursuant to this paragraph "f" shall be solely at the expense of the owner or operator and shall not be considered corrective action for purposes of section 455G.9.

(8) Notwithstanding other provisions to the contrary and to the extent permitted by federal law, the department shall allow for bioremediation of soils and groundwater. For purposes of this subparagraph, "bioremediation" means the use of biological organisms, including microorganisms or plants, to degrade organic pollutants to common natural products.

(9) Replacement or upgrade of a tank on a site classified as a high or low risk site shall be equipped with a secondary containment system with monitoring of the space between the primary and secondary containment structures or other board approved tank system or methodology.

(10) The commission and the board shall cooperate to ensure that remedial measures required by the corrective action rules adopted pursuant to this paragraph are reasonably cost-effective and shall, to the fullest extent possible, avoid duplicating and conflicting requirements.

(11) The director may order an owner or operator to immediately take all corrective actions deemed reasonable and necessary by the director if the corrective action is consistent with the prioritization rules adopted under this paragraph. Any order taken by the director pursuant to this subparagraph shall be reviewed at the next meeting of the environmental protection commission.

g. Specifying an adequate monitoring system to detect the presence of a leaking underground

storage tank and to provide for protection of the groundwater resources for regulated tanks installed prior to January 14, 1987. The effective date of the rules adopted shall be January 14, 1989. In the event that federal regulations are adopted by the United States environmental protection agency after the commission has adopted state standards pursuant to this subsection, the commission shall immediately proceed to adopt rules consistent with those federal regulations adopted. Unless the federal environmental protection agency adopts final rules to the contrary, rules adopted pursuant to this section shall not apply to hydraulic lift reservoirs, such as for automobile hoists and elevators, containing hydraulic oil.

h. Issuing a no further action certificate or a monitoring certificate to the owner or operator of an underground storage tank site.

(1) A no further action certificate shall be issued by the department for a site which has been classified as a no further action site or which has been reclassified pursuant to completion of a corrective action plan or monitoring plan to be a no further action site.

(2) A monitoring certificate shall be issued by the department for a site which does not require remediation, but does require monitoring of the site.

(3) A certificate may be recorded with the county recorder. The owner or operator of a site who has been issued a certificate under this paragraph "h" or a subsequent purchaser of the site shall not be required to perform further corrective action solely because action standards are changed at a later date. A certificate shall not prevent the department from ordering corrective action of a new release.

In adopting the rules under this subsection, the commission may distinguish between types, classes, and ages of underground storage tanks. In making the distinctions, the commission may take into consideration factors including, but not limited to, location of the tanks, compatibility of a tank material with the soil and climate conditions, uses of the tanks, history of maintenance, age of the tanks, current industry recommended practices, national consensus codes, hydrogeology, water table, size of the tanks, quantity of regulated substances periodically deposited in or dispensed from the tank, the degree of risk presented by the regulated substance, the technical and managerial capability of the owners and operators, and the compatibility of the regulated substance and the materials of which the underground storage tank is fabricated.

The department may issue a variance, which includes an enforceable compliance schedule, from the mandatory monitoring requirement for an owner or operator who demonstrates plans for tank removal, replacement, or filling with an inert material pursuant to a department approved vari-

ance. A variance may be renewed for just cause.

2. The maintenance of evidence of financial responsibility as the director determines to be feasible and necessary for taking corrective action and for compensating third parties for bodily injury and property damage caused by release of a regulated substance from an underground storage tank.

a. Financial responsibility required by this subsection may be established in accordance with rules adopted by the commission by any one, or any combination, of the following methods: insurance, guarantee, surety bond, letter of credit, or qualification as a self-insurer. In adopting requirements under this subsection, the commission may specify policy or other contractual terms, conditions, or defenses which are necessary or are unacceptable in establishing the evidence of financial responsibility.

A person who establishes financial responsibility by self-insurance shall not require or shall not enforce an indemnification agreement with an operator or owner of the tank covered by the self-insurance obligation, unless the owner or operator has committed a substantial breach of a contract between the self-insurer and the owner or operator, and that substantial breach relates directly to the operation of the tank in an environmentally sound manner. This paragraph applies to all contracts between a self-insurer and an owner or operator entered into on or after May 5, 1989.

b. If the owner or operator is in bankruptcy, reorganization, or arrangement pursuant to the federal bankruptcy law or if jurisdiction in any state court or federal court cannot be obtained over an owner or operator likely to be solvent at the time of judgment, any claim arising from conduct for which evidence of financial responsibility must be provided under this subsection may be asserted directly against the guarantor providing the evidence of financial responsibility. In the case of action pursuant to this paragraph, the guarantor is entitled to invoke all rights and defenses which would have been available to the owner or operator if an action had been brought against the owner or operator by the claimant and which would have been available to the guarantor if an action had been brought against the guarantor by the owner or operator.

c. The total liability of a guarantor shall be limited to the aggregate amount which the guarantor has provided as evidence of financial responsibility to the owner or operator under this subsection. This subsection does not limit any other state or federal statutory, contractual, or common law liability of a guarantor to its owner or operator including, but not limited to, the liability of the guarantor for bad faith in negotiating or in failing to negotiate the settlement of any claim. This subsection does not diminish the liability of any person under section 107 or 111 of the Comprehensive En-

vironmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 or other applicable law.

d. For the purpose of this subsection, the term "guarantor" means any person, other than the owner or operator, who provides evidence of financial responsibility for an owner or operator under this subsection.

e. If an owner or operator is required to uncover or remove an underground storage tank based upon a determination of the department that the underground storage tank presents a hazard to the public health, safety, or the environment, and if upon inspection of the tank the determination is unfounded, the state may reimburse reasonable costs incurred in the inspection of the tank. Claims for reimbursement shall be filed on forms provided by the commission. The commission shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A relating to determinations of reasonableness in approval or rejection of claims in cases of dispute. Claims shall be paid from the general fund of the state. When any one of the tanks or the related pumps and piping at a multiple tank facility are found to be leaking, the state shall not reimburse costs for uncovering or removing any of the other tanks, piping, or pumps that are not found to be leaking.

3. Standards of performance for new underground storage tanks which shall include, but are not limited to, design, construction, installation, release detection, and compatibility standards. Until the effective date of the standards adopted by the commission and after January 1, 1986, a person shall not install an underground storage tank for the purpose of storing regulated substances unless the tank (whether of single or double wall construction) meets all the following conditions:

a. The tank will prevent release due to corrosion or structural failure for the operational life of the tank.

b. The tank is cathodically protected against corrosion, constructed of noncorrosive material, steel clad with a noncorrosive material, or designed in a manner to prevent the release or threatened release of any stored substance.

c. The material used in the construction or lining of the tank is compatible with the substance to be stored. If soil tests conducted in accordance with ASTM (American society for testing and materials) international's standard G 57-78 or another standard approved by the commission show that soil resistivity in an installation location is twelve thousand ohm/cm or more (unless a more stringent soil resistivity standard is adopted by rule of the commission), a storage tank without corrosion protection may be installed in that location until the effective date of the standards adopted by the commission and after January 1, 1986.

d. Rules adopted by the commission shall specify adequate monitoring systems to detect the

presence of a leaking underground storage tank and to provide for protection of the groundwater resources from regulated tanks installed after January 14, 1987. In the event that federal regulations are adopted by the United States environmental protection agency after the commission has adopted state standards pursuant to this subsection, the commission shall immediately proceed to adopt rules consistent with those federal regulations adopted. Tanks installed on or after January 14, 1987, shall continue to be considered new tanks for purposes of this chapter and are subject to state monitoring requirements unless federal requirements are more restrictive.

4. The form and content of the written notices required by section 455B.473.

5. The duties of owners or operators of underground storage tanks to locate and abate the source of release of regulated substances, when in the judgment of the director, the local hydrology, geology and other relevant factors reasonably include a tank as a potential source.

6. Reporting requirements necessary to enable the department to maintain an accurate inventory of underground storage tanks.

7. Designation of regulated substances subject to this part, consistent with section 455B.471, subsection 8. The rules shall be at least as stringent as the regulations of the federal government pursuant to section 311, subsection b, paragraph 2, subparagraph A of the federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1321(b)(2)(A), pursuant to section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9602, pursuant to section 307, subsection a of the federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1317(a), pursuant to section 112 of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7412, or pursuant to section 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2606.

The rules adopted by the commission under this section shall be consistent with and shall not exceed the requirements of federal regulations relating to the regulation of underground storage tanks except as provided in subsection 1, paragraph “f” and subsection 3, paragraph “d”. It is the intent of the general assembly that state rules adopted pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph “f” and subsection 3, paragraph “d” be consistent with and not more restrictive than federal regulations adopted by the United States environmental protection agency when those rules are adopted.

2005 Acts, ch 102, §2
Subsection 1, paragraph f, subparagraph (4), subparagraph subdivision (f) amended

455B.751 Definitions.

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

1. “*Acquired*” means purchased, leased, obtained by inheritance or descent and distribution, or obtained by foreclosure sale under chapter 654, nonjudicial voluntary foreclosure under section 654.18, deed in lieu of foreclosure under section 654.19, foreclosure without redemption under section 654.20, or nonjudicial foreclosure of nonagriculture mortgages under chapter 655A.

2. “*Hazardous substance*” means the same as defined in section 455B.381 or 455B.411.

3. “*Hazardous waste*” means the same as defined in section 455B.411.

4. “*Potentially responsible party*” means a person whose acts or omissions were a proximate cause of the contamination of the acquired property, or a person whose negligent acts or omissions are a proximate cause of injury or damages resulting from exposure to such contamination. Injury or damages to persons or property arising by reason of contamination that migrates from the acquired property shall not be deemed to be caused by an act or omission of the person that acquired the property, except to the extent that the act or omission of such person exacerbated the release of such contamination.

5. “*Regulated substance*” means the same as defined in section 455B.471.

6. “*Response action*” means any action taken to reduce, minimize, eliminate, clean up, control, assess, or monitor a release of hazardous substances, hazardous waste, or regulated substances to protect the public health, safety, or the environment.

7. “*Third party*” means any person other than a person that holds indicia of title to property or that has acquired property as identified in section 455B.752.

8. “*Third-party liability*” means any liability or obligation, other than contractual obligations that specifically waive all or part of the immunity provided by section 455B.752, arising out of or resulting from contamination of property by a hazardous substance, hazardous waste, or a regulated substance, including without limitation, claims for illness, personal injury, death, consequential damages, exemplary damages, lost profits, trespass, loss of use of property, loss of rental value, reduction in property value, property damages, or statutory or common law nuisance.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §58
Subsection 7 amended

CHAPTER 455E

GROUNDWATER PROTECTION

455E.11 Groundwater protection fund established — appropriations.

1. A groundwater protection fund is created in the state treasury. Moneys received from sources designated for purposes related to groundwater monitoring and groundwater quality standards shall be deposited in the fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, any unexpended balances in the groundwater protection fund and in any of the accounts within the groundwater protection fund at the end of each fiscal year shall be retained in the fund and the respective accounts within the fund. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on investments or time deposits of the moneys in the groundwater protection fund or in any of the accounts within the groundwater protection fund shall be credited to the groundwater protection fund or the respective accounts within the groundwater protection fund. The fund may be used for the purposes established for each account within the fund.

The director shall include in the departmental budget prepared pursuant to section 455A.4, subsection 1, paragraph "c", a proposal for the use of groundwater protection fund moneys, and a report of the uses of the groundwater protection fund moneys appropriated in the previous fiscal year.

The secretary of agriculture shall submit the report on a biennial basis to the governor in the same manner as provided in section 7A.3. The report shall include a proposal for the use of groundwater protection fund moneys, and uses of the groundwater protection fund moneys appropriated in the two previous fiscal years.

2. The following accounts are created within the groundwater protection fund:

a. A solid waste account. Moneys received from the tonnage fee imposed under section 455B.310 and from other sources designated for environmental protection purposes in relation to sanitary disposal projects shall be deposited in the solid waste account. Moneys shall be allocated as follows:

(1) After the one dollar and fifty-five cents is allocated pursuant to subparagraph (2), the remaining moneys from the tonnage fee shall be used for funding alternatives to landfills and shall be allocated as follows:

(a) Fifty thousand dollars to the department to implement the special waste authorization program.

(b) One hundred sixty-five thousand dollars to the department to be used for the by-products and waste search service at the university of northern Iowa.

(c) The remaining funds shall be used by the department to develop and implement demonstra-

tion projects for landfill alternatives to solid waste disposal including recycling programs.

(2) One dollar and fifty-five cents shall be used as follows:

(a) Forty-eight percent to the department to be used for the following purposes:

(i) Eight thousand dollars shall be transferred to the Iowa department of public health for departmental duties required under section 135.11, subsections 21 and 22, and section 139A.21.

(ii) The administration and enforcement of a groundwater monitoring program and other required programs relating to solid waste management.

(iii) The development of guidelines for groundwater monitoring at sanitary disposal projects as defined in section 455B.301.

(iv) The waste management assistance program of the department.

(b) Sixteen percent to the university of northern Iowa to develop and maintain the Iowa waste reduction center for the safe and economic management of solid waste and hazardous substances.

(c) Six and one-half percent for the department to establish a program to provide competitive grants to regional coordinating councils for projects in regional economic development centers related to a by-products and waste exchange system. Grantees under this program shall coordinate activities with other available state or multi-state waste exchanges, including but not limited to the by-products and waste search service at the university of northern Iowa. The department shall consult with the Iowa department of economic development and the waste reduction center at the university of northern Iowa in establishing criteria for and the awarding of grants under this program. The department shall expend not more than thirty thousand dollars of the moneys appropriated under this subparagraph subdivision to contract with the by-products and waste search service at the university of northern Iowa to provide training and other technical services to grantees under the program. If regional economic development centers cease to exist, the department shall transfer existing contracts to one or more community colleges or councils of governments and shall revise the criteria and rules for this program to allow community colleges or councils of governments to be applicants for competitive grants.

(d) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, nine and one-half percent to the department to establish permanent household hazardous waste collection sites so that both urban and rural populations are served and so that collection services are available to the public on a regular basis. Be-

ginning July 1, 2006, six and one-quarter percent to the department to establish permanent household hazardous waste collection sites so that both urban and rural populations are served and so that collection services are available to the public on a regular basis. Beginning July 1, 2007, three percent to the department to establish permanent household hazardous waste collection sites so that both urban and rural populations are served and so that collection services are available to the public on a regular basis. Any moneys collected pursuant to this subparagraph subdivision that remain unexpended at the end of a fiscal year for establishment of permanent household hazardous waste collection sites shall be used for purposes of subparagraph subdivision (e).

(e) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, three percent to the department for payment of transportation costs related to household hazardous waste collection programs. Beginning July 1, 2006, six and one-quarter percent to the department for payment of transportation costs related to household hazardous waste collection programs. Beginning July 1, 2007, nine and one-half percent to the department for payment of transportation costs related to household hazardous waste collection programs.

(f) Eight and one-half percent to the department to provide additional toxic cleanup days or other efforts of the department to support permanent household hazardous material collection systems and special events for household hazardous material collection, and for the natural resource geographic information system required under section 455E.8, subsection 6. Departmental rules adopted for implementation of toxic cleanup days shall provide sufficient flexibility to respond to the household hazardous material collection needs of both small and large communities. Repayment moneys from the Iowa business loan program for waste reduction and recycling pursuant to section 455B.310, subsection 2, paragraph "b", Code 1993, and discontinued pursuant to 1993 Iowa Acts, chapter 176, section 45, shall be placed into this account to support household hazardous materials programs of the department.

(g) Three percent for the Iowa department of economic development to establish, in cooperation with the department of natural resources, a marketing initiative to assist Iowa businesses producing recycling or reclamation equipment or services, recyclable products, or products from recycled materials to expand into national markets. Efforts shall include the reuse and recycling of sawdust.

(h) Five and one-half percent to the department for the provision of assistance to public and private entities in developing and implementing waste reduction and minimization programs for Iowa industries.

b. An agriculture management account. Moneys collected from the groundwater protection

fee levied pursuant to section 200.8, subsection 4, the portion of the fees collected pursuant to sections 206.8, subsection 2, and 206.12, subsection 3, and other moneys designated for the purpose of agriculture management shall be deposited in the agriculture management account. The agriculture management account shall be used for the following purposes:

(1) Nine thousand dollars of the account is appropriated to the Iowa department of public health for carrying out the departmental duties under section 135.11, subsections 21 and 22, and section 139A.21.

(2) Two hundred thousand dollars of the moneys deposited in the agriculture management account is appropriated to the department of agriculture and land stewardship for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1987, and ending June 30, 1988, for the demonstration projects regarding agriculture drainage wells and sinkholes. Any remaining balance of the appropriation made for the purpose of funding such demonstration projects for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1987, and ending June 30, 1988, shall not revert to the account, notwithstanding section 8.33, but shall remain available for the purpose of funding such demonstration projects during the fiscal period beginning July 1, 1988, and ending June 30, 1990.

(3) Of the remaining moneys in the account:

(a) Thirty-five percent is appropriated annually for the Leopold center for sustainable agriculture at Iowa state university of science and technology.

(b) Two percent is appropriated annually to the department and, except for administrative expenses, is transferred to the Iowa department of public health for the purpose of administering grants to counties and conducting oversight of county-based programs for the testing of private rural water supply wells, private rural water supply well sealing, and the proper closure of private rural abandoned wells and cisterns. Not more than thirty-five percent of the moneys is appropriated annually for grants to counties for the purpose of conducting programs of private rural water supply testing, private rural water supply well sealing, the proper closure of private rural abandoned wells and cisterns, or any combination thereof. An amount agreed to by the department of natural resources and the Iowa department of public health shall be retained by the department of natural resources for administrative expenses.

A county applying for grants under this subparagraph subdivision shall submit only one application. To be eligible for a grant, a county must have adopted standards for private water supply and private disposal facilities at least as stringent as the standards adopted by the commission. During each fiscal year, the amount granted each eligible applicant shall be the total funds available divided by the number of eligible counties applying. Upon receipt of the grant, the county may apply

the funds to any one or more of the above three programs.

Not more than six percent of the moneys is appropriated annually to the state hygienic laboratory to assist in well testing. For purposes of this subparagraph subdivision, "cistern" means an artificial reservoir constructed underground for the purpose of storing rainwater.

(c) The department shall allocate a sum not to exceed seventy-nine thousand dollars of the moneys appropriated for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1987, and ending June 30, 1988, for the preparation of a detailed report and plan for the establishment on July 1, 1988, of the center for health effects of environmental contamination. The plan for establishing the center shall be presented to the general assembly on or before January 15, 1988. The report shall include the assemblage of all existing data relating to Iowa drinking water supplies, including characteristics of source, treatment, presence of contaminants, precise location, and usage patterns to facilitate data retrieval and use in research; and detailed organizational plans, research objectives, and budget projections for the anticipated functions of the center in subsequent years. The department may allocate annually a sum not to exceed nine percent of the moneys of the account to the center, beginning July 1, 1988.

(d) Thirteen percent of the moneys is appropriated annually to the department of agriculture and land stewardship for financial incentive programs related to agricultural drainage wells and sinkholes, for studies and administrative costs relating to sinkholes and agricultural drainage wells programs. Of the moneys allocated for financial incentive programs, the department may reimburse landowners for engineering costs associated with voluntarily closing agricultural drainage wells. The financial incentives allocated for voluntary closing of agricultural drainage wells shall be provided on a cost-share basis which shall not exceed fifty percent of the estimated cost or fifty percent of the actual cost, whichever is less. Engineering costs do not include construction costs, including costs associated with earth moving.

c. A household hazardous waste account. The moneys collected pursuant to section 455F.7 and moneys collected pursuant to section 29C.8A which are designated for deposit, shall be deposited in the household hazardous waste account. Two thousand dollars is appropriated annually to the Iowa department of public health to carry out departmental duties under section 135.11, subsections 21 and 22, and section 139A.21. The remainder of the account shall be used to fund toxic clean-up days and the efforts of the department to support a collection system for household hazardous materials, including public education programs,

training, and consultation of local governments in the establishment and operation of permanent collection systems, and the management of collection sites, education programs, and other activities pursuant to chapter 455F, including the administration of the household hazardous materials permit program by the department of revenue.

The department shall submit to the general assembly, annually on or before January 1, an itemized report which includes but is not limited to the total amount of moneys collected and the sources of the moneys collected, the amount of moneys expended for administration of the programs funded within the account, and an itemization of any other expenditures made within the previous fiscal year.

d. A storage tank management account. All fees collected pursuant to section 455B.473, subsection 5, and section 455B.479, shall be deposited in the storage tank management account, except those moneys deposited into the Iowa comprehensive petroleum underground storage tank fund pursuant to section 455B.479. Funds shall be expended for the following purposes:

(1) One thousand dollars is appropriated annually to the Iowa department of public health to carry out departmental duties under section 135.11, subsections 21 and 22, and section 139A.21.

(2) Twenty-three percent of the proceeds of the fees imposed pursuant to section 455B.473, subsection 5, and section 455B.479 shall be deposited in the account annually, up to a maximum of three hundred fifty thousand dollars. If twenty-three percent of the proceeds exceeds three hundred fifty thousand dollars, the excess shall be deposited into the fund created in section 455G.3. Three hundred fifty thousand dollars is appropriated from the storage tank management account to the department of natural resources for the administration of a state storage tank program pursuant to chapter 455B, division IV, part 8, and for programs which reduce the potential for harm to the environment and the public health from storage tanks.

(3) The remaining funds in the account are appropriated annually to the Iowa comprehensive petroleum underground storage tank fund.

e. An oil overcharge account. The oil overcharge moneys distributed by the United States department of energy, and approved for the energy related components of the groundwater protection strategy available through the energy conservation trust created in section 473.11, shall be deposited in the oil overcharge account as appropriated by the general assembly.

2005 Acts, ch 33, §2, 3

See Iowa Acts for special provisions relating to appropriations in a given year

Subsection 2, paragraph a, subparagraph (2), subparagraph subdivisions (d) and (e) amended

CHAPTER 455F

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

455F.8A Household hazardous material collection sites.

1. By January 1, 1991, the department shall complete an assessment of the needs of local governments for temporary collection sites for household hazardous materials. Upon completion of the assessment, the department shall design a model facility which would adequately serve the needs identified. During the design phase, the department shall also identify facility permit requirements.

2. *a.* Following the completion of the assessment and design of the model facility, the department shall set a goal of establishing a three-year competitive grant program to assist in the development of five pilot household hazardous waste reduction and collection programs.

b. The grant program shall provide for the establishment of five pilot sites so that both rural and urban populations are served.

c. The department shall develop criteria to evaluate proposals for the establishment of sites. The criteria shall give priority to proposals for sites which provide the most efficient services and which provide local, public, and private contributions for establishment of the sites. The criteria shall also include a requirement that the recipient

of a grant design and construct a facility sufficient for the collection, sorting, and packaging of materials prior to transportation of the materials to the final disposal site. Final review of design and construction of the proposed facilities shall be by the department.

d. The recipients of grants shall provide for collection of hazardous wastes from conditionally exempt small quantity generators in the area of the facility established. The facility shall require payment for collection from conditionally exempt small quantity generators if the amount of waste disposed is greater than ten pounds. Conditionally exempt small quantity generators which deliver their hazardous wastes to the site shall not be required to obtain a permit to transport the hazardous waste to the site.

3. A private agency which provides for the collection and disposal of household hazardous waste as part of an approved comprehensive plan pursuant to section 455B.306 shall be eligible for reimbursement moneys pursuant to section 455E.11, subsection 2, paragraph “a”, subparagraph (2), subparagraph subdivision (e).

2005 Acts, ch 33, §1
NEW subsection 3

CHAPTER 455G

PETROLEUM STORAGE TANKS
— UPGRADES AND ABATEMENT**455G.2 Definitions.**

As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Aboveground petroleum storage tank*” means the same as defined in section 101.21.

2. “*Aboveground petroleum storage tank site*” means the same as “*tank site*” as defined in section 101.21, subsection 8.

3. “*Authority*” means the Iowa finance authority created in chapter 16.

4. “*Board*” means the Iowa comprehensive petroleum underground storage tank fund board.

5. “*Bond*” means a bond, note, or other obligation issued by the authority for the fund and the purposes of this chapter.

6. “*Claimant*” means an owner or operator who has received assistance under the remedial account or who had coverage under the underground storage tank insurance fund, established in section 455G.11, Code 2003, with respect to a release, or an installer or inspector who had cover-

age under the underground storage tank insurance fund.

7. “*Community remediation*” means a program of coordinated testing, planning, or remediation, involving two or more tank sites potentially connected with a continuous contaminated area, pursuant to rules adopted by the board. A community remediation does not expand the scope of coverage otherwise available or relieve liability otherwise imposed under state or federal law.

8. “*Corrective action*” means an action taken to minimize, eliminate, or clean up a release to protect the public health and welfare or the environment. Corrective action includes, but is not limited to, excavation of an underground storage tank for the purposes of repairing a leak or removal of a tank, removal of contaminated soil, and cleansing of groundwaters or surface waters. Corrective action does not include replacement of an underground storage tank or other capital improvements to the tank. Corrective action specifically

excludes third-party liability. Corrective action includes the expenses incurred to prepare a site cleanup report for approval by the department of natural resources detailing the planned response to a release or suspected release, but not necessarily all actions proposed to be taken by a site cleanup report.

9. “*Diminution*” is the amount of petroleum which is released into the environment prior to its intended beneficial use.

10. “*Diminution rate*” is the presumed rate at which petroleum experiences diminution, and is equal to one-tenth of one percent of all petroleum deposited into a tank.

11. “*Free product*” means a regulated substance that is present as a nonaqueous phase liquid.

12. “*Fund*” means the Iowa comprehensive petroleum underground storage tank fund.

13. “*Improvement*” means the acquisition, construction, or improvement of any tank, tank system, or monitoring system in order to comply with state and federal technical requirements or to obtain insurance to satisfy financial responsibility requirements.

14. “*Insurance*” includes any form of financial assistance or showing of financial responsibility sufficient to comply with the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act or the Iowa department of natural resources’ underground storage tank financial responsibility rules.

15. “*Insurance premium*” includes any form of premium or payment for insurance or for obtaining other forms of financial assurance, or showing of financial responsibility.

16. “*Petroleum*” means petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction of crude oil which is liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure (sixty degrees Fahrenheit and fourteen and seven-tenths pounds per square inch absolute).

17. “*Potentially responsible party*” means a person who may be responsible or liable for a release for which the fund has made payments for corrective action or third-party liability.

18. “*Precorrective action value*” means the purchase price of the tank site paid by the owner after October 26, 1990.

19. “*Release*” means any spilling, leaking, emitting, discharging, escaping, leaching, or dispersing from an underground storage tank into groundwater, surface water, or subsurface soils.

20. “*Small business*” means a business that meets all of the following requirements:

- a. Is independently owned and operated.
- b. Owns at least one, but no more than twelve tanks at no more than two different tank sites.
- c. Has a net worth of four hundred thousand dollars or less.

21. “*Tank*” means an underground storage tank for which proof of financial responsibility is, or on a date definite will be, required to be main-

tained pursuant to the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and the regulations from time to time adopted pursuant to that Act or successor Acts or amendments.

22. “*Third-party liability*” means both of the following:

a. Property damage including physical injury to tangible property, but not including loss of use, other than costs to remediate.

b. Bodily injury including sickness, bodily injury, illness, or death.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §59, 60
For future repeal of subsections 1 and 2 effective December 31, 2006, see 2004 Acts, ch 1094, §5
Subsection 6 amended
Subsection 15 stricken and former subsections 16 – 23 renumbered as 15 – 22

455G.3 Establishment of Iowa comprehensive petroleum underground storage tank fund.

1. The Iowa comprehensive petroleum underground storage tank fund is created as a separate fund in the state treasury, and any funds remaining in the fund at the end of each fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund but shall remain in the Iowa comprehensive petroleum underground storage tank fund. Interest or other income earned by the fund shall be deposited in the fund. The fund shall include moneys credited to the fund under this section, section 423.43, subsection 1, paragraph “a”, and sections 455G.8, 455G.9, and 455G.11, Code 2003, and other funds which by law may be credited to the fund. The moneys in the fund are appropriated to and for the purposes of the board as provided in this chapter. Amounts in the fund shall not be subject to appropriation for any other purpose by the general assembly, but shall be used only for the purposes set forth in this chapter. The treasurer of state shall act as custodian of the fund and disburse amounts contained in it as directed by the board including automatic disbursements of funds as received pursuant to the terms of bond indentures and documents and security provisions to trustees and custodians. The treasurer of state is authorized to invest the funds deposited in the fund at the direction of the board and subject to any limitations contained in any applicable bond proceedings. The income from such investment shall be credited to and deposited in the fund. The fund shall be administered by the board which shall make expenditures from the fund consistent with the purposes of the programs set out in this chapter without further appropriation. The fund may be divided into different accounts with different depositories as determined by the board and to fulfill the purposes of this chapter.

2. The board shall assist Iowa’s owners and operators of petroleum underground storage tanks in complying with federal environmental protection agency technical and financial responsibility

regulations by establishment of the Iowa comprehensive petroleum underground storage tank fund. The authority may issue its bonds, or series of bonds, to assist the board, as provided in this chapter.

3. The purposes of this chapter shall include but are not limited to any of the following:

a. To establish a remedial account to fund corrective action for petroleum releases as provided by section 455G.9.

b. To establish a loan guarantee account, as provided by and to the extent permitted by section 455G.10.

c. To establish a marketability fund for the purposes as stated in section 455G.21.

d. To establish an aboveground petroleum storage tank fund as provided in section 455G.23.

4. The state, the general fund of the state, or any other fund of the state, other than the Iowa comprehensive petroleum underground storage tank fund, is not liable for a claim or cause of action in connection with a tank not owned or operated by the state, or agency of the state. All expenses incurred by the fund shall be payable solely from the fund and no liability or obligation shall be imposed upon the state. The liability of the fund is limited to the extent of coverage provided by the account or fund under which a claim is submitted, subject to the terms and conditions of that coverage. The liability of the fund is further limited by the moneys made available to the fund, and no remedy shall be ordered which would require the fund to exceed its then current funding limitations to satisfy an award or which would restrict the availability of moneys for higher priority sites. The state is not liable for a claim presented against the fund.

5. For purposes of payment of refunds of the environmental protection charge under section 424.15 by the department of revenue, the treasurer of state shall allocate to the department of administrative services the total amount budgeted by the fund's board for environmental protection charge refunds. Any unused funds shall be remitted to the treasurer of state.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §61, 62

For temporary exceptions, changes, or other noncodified enactments modifying these statutory provisions, see annual Acts of the general assembly

For future repeal of subsection 3, paragraph d, effective December 31, 2006, see 2004 Acts, ch 1094, §5

Subsection 1 amended

Subsection 3, paragraph c stricken and former paragraphs d and e redesignated as c and d

455G.4 Governing board.

1. *Members of the board.* The Iowa comprehensive petroleum underground storage tank fund board is established consisting of the following members:

a. The director of the department of natural resources, or the director's designee.

b. The treasurer of state, or the treasurer's designee.

c. The commissioner of insurance, or the commissioner's designee.

d. Two public members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate to staggered four-year terms, except that of the first members appointed, one public member shall be appointed for a term of two years and one for a term of four years. A public member shall have experience, knowledge, and expertise of the subject matter embraced within this chapter. Two public members shall be appointed with experience in either, or both, financial markets or insurance.

e. Two owners or operators appointed by the governor. One of the owners or operators appointed pursuant to this paragraph shall have been a petroleum systems insured through the underground storage tank insurance fund as it existed on June 30, 2004, or a successor to the underground storage tank insurance fund and shall have been an insured through the insurance account of the comprehensive petroleum underground storage tank fund on or before October 26, 1990. One of the owners or operators appointed pursuant to this paragraph shall be self-insured.

f. The director of the legislative services agency, or the director's designee. The director under this paragraph shall not participate as a voting member of the board.

A public member appointed pursuant to paragraph "d" shall not have a conflict of interest. For purposes of this section a "conflict of interest" means an affiliation, within the twelve months before the member's appointment, with the regulated tank community, or with a person or property and casualty insurer offering competitive insurance or other means of financial assurance or which previously offered environmental hazard insurance for a member of the regulated tank community.

The filling of positions reserved for public representatives, vacancies, membership terms, payment of compensation and expenses, and removal of members are governed by chapter 69. Members of the board are entitled to receive reimbursement of actual expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties within the limits of funds appropriated to the board or made available to the fund. Each member of the board may also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6. The members shall elect a voting chairperson of the board from among the members of the board.

2. *Department cooperation with board.* The director of the department of natural resources shall cooperate with the board in the implementation of this part so as to minimize unnecessary duplication of effort, reporting, or paperwork and maximize environmental protection.

3. *Rules and emergency rules.*

a. The board shall adopt rules regarding its practice and procedures, develop underwriting standards, procedures for investigating and settling claims made against the fund, and otherwise

implement and administer this chapter.

b. The board may adopt administrative rules under section 17A.4, subsection 2, and section 17A.5, subsection 2, paragraph “b”, to implement this subsection for one year after May 5, 1989.

c. Rules necessary for the implementation and collection of the environmental protection charge shall be adopted on or before June 1, 1989.

d. Rules to facilitate and encourage the use of community remediation whenever possible shall be adopted.

e. The board shall adopt rules relating to appeal procedures which shall require the administrator to deliver notice of appeal to the affected parties within fifteen days of receipt of notice, require that the hearing be held within one hundred eighty days of the filing of the petition unless good cause is shown for the delay, and require that a final decision be issued no later than one hundred twenty days following the close of the hearing. The time restrictions in this paragraph may be waived by mutual agreement of the parties.

4. *Public bid.* All contracts entered into by the board, including contracts relating to community remediation, shall be awarded on a competitive basis to the maximum extent practical. In those situations where it is determined that public bidding is not practical, the basis for the determination of impracticability shall be documented by the board or its designee. This subsection applies only to contracts entered into on or after July 1, 1992.

5. *Contract approval.*

a. The board shall approve any contract entered into pursuant to this chapter if the cost of the contract exceeds seventy-five thousand dollars.

b. A listing of all contracts entered into pursuant to this chapter shall be presented at each board meeting and shall be made available to the public. The listing shall state the interested parties to the contract, the amount of the contract, and the subject matter of the contract.

c. The board shall be required to review and approve or disapprove the administrator’s failure to approve a contract under section 455G.12A. Review by the board shall not be required for cancellation or replacement of a contract for a site included in a community remediation project or when an emergency situation exists.

6. *Reporting.* Beginning July 2003, the board shall submit a written report quarterly to the legislative council, the chairperson and ranking member of the committee on natural resources and environment in the senate, and the chairperson and ranking member of the committee on environmental protection in the house of representatives regarding changes in the status of the program including, but not limited to, the number of open claims by claim type; the number of new claims submitted and the eligibility status of each claim; a summary of the risk classification of open

claims; the status of all claims at high-risk sites including the number of corrective action design reports submitted, approved, and implemented during the reporting period; total moneys reserved on open claims and total moneys paid on open claims; and a summary of budgets approved and invoices paid for high-risk site activities including a breakdown by corrective action design report, construction and equipment, implementation, operation and maintenance, monitoring, over excavation, free product recovery, site reclassification, reporting and other expenses, or a similar breakdown. In each report submitted by the board, the board shall include an estimated timeline to complete corrective action at all currently eligible high-risk sites where a corrective action design report has been submitted by a claimant and approved during the reporting period. The timeline shall include the projected year when a no further action designation will be obtained based upon the corrective action activities approved or anticipated at each claimant site. The timeline shall be broken down in annual increments with the number or percentage of sites projected to be completed for each time period. The report shall identify and report steps taken to expedite corrective action and eliminate the state’s liability for open claims.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §63 – 65
 Subsection 1, paragraph e amended
 Subsection 3, paragraph a amended
 Subsection 3, paragraphs d and e stricken and former paragraphs f and g redesignated as d and e

455G.13 Cost recovery enforcement.

1. *Full recovery sought from owner.* The board shall seek full recovery from the owner, operator, or other potentially responsible party liable for the released petroleum which is the subject of a corrective action, for which the fund expends moneys for corrective action or third-party liability, and for all other costs, including reasonable attorney fees and costs of litigation for which moneys are expended by the fund in connection with the release. When federal cleanup funds are recovered, the funds are to be deposited to the remedial account of the fund and used solely for the purpose of future cleanup activities.

2. *Limitation of liability of owner or operator.* Except as provided in subsection 3:

a. The board or the department of natural resources shall not seek recovery for expenses in connection with corrective action for a release from an owner or operator eligible for assistance under the remedial account except for any unpaid portion of the deductible or copayment. This section does not affect any authorization of the department of natural resources to impose or collect civil or administrative fines or penalties or fees. The remedial account shall not be held liable for any third-party liability.

b. An owner or operator’s liability for a release for which coverage is admitted under the under-

ground storage tank insurance fund established in section 455G.11, Code 2003, shall not exceed the amount of the deductible.

3. *Owner or operator not in compliance, subject to full and total cost recovery.* Notwithstanding subsection 2, the liability of an owner or operator shall be the full and total costs of corrective action and bodily injury or property damage to third parties, as specified in subsection 1, if the owner or operator has not complied with the financial responsibility or other underground storage tank rules of the department of natural resources or with this chapter and rules adopted under this chapter.

4. *Treble damages for certain violations.* Notwithstanding subsections 2 and 3, the owner or operator, or both, of a tank are liable to the fund for punitive damages in an amount equal to three times the amount of any cost incurred or moneys expended by the fund as a result of a release of petroleum from the tank if the owner or operator did any of the following:

a. Failed, without sufficient cause, to respond to a release of petroleum from the tank upon, or in accordance with, a notice issued by the director of the department of natural resources.

b. After May 5, 1989, failed to perform any of the following:

(1) Failed to register the tank, which was known to exist or reasonably should have been known to exist.

(2) Intentionally failed to report a known release.

The punitive damages imposed under this subsection are in addition to any costs or expenditures recovered from the owner or operator pursuant to this chapter and in addition to any other penalty or relief provided by this chapter or any other law.

However, the state, a city, county, or other political subdivision shall not be liable for punitive damages.

5. *Lien on tank site.* Any amount for which an owner or operator is liable to the fund, if not paid when due, by statute, rule, or contract, or determination of liability by the board or department of natural resources after hearing, shall constitute a lien upon the real property where the tank, which was the subject of corrective action, is situated, and the liability shall be collected in the same manner as the environmental protection charge pursuant to section 424.11.

6. *Joinder of parties.* The department of natural resources has standing in any case or contested action related to the fund or a tank to assert any claim that the department may have regarding the tank at issue in the case or contested action, upon motion and sufficient showing by a party to a cost recovery or subrogation action provided for under this section, the court or the administrative law judge shall join to the action any potentially responsible party who may be liable for

costs and expenditures of the type recoverable pursuant to this section.

7. *Strict liability.* The standard of liability for a release of petroleum or other regulated substance as defined in section 455B.471 is strict liability.

8. *Third-party contracts not binding on board, proceedings against responsible party.* An insurance, indemnification, hold harmless, conveyance, or similar risk-sharing or risk-shifting agreement shall not be effective to transfer any liability for costs recoverable under this section. The fund, board, or department of natural resources may proceed directly against the owner or operator or other allegedly responsible party. This section does not bar any agreement to insure, hold harmless, or indemnify a party to the agreement for any costs or expenditures under this chapter, and does not modify rights between the parties to an agreement, except to the extent the agreement shifts liability to an owner or operator eligible for assistance under the remedial account for any damages or other expenses in connection with a corrective action for which another potentially responsible party is or may be liable. Any such provision is null and void and of no force or effect.

9. *Later proceedings permitted against other parties.* The entry of judgment against a party to the action does not bar a future action by the board or the department of natural resources against another person who is later alleged to be or discovered to be liable for costs and expenditures paid by the fund. Notwithstanding section 668.5 no other potentially responsible party may seek contribution or any other recovery from an owner or operator eligible for assistance under the remedial account for damages or other expenses in connection with corrective action for a release for which the potentially responsible party is or may be liable. Subsequent successful proceedings against another party shall not modify or reduce the liability of a party against whom judgment has been previously entered.

10. *Claims against potentially responsible parties.* Upon payment by the fund for corrective action or third-party liability pursuant to this chapter, the rights of the claimant to recover payment from any potentially responsible party, are assumed by the board to the extent paid by the fund. A claimant is precluded from receiving double compensation for the same injury.

In an action brought pursuant to this chapter seeking damages for corrective action or third-party liability, the court shall permit evidence and argument as to the replacement or indemnification of actual economic losses incurred or to be incurred in the future by the claimant by reason of insurance benefits, governmental benefits or programs, or from any other source.

A claimant may elect to permit the board to pur-

sue the claimant's cause of action for any injury not compensated by the fund against any potentially responsible party, provided the attorney general determines such representation would not be a conflict of interest. If a claimant so elects, the board's litigation expenses shall be shared on a pro rata basis with the claimant, but the claimant's share of litigation expenses is payable exclusively from any share of the settlement or judgment payable to the claimant.

11. *Exclusion of punitive damages.* The fund shall not be liable in any case for punitive damages.

12. *Recovery or subrogation — installers and inspectors.* Notwithstanding any other provision contained in this chapter, the board or a person insured under the underground storage tank insurance fund established in section 455G.11, Code 2003, has no right of recovery or right of subrogation against an installer or an inspector who was insured by the underground storage tank insurance fund for the tank giving rise to the liability other than for recovery of any deductibles paid.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §66, 67
Subsection 2, paragraph b amended
Subsection 12 amended

455G.14 Fund not subject to regulation.

The fund is not subject to regulation under chapter 502 or Title XIII, subtitle 1.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §68
Section amended

455G.17 Inspectors — education — registration.

1. The board shall adopt certification procedures and standards for the following classes of persons as underground storage tank installation inspectors:

a. A licensed engineer, except that if underground storage tank installation is within the scope of practice of a particular class of licensed engineer, additional training shall not be required for that class. A licensed engineer for whom underground storage tank installation is within the scope of practice shall be an "*authorized inspector*", rather than a "*certified inspector*".

b. A fire marshal, or other person unaffiliated with the tank owner, operator, or installer.

2. The board shall adopt approved curriculum for training both engineers and fire marshals or other unaffiliated persons as a precondition to their certification as underground storage tank installation inspectors.

3. The board shall adopt approved curricula for training persons to install underground storage tanks and provide fire safety and environmental protection guidelines for persons removing tanks.

4. The board shall require by rule that all certified or authorized underground storage tank inspectors register with the board and that all per-

sons trained to perform or performing certified tank installations register with the board. A person's failure to register shall not affect the person's certification, or the certification of an otherwise eligible installation performed by that person, but rules may provide for a civil penalty of no more than fifty dollars. The board may provide a list of registrants to any interested person. The board may impose a fee for registration to recover the costs of administering the registration account.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §69
Subsection 3 amended

455G.23 Aboveground petroleum storage tank fund.

1. An aboveground petroleum storage tank fund is created as a separate fund in the state treasury under the control of the board. The board shall administer the aboveground petroleum storage tank fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys remaining in the aboveground petroleum storage tank fund at the end of each fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund but shall remain in the aboveground petroleum storage tank fund. The aboveground petroleum storage tank fund shall include, notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest earned by the aboveground petroleum storage tank fund or other income specifically allocated to the aboveground petroleum storage tank fund.

2. The board may reimburse the owner of an aboveground petroleum storage tank site up to twenty-five thousand dollars per site, but not more than a total of one hundred thousand dollars per owner, for the upgrade or permanent closure of the aboveground petroleum storage tank site provided all of the following criteria are met:

a. By January 1, 2004, the aboveground petroleum storage tank site was registered with the state fire marshal pursuant to section 101.22.

b. The aboveground petroleum storage tank contains petroleum as defined in section 455B.471.

c. Not later than February 18, 2005, the owner shall submit an application for reimbursement, on a form provided by the board.

d. Upgrade expenses must be incurred after January 1, 2004, and not later than December 31, 2005. Upgrade activities are limited to the installation or improvement of equipment or systems required to comply with 40 C.F.R. § 112, specifically:

- (1) Secondary containment.
- (2) Corrosion protection.
- (3) Loss prevention.
- (4) Security.
- (5) Drainage.
- (6) Removal of noncompliant tanks.

e. Permanent closure activities, including tank system removal, decommission, and disposal, must occur after January 1, 2004, and not later than December 31, 2005, unless the owner is a party to an agreement entered into pursuant to

subsection 3 and the tanks meet one of the following criteria:

- (1) All tanks are empty by December 31, 2005.
- (2) All tanks containing petroleum on or after December 31, 2005, meet the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 112 et seq. and any applicable provisions of chapter 101 and the administrative rules adopted pursuant to chapter 101.

3. The board, or a contractor approved under subsection 6, may enter into contracts with qualified businesses to provide permanent closure services at eligible aboveground petroleum storage tank sites. The board or a contractor may limit reimbursement to those activities approved under the terms of the contracts. The board or a contractor may allow permanent closure activities to occur and be reimbursed after February 18, 2005, at those tank sites where the owner timely applied for reimbursement and agreed to allow the board or a contractor to complete the permanent closure

at a time determined to be convenient to the board. All activities conducted under this subsection must be completed by December 31, 2006.

4. The board may enter into an agreement authorized under chapter 28E with the state fire marshal for the development and maintenance of a database to track registration, technical information, and other information determined necessary to evaluate the operation and safety of aboveground petroleum storage tank sites in Iowa.

5. The board may limit reimbursement to those activities that receive prior budget approval from the board.

6. The board may enter into a contract with a qualified business to provide for administration of this section.

7. This section is repealed December 31, 2006.

2005 Acts, ch 12, §1
"Aboveground petroleum storage tank" and "aboveground petroleum storage tank site" defined, see §455G.2
Subsection 2, paragraphs d and e amended

CHAPTER 455H

LAND RECYCLING AND REMEDIATION STANDARDS

455H.103 Definitions.

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

1. "*Affected area*" means any real property affected, suspected of being affected, or modeled to be likely affected by a release occurring at an enrolled site.

2. "*Affiliate*" means a corporate parent, subsidiary, or predecessor of a participant, a co-owner or cooperator of a participant, a spouse, parent, or child of a participant, an affiliated corporation or enterprise of a participant, or any other person substantially involved in the legal affairs or management of a participant, as defined by the department.

3. "*Background levels*" means concentrations of hazardous substances naturally occurring and generally present in the environment in the vicinity of an enrolled site or an affected area and not the result of releases.

4. "*Commission*" means the environmental protection commission created under section 455A.6.

5. "*Department*" means the department of natural resources created under section 455A.2.

6. "*Director*" means the director of the department of natural resources appointed under section 455A.3.

7. "*Enrolled site*" means any property which has been or is suspected to be the site of or affected by a release and which has been enrolled pursuant to this chapter by a participant.

8. "*Environmental covenant*" means a servitude arising under an environmental response

project that imposes activity and use limitations as defined in section 455I.2.

9. "*Hazardous substance*" has the same meaning as defined in section 455B.381.

10. "*Noncancer health risk*" means the potential for adverse systemic or toxic effects caused by exposure to noncarcinogenic hazardous substances expressed as the hazard quotient for a hazardous substance. A hazard quotient is the ratio of the level of exposure of a hazardous substance over a specified time period to a reference dose for a similar exposure period.

11. "*Participant*" means any person who enrolls property pursuant to this chapter. A participant is a participant only to the extent the participant complies with the requirements of this chapter.

12. "*Protected groundwater source*" means a saturated bed, formation, or group of formations which has a hydraulic conductivity of at least forty-four-hundredths meters per day and a total dissolved solids concentration of less than two thousand five hundred milligrams per liter.

13. "*Protected party*" means any of the following:

a. A participant, including, but not limited to, a development authority or fiduciary.

b. A person who develops or otherwise occupies an enrolled site after the issuance of a no further action letter.

c. A successor or assignee of a protected party, as to an enrolled site of a protected party.

d. A lender which practices commercial lending including, but not limited to, providing finan-

cial services, holding of security interests, work-out practices, and foreclosure or the recovery of funds from the sale of an enrolled site.

e. A parent corporation or subsidiary of a participant.

f. A co-owner or cooperator, either by joint tenancy or a tenancy in common, or any other party sharing a legal relationship with the participant.

g. A holder of a beneficial interest of a land trust or inter vivos trust, whether revocable or irrevocable, as to any interests in an enrolled site.

h. A mortgagee or trustee of a deed of trust existing as to an enrolled site as of the date of issuance of a no further action letter.

i. A transferee of the participant whether the transfer is by purchase, eminent domain, assignment, bankruptcy proceeding, partition, dissolution of marriage, settlement or adjudication of any civil action, charitable gift, or bequest, in conjunction with the acquisition of title to the enrolled site.

j. An heir or devisee of a participant.

k. A government agency or political subdivision which acquires an enrolled site through voluntary or involuntary means, including, but not limited to, abandonment, tax foreclosure, eminent domain, or escheat.

14. “*Release*” means any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment of a hazardous substance, including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles containing any hazardous substance, but excludes all of the following:

a. Any release which results in exposure to persons solely within a workplace, with respect to a claim which such persons may assert against the employer of such persons.

b. Emissions from the engine exhaust of a motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, vessel, or pipeline pumping station engine.

c. The release of source, by-product, or special nuclear material from a nuclear incident, as those terms are defined in the federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954, if such release is subject to requirements with respect to financial protection established by the nuclear regulatory commission under 42 U.S.C. § 2210 or, for the purposes of 42 U.S.C. § 9604 or any other response action, any release of source, by-product, or special nuclear material from any processing site designated under 42 U.S.C. § 7912(a)(1) or 7942(a).

d. The use of pesticides in accordance with the product label.

15. “*Response action*” means an action taken to reduce, minimize, eliminate, clean up, control, assess, or monitor a release to protect the public health and safety or the environment. “*Response action*” includes, but is not limited to, investigation, excavation, removal, disposal, cleansing of groundwaters or surface waters, natural biodeg-

radation, institutional controls, technological controls, or site management practices.

2005 Acts, ch 102, §3

NEW subsection 8 and former subsections 8 – 14 renumbered as 9 – 15

455H.206 Institutional and technological controls.

1. In achieving compliance with the cleanup standards under this chapter, a participant may use an institutional or technological control. The director may require reasonable proof of financial assurance where necessary to assure a technological control remains effective.

2. An institutional or technological control includes any of the following:

a. A state or federal law or regulation.

b. An ordinance of any political subdivision of the state.

c. A contractual obligation recorded and executed in a manner satisfying chapter 558.

d. A control which the participant can demonstrate reduces or manages the risk from a release through the period necessary to comply with the applicable standards.

e. An environmental protection easement filed prior to July 1, 2005.

f. An environmental covenant created in accordance with chapter 455I.

3. If the department’s determination of compliance with applicable standards pursuant to subchapter 3 is conditioned on a restriction in the use of any real estate in the affected area, the participant must utilize an institutional control. If the restriction in use is to limit the use to nonresidential use, the participant must use an environmental covenant as the institutional control. Environmental covenants may also be used to implement other institutional or technological controls. An environmental covenant must comply with the requirements of chapter 455I.

4. If the use of an institutional or technological control is confirmed in a no further action letter issued pursuant to section 455H.301, the institutional or technological control may be enforced in district court by the department, a political subdivision of this state, the participant, or any successor in interest to the participant.

5. An institutional or technological control, except for an environmental covenant, may be removed, discontinued, modified, or terminated by the participant or a successor in interest to the participant upon a demonstration that the control no longer is required to assure compliance with the applicable standard. Upon review and approval by the department, the department shall issue an amendment to its no further action letter approving the removal, discontinuance, modification, or termination of an institutional or technological control which is no longer needed.

6. An environmental covenant created pursuant to subsection 3 may be terminated or amended only in accordance with chapter 455I.

The department may determine that any person who intentionally violates an environmental covenant or other technological or institutional control contained in a no further action letter loses any of the benefits provided by this chapter as to the affected area. In the event the technological or institutional controls fail to achieve compliance with the applicable standards, the participant shall un-

dertake an additional response action sufficient to demonstrate to the department compliance with applicable standards. Failure to proceed in a timely manner in performing the additional response action may result in termination of the participant's enrollment in the land recycling program.

2005 Acts, ch 102, §4
Subsections 2 – 6 amended

CHAPTER 455I

UNIFORM ENVIRONMENTAL COVENANTS ACT

455I.1 Title.

This chapter shall be known and cited as the “*Uniform Environmental Covenants Act*”.

2005 Acts, ch 102, §5
NEW section

455I.2 Definitions.

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

1. “*Activity and use limitations*” means restrictions or obligations created under this chapter with respect to real property. “*Activity and use limitations*” may include, but is not limited to, restrictions on installation of water wells and other exposure receptors, construction of surface and subsurface structures, disturbance of and maintenance of soil caps and technological controls, and land use classifications such as residential, non-residential, or industrial.

2. “*Agency*” means the department of natural resources created by section 455A.2 or any other state department or federal agency that determines or approves the environmental response project pursuant to which an environmental covenant is created.

3. “*Common interest community*” means a condominium, cooperative, or other real property with respect to which a person, by virtue of the person's ownership of a parcel of real property, is obligated to pay property taxes or insurance premiums for, or for maintenance or improvement of, other real property described in a recorded covenant that creates the common interest community.

4. “*Environmental covenant*” means a servitude arising under an environmental response project that imposes activity and use limitations or the written document creating such servitude.

5. “*Environmental response project*” means a plan or work performed for environmental remediation affecting real property and conducted under or by one of the following:

a. A federal or state program that is subject to the jurisdiction of an agency, including but not limited to programs established by chapters 455B and 455G, corrective or response actions pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 6901 et seq., and remedial actions un-

der 42 U.S.C. § 9601 et seq.

b. A federal or state program for the replacement or protection of ecological features including wetlands.

c. A state voluntary cleanup program authorized in chapter 455H.

d. An incident to a closure conducted with approval of an agency of a solid or hazardous waste management unit, a sanitary disposal project, or an underground storage tank.

6. “*Grantor*” means any person with sufficient fee title or other property ownership interests necessary to create a valid environmental covenant under Iowa law.

7. “*Holder*” means the grantee of an environmental covenant as specified in section 455I.3, subsection 1.

8. “*Person*” means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, public corporation, government, governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, or any other legal or commercial entity.

9. “*Record*”, used as a noun, means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.

2005 Acts, ch 102, §6
NEW section

455I.3 Nature of rights — subordination of interests.

1. Any person, including a person that owns an interest in the real property, an agency, or a municipality or other unit of local government, may be a holder. An environmental covenant may identify more than one holder. The interest of a holder is an interest in real property.

2. A right of an agency under this chapter or under an environmental covenant, other than a right as a holder, is not an interest in real property.

3. An agency is bound by any obligation it assumes in an environmental covenant, but an agency does not assume obligations merely by signing an environmental covenant. Any other person that signs an environmental covenant is bound by the obligations the person assumes in

the environmental covenant, but signing the environmental covenant does not change obligations, rights, or protections granted or imposed under law or administrative action other than this chapter except as provided in the environmental covenant.

4. The following rules apply to interests in real property in existence at the time an environmental covenant is created or amended:

a. An interest that has priority under other law is not affected by an environmental covenant unless the person that owns the interest subordinates that interest to the environmental covenant.

b. This chapter does not require a person that owns a prior interest to subordinate that interest to an environmental covenant or to agree to be bound by the environmental covenant.

c. A subordination agreement may be contained in an environmental covenant covering real property or in a separate record. If the environmental covenant covers commonly owned property in a common interest community, the covenant or record may be signed by any person authorized by the governing board of the owners' association.

d. An agreement by a person to subordinate a prior interest to an environmental covenant affects the priority of that person's interest but does not by itself impose any affirmative obligation on the person with respect to the environmental covenant.

2005 Acts, ch 102, §7
NEW section

455I.4 Contents of environmental covenant.

1. An environmental covenant shall contain all of the following:

a. A statement that the instrument is an environmental covenant executed pursuant to this chapter.

b. A legally sufficient description of the real property subject to the environmental covenant.

c. A description of the activity and use limitations on the real property.

d. The identity of every holder and grantor.

e. A signature by the grantor, the agency, every holder, and, unless waived by the agency, every owner in fee simple of the real property subject to the environmental covenant.

f. Identification of the name and location of any final agency action decision documents for the environmental response project reflected in the environmental covenant.

g. The rights of access to the real property granted in connection with implementation or enforcement of the environmental covenant.

2. In addition to the information required in this section, an environmental covenant may contain other information, restrictions, and requirements agreed to by the persons who sign the environmental covenant, including any of the following:

a. Requirements for periodic reporting describing compliance with the environmental covenant.

b. Requirements for notice to an agency following transfer of a specified interest in, or concerning proposed changes in use of, applications for building permits for, or proposals for any site work affecting the contamination on, the real property subject to the environmental covenant.

c. A brief narrative description of the contamination and remedy, including the contaminants of concern, the pathways of exposure, limits on exposure, and the location and extent of the contamination.

d. Limitations on amendment or termination of the environmental covenant in addition to those contained in sections 455I.9 and 455I.10.

e. Rights of the holder in addition to the holder's right to enforce the environmental covenant pursuant to section 455I.11.

3. In addition to other conditions for its approval of an environmental covenant authorized by law, an agency may require those persons specified by the agency who have interests in the real property to sign the environmental covenant.

2005 Acts, ch 102, §§
NEW section

455I.5 Validity — effect on other instruments.

1. An environmental covenant that complies with this chapter runs with the land.

2. An environmental covenant that is otherwise effective is valid and enforceable even if any of the following applies to the environmental covenant:

a. The environmental covenant is not appurtenant to an interest in real property.

b. The environmental covenant can be or has been assigned to a person other than the original holder.

c. The environmental covenant is not of a character that has been recognized traditionally at common law.

d. The environmental covenant imposes a negative burden.

e. The environmental covenant imposes an affirmative obligation on a person having an interest in the real property or on the holder.

f. The benefit or burden does not touch or concern real property.

g. There is no privity of estate or contract.

h. The holder dies, ceases to exist, resigns, or is replaced.

i. The owner of an interest subject to the environmental covenant and the holder are the same person.

3. An instrument that creates restrictions or obligations with respect to real property that would qualify as activity and use limitations except for the fact that the instrument was recorded before July 1, 2005, is valid and enforceable and is

not rendered invalid or unenforceable based upon any of the potential limitations on enforcement of interests described in subsection 2 or because it was identified as an easement, servitude, deed restriction, or other interest. This chapter does not apply in any other respect to such an instrument.

4. This chapter does not invalidate or render unenforceable any interest, whether designated as an environmental covenant or other interest, that was created prior to the enactment of this chapter* or that is otherwise enforceable under the laws of this state.

2005 Acts, ch 102, §9
*The date "July 1, 2005" may be intended; corrective legislation is pending
NEW section

455I.6 Relationship to other land-use law.

This chapter does not authorize a use of real property that is otherwise prohibited by zoning, by law other than this chapter regulating use of real property, or by a recorded instrument that has priority over the environmental covenant. An environmental covenant may prohibit or restrict uses of real property which are authorized by zoning or by law other than this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 102, §10
NEW section

455I.7 Notice.

1. A copy of a recorded environmental covenant shall be provided to each of the following in the manner required by an agency:

- a. Each person that signed the environmental covenant.
- b. Each person holding a recorded interest in the real property subject to the environmental covenant.
- c. Each person in possession of the real property subject to the environmental covenant.
- d. Each municipality or other unit of local government in which real property subject to the environmental covenant is located.
- e. Any other person the agency requires.

2. The validity of an environmental covenant is not affected by failure to provide a copy of the environmental covenant as required under this section.

2005 Acts, ch 102, §11
NEW section

455I.8 Recording.

1. An environmental covenant and any amendment or termination of the environmental covenant shall be recorded in every county in which any portion of the real property subject to the environmental covenant is located. For purposes of indexing, a holder shall be treated as a grantee.

2. Except as otherwise provided in section 455I.9, subsection 4, an environmental covenant is subject to the laws of this state governing re-

ording and priority of interests in real property.

2005 Acts, ch 102, §12
NEW section

455I.9 Duration — amendment by court or department action.

1. An environmental covenant is perpetual unless any of the following occurs:

- a. The environmental covenant, by its terms, is limited to a specific duration or terminated by the occurrence of a specific event.
- b. The environmental covenant is terminated by consent pursuant to section 455I.10.
- c. The environmental covenant is terminated pursuant to subsection 2 or 3.
- d. The environmental covenant is terminated by foreclosure of an interest that has priority over the environmental covenant.
- e. The environmental covenant is terminated or modified in an eminent domain proceeding, but only if all of the following occur:

- (1) The agency that signed the document, if any, is a party to the proceeding.
- (2) Each person that signed the environmental covenant, unless the person waived in a signed record the right to consent or a court finds that the person no longer exists or cannot be located or identified with the exercise of reasonable diligence, and the current property owner are given notice of the pendency of the proceeding.
- (3) The court determines, after hearing, that the termination or modification will not adversely affect human health and safety or the environment.

2. If the agency that signed an environmental covenant is a state agency and has determined that the intended purposes can no longer be realized, the agency may terminate the environmental covenant or reduce its burden on the real property subject to the environmental covenant. Notice shall be provided to each person that signed the covenant or their assignee, to the current property owner, and to any other persons identified in section 455I.10, subsection 1. The agency's determination or failure to make a determination upon request shall constitute final agency action. Failure by the agency to make a determination within sixty days upon request shall constitute final agency action. Any person entitled to notice by the agency shall be entitled to judicial review pursuant to section 17A.19 with the following exceptions:

- a. Proceedings for judicial review shall be filed in the county in which the environmental covenant was recorded.
- b. Notwithstanding section 17A.19, subsection 2, service of process shall not be jurisdictional and shall be as provided in the Iowa rules of civil procedure.
- c. Notwithstanding section 17A.19, subsection 3, a petition for judicial review shall be filed within thirty days of the written decision by the agency.

Such filing shall be jurisdictional.

d. The district court shall hear and consider relevant evidence, including testimony or other evidence not considered by the agency, regarding the question of whether the environmental covenant should be terminated or the burden on the real estate reduced if, based on changed circumstances, the court determines the intended purposes of the environmental covenant can no longer be realized.

3. If the agency that signed an environmental covenant is a federal agency, the agency's determination or failure to make a determination as provided in subsection 2 shall be reviewable in accordance with applicable federal law.

4. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 1, 2, and 3, an environmental covenant may not be extinguished, limited, or impaired through issuance of a tax deed, foreclosure of a tax lien, or application of the doctrine of adverse possession, prescription, abandonment, waiver, lack of enforcement, or acquiescence, or a similar doctrine.

5. An environmental covenant may not be extinguished, limited, or impaired by application of section 558.68 or sections 614.24 through 614.38.

2005 Acts, ch 102, §13
NEW section

455I.10 Amendment or termination by consent.

1. An environmental covenant may be amended or terminated by consent only if the amendment or termination is signed by all of the following:

a. The agency.

b. The current owner in fee simple of the real property subject to the environmental covenant.

c. Each person that originally signed the environmental covenant or an assignee of an original signatory, unless the person waived in a recorded document the right to consent or the agency finds that the person no longer exists or cannot be located or identified with the exercise of reasonable diligence.

d. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, paragraph "b", the holder.

2. If an interest in real property is subject to an environmental covenant, the interest is not affected by an amendment to the environmental covenant unless the current owner of the interest consents to the amendment or has waived in a recorded document the right to consent to amendments.

3. Except for an assignment undertaken pursuant to a governmental reorganization, assignment of an environmental covenant to a new hold-

er is an amendment.

4. Except as otherwise provided in an environmental covenant, all of the following apply:

a. A holder may not assign its interest without consent of the other parties as provided in subsection 1.

b. A holder may be removed and replaced by agreement of the other parties specified in subsection 1.

c. A court of competent jurisdiction may fill a vacancy in the position of holder.

2005 Acts, ch 102, §14
NEW section

455I.11 Enforcement of environmental covenant.

1. A civil action for injunctive or other equitable relief for violation of an environmental covenant may be maintained by any of the following:

a. A holder or grantor.

b. The agency or, if it is not the agency with authority to determine or approve the environmental response project, the department of natural resources.

c. Any person to whom the environmental covenant expressly grants power to enforce the environmental covenant.

d. A person whose interest in the real property or whose collateral or liability may be affected by the alleged violation of the environmental covenant.

e. A municipality or other unit of local government in which the real property subject to the environmental covenant is located.

2. This chapter does not limit the regulatory authority of an agency under law other than this chapter with respect to an environmental response project.

3. A person is not responsible for or subject to liability for environmental remediation solely because it has the right to enforce an environmental covenant.

2005 Acts, ch 102, §15
NEW section

455I.12 Relation to Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act.

This chapter modifies, limits, or supersedes the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. § 7001 et seq., but does not modify, limit, or supersede section 101(a) of that Act, 15 U.S.C. § 7001(a), or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in section 103(b) of that Act, 15 U.S.C. § 7003(b).

2005 Acts, ch 102, §16
NEW section

CHAPTER 456A

REGULATION AND FUNDING — NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

456A.18 Report of funds.

The director shall, at least monthly, make return and pay to the treasurer of state all moneys then in the director's hands belonging to the funds created in section 456A.17.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §75
Section amended

456A.37 Aquatic invasive species — prevention and control.

1. *Definitions.* As used in this section:

a. "*Eurasian water milfoil*" means *Myriophyllum spicatum*, a submerged aquatic weed that invades lakes, ponds, reservoirs, and other bodies of water.

b. "*Infestation of an aquatic invasive species*" means an infestation of Eurasian water milfoil that occupies more than twenty percent of the littoral area of a body of water or an infestation of any other species defined as an aquatic invasive species in this section.

c. "*Aquatic invasive species*" means a species that is not native to an ecosystem and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health including but not limited to habitat alteration and degradation, and loss of biodiversity. For the purposes of this section, "aquatic invasive species" are limited to Eurasian water milfoil, purple loosestrife, zebra mussels, and those species identified as "aquatic invasive species" by the commission by rule.

d. "*Purple loosestrife*" means *Lythrum salicaria*, a wetland plant that invades marshes, lakeshores, and other wetlands.

e. "*Watercraft*" means any vessel which through the buoyance of water floats upon the water and is capable of carrying one or more persons.

f. "*Zebra mussel*" means *Dreissena polymorpha*, a small mussel that invades lakes, rivers, and other bodies of water.

2. *Aquatic invasive species management plan.* Before January 1, 2005, the commission shall prepare a long-term statewide aquatic invasive species water management plan. The plan shall address all of the following:

a. The detection and prevention of accidental introductions into the state of aquatic invasive species.

b. A public awareness campaign regarding

aquatic invasive species.

c. The control and eradication of aquatic invasive species in public waters.

d. The development of a plan of containment strategies that at a minimum includes all of the following:

(1) The participation by lake associations, local citizen groups, and local units of government in the development of lake management plans where aquatic invasive species exist.

(2) Notice to travelers of the penalties for violation of laws relating to aquatic invasive species.

3. *Grants.* The director of the department of natural resources shall accept gifts, donations, and grants to aid in accomplishing the control and eradication of aquatic invasive species.

4. *Rulemaking.* The commission shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A for the implementation and administration of this section. The rules shall do all of the following:

a. Restrict the introduction, propagation, use, possession, and spread of aquatic invasive species.

b. Identify bodies of water with infestations of aquatic invasive species. The department shall require that such bodies of water be posted as infested. The department may prohibit boating, fishing, swimming, and trapping in infested bodies of water.

c. If the commission determines that an additional species should be defined as an "aquatic invasive species", the species shall be defined by the commission by rule as an "aquatic invasive species".

5. *Prohibitions.*

a. A person shall not do any of the following:

(1) Transport an aquatic invasive species on a public road.

(2) Place a trailer or launch a watercraft that contains or to which an aquatic invasive species is attached in public waters.

(3) Operate a watercraft in a marked aquatic invasive species infestation area.

b. A person who violates this subsection is subject to a scheduled fine pursuant to section 805.8B, subsection 5.

2005 Acts, ch 137, §2, 3; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §70, 71
See Code editor's note to §10B.4

Subsection 1, paragraph c amended

Subsection 4, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended and redesignated as paragraph c

CHAPTER 459

ANIMAL AGRICULTURE COMPLIANCE ACT

459.102 Definitions.

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

1. “*Aerobic structure*” means an animal feeding operation structure other than an egg wash-water storage structure which employs bacterial action which is maintained by the utilization of air or oxygen and which includes aeration equipment.

2. “*Anaerobic lagoon*” means an unformed manure storage structure, if the primary function of the structure is to store and stabilize manure, the structure is designed to receive manure on a regular basis, and the structure’s design waste loading rates provide that the predominant biological activity is anaerobic. An anaerobic lagoon does not include any of the following:

a. A settled open feedlot effluent basin as defined in section 459A.102.

b. An anaerobic treatment system that includes collection and treatment facilities for all off gases.

3. “*Animal*” means a species classified as cattle, swine, horses, sheep, chickens, or turkeys.

4. “*Animal feeding operation*” means a lot, yard, corral, building, or other area in which animals are confined and fed and maintained for forty-five days or more in any twelve-month period, and all structures used for the storage of manure from animals in the operation. An animal feeding operation does not include a livestock market.

5. “*Animal feeding operation structure*” means a confinement building, manure storage structure, or egg washwater storage structure.

6. “*Animal unit*” means a unit of measurement based upon the product of multiplying the number of animals of each category by a special equivalency factor as follows:

a. Slaughter or feeder cattle	.....	1.000
b. Immature dairy cattle	.....	1.000
c. Mature dairy cattle	.....	1.400
d. Butcher or breeding swine weighing more than fifty-five pounds	.....	0.400
e. Swine weighing fifteen pounds or more but not more than fifty-five pounds	...	0.100
f. Sheep or lambs	.....	0.100
g. Horses	.....	2.000
h. Turkeys weighing one hundred twelve ounces or more	.....	0.018
i. Turkeys weighing less than one hundred twelve ounces	.....	0.0085
j. Chickens weighing forty-eight ounces or more	.....	0.010
k. Chickens weighing less than forty-eight ounces	.....	0.0025

7. “*Animal unit capacity*” means a measurement used to determine the maximum number of

animal units that may be maintained as part of an animal feeding operation at any one time, including as provided in sections 459.201 and 459.301.

8. “*Animal weight capacity*” means the product of multiplying the maximum number of animals which the owner or operator confines in an animal feeding operation at any one time by the average weight during a production cycle.

9. “*Cemetery*” means a space held for the purpose of permanent burial, entombment, or interment of human remains that is owned or managed by a political subdivision or private entity, or a cemetery regulated pursuant to chapter 523I. However, “*cemetery*” does not include a pioneer cemetery as defined in section 331.325.

10. “*Commercial enterprise*” means a building which is used as a part of a business that manufactures goods, delivers services, or sells goods or services, which is customarily and regularly used by the general public during the entire calendar year and which is connected to electric, water, and sewer systems. A commercial enterprise does not include a farm operation.

11. “*Commercial manure service*” means a sole proprietor or business association as defined in section 202B.102, engaged in the business of transporting, handling, storing, or applying manure for a fee.

12. “*Commercial manure service representative*” means a natural person who is any of the following:

a. A manager of a commercial manure service. As used in this paragraph a “*manager*” is a person who is actively involved in the operation of a commercial manure service and takes an important part in making management decisions substantially contributing to or affecting the success of the commercial manure service.

b. An employee, agent, or contractor of a commercial manure service, if the person is engaged in transporting, handling, storing, or applying manure on behalf of the commercial manure service.

13. “*Commission*” means the environmental protection commission created pursuant to section 455A.6.

14. “*Confinement feeding operation*” means an animal feeding operation in which animals are confined to areas which are totally roofed.

15. “*Confinement feeding operation building*” or “*confinement building*” means a building used in conjunction with a confinement feeding operation to house animals.

16. “*Confinement feeding operation structure*” means an animal feeding operation structure that is part of a confinement feeding operation.

17. “*Confinement site manure applicator*” means a person, other than a commercial manure

service or a commercial manure service representative, who applies manure on land if the manure originates from a manure storage structure.

18. “*Covered*” means organic or inorganic material placed upon an animal feeding operation structure used to store manure as provided by rules adopted by the department after receiving recommendations which shall be submitted to the department by the college of agriculture at Iowa state university.

19. “*Critical public area*” means land as designated by the department pursuant to rules adopted pursuant to chapter 17A, if all of the following apply:

a. The land is part of a public park, preserve, or recreation area that is owned or managed by the federal government; by the department, including under chapter 461A or 465C; or by a political subdivision.

b. The land has a unique scenic, cultural, archaeological, scientific, or historic significance or contains a rare or valuable ecological system.

20. “*Department*” means the department of natural resources created pursuant to section 455A.2.

21. “*Designated wetland*” means land designated as a protected wetland by the United States department of the interior or the department of natural resources, including but not limited to a protected wetland as defined in section 456B.1, if the land is owned and managed by the federal government or the department of natural resources. However, a designated wetland does not include land where an agricultural drainage well has been plugged causing a temporary wetland or land within a drainage district or levee district.

22. “*Director*” means the director of the department of natural resources.

23. “*Document*” means any form required to be processed by the department under this chapter regulating animal feeding operations, including but not limited to applications or related materials for permits as provided in section 459.303, manure management plans as provided in section 459.312, comment or evaluation by a county board of supervisors considering an application for a construction permit, the department’s analysis of the application including using and responding to a master matrix pursuant to section 459.304, and notices required under those sections.

24. “*Earthen manure storage basin*” means an earthen cavity, either covered or uncovered, which, on a regular basis, receives waste discharges from a confinement feeding operation if accumulated wastes from the basin are completely removed at least once each year.

25. “*Educational institution*” means a building in which an organized course of study or training is offered to students enrolled in kindergarten through grade twelve and served by local school districts, accredited or approved nonpublic schools, area education agencies, community col-

leges, institutions of higher education under the control of the state board of regents, and accredited independent colleges and universities.

26. “*Egg washwater storage structure*” means an aerobic or anaerobic structure used to store the wastewater resulting from the washing and in-shell packaging of eggs.

27. “*Family member*” means a person related to another person as parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, sibling, or a spouse of such a related person.

28. “*Formed manure storage structure*” means a covered or uncovered impoundment used to store manure from an animal feeding operation, which has walls and a floor constructed of concrete, concrete block, wood, steel, or similar materials.

29. “*High-quality water resource*” means that part of a water source or wetland that the department has designated as any of the following:

a. A high-quality water (Class “HQ”) or a high-quality resource water (Class “HQR”) according to 567 IAC ch. 61, in effect on January 1, 2001.

b. A protected water area system, according to a state plan adopted by the department in effect on January 1, 2001.

30. “*Indemnity fee*” means a fee provided in section 459.502 or 459.503.

31. “*Karst terrain*” means land having karst formations that exhibit surface and subterranean features of a type produced by the dissolution of limestone, dolomite, or other soluble rock and characterized by closed depressions, sinkholes, or caves.

32. “*Livestock market*” means any place where animals are assembled from two or more sources for public auction, private sale, or on a commission basis, which is under state or federal supervision, including a livestock sale barn or auction market, if such animals are kept for ten days or less.

33. “*Major water source*” means a water source that is a lake, reservoir, river, or stream located within the territorial limits of the state, or any marginal river area adjacent to the state, if the water source is capable of supporting a floating vessel capable of carrying one or more persons during a total of a six-month period in one out of ten years, excluding periods of flooding, which has been identified by rules adopted by the commission.

34. “*Manure*” means animal excreta or other commonly associated wastes of animals, including, but not limited to, bedding, litter, or feed losses.

35. “*Manure storage structure*” means a formed manure storage structure or an unformed manure storage structure. A manure storage structure does not include an egg washwater storage structure.

36. “*One hundred year floodplain*” means the land adjacent to a major water source, if there is at least a one percent chance that the land will be inundated in any one year, according to calcula-

tions adopted by rules adopted pursuant to section 459.103. In making the calculations, the department shall consider available maps or data compiled by the federal emergency management agency.

37. “*Permittee*” means a person who, pursuant to section 459.303, obtains a permit for the construction of a manure storage structure, or a confinement feeding operation, if a manure storage structure is connected to the confinement feeding operation.

38. “*Professional engineer*” means a person engaged in the practice of engineering as defined in section 542B.2 who is issued a certificate of licensure as a professional engineer pursuant to section 542B.17.

39. “*Public thoroughfare*” means a road, street, or bridge that is constructed or maintained by the state or a political subdivision.

40. “*Public use area*” means any of the following:

a. A portion of land owned by the United States, the state, or a political subdivision with facilities which attract the public to congregate and remain in the area for significant periods of time, as provided by rules which shall be adopted by the department pursuant to chapter 17A.

b. A cemetery.

41. “*Qualified confinement feeding operation*” means a confinement feeding operation having an animal unit capacity of any of the following:

a. For a confinement feeding operation maintaining animals other than swine as part of a farrowing and gestating operation or farrow-to-finish operation or cattle as part of a cattle operation, five thousand three hundred thirty-three or more animal units.

b. For a confinement feeding operation maintaining swine as part of a farrowing and gestating operation, two thousand five hundred or more animal units.

c. For a confinement feeding operation maintaining swine as part of a swine farrow-to-finish operation, five thousand four hundred or more animal units.

d. For a confinement feeding operation maintaining cattle, eight thousand five hundred or more animal units.

42. “*Religious institution*” means a building in which an active congregation is devoted to worship.

43. “*Restricted spray irrigation equipment*” means spray irrigation equipment which disperses manure through an orifice at a maximum pressure of eighty pounds per square inch or more.

44. “*Small animal feeding operation*” means an animal feeding operation which has an animal unit capacity of five hundred or fewer animal units.

45. “*Spray irrigation equipment*” means mechanical equipment used for the aerial application

of manure, if the equipment receives manure from a manure storage structure during application via a pipe or hose connected to the structure, and includes a type of equipment customarily used for the aerial application of water to aid the growing of general farm crops.

46. “*Swine farrow-to-finish operation*” means a confinement feeding operation in which porcine are produced and in which a primary portion of the phases of the production cycle are conducted at one confinement feeding operation. Phases of the production cycle include, but are not limited to, gestation, farrowing, growing, and finishing.

47. “*Unformed manure storage structure*” means a covered or uncovered impoundment used to store manure, other than a formed manure storage structure, which includes an anaerobic lagoon, aerobic structure, or earthen manure storage basin.

48. “*Water of the state*” means the same as defined in section 455B.171.

49. “*Water source*” means a lake, river, reservoir, creek, stream, ditch, or other body of water or channel having definite banks and a bed with water flow, except lakes or ponds without outlet to which only one landowner is riparian.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §34, 35

Internal reference change applied

Subsection 2, paragraph a amended

Subsection 37 stricken and former subsections 38 – 44 renumbered as 37 – 43

Subsections 45 and 46 stricken and former subsections 47 – 52 renumbered as 44 – 49

459.309 Settled open feedlot effluent basins — construction design standards. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 136, § 37. See § 459A.301.

459.401 Animal agriculture compliance fund.

1. An animal agriculture compliance fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department. The compliance fund is separate from the general fund of the state.

2. The compliance fund is composed of three accounts, the general account, the assessment account, and the educational program account.

a. The general account is composed of moneys appropriated by the general assembly and moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the department from the United States government or private sources for placement in the compliance fund. Unless otherwise specifically provided in statute, moneys required to be deposited in the compliance fund shall be deposited into the general account. The general account shall include moneys deposited into the account from all of the following:

(1) The construction permit application fee required pursuant to section 459.303.

(2) The manure management plan filing fee required pursuant to section 459.312.

(3) Educational program fees required to be paid by commercial manure service representatives or confinement site manure applicators pursuant to section 459.400.

(4) A commercial manure service license fee as provided in section 459.400.

(5) The collection of civil penalties assessed by the department and interest on civil penalties, arising out of violations involving animal feeding operations as provided in sections 459.602, 459.603, and 459A.502.

b. The assessment account is composed of moneys collected from the annual compliance fee required pursuant to section 459.400.

c. The educational program account is composed of moneys collected from the commercial manure service license fee and the educational program fee required pursuant to section 459.400.

3. Moneys in the compliance fund are appropriated to the department exclusively to pay the expenses of the department in administering and enforcing the provisions of subchapters II and III as necessary to ensure that animal feeding operations comply with all applicable requirements of those provisions, including rules adopted or orders

issued by the department pursuant to those provisions. The moneys shall not be transferred, used, obligated, appropriated, or otherwise encumbered except as provided in this subsection. The department shall not transfer moneys from the compliance fund's assessment account to another fund or account, including but not limited to the fund's general account.

4. Moneys in the fund, which may be subject to warrants written by the director of the department of administrative services, shall be drawn upon the written requisition of the director of the department of natural resources or an authorized representative of the director.

5. Notwithstanding section 8.33, any unexpended balance in an account of the compliance fund at the end of the fiscal year shall be retained in that account. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest, earnings on investments, or time deposits of the moneys in an account of the compliance fund shall be credited to that account.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §36
Temporary transfer of manure storage indemnity fund moneys to the animal agriculture compliance fund; schedule for return of funds; 2002 Acts, ch 1137, §59, 71; 2003 Acts, ch 52, §5, 6
Subsection 2, paragraph a, subparagraph (5) amended

CHAPTER 459A

ANIMAL AGRICULTURE COMPLIANCE ACT FOR OPEN FEEDLOT OPERATIONS

SUBCHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

459A.101 Title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Animal Agriculture Compliance Act for Open Feedlot Operations".

2005 Acts, ch 136, §1
NEW section

459A.102 Definitions.

1. "Alternative technology system" or "alternative system" means a system for open feedlot effluent control as provided in section 459A.303.

2. "Animal" means the same as defined in section 459.102.

3. "Animal feeding operation" means the same as defined in section 459.102.

4. "Animal unit" means the same as defined in section 459.102.

5. "Animal unit capacity" means a measurement used to determine the maximum number of animal units that may be maintained as part of an open feedlot operation.

6. "ASTM international" means the American society for testing and materials international.

7. "Commission" means the environmental

protection commission created pursuant to section 455A.6.

8. "Department" means the department of natural resources.

9. "Document" means any form required to be processed by the department under this chapter, including but not limited to applications for permits or related materials as provided in section 459A.205, soils and hydrogeologic reports as provided in section 459A.206, construction certifications as provided in section 459A.207, nutrient management plans as provided in section 459A.208, and notices required under this chapter.

10. "Nutrient management plan" or "plan" means a plan which provides for the management of open feedlot effluent, including the application of effluent as provided in section 459A.208.

11. "Open feedlot" means a lot, yard, corral, building, or other area used to house animals in conjunction with an open feedlot operation.

12. "Open feedlot effluent" or "effluent" means a combination of manure, precipitation-induced runoff, or other runoff from an open feedlot before its settleable solids have been removed.

13. "Open feedlot operation" or "operation" means an unroofed or partially roofed animal feeding operation if crop, vegetation, or forage

growth or residue cover is not maintained as part of the animal feeding operation during the period that animals are confined in the animal feeding operation.

14. “*Open feedlot operation structure*” means an open feedlot, settled open feedlot effluent basin, a solids settling facility, or an alternative technology system. “*Open feedlot operation structure*” does not include a manure storage structure as defined in section 459.102.

15. “*Operating permit*” means a permit which regulates the operation of an open feedlot operation as issued by the department or the United States environmental protection agency, including as provided in state law or pursuant to the federal Water Pollution Control Act, Title 33, U.S.C., ch. 126, as amended, and 40 C.F.R., pt. 124.

16. “*Research college*” means an accredited public or private college or university, including but not limited to a university under the control of the state board of regents as provided in chapter 262, or a community college under the jurisdiction of a board of directors for a merged area as provided in chapter 260C, if the college or university performs research or experimental activities regarding animal agriculture or agronomy.

17. “*Settleable solids*” or “*solids*” means that portion of open feedlot effluent that meets all of the following requirements:

a. The solids do not flow perceptibly under pressure.

b. The solids are not capable of being transported through a mechanical pumping device designed to move a liquid.

c. The constituent molecules of the solids do not flow freely among themselves but do show the tendency to separate under stress.

18. “*Settled open feedlot effluent*” or “*settled effluent*” means a combination of manure, precipitation-induced runoff, or other runoff originating from an open feedlot after its settleable solids have been removed.

19. “*Settled open feedlot effluent basin*” or “*basin*” means an impoundment which is part of an open feedlot operation, if the primary function of the impoundment is to collect and store settled open feedlot effluent.

20. “*Solids settling facility*” means a basin, terrace, diversion, or other structure or solids removal method which is part of an open feedlot operation and which is designed and operated to remove settleable solids from open feedlot effluent. A “*solids settling facility*” does not include a basin, terrace, diversion, or other structure or solids removal method which retains the liquid portion of open feedlot effluent for more than seven consecutive days following a precipitation event.

21. “*Water of the state*” means the same as defined in section 455B.171.

22. “*Waters of the United States*” means the

same as defined in 40 C.F.R., pt. 122, § 2, as that section exists on July 1, 2005.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §2
NEW section

459A.103 Special terms.

For purposes of this chapter, all of the following shall apply:

1. a. Two or more open feedlot operations under common ownership or common management are deemed to be a single open feedlot operation if they are adjacent or utilize a common area or system for open feedlot effluent disposal.

b. For purposes of determining whether two or more open feedlot operations are adjacent, all of the following shall apply:

(1) At least one open feedlot operation structure must be constructed on or after July 17, 2002.

(2) An open feedlot operation structure which is part of one open feedlot operation is separated by less than one thousand two hundred fifty feet from an open feedlot operation structure which is part of the other open feedlot operation.

c. For purposes of determining whether two or more open feedlot operations are under common ownership, a person must hold an interest in each of the open feedlot operations as any of the following:

(1) A sole proprietor.

(2) A joint tenant or tenant in common.

(3) A holder of a majority equity interest in a business association as defined in section 202B.102, including but not limited to as a shareholder, partner, member, or beneficiary.

An interest in the open feedlot operation under subparagraph (2) or (3) which is held directly or indirectly by the person's spouse or dependent child shall be attributed to the person.

d. For purposes of determining whether two or more open feedlot operations are under common management, a person must have significant control of the management of the day-to-day operations of each of the open feedlot operations. Common management does not include control over a contract livestock facility by a contractor, as defined in section 202.1.

2. An open feedlot operation structure is “*constructed*” when any of the following occurs:

a. Excavation commences for a proposed open feedlot operation structure or proposed expansion of an existing open feedlot operation structure.

b. Forms for concrete are installed for a proposed open feedlot operation structure or the proposed expansion of an existing open feedlot operation structure.

c. Piping for the movement of open feedlot effluent is installed within or between open feedlot operation structures as proposed or proposed to be expanded.

3. In calculating the animal unit capacity of an

open feedlot operation, the animal unit capacity shall not include the animal unit capacity of any confinement feeding operation building as defined in section 459.102, which is part of the open feedlot operation.

4. An open feedlot operation structure is abandoned if the open feedlot operation structure has been razed, removed from the site of an open feedlot operation, filled in with earth, or converted to uses other than an open feedlot operation structure so that it cannot be used as an open feedlot operation structure without significant reconstruction.

5. All distances between locations or objects provided in this chapter shall be measured in feet from their closest points.

6. The regulation of open feedlot effluent shall be construed as also regulating settled open feedlot effluent and solids.

7. “*Seasonal high-water table*” means the seasonal high-water table as determined by a professional engineer pursuant to the following requirements:

a. The seasonal high-water table shall be determined by evaluating soil profile characteristics such as color and mottling from soil corings, soil test pits, or other soil profile evaluation methods, water level data from soil corings or other sources, and other pertinent information.

b. If a drainage tile line to artificially lower the seasonal high-water table is installed as required by this section, the level to which the seasonal high-water table will be lowered will be the seasonal high-water table.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §3
NEW section

459A.104 General authority — commission and department — purpose — compliance.

1. The commission shall establish by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 17A, requirements relating to the construction, including expansion, or operation of open feedlot operations, including related open feedlot operation structures.

2. Any provision referring generally to compliance with the requirements of this chapter as applied to open feedlot operations also includes compliance with requirements in rules adopted by the commission pursuant to this section, orders issued by the department as authorized under this chapter, and the terms and conditions applicable to licenses, certifications, permits, or nutrient management plans required under this chapter.

3. The purpose of this chapter is to provide requirements relating to the construction, including the expansion, and operation of open feedlot operations, and the control of open feedlot effluent, which shall be construed to supplement applicable provisions of chapter 459. If there is a conflict between the provisions of this chapter and chapter

459, the provisions of this chapter shall prevail.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §4
NEW section

459A.105 Exception to regulation.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2, the requirements of this chapter which regulate open feedlot operations, including rules adopted by the department pursuant to section 459A.104, shall not apply to research activities and experiments performed under the authority and regulations of a research college, if the research activities and experiments relate to an open feedlot operation structure or the disposal or treatment of effluent originating from an open feedlot operation.

2. The requirements of section 459A.410, including rules adopted by the department under that section, apply to research activities and experiments performed under the authority and regulations of a research college.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §5
NEW section

SUBCHAPTER II

DOCUMENTATION

459A.201 Document processing requirements.

1. The department shall adopt and promulgate forms required to be completed in order to comply with this chapter, including forms for documents that the department shall make available on the internet in the same manner as provided in section 459.302.

2. a. The department shall provide for procedures for the receipt, filing, processing, and return of documents in an electronic format in the same manner as provided in section 459.302. The department shall provide for authentication of the documents that may include electronic signatures as provided in chapter 554D.

b. The department shall to every extent feasible provide for the processing of documents required under this subchapter using electronic systems in the same manner as required in section 459.302.

3. a. The department shall approve or disapprove an application for a construction permit as provided in section 459A.205 within sixty days after receiving the permit application. However, the applicant may deliver a notice requesting a continuance. Upon receipt of a notice, the time required for the department to act upon the application shall be suspended for the period provided in the notice, but for not more than thirty days after the department’s receipt of the notice. The applicant may submit more than one notice. However, the department may provide that an application is terminated if no action is required by the department for one year following delivery of the application to the department. The department may also

provide for a continuance when it considers the application. The department shall provide notice to the applicant of the continuance. The time required for the department to act upon the application shall be suspended for the period provided in the notice, but for not more than thirty days. However, the department shall not provide for more than one continuance.

b. A nutrient management plan as provided in section 459A.208 shall be approved or disapproved as part of a construction permit application pursuant to section 459A.205. If the nutrient management plan is not part of an application for a construction permit, the nutrient management plan shall be approved or disapproved within sixty days from the date that the department receives the nutrient management plan.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §6
NEW section

459A.202 through 459A.204 Reserved.

459A.205 Permit requirements — settled open feedlot effluent basins and alternative technology systems.

1. The department shall approve or disapprove applications for permits for the construction, including the expansion, of settled open feedlot effluent basins and alternative technology systems, as provided in this chapter. The department's decision to approve or disapprove a permit for the construction of a basin or alternative system shall be based on whether the application is submitted according to procedures and standards required by this chapter. A person shall not begin construction of a basin or alternative system requiring a permit under this section, unless the department first approves the person's application and issues to the person a construction permit.

2. The department shall issue a construction permit upon approval of an application. The department shall approve the application regardless of whether the applicant is required to be issued a construction permit.

3. The department shall not approve an application for a construction permit unless the applicant submits all of the following:

a. For an open feedlot operation submitting an application for a construction permit on or after September 30, 2006, a nutrient management plan as provided in section 459A.208.

b. An engineering report, construction plans, and specifications prepared by a licensed professional engineer or the natural resources conservation service of the United States department of agriculture certifying that the construction of the settled open feedlot effluent basin or alternative technology system complies with the construction design standards required in this chapter.

4. An open feedlot operation must be issued a construction permit prior to any of the following:

a. The construction, including expansion, of a settled open feedlot effluent basin or alternative technology system if the open feedlot operation is required to be issued an operating permit.

b. The department has previously issued the open feedlot operation a construction permit and any of the following applies:

(1) The animal unit capacity of the open feedlot operation will be increased to more than the animal unit capacity approved by the department in the previous construction permit.

(2) The volume of open feedlot effluent stored at the open feedlot operation would be more than the volume approved by the department in the previous construction permit.

(3) The open feedlot operation was discontinued for twenty-four months or more and the animal unit capacity would be one thousand animal units or more.

5. Prior to submitting an application for a construction permit the applicant may submit a conceptual design and site investigation report to the department for review and comment.

6. The application for the construction permit shall include all of the following:

a. The name of the owner of the open feedlot operation and the name of the open feedlot operation, including a mailing address and telephone number for the owner and the operation.

b. The name of the contact person for the open feedlot operation, including the person's mailing address and telephone number.

c. The location of the open feedlot operation.

d. A statement providing that the application is for any of the following:

(1) The construction or expansion of a settled open feedlot effluent basin or alternative technology system for an existing open feedlot operation which is not expanding.

(2) The construction or expansion of a settled open feedlot effluent basin or alternative technology system for an existing open feedlot operation which is expanding.

(3) The construction of a settled open feedlot effluent basin or alternative technology system for a proposed new open feedlot operation.

e. The animal unit capacity for each animal species in the open feedlot operation before and after the proposed construction.

f. An engineering report, construction plans, and specifications prepared by a licensed professional engineer or by the United States natural resources conservation service, for the settled open feedlot operation effluent basin or alternative technology system.

g. A soils and hydrogeologic report of the site, as required in section 459A.206.

h. Information, including but not limited to maps, drawings, and aerial photos that clearly show the location of all of the following:

(1) The open feedlot operation and all existing

and proposed settled open feedlot effluent basins or alternative technology systems, clean water diversions, and other pertinent features or structures.

(2) Any other open feedlot operation under common ownership or common management and located within one thousand two hundred fifty feet of the open feedlot operation.

(3) A public water supply system as defined in section 455B.171 or a drinking water well which is located within a distance from the operation as prescribed by rules adopted by the department.

i. For an open feedlot operation implementing an alternative technology system as provided in section 459A.303, the applicant shall submit all of the following:

(1) Information showing that the proposed open feedlot operation meets criteria for siting as established by rules adopted by the department. However, if the site does not meet the criteria, the information shall show substantially equivalent alternatives to meeting such criteria.

(2) The results of predictive computer modeling for the proposed alternative technology system to determine suitability of the proposed site for the system and to predict performance of the alternative technology system as compared to the use of a settled open feedlot effluent basin.

(3) A conceptual design of the proposed alternative technology system, as developed by a licensed engineer.

7. *a.* Except as provided in paragraph “*b*”, a construction permit for an open feedlot operation expires as follows:

(1) If construction does not begin within one year after the date the construction permit is issued.

(2) If construction is not completed within three years after the date the construction permit is issued.

b. If requested, the department may grant an extension of time to begin or complete construction upon a showing of just cause by the construction permit applicant.

8. The department may suspend or revoke a construction permit, modify the terms or conditions of a construction permit, or disapprove a request to extend the time to begin or complete construction as provided in this section, if it determines that the operation of the open feedlot operation constitutes a clear, present, and impending danger to public health or the environment.

9. This section does not require a person to be issued a permit to construct a settled open feedlot effluent basin or alternative technology system if the basin or system is part of an open feedlot operation which is owned by a research college conducting research activities as provided in section 459A.105.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §7
NEW section

459A.206 Settled open feedlot effluent basins — soils and hydrogeologic report.

A settled open feedlot effluent basin required to be constructed pursuant to a construction permit issued pursuant to section 459A.205 shall meet design standards as required by a soils and hydrogeologic report.

The report shall be submitted with the construction permit application as provided in section 459A.205. The report shall include all of the following:

1. A description of the steps to determine the soils and hydrogeologic conditions at the proposed construction site, a description of the geologic units encountered, and a description of the effects of the soil and groundwater elevation and direction of flow on the construction and operation of the basin.

2. The subsurface soil classification of the site. A subsurface soil classification shall be based on ASTM international designation D-2487-92 or D-2488-90.

3. The results of at least three soil corings reflecting the continuous soil profile taken for each basin. The soil corings shall be taken and used in determining subsurface soil characteristics and groundwater elevation and direction of flow of the proposed site for construction. The soil corings shall be taken as follows:

a. By a qualified person ordinarily engaged in the practice of taking soil cores and in performing soil testing.

b. At locations that reflect the continuous soil profile conditions existing within the area of the proposed basin, including conditions found near the corners and the deepest point of the proposed basin. The soil corings shall be taken to a minimum depth of ten feet below the bottom elevation of the basin.

c. By a method such as hollow stem auger or other method that identifies the continuous soil profile and does not result in the mixing of soil layers.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §8
NEW section

459A.207 Construction certification.

1. The owner of an open feedlot operation who is issued a construction permit for a settled open feedlot effluent basin as provided in section 459A.205 after July 1, 2005, shall submit to the department a construction certification from a licensed professional engineer certifying all of the following:

a. The basin was constructed in accordance with the design plans submitted to the department as part of an application for a construction permit pursuant to section 459A.205. If the actual construction deviates from the approved design plans, the construction certification shall identify all changes and certify that the changes were con-

sistent with all applicable standards of this section.

b. The basin was inspected by the licensed professional engineer after completion of construction and before commencement of operation.

2. A written record of an investigation for drainage tile lines, including the findings of the investigation and actions taken to comply with subchapter III, shall be submitted as part of the construction certification.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §9
NEW section

459A.208 Nutrient management plan — requirements.

1. The owner of an open feedlot operation which has an animal unit capacity of one thousand animal units or more or which is required to be issued an operating permit shall develop and implement a nutrient management plan meeting the requirements of this section by December 31, 2006.

2. Not more than one open feedlot operation shall be covered by a single nutrient management plan.

3. A person shall not remove open feedlot effluent from an open feedlot operation structure which is part of an open feedlot operation for which a nutrient management plan is required under this section, unless the department approves a nutrient management plan as required in this section. The department may adopt rules allowing a person to remove open feedlot effluent from an open feedlot operation structure until the nutrient management plan is approved or disapproved by the department according to terms and conditions required by rules adopted by the department.

4. The department shall not approve an application for a permit to construct a settled open feedlot effluent basin unless the owner of the open feedlot operation applying for approval submits a nutrient management plan together with the application for the construction permit as provided in section 459A.205. The owner shall also submit proof that the owner has published a notice for public comment as provided in this section. The department shall approve or disapprove the nutrient management plan as provided in section 459A.201. A nutrient management plan using an alternative technology system shall not include requirements for settled effluent that enters the alternative technology system.

5. Prior to approving or disapproving a nutrient management plan as required in this section, the department may receive comments exclusively to determine whether the nutrient management plan is submitted according to procedures required by the department and that the nutrient management plan complies with the provisions of this chapter.

a. The owner of the open feedlot operation

shall publish a notice for public comment in a newspaper having a general circulation in the county where the open feedlot operation is or is proposed to be located and in the county where open feedlot effluent, which originates from the open feedlot operation, may be applied under the terms and conditions of the nutrient management plan.

b. The notice for public comment shall include all of the following:

(1) The name of the owner of the open feedlot operation submitting the nutrient management plan.

(2) The name of the township where the open feedlot operation is or is proposed to be located and the name of the township where open feedlot effluent originating from the open feedlot operation may be applied.

(3) The animal unit capacity of the open feedlot operation.

(4) The time when and the place where the nutrient management plan may be examined as provided in section 22.2.

(5) Procedures for providing public comment to the department. The notice shall also include procedures for requesting a public hearing conducted by the department. The department is not required to conduct a public hearing if it does not receive a request for the public hearing within ten days after the first publication of the notice for public comment as provided in this subsection. If such a request is received, the public hearing must be conducted within thirty days after the first date that the notice for public comment was published.

(6) A statement that a person may acquire information relevant to making comments under this subsection by accessing the department's internet website. The notice for public comment shall include the address of the department's internet website as required by the department.

c. The department shall maintain an internet website where persons may access information relevant to making comments under this subsection. The department may include an electronic version of the nutrient management plan as provided in section 459A.201. The department shall include information regarding the time when, the place where, and the manner in which persons may participate in a public hearing as provided in this subsection.

6. A nutrient management plan must be authenticated by the owner of the animal feeding operation* as required by the department in accordance with section 459A.201.

7. A nutrient management plan shall include all of the following:

a. Restrictions on the application of open feedlot effluent based on all of the following:

(1) Calculations necessary to determine the land area required for the application of open feedlot effluent from an open feedlot operation based

on nitrogen use levels in order to obtain optimum crop yields according to a crop schedule specified in the nutrient management plan, and according to requirements adopted by the department.

(2) A phosphorus index established pursuant to section 459.312.

b. Information relating to the application of the open feedlot effluent, including all of the following:

(1) Nutrient levels of the open feedlot effluent.

(2) Application methods, the timing of the application, and the location of the land where the application occurs.

c. If the application is on land other than land owned or rented for crop production by the owner of the open feedlot operation, the plan shall include a copy of each written agreement executed by the owner of the open feedlot operation and the landowner or the person renting the land for crop production where the open feedlot effluent may be applied.

d. An estimate of the open feedlot effluent volume or weight produced by the open feedlot operation.

e. Information which shows all of the following:

(1) There is adequate storage for open feedlot effluent, including procedures to ensure proper operation and maintenance of the storage structures.

(2) The proper management of animal mortalities to ensure that animals are not disposed of in an open feedlot operation structure or a treatment system that is not specifically designed to treat animal mortalities.

(3) Surface drainage prior to contact with an open feedlot structure is diverted, as appropriate, from the open feedlot operation.

(4) Animals kept in the open feedlot operation do not have direct contact with any waters of the United States.

(5) Chemicals or other contaminants handled on-site are not disposed of in an open feedlot operation structure or a treatment system that is not specifically designed to treat such chemicals or contaminants.

8. If an open feedlot operation uses an alternative technology system as provided in section 459A.303, the nutrient management plan is not required to provide for settled effluent that enters the alternative technology system.

9. The owner of an open feedlot operation who is required to develop and implement a nutrient management plan shall maintain a current nutrient management plan and maintain records sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the nutrient management plan.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §10

*The term "open feedlot operation" probably intended; corrective legislation is pending

NEW section

SUBCHAPTER III
DESIGN STANDARDS AND
CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

459A.301 Settled open feedlot effluent basins — construction design standards — rules.

If the department requires that a settled open feedlot effluent basin be constructed according to construction design standards, regardless of whether the department requires the owner to be issued a construction permit under section 459A.205, any construction design standards for the basin shall be established by rules as provided in chapter 17A that exclusively account for special design characteristics of open feedlot operations and related basins, including but not limited to the dilute composition of settled open feedlot effluent as collected and stored in the basins.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §11

NEW section

459A.302 Settled open feedlot effluent basins — construction requirements.

A settled open feedlot effluent basin required to be constructed pursuant to a construction permit issued pursuant to section 459A.205 shall meet all of the following requirements:

1. a. Prior to constructing a settled open feedlot effluent basin, the site for the basin shall be investigated for a drainage tile line by the owner of the open feedlot operation. The investigation shall be made by digging a core trench to a depth of at least six feet deep from ground level at the projected center of the berm of the basin. If a drainage tile line is discovered, one of the following solutions shall be implemented:

(1) The drainage tile line shall be rerouted around the perimeter of the basin at a distance of at least twenty-five feet horizontally separated from the outside edge of the berm of the basin. For an area of the basin where there is not a berm, the drainage tile line shall be rerouted at least fifty feet horizontally separated from the edge of the basin.

(2) The drainage tile line shall be replaced with a nonperforated tile line under the basin floor. The nonperforated tile line shall be continuous and without connecting joints. There must be a minimum of three feet between the nonperforated tile line and the basin floor.

b. A written record of the investigation shall be submitted as part of the construction certification required under section 459A.207.

2. a. The settled open feedlot effluent basin shall be constructed with a minimum separation of two feet between the top of the liner of the basin and the seasonal high-water table.

b. If a drainage tile line around the perimeter

of the basin is installed a minimum of two feet below the top of the basin liner to artificially lower the seasonal high-water table, the top of the basin's liner may be a maximum of four feet below the seasonal high-water table. The seasonal high-water table may be artificially lowered by gravity flow tile lines or other similar system. However, the following shall apply:

(1) Except as provided in subparagraph (2), an open feedlot operation shall not use a nongravity mechanical system that uses pumping equipment.

(2) If the open feedlot operation was constructed before July 1, 2005, the operation may continue to use its existing nongravity mechanical system that uses pumping equipment or it may construct a new nongravity mechanical system that uses pumping equipment. However, an open feedlot operation that expands the area of its open feedlot on or after April 1, 2011, shall not use a nongravity mechanical system that uses pumping equipment.

3. Drainage tile lines may be installed to artificially lower the seasonal high-water table at a settled open feedlot effluent basin, if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

a. A device to allow monitoring of the water in the drainage tile lines and a device to allow shutoff of the flow in the drainage tile lines are installed, if the drainage tile lines do not have a surface outlet accessible on the property where the settled open feedlot effluent basin is located.

b. Drainage tile lines are installed horizontally at least twenty-five feet away from the settled open feedlot effluent basin. Drainage tile lines shall be placed in a vertical trench and encased in granular material which extends upward to the level of the seasonal high-water table.

4. A settled open feedlot effluent basin shall be constructed with at least four feet between the bottom of the basin and a bedrock formation.

5. A settled open feedlot effluent basin constructed on a floodplain or within a floodway of a river or stream shall comply with rules of the department.

6. The liner of a settled open feedlot effluent basin shall comply with all of the following:

a. The liner shall comply with any of the following permeability standards:

(1) The liner shall be constructed to have a percolation rate that shall not exceed one-sixteenth inch per day at the design depth of the basin as determined by percolation tests conducted by the professional engineer. If a clay soil liner is used, the liner shall be constructed with a minimum thickness of twelve inches or the minimum thickness necessary to comply with the percolation rate in this section, whichever is greater.

(2) The liner shall be constructed at optimum moisture content not less than ninety-five percent of the maximum density as determined by a standard five-point proctor test performed at the site

of the open feedlot operation by a professional engineer. If a clay soil liner is used, the liner shall be constructed with a minimum thickness of twelve inches.

b. If a synthetic liner is used, the liner shall be installed to comply with the percolation rate required in this section.

7. The owner of an open feedlot operation using a settled open feedlot effluent basin shall inspect the berms of the basin at least semiannually for evidence of erosion. If the inspection reveals erosion which may impact the basin's structural stability or the integrity of the basin's liner, the owner shall repair the berms.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §12
NEW section

459A.303 Alternative technology systems.

In lieu of using a settled open feedlot effluent basin as provided in section 459A.302 to meet the open feedlot effluent control requirements of section 459A.401, an open feedlot operation may use an alternative technology system for open feedlot effluent control.

1. The alternative technology system must provide an equivalent level of open feedlot effluent control as would be achieved by using a settled open feedlot effluent basin.

2. The department shall adopt rules establishing requirements for the construction and operation of alternative technology systems.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §13
NEW section

SUBCHAPTER IV OPEN FEEDLOT EFFLUENT CONTROL

459A.401 Open feedlot effluent control methods.

An open feedlot operation shall provide for the management of open feedlot effluent by using an open feedlot effluent control method as follows:

1. All settleable solids from open feedlot effluent shall be removed prior to discharge into the waters of the state.

a. The settleable solids shall be removed by use of a solids settling facility. The construction of a solids settling facility is not required where existing site conditions provide for removal of settleable solids prior to discharge into the waters of the state.

b. The removal of settleable solids shall be deemed to have occurred when the velocity of flow of the open feedlot effluent has been reduced to less than point five feet per second for a minimum of five minutes. A solids settling facility shall have sufficient capacity to store settled solids between periods of land application and to provide required

flow-velocity reduction for open feedlot effluent flow volumes resulting from a precipitation event of less intensity than a ten-year, one-hour frequency event. A solids settling facility which receives open feedlot effluent shall provide a minimum of one square foot of surface area for each eight cubic feet of open feedlot effluent per hour resulting from a ten-year, one-hour frequency precipitation event.

2. This subsection shall apply to an open feedlot operation which is required to be issued an operating permit.

a. An open feedlot operation may discharge open feedlot effluent into any waters of the United States due to a precipitation event, if any of the following apply:

(1) For an open feedlot operation that houses cattle, other than veal cattle, the operation is designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to not discharge open feedlot effluent resulting from a twenty-five-year, twenty-four-hour precipitation event into any waters of the United States.

(2) For an open feedlot operation that houses veal calves, swine, chickens, or turkeys, the operation is designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to not discharge open feedlot effluent resulting from a one-hundred-year, twenty-four-hour precipitation event into any waters of the United States.

b. If the open feedlot operation is designed, constructed, and operated in accordance with the requirements of an open feedlot effluent control system as provided in rules adopted by the department, the operation shall be deemed to be in compliance with this section, unless a discharge from the operation causes a violation of state water quality standards as provided in chapter 455B, division III.

3. The following shall apply to an open feedlot operation which has an animal unit capacity of one thousand animal units or more:

a. (1) The open feedlot operation shall not discharge open feedlot effluent from an open feedlot operation structure into any waters of the United States, unless the discharge is pursuant to an operating permit.

(2) The open feedlot operation shall not be required to be issued an operating permit if the operation does not discharge open feedlot effluent into any waters of the United States.

b. The control of open feedlot effluent originating from the open feedlot operation may be accomplished by the use of a solids settling facility, settled open feedlot effluent basin, alternative technology system, or any other open feedlot effluent control structure or practice approved by the department. The department may require the diversion of surface drainage prior to contact with an open feedlot operation structure. Solids shall be settled from open feedlot effluent before the effluent enters a settled open feedlot effluent basin

or alternative technology system.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §14
NEW section

459A.402 Open feedlot effluent control — alternative control practices.

If because of topography or other factors related to the site of an open feedlot operation it is economically or physically impractical to comply with open feedlot effluent control requirements using an open feedlot control method in section 459A.401, the department shall allow the use of other open feedlot effluent control practices if those practices will provide an equivalent level of open feedlot effluent control that would be achieved by using an open feedlot effluent control method pursuant to section 459A.401.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §15
NEW section

459A.403 through 459A.409 Reserved.

459A.410 Effluent application requirements.

Open feedlot effluent shall be applied in a manner which does not cause surface water or groundwater pollution. Application in accordance with the provisions of state law, including this chapter, rules adopted pursuant to the provisions of state law, including this chapter, and guidelines adopted pursuant to this chapter, shall be deemed as compliance with this section.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §16
NEW section

459A.411 Discontinuance of operations.

The owner of an open feedlot operation who discontinues the use of the operation shall remove all open feedlot effluent from related open feedlot operation structures used to store open feedlot effluent, as soon as practical but not later than six months following the date the open feedlot operation is discontinued.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §17
NEW section

SUBCHAPTER V

ENFORCEMENT

459A.501 General.

The department and the attorney general shall enforce the provisions of this chapter in the same manner as provided in chapter 455B, division I, unless otherwise provided in this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §18
NEW section

459A.502 Violations — civil penalty.

A person who violates this chapter shall be subject to a civil penalty which shall be established, assessed, and collected in the same manner as pro-

vided in section 455B.191. Any civil penalty collected and interest on a civil penalty shall be deposited in the animal agriculture compliance fund created in section 459.401. A person shall not be

subject to a penalty under this section and a penalty under section 459.603 for the same violation.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §19
NEW section

CHAPTER 462A

WATER NAVIGATION REGULATIONS

462A.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly requires a different meaning:

1. “*Alcohol concentration*” means the number of grams of alcohol per any of the following:

- a. One hundred milliliters of blood.
- b. Two hundred ten liters of breath.
- c. Sixty-seven milliliters of urine.

2. “*Alcoholic beverage*” includes alcohol, wine, spirits, beer, or any other beverage which contains ethyl alcohol and is fit for human consumption.

3. “*Authorized emergency vessel*” means any vessel which is designated or authorized by the commission for use in law enforcement, search and rescue, and disaster work.

4. “*Boat livery*” means a person who holds a vessel for hire, renting, leasing, or chartering including hotels, motels, or resorts which furnish a vessel to guests as part of the services of the business.

5. “*Certificate*” means a certificate of title.

6. “*Chemical test*” means an analysis of a person’s blood, breath, urine, or other bodily substance for the determination of the presence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or a drug.

7. “*Commission*” means the natural resource commission.

8. “*Controlled substance*” means any drug, substance, or compound that is regulated under chapter 124, including any counterfeit substance or simulated controlled substance, as well as any metabolite or derivative of the drug, substance, or compound.

9. “*Dealer*” means a person who engages in whole or in part in the business of buying, selling, or exchanging vessels either outright or on conditional sale, bailment, lease, security interest, or otherwise, and who has an established place of business for sale, trade, and display of vessels. A yacht broker is a dealer.

10. “*Department*” means the department of natural resources.

11. “*Director*” means the director of the department or the director’s designee.

12. “*Established place of business*” means the place actually occupied either continuously or at regular periods by a dealer or manufacturer where the dealer’s or manufacturer’s books and records are kept and a large share of the dealer’s or manufacturer’s business is transacted.

13. “*Farm pond*” means a body of water wholly on the lands of a single owner, or a group of joint owners, which does not have any connection with any public waters and which is less than ten surface acres.

14. “*Inboard*” means a vessel in which the engine is located internally, the propulsion system is rigidly attached to the engine, and the propulsion mechanism is within the confines of the vessel’s extreme length and beam.

15. “*Inboard-outdrive*” means a vessel in which the power plant or engine is located inside of the vessel and the propulsion mechanism is located outside of the transom.

16. “*Inflatable vessel*” means a vessel which achieves and maintains its intended shape and buoyancy by inflation.

17. “*Lienholder*” means a person holding a security interest.

18. “*Manufacturer*” means a person engaged in the business of manufacturing or importing new and unused vessels, or new and unused outboard motors, for the purpose of sale or trade.

19. “*Motorboat*” means any vessel propelled by an inboard, inboard-outdrive, or outboard engine, whether or not such engine is the principal source of propulsion.

20. “*Navigable waters*” means all lakes, rivers, and streams, which can support a vessel capable of carrying one or more persons during a total of six months period in one out of every ten years.

21. “*Nonresident*” means every person who is not a resident of this state.

22. “*Operate*” means to navigate or otherwise use a vessel or motorboat.

23. “*Operator*” means a person who operates or is in actual physical control of a vessel.

24. “*Owner*” means a person, other than a lienholder, having the property right in or title to a motorboat or vessel. The term includes a person entitled to the use or possession of a vessel or motorboat subject to an interest in another person, reserved or created by agreement and securing payment or performance of an obligation, but the term excludes a lessee under a lease not intended as security.

25. “*Passenger*” means a person carried on board a vessel, including the operator, and anyone towed by a vessel on water skis, surfboards, inner tubes, or similar devices.

26. *"Peace officer"* means:
- A member of the state patrol.
 - A police officer under civil service as provided in chapter 400.
 - A sheriff.
 - A regular deputy sheriff who has had formal police training.
 - Any other certified law enforcement officer as defined in section 80B.3, who has satisfactorily completed an approved course relating to operating while intoxicated, either at the Iowa law enforcement academy or in a law enforcement training program approved by the department of public safety.
27. *"Person"* means an individual, partnership, firm, corporation, or association.
28. *"Personal watercraft"* means a vessel, less than sixteen feet in length, which is propelled by a water jet pump or similar machinery as its primary source of motor propulsion and is designed to be operated by a person sitting, standing, or kneeling on the vessel rather than being operated by a person sitting, standing, or kneeling inside the vessel.
29. *"Privately owned lake"* means any lake, located within the boundaries of this state and not subject to federal control covering navigation owned by an individual, group of individuals, or a nonprofit corporation and which is not open to the use of the general public but is used exclusively by the owners and their personal guests.
30. *"Proceeds"* includes whatever is received when collateral or proceeds are sold, exchanged, collected, or otherwise disposed of. The term also includes the account arising when the right to payment is earned under a contract right. Money, checks, and the like are cash *"proceeds"*. All other proceeds are *"noncash proceeds"*.
31. *"Sailboard"* means a windsurfing vessel with a mount for a sail, a daggerboard, and a small skeg.
32. *"Sailboat"* means any watercraft operated with a sail.
33. *"Security interest"* means an interest which is reserved or created by an agreement which secures payment or performance of an obligation and is valid against third parties generally.
34. *"Serious injury"* means a bodily injury which creates a substantial risk of death, or which causes serious permanent disfigurement, or which causes protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ or major bodily member, or which causes the loss of any bodily member.
35. *"State of principal use"* means the state on whose waters a vessel is used or to be used most during a calendar year.
36. *"Undocumented vessel"* means any vessel which is not required to have, and does not have, a valid marine document issued by the bureau of customs or a foreign government.

37. *"Use"* means to operate, navigate, or employ a vessel. A vessel is in use whenever it is upon the water.

38. *"Vessel"* means every description of watercraft, other than a seaplane, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water or ice. Ice boats are watercraft.

39. *"Vessel for hire or commercial vessel"* means a vessel for the use of which a fee of any nature is imposed, including vessels furnished as a part of lodge, hotel, or resort services.

40. *"Wake"* means any movement of water created by a vessel which adversely affects the activities of another person who is involved in activities approved for that area or which may adversely affect the natural features of the shoreline.

41. *"Watercraft"* means any vessel which through the buoyance force of water floats upon the water and is capable of carrying one or more persons.

42. *"Waters of this state under the jurisdiction of the commission"* means any navigable waters within the territorial limits of this state, and the marginal river areas adjacent to this state, exempting only farm ponds and privately owned lakes.

43. *"Writing fee"* means the amount paid by the boat owner to the county recorder for handling the transaction.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §31
Terminology change applied

462A.5 Registration and identification number.

1. The owner of each vessel required to be numbered by this state shall register it every three years with the county recorder of the county in which the owner resides, or, if the owner is a nonresident, the owner shall register it in the county in which such vessel is principally used. The commission shall have supervisory responsibility over the registration of all vessels and shall provide each county recorder with registration forms and certificates and shall allocate identification numbers to each county.

The owner of the vessel shall file an application for registration with the appropriate county recorder on forms provided by the commission. The application shall be completed and signed by the owner of the vessel and shall be accompanied by the appropriate fee, and the writing fee specified in section 462A.53. Upon applying for registration, the owner shall display a bill of sale, receipt, or other satisfactory proof of ownership as provided by the rules of the commission to the county recorder. If the county recorder is not satisfied as to the ownership of the vessel or that there are no undisclosed security interests in the vessel, the county recorder may register the vessel but shall, as a condition of issuing a registration certificate, require the applicant to follow the procedure pro-

vided in section 462A.5A. Upon receipt of the application in approved form accompanied by the required fees, the county recorder shall enter it upon the records of the recorder's office and shall issue to the applicant a pocket-size registration certificate. The certificate shall be executed in triplicate, one copy to be delivered to the owner, one copy to the commission, and one copy to be retained on file by the county recorder. The registration certificate shall bear the number awarded to the vessel, the passenger capacity of the vessel, and the name and address of the owner. In the use of all vessels except nonpowered sailboats, nonpowered canoes, and commercial vessels, the registration certificate shall be carried either in the vessel or on the person of the operator of the vessel when in use. In the use of nonpowered sailboats, nonpowered canoes, or commercial vessels, the registration certificate may be kept on shore in accordance with rules adopted by the commission. The operator shall exhibit the certificate to a peace officer upon request or, when involved in a collision or accident of any nature with another vessel or other personal property, to the owner or operator of the other vessel or personal property.

A vessel that has an expired registration certificate from another state may be registered in this state upon proper application, payment of all applicable registration and writing fees, and payment of a penalty of five dollars.

On all vessels except nonpowered sailboats the owner shall cause the identification number to be painted on or attached to each side of the bow of the vessel in such size and manner as may be prescribed by the rules of the commission. On nonpowered boats the number may be placed at alternate locations as prescribed by the rules of the commission. All numbers shall be maintained in a legible condition at all times.

No number, other than the number awarded to a vessel under the provisions of this chapter or granted reciprocity pursuant to this chapter, shall be painted, attached or otherwise displayed on either side of the bow of such vessel.

The owner of each vessel must display and maintain, in a legible manner and in a prominent spot on the exterior of such vessel, other than the bow, the passenger capacity of the vessel which must conform with the passenger capacity designated on the registration certificate.

2. When an agency of the United States government shall have in force an overall system of identification numbering for vessels, the numbering system prescribed by the commission pursuant to this chapter, shall be in conformity therewith.

3. The registration fees for vessels subject to this chapter are as follows:

a. For vessels of any length without motor or sail, twelve dollars.

b. For motorboats or sailboats less than six-

teen feet in length, twenty-two dollars and fifty cents.

c. For motorboats or sailboats sixteen feet or more, but less than twenty-six feet in length, thirty-six dollars.

d. For motorboats or sailboats twenty-six feet or more, but less than forty feet in length, seventy-five dollars.

e. For motorboats or sailboats forty feet in length or more, one hundred fifty dollars.

f. For all personal watercraft, forty-five dollars.

Every registration certificate and number issued becomes delinquent at midnight April 30 of the last calendar year of the registration period unless terminated or discontinued in accordance with this chapter. After January 1, 2007, an unregistered vessel and a renewal of registration may be registered for the three-year registration period beginning May 1 of that year. When unregistered vessels are registered after May 1 of the second year of the three-year registration period, such unregistered vessels may be registered for the remainder of the current registration period at sixty-six percent of the appropriate registration fee. When unregistered vessels are registered after May 1 of the third year of the three-year registration period, such unregistered vessels may be registered for the remainder of the current registration period at thirty-three percent of the appropriate registration fee.

If a timely application for renewal is made, the applicant shall receive the same registration number allocated to the applicant for the previous registration period. If the application for registration for the three-year registration period is not made before May 1 of the last calendar year of the registration period, the applicant shall be charged a penalty of five dollars.

4. If a person, after registering a vessel, moves from the address shown on the registration certificate, the person shall, within ten days, notify the county recorder in writing of the old and new address. If appropriate, the county recorder shall forward all past records of the vessel to the recorder of the county in which the owner resides.

If the name of a person, who has registered a vessel, is changed, the person shall, within ten days, notify the county recorder of the former and new name.

No fee shall be paid to the county recorder for making the changes mentioned in this subsection, unless the owner requests a new registration certificate showing the change, in which case a fee of one dollar plus a writing fee shall be paid to the recorder.

If a registration certificate is lost, mutilated or becomes illegible, the owner shall immediately make application for and obtain a duplicate registration certificate by furnishing information satisfactory to the county recorder.

A fee of one dollar plus a writing fee shall be paid to the county recorder for a duplicate registration certificate.

If a vessel, registered under this chapter, is destroyed or abandoned, the destruction or abandonment shall be reported to the county recorder and the registration certificate shall be forwarded to the office of the county recorder within ten days after the destruction or abandonment.

5. All records of the commission and the county recorder, other than those declared by law to be confidential for the use of the commission and the county recorder, shall be open to public inspection during office hours.

6. The owner of each vessel which has a valid marine document issued by the bureau of customs of the United States government or any federal agency successor thereto shall register it every three years with the county recorder in the same manner prescribed for undocumented vessels and shall cause the registration validation decal to be placed on the vessel in the manner prescribed by the rules of the commission. When the vessel bears the identification required in the documentation, it is exempt from the placement of the identification numbers as required on undocumented vessels. The fee for such registration is twenty-five dollars plus a writing fee.

7. If the owner of a currently registered vessel places the vessel in storage, the owner shall return the registration certificate to the county recorder with an affidavit stating that the vessel is placed in storage and the effective date of the storage. The county recorder shall notify the commission of each registered vessel placed in storage. When the owner of a stored vessel desires to renew the vessel's registration, the owner shall apply to the county recorder and pay the registration fees plus a writing fee as provided in subsections 1 and 3 without penalty. No refund of registration fees shall be allowed for a stored vessel.

8. The registration certificate shall indicate if the vessel is subject to the requirement of a certificate of title and the county from which the certificate of title is issued.

2005 Acts, ch 137, §4 - 7

For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8B, subsection 1, paragraph a
Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
Subsection 1, NEW unnumbered paragraph 3
Subsections 3 and 6 amended

462A.12 Prohibited operation.

1. No person shall operate any vessel, or manipulate any water skis, surfboard or similar device in a careless, reckless or negligent manner so as to endanger the life, limb or property of any person.

2. A person shall not operate any vessel, or manipulate any water skis, surfboard or similar device while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, marijuana, a narcotic, hypnotic or other drug, or any combination of these substances.

However, this subsection does not apply to a person operating any vessel or manipulating any water skis, surfboard or similar device while under the influence of marijuana, or a narcotic, hypnotic or other drug if the substances were prescribed for the person and have been taken under the prescription and in accordance with the directions of a medical practitioner as defined in chapter 155A, provided there is no evidence of the consumption of alcohol and further provided the medical practitioner has not directed the person to refrain from operating a motor vehicle, any vessel or from manipulating any water skis, surfboard or similar device.

3. No person shall place, cause to be placed, throw or deposit onto or in any of the public waters, ice or land of this state any cans, bottles, garbage, rubbish, and other debris.

4. No person shall operate on the waters of this state under the jurisdiction of the conservation commission any vessel displaying or reflecting a blue light or flashing blue light unless such vessel is an authorized emergency vessel.

5. No person shall operate a vessel and enter into areas in which search and rescue operations are being conducted or an area affected by a natural disaster unless authorized by the officer in charge of the search and rescue or disaster operation. Any person authorized in an area of operation shall operate the person's vessel at a no wake speed and shall keep clear of all other vessels engaged in the search and rescue or disaster operation. A person who must operate a vessel in a disaster area to gain access or egress from the person's home shall be considered an authorized person by the officer in charge.

6. An owner or operator of a vessel propelled by a motor of more than ten horsepower shall not permit any person under twelve years of age to operate the vessel unless accompanied in or on the same vessel by a responsible person of at least eighteen years of age who is experienced in motorboat operation. A person who is twelve years of age or older but less than eighteen years of age shall not operate any vessel propelled by a motor of more than ten horsepower unless the person has successfully completed a department-approved watercraft safety course and obtained a watercraft safety certificate or is accompanied in or on the same vessel by a responsible person of at least eighteen years of age who is experienced in motorboat operation. A person required to have a watercraft safety certificate shall carry and shall exhibit or make available the certificate upon request of an officer of the department. A violation of this subsection is a simple misdemeanor as provided in section 462A.13. However, a person charged with violating this subsection shall not be convicted if the person produces in court, within a reasonable time, a department-approved certificate. The cost of a department certificate, or any duplicate, shall

not exceed five dollars.

7. A person shall not operate watercraft in a manner which unreasonably or unnecessarily interferes with other watercraft or with the free and proper navigation of the waters of the state. Anchoring under bridges, in a heavily traveled channel, in a lock chamber, or near the entrance of a lock constitutes such interference if unreasonable under the prevailing circumstances.

8. A person shall not operate a vessel in violation of restrictions as given by state-approved buoys or signs marking an area.

9. A person shall not operate on the waters of this state under the jurisdiction of the commission a vessel equipped with an engine of greater horsepower rating than is designated for the vessel by the federally required capacity plate or by the manufacturer's plate on those vessels not covered by federal regulations.

10. A person shall not leave an unattended vessel tied or moored to a dock which is placed immediately adjacent to a public boat launching ramp or to a dock which is posted for loading and unloading.

11. A person shall not operate a vessel within fifty feet of a diver's flag placed in accordance with the rules of the commission adopted under chapter 17A.

12. A person shall not operate a personal watercraft at any time between sundown and sunup.

13. A person shall not chase or harass animals while operating a personal watercraft or motorboat.

2005 Acts, ch 137, §§
For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8B, subsection 1, paragraph c
Subsection 6 amended

462A.20 Boat inspection.

A vessel either for hire or offered for hire upon any waters of this state under the jurisdiction of the commission may be inspected at any time by representatives of the commission or by any peace officer who is trained in enforcing, and who in the regular course of duty enforces, boating and navigation laws.

Officers appointed by the commission or any peace officer who is trained in enforcing, and who in the regular course of duty enforces, boating and navigation laws shall have the power and authority to determine whether such vessel is safe for the transportation of passengers or cargo and upon what waters it may be used. They may determine and designate the number of passengers or cargo, including crew, that may be carried and determine whether the machinery, equipment and all appurtenances are such as to make the vessel seaworthy, where used, and such other matters as are pertinent.

Private vessels may also be inspected to determine their seaworthiness at any time by representatives of the commission or by any peace officer who is trained in enforcing, and who in the regular

course of duty enforces, boating and navigation laws.

2005 Acts, ch 137, §9
Section amended

462A.21 Fees. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 137, § 19.

462A.22 Engineer or pilot license. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 137, § 19.

462A.23 Suspension or revocation.

1. Any officer appointed by the commission may, for cause, temporarily suspend the registration certificate of any vessel that has been issued under this chapter, and the commission, after a due hearing on the matter at its next session, shall make final determination in the matter.

2. The commission shall forthwith revoke the registration certificate of any vessel and the owner's or operator's privilege to operate a vessel for hire or commercial vessel, upon receiving a record of such owner or operator's conviction of any of the following offenses, when such conviction has become final:

a. Manslaughter resulting from the operation of a vessel.

b. Operating a motorboat or sailboat while intoxicated, or manipulating water skis, a surfboard, or a similar device while in an intoxicated condition or under the influence of a narcotic drug.

c. Failure to stop and render aid as required by this chapter when a collision, accident or other casualty results in the death or personal injury of another.

d. Perjury or the making of a false affidavit or statement under oath to the commission under this chapter relating to the ownership or operation of a vessel.

3. The commission is hereby authorized to suspend the registration certificate of any vessel and the owner's or operator's privilege to operate a vessel for hire or commercial vessel upon a showing by its records that the owner or operator:

a. Has committed an offense for which mandatory revocation of the registration certificate or of the privilege to operate a vessel for hire or commercial vessel is required upon conviction.

b. Is a habitual reckless or negligent operator of a vessel for hire or commercial vessel.

c. Is incompetent to operate a vessel for hire or commercial vessel.

d. Has permitted an unlawful or fraudulent use of such registration certificate.

4. The commission is hereby authorized to suspend or revoke the certificate of registration of a vessel registered under the provisions of this chapter when:

a. It is satisfied that such registration certificate was fraudulently or erroneously obtained.

b. It determines that a registered vessel is un-

safe to be operated on waters of the state under the jurisdiction of the commission.

c. A registered vessel has been abandoned or wrecked.

d. Identification numbers are knowingly displayed on a vessel other than the one to which assigned.

5. Upon revocation of any registration certificate, the commission shall notify the county recorder who issued the same, who shall immediately enter the revocation upon the recorder's records.

6. The commission is hereby authorized to suspend or revoke the special certificate of any manufacturer or dealer when it is satisfied that:

a. Such special certificate was fraudulently or erroneously obtained.

b. Such special certificate is being used in violation of the provisions of this chapter or the rules and regulations of the commission.

c. Such manufacturer or dealer is violating any of the provisions of this chapter or the rules and regulations of the commission.

2005 Acts, ch 137, §10 – 12
 Subsection 1 amended
 Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
 Subsection 3 amended

462A.25 Penalty.

If an owner or operator of a vessel for hire or commercial vessel operated upon the waters of this state under the jurisdiction of the commission permits such vessel to be occupied by more passengers and crew than the registration capacity allows or if a person continues to operate a vessel for hire or commercial vessel after the person's privilege to operate the vessel has been revoked, the person shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor. The provisions of this section shall not apply to vessels registered or numbered by authority of the United States.

2005 Acts, ch 137, §13
 Section stricken and rewritten

462A.39 Expiration date.

Each special certificate issued hereunder shall expire at midnight on April 30 of the last calendar year of the registration period, and a new special certificate for the ensuing registration period may be obtained upon application to the commission and payment of the fee provided by law.

2005 Acts, ch 137, §14
 Section amended

462A.52 Fees remitted to commission.

1. Within ten days after the end of each month, a county recorder shall remit to the commission all fees collected by the recorder during the previous month. Before May 10 of the registration period beginning May 1 of that year, a county recorder shall remit to the commission all unused license

blanks for the previous registration period. All fees collected for the registration of vessels shall be forwarded by the commission to the treasurer of the state, who shall place the money in the state fish and game protection fund. The money so collected is appropriated to the commission solely for the administration and enforcement of navigation laws and water safety.

2. Notwithstanding subsection 1, any increase in revenues received on or after July 1, 2007, but on or before June 30, 2013, pursuant to this section as a result of fee increases pursuant to 2005 Acts, ch. 137, shall be used by the commission only for the administration and enforcement of programs to control aquatic invasive species and for the administration and enforcement of navigation laws and water safety upon the inland waters of this state and shall be used in addition to funds already being expended by the commission each year for these purposes. The commission shall not reduce the amount of other funds being expended on an annual basis for these purposes as of July 1, 2005, during the period of the appropriation provided for in this subsection.

3. The commission shall submit a written report to the general assembly by December 31, 2007, and by December 31 of each year thereafter through December 31, 2013, summarizing the activities of the department in administering and enforcing programs to control aquatic invasive species and administering and enforcing navigation laws and water safety upon the inland waters of the state. The report shall include information concerning the amount of revenues collected pursuant to this section as a result of fee increases pursuant to 2005 Acts, ch. 137, and how the revenues were expended. The report shall also include information concerning the amount and source of all other funds expended by the commission during the year for the purposes of administering and enforcing programs to control aquatic invasive species and administering and enforcing navigation laws and water safety upon the inland waters of the state and how the funds were expended.

2005 Acts, ch 137, §15
 Section amended

462A.53 Amount of writing fees.

A writing fee of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each transaction shall be collected by the county recorder. If two or more functions are transacted for the same vessel at one time, the writing fee is limited to one dollar and twenty-five cents.

2005 Acts, ch 137, §16
 Section amended

462A.66 Inspection authority.

An officer of the commission or any peace officer who is trained in enforcing, and who in the regular course of duty enforces, boating and navigation laws may stop and inspect a vessel being

launched, being operated, or being moored on the waters of this state under the jurisdiction of the commission to determine whether the vessel is properly registered, numbered, and equipped as provided under this chapter and rules of the commission. An officer may board a vessel in the course of an inspection if the operator is unable to supply visual evidence that the vessel is properly registered and equipped as required by this chapter and rules of the commission. The inspection shall not include an inspection of an area that is not essential to determine compliance with the provisions of this chapter and rules of the commission.

2005 Acts, ch 137, §17
Section amended

462A.77 Owner's certificate of title — in general.

1. Except as provided in subsection 3, an owner of a vessel seventeen feet or longer in length principally used on the waters of the state and to be numbered pursuant to section 462A.4 shall apply to the county recorder of the county in which the owner resides for a certificate of title for the vessel. The requirement of a certificate of title does not apply to canoes, kayaks, or inflatable vessels regardless of length.

2. Each certificate of title shall contain the information and shall be issued in a form the department prescribes.

3. *a.* A person who, on January 1, 1988, is the owner of a vessel seventeen feet or longer in length with a valid certificate of number issued by the state is not required to file an application for a certificate of title for the vessel. A person who, on or after January 1, 1988, purchases a vessel seventeen feet or longer in length which was registered with a valid certificate of number issued by this state before January 1, 1988, shall obtain a certificate of title for the vessel.

b. A person who is the owner of a vessel that is documented with the United States coast guard is not required to file an application for a certificate of title for the vessel and the vessel is exempt from the requirements of section 462A.82, subsections 1 and 2, and section 462A.84.

4. Every owner of a vessel subject to titling under this chapter shall apply to the county recorder for issuance of a certificate of title for the vessel within thirty days after acquisition. The application shall be on forms the department prescribes, and accompanied by the required fee. The applica-

tion shall be signed and sworn to before a notary public or other person who administers oaths, or shall include a certification signed in writing containing substantially the representation that statements made are true and correct to the best of the applicant's knowledge, information, and belief, under penalty of perjury. The application shall contain the date of sale and gross price of the vessel or the fair market value if no sale immediately preceded the transfer, and any additional information the department requires. If the application is made for a vessel last previously registered or titled in another state or foreign country, it shall contain this information and any other information the department requires.

5. If a dealer buys or acquires a used vessel for resale, the dealer shall report the acquisition to the county recorder on the forms the department provides, or the dealer may apply for and obtain a certificate of title as provided in this chapter. If a dealer buys or acquires a used unnumbered vessel, the dealer shall apply for a certificate of title in the dealer's name within fifteen days. If a dealer buys or acquires a new vessel for resale, the dealer may apply for a certificate of title in the dealer's name.

6. Every dealer transferring a vessel requiring titling under this chapter shall assign the title to the new owner, or in the case of a new vessel assign the certificate of origin. Within fifteen days the dealer shall forward all moneys and applications to the county recorder.

7. The county recorder shall maintain a record of any certificate of title which the county recorder issues and shall keep each certificate of title on record until the certificate of title has been inactive for five years.

8. A person shall not sell, assign, or transfer a vessel titled by the state without delivering to the purchaser or transferee a certificate of title with an assignment on it showing title in the purchaser or transferee. A person shall not purchase or otherwise acquire a vessel required to be titled by the state without obtaining a certificate of title for it in that person's name.

9. A person who owns a vessel which is not required to have a certificate of title may apply for and receive a certificate of title for the vessel and the vessel shall subsequently be subject to the requirements of this division as though the vessel was required to be titled.

2005 Acts, ch 137, §18
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 463C

HONEY CREEK PARK DEVELOPMENT

463C.1 Title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the “*Honey Creek Premier Destination Park Bond Program*”.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §43, 64
NEW section

463C.2 Definitions.

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

1. “*Authority*” means the Honey creek premier destination park authority created in section 463C.4.
2. “*Board*” means the governing board of the authority.
3. “*Bonds*” means bonds, notes, and other obligations and financing arrangements issued or entered into by the authority pursuant to this chapter.
4. “*Department*” means the department of natural resources.
5. “*Fund*” means the Honey creek premier destination park bond fund created in section 463C.11.
6. “*Program*” means the Honey creek premier destination park bond program established in section 463C.10.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §44, 64
NEW section

463C.3 Legislative findings.

1. The establishment of the Honey creek premier destination park bond program and Honey creek premier destination park authority is in all respects for the benefit of the people of the state of Iowa, for the improvement of their health and welfare, and for the promotion of the economy, which are public purposes.
2. The authority will be performing an essential governmental function in the exercise of the powers and duties conferred upon it by this chapter.
3. The authority will assist in the establishment of the Honey creek premier destination park in the state which will provide important recreational and economic benefits to the state.
4. Current efforts to develop the Honey creek premier destination park in the state have fallen short and the creation of an authority which has the mission of engaging and assisting in these efforts will increase the likelihood of reaching the desired goal.
5. It is necessary to create the Honey creek premier destination park bond program and authority to encourage the investment of private capital to stimulate the development and construction of the park including lodges, camp-

grounds, cabins, and golf courses through the use of public financing, and to this extent it is the public policy of this state to support the Honey creek premier destination park bond program in the procurement of necessary moneys for deposit into the Honey creek premier destination park bond fund.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §45, 64
NEW section

463C.4 Establishment of Honey creek premier destination park authority.

1. The Honey creek premier destination park authority is created and constitutes a public instrumentality and agency of the state, separate and distinct from the state, exercising public and essential governmental functions.
2. The purposes of the authority include all of the following:
 - a. To implement and administer the Honey creek premier destination park bond program and to establish a stable source of revenue to be used for the purposes designated in this chapter.
 - b. To issue bonds and enter into funding options, consistent with this chapter, including re-funding and refinancing its debt and obligations.
 - c. To provide for and secure the issuance and repayment of its bonds.
 - d. To invest funds available under this chapter to provide for a source of revenue in accordance with the program plan.
 - e. To refund and refinance the authority’s debts and obligations, and to manage its funds, obligations, and investments as necessary and if consistent with its purpose.
 - f. To implement the purposes of this chapter.
3. The authority shall invest its funds and accounts in accordance with this chapter and shall not take action or invest in any manner that would cause the state to become a stockholder in any corporation or that would cause the state to assume or agree to pay the debt or liability of any corporation in violation of the United States Constitution or the Constitution of the State of Iowa.
4. The authority shall not create any obligation of this state or any political subdivision of this state within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitation.
5. The authority shall not pledge the credit or taxing power of this state or any political subdivision of this state, or make its debts payable out of any moneys except those of the authority specifically pledged for their payment.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §46, 64
NEW section

463C.5 Governing board.

1. The powers of the authority are vested in and shall be exercised by a board consisting of the

treasurer of state, the auditor of state, and the director of the department of management. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 12.30, subsection 2, regarding ex officio nonvoting status, the treasurer of state shall act as a voting member of the authority.

2. Two members of the board constitute a quorum.

3. The members shall elect a chairperson, vice chairperson, and secretary, annually, and other officers as the members determine necessary. The treasurer of state shall serve as treasurer of the authority.

4. Meetings of the board shall be held at the call of the chairperson or when a majority of the members so requests.

5. The members of the board shall not receive compensation by reason of their membership on the board.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §47, 64
NEW section

463C.6 Staff — assistance by state officers, agencies, and departments.

1. The staff of the office of the treasurer of state shall also serve as staff of the authority under the supervision of the treasurer.

2. State officers, agencies, and departments may render services to the authority within their respective functions, as requested by the authority.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §48, 64
NEW section

463C.7 Limitation of liability.

Members of the board and persons acting on the authority's behalf, while acting within the scope of their employment or agency, are not subject to personal liability resulting from carrying out the powers and duties conferred on them under this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §49, 64
NEW section

463C.8 General powers of authority.

1. The authority has all the general powers necessary to carry out its purposes and duties and to exercise its specific powers, including but not limited to all of the following powers:

a. The power to issue its bonds and to enter into other funding options as provided in this chapter.

b. The power to have perpetual succession as a public instrumentality and agency of the state, until dissolved in accordance with this chapter.

c. The power to sue and be sued in its own name.

d. The power to make and execute agreements, contracts, and other instruments, with any public or private person, in accordance with this chapter.

e. The power to hire and compensate legal

counsel, notwithstanding chapter 13.

f. The power to hire investment advisors and other persons as necessary to fulfill its purpose.

g. The power to invest or deposit moneys of or held by the authority in any manner determined by the authority, notwithstanding chapter 12B or 12C.

h. The power to procure insurance, other credit enhancements, and other financing arrangements, and to execute instruments and contracts and to enter into agreements convenient or necessary to facilitate financing arrangements of the authority and to fulfill the purposes of the authority under this chapter, including but not limited to such arrangements, instruments, contracts, and agreements as bond insurance, liquidity facilities, interest rate agreements, and letters of credit.

i. The power to accept appropriations, gifts, grants, loans, or other aid from public or private entities.

j. The power to adopt rules consistent with this chapter and in accordance with chapter 17A, as the board determines necessary.

k. The power to acquire, own, hold, administer, and dispose of property.

l. The power to determine, in connection with the issuance of bonds, and subject to the sales agreement, the terms and other details of financing, and the method of implementation of the program plan.

m. The power to perform any act not inconsistent with federal or state law necessary to carry out the purposes of the authority.

2. The authority is exempt from the requirements of chapter 8A, subchapter III.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §50, 64
NEW section

463C.9 Powers not restricted — law complete in itself.

This chapter shall not restrict or limit the powers which the authority has under any other law of this state, but is cumulative as to any such powers. A proceeding, notice, or approval is not required for the creation of the authority or the issuance of obligations or an instrument as security, except as provided in this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §51, 64
NEW section

463C.10 Honey creek premier destination park bond program.

The authority shall assist in the development and expansion of the Honey creek premier destination park in the state through the establishment of the Honey creek premier destination park bond program. The authority may issue its bonds or notes, or series of bonds or notes, for the purpose of defraying the cost of one or more projects for the development and expansion of the Honey creek premier destination park in the state, including lodges, campgrounds, cabins, and golf courses,

and make secured and unsecured loans for the acquisition and construction of such projects on terms the authority determines.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §52, 64
NEW section

463C.11 Honey creek premier destination park bond fund.

1. The Honey creek premier destination park bond fund is established as a separate and distinct fund in the state treasury consisting of Honey creek premier destination park revenues, any moneys appropriated by the general assembly to the fund, and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the authority for placement in the fund. The moneys in the fund shall be used to develop the Honey creek premier destination park in the state by funding the development and construction of facilities in the park including but not limited to lodges, campgrounds, cabins, and golf courses. The treasurer of state is authorized to establish separate and distinct accounts within the Honey creek premier destination park bond fund in connection with the issuance of the authority's bonds in accordance with the trust indenture or resolution authorizing the bonds and the authority is authorized to determine which revenues and accounts shall be pledged as security for the bonds. Amounts deposited in the Honey creek premier destination park bond fund shall be deposited in the separate and distinct accounts as set forth in the trust indenture or resolution authorizing the bonds. The authority is authorized to pledge and use the gross revenues from the Honey creek premier destination park to and for payment of the bonds. Revenues may also be used for the payment of insurance, other credit enhancements, and other financing arrangements. Operating expenses of the Honey creek premier destination park may be paid from the revenues to the extent the revenues exceed the amount determined by the authority to be necessary for debt service on the bonds.

2. Payments of interest, repayments of moneys loaned pursuant to this chapter, and recaptures of awards shall be deposited in the fund.

3. Moneys in the fund may be used by the authority for the purpose of providing grants, loans, forgivable loans, loan guarantees under the Honey creek premier destination park bond program established in this chapter, and otherwise funding the development and construction of facilities in the park including but not limited to lodges, campgrounds, cabins, and golf courses. The moneys in the fund shall be used for the development and construction of facilities in the Honey creek premier destination park.

4. The authority, in consultation with the department, shall determine which projects qualify for assistance from the fund, and which projects

shall be funded.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §53, 64
Matching funds requirements; 2005 Acts, ch 178, §63
NEW section

463C.12 Premier destination park bonds.

1. The authority may issue bonds for the purpose of funding the Honey creek premier destination park bond fund established in section 463C.11 and for the purpose of refunding any bonds issued under this section. The authority may issue bonds in principal amounts which, in the opinion of the board, are necessary to provide sufficient funds for the Honey creek premier destination park bond fund established in section 463C.11, the payment of interest on the bonds, the establishment of reserves to secure the bonds, the costs of issuance of the bonds, other expenditures of the authority incident to and necessary or convenient to carry out the bond issue for the fund, and all other expenditures of the board necessary or convenient to administer the fund; provided, however, excluding the issuance of refunding bonds, bonds issued pursuant to this section shall not be issued in an aggregate principal amount which exceeds twenty-eight million dollars.

2. The bonds are investment securities and negotiable instruments within the meaning of and for the purposes of the uniform commercial code, chapter 554.

3. The authority may pledge amounts deposited in the Honey creek premier destination park bond fund established in section 463C.11 as security for the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the bonds. Bonds issued under this section are payable solely and only out of the moneys, assets, or revenues of the Honey creek premier destination park bond fund and any bond reserve funds established pursuant to section 463C.13, all of which may be deposited with trustees or depositories in accordance with bond or security documents, and are not an indebtedness of this state, or a charge against the general credit or general fund of the state, and the state shall not be liable for the bonds except from amounts on deposit in the funds. Bonds issued under this section shall contain a statement that the bonds do not constitute an indebtedness of the state.

4. The bonds shall be:

a. In a form, issued in denominations, executed in a manner, payable over terms and with rights of redemption, and subject to such other terms and conditions as prescribed in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance.

b. Negotiable instruments under the laws of this state and may be sold at prices, at public or private sale, and in a manner as prescribed by the authority. Chapters 73A, 74, 74A, and 75 do not apply to the sale or issuance of the bonds.

c. Subject to the terms, conditions, and cove-

nants providing for the payment of the principal, redemption premiums, if any, interest, and other terms, conditions, covenants, and protective provisions safeguarding payment, not inconsistent with this section and as determined by the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance.

5. The bonds are securities in which public officers and bodies of this state, political subdivisions of this state, insurance companies and associations and other persons carrying on an insurance business, banks, trust companies, savings associations, savings and loan associations, and investment companies, administrators, guardians, executors, trustees, and other fiduciaries, and other persons authorized to invest in bonds or other obligations of the state, may properly and legally invest funds, including capital, in their control or belonging to them.

6. Bonds must be authorized by a trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument of the authority that is approved by the authority. However, a trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing the issuance of bonds may delegate to an officer of the authority the power to negotiate and fix the details of an issuance of bonds.

7. Neither the resolution, trust agreement, or any other instrument by which a pledge is created is required to be recorded or filed under the uniform commercial code, chapter 554, to be valid, binding, or effective.

8. All bonds issued by the authority in connection with the program are exempt from taxation by the state of Iowa and the interest on the bonds is exempt from state income taxes and state inheritance and estate taxes.

9. The authority may issue bonds for the purpose of refunding any bonds or notes issued pursuant to this section then outstanding, including the payment of any redemption premiums thereon and any interest accrued or to accrue to the date of redemption of the outstanding bonds or notes. Until the proceeds of bonds issued for the purpose of refunding outstanding bonds or notes are applied to the purchase or retirement of outstanding bonds or notes or the redemption of outstanding bonds or notes, the proceeds may be placed in escrow and be invested and reinvested in accordance with the provisions of this section. The interest, income, and profits earned or realized on an investment may also be applied to the payment of the outstanding bonds or notes to be refunded by purchase, retirement, or redemption. After the terms of the escrow have been fully satisfied and carried out, any balance of proceeds and interest earned or realized on the investments may be returned to the board for deposit in the Honey creek premier destination park bond fund established in section 463C.11. All refunding bonds shall be issued and secured and subject to the provisions of this chapter in the same manner and to the same

extent as other bonds issued pursuant to this section.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §54, 64
NEW section

463C.13 Bond reserve funds.

1. The authority may create and establish one or more special funds, to be known as bond reserve funds, and shall pay into each bond reserve fund any moneys appropriated and made available by the authority for the purpose of the bond reserve fund, any proceeds of sale of notes or bonds to the extent provided in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument of the treasurer of state authorizing their issuance, and any other moneys which may be available to the authority for the purpose of the bond reserve fund from any other sources. All moneys held in a bond reserve fund, except as otherwise provided in this section, shall be used as required solely for the payment of the principal of bonds secured in whole or in part by the bond reserve fund or of the sinking fund payments with respect to the bonds, the purchase or redemption of the bonds, the payment of interest on the bonds, or the payments of any redemption premium required to be paid when the bonds are redeemed prior to maturity.

2. Moneys in a bond reserve fund shall not be withdrawn from the bond reserve fund at any time in an amount that will reduce the amount of the bond reserve fund to less than the bond reserve fund requirement established for the bond reserve fund, as provided in this section, except for the purpose of making, with respect to bonds secured in whole or in part by the bond reserve fund, payment when due of principal, interest, redemption premiums, and the sinking fund payments with respect to the bonds for the payment of which other moneys are not available. Any income or interest earned by, or incremental to, a bond reserve fund due to the investment of moneys in the bond reserve fund may be transferred by the authority to other reserve funds or the Honey creek premier destination park bond fund to the extent the transfer does not reduce the amount of that bond reserve fund below the bond reserve fund requirement for the bond reserve fund.

3. The authority shall not at any time issue bonds, secured in whole or in part by a bond reserve fund, if, upon the issuance of the bonds, the amount in the bond reserve fund will be less than the bond reserve fund requirement for the bond reserve fund, unless the authority at the time of issuance of the bonds deposits in the bond reserve fund from the proceeds of the bonds issued or from other sources an amount which, together with the amount then in the bond reserve fund, will not be less than the bond reserve fund requirement for the bond reserve fund. For the purposes of this section, the term "bond reserve fund requirement" means, as of any particular date of computation,

an amount of money, as provided in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument of the authority authorizing the bonds with respect to which the bond reserve fund is established, equal to not more than ten percent of the outstanding principal amount of bonds secured in whole or in part by the bond reserve fund.

4. To assure the continued operation and solvency of the authority for the carrying out of its corporate purposes, provision is made in subsection 1 for the accumulation in each bond reserve fund of an amount equal to the bond reserve fund requirement for the fund. In order further to assure maintenance of the bond reserve funds, the chairperson of the authority shall, on or before January 1 of each calendar year, make and deliver to the governor the chairperson's certificate stating the sum, if any, required to restore each bond reserve fund to the bond reserve fund requirement for that fund. Within thirty days after the beginning of the session of the general assembly next following the delivery of the certificate, the governor shall submit to both houses printed copies of a budget including the sum, if any, required to restore each bond reserve fund to the bond reserve fund requirement for that fund. Any sums appropriated by the general assembly and paid to the authority pursuant to this section shall be deposited by the authority in the applicable bond reserve fund.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §55, 64
NEW section

463C.14 Pledges.

It is the intention of the general assembly that a pledge made in respect of bonds or notes shall be valid and binding from the time the pledge is made, that the money or property so pledged and received after the pledge by the treasurer of state shall immediately be subject to the lien of the pledge without physical delivery or further act, and that the lien of the pledge shall be valid and binding as against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise against the treasurer of state whether or not the parties have notice of the lien.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §56, 64
NEW section

463C.15 Moneys of the authority.

1. Moneys of the authority from whatever source derived, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, shall be paid to the authority and shall be deposited in the Honey creek premier destination park bond fund. The moneys shall be withdrawn on the order of the person authorized by the authority. Deposits shall, if required by the authority, be secured in the manner determined by the authority. The auditor of state and the auditor's legally authorized representatives may periodically examine the accounts and books of the au-

thority, including its receipts, disbursements, contracts, leases, sinking funds, investments and any other records and papers relating to its financial standing, and the authority shall not be required to pay a fee for the examination.

2. The authority may contract with holders of its bonds or notes as to the custody, collection, security, investment, and payment of moneys of the authority, of moneys held in trust or otherwise for the payment of bonds or notes, and to carry out the contract. Moneys held in trust or otherwise for the payment of bonds or notes or in any way to secure bonds or notes and deposits of the moneys may be secured in the same manner as moneys of the authority, and banks and trust companies may give security for the deposits.

3. Subject to the provisions of any contract with bondholders or noteholders and to the approval of the director of the department of administrative services, the authority shall prescribe a system of accounts.

4. The authority shall submit to the governor, the auditor of state, the department of management, and the department of administrative services, within thirty days of its receipt by the authority, a copy of the report of every external examination of the books and accounts of the authority other than copies of the reports of examinations made by the auditor of state.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §57, 64
NEW section

463C.16 Annual report.

1. The authority shall submit to the governor, the general assembly, and the attorney general, on or before December 31, annually, a report including information regarding all of the following:

- a. Its operations and accomplishments.
 - b. Its receipts and expenditures during the previous fiscal year, in accordance with classifications it establishes for its operating and capital accounts.
 - c. Its assets and liabilities at the end of the previous fiscal year and the status of reserve, special, and other funds.
 - d. A schedule of its bonds outstanding at the end of the previous fiscal year, and a statement of the amounts redeemed and issued during the previous fiscal year.
 - e. A statement of its proposed and projected activities.
 - f. Recommendations to the governor and the general assembly, as deemed necessary.
 - g. A statement of all projects funded in the previous fiscal year.
 - h. Any other information deemed necessary.
2. The annual report shall identify performance goals of the authority, and clearly indicate the extent of progress during the reporting period in attaining these goals.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §58, 64
NEW section

463C.17 Exemption from competitive bid laws.

The authority and contracts entered into by the authority in carrying out its public and essential governmental functions are exempt from the laws of the state which provide for competitive bids and hearings in connection with contracts, except as provided in section 12.30. However, the exemption from competitive bid laws in this section shall not be construed to apply to contracts for the development of the park or the development or construction of facilities in the park, including, but not limited to, lodges, campgrounds, cabins, and golf courses.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §59, 64
NEW section

463C.18 Bankruptcy.

Prior to the date which is three hundred sixty-six days after which the authority no longer has any bonds outstanding, the authority is prohibited from filing a voluntary petition under chapter nine of the federal bankruptcy code or such corresponding chapter or section as may, from time to time, be in effect, and a public official or organization, entity, or other person shall not authorize the authority to be or become a debtor under chapter nine or any successor or corresponding chapter or sections during such periods. The provisions of this section shall be part of any contractual obligation owed to the holders of bonds issued under this chapter.

Any such contractual obligation shall not subsequently be modified by state law, during the period of the contractual obligation.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §60, 64
NEW section

463C.19 Dissolution of the authority.

The authority shall dissolve no later than two years after the date of final payment of all outstanding bonds and the satisfaction of all outstanding obligations of the authority, except to the extent necessary to remain in existence to fulfill any outstanding covenants or provisions with bondholders or third parties made in accordance with this chapter. Upon dissolution of the authority, all assets of the authority shall be returned to the state and shall be deposited in the general fund of the state, unless otherwise directed by the general assembly, and the authority shall execute any necessary assignments or instruments, including any assignment of any right, title, or ownership to the state for receipt of payments.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §61, 64
NEW section

463C.20 Liberal interpretation.

This chapter, being deemed necessary for the welfare of the state and its people, shall be liberally construed to effect its purpose.

2005 Acts, ch 178, §62, 64
NEW section

CHAPTER 466A

WATERSHED IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

466A.1 Definitions.

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

1. *"Board"* means the watershed improvement review board as established in section 466A.3.
2. *"Committee"* means a local watershed improvement committee as provided in section 466A.4.
3. *"Division"* means the division of soil conservation within the department of agriculture and land stewardship as established in section 161A.4.
4. *"Fund"* means the watershed improvement fund as created pursuant to section 466A.2.

2005 Acts, ch 159, §3
NEW section

466A.2 Watershed improvement fund.

1. A watershed improvement fund is created in the state treasury which shall be administered by the treasurer of state upon direction of the watershed improvement review board. Moneys ap-

propriated to the fund and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the treasurer of state for placement in the fund shall be deposited in the fund. Additionally, payments of interest, recaptures of awards, and other repayments to the fund shall be deposited in the fund. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys in the fund that remain unencumbered or unobligated at the end of the fiscal year shall not revert, but shall remain available for the same purpose in the succeeding fiscal year. The moneys in the fund shall be used exclusively for carrying out the purposes of the fund as provided in this section. Moneys appropriated to the treasurer of state and deposited in the fund shall not be used by the treasurer of state for administrative purposes.

2. The purposes of the watershed improvement fund are the following:
 - a. Enhancement of water quality in the state

through a variety of impairment-based, locally directed watershed improvement grant projects.

b. Positively affecting the management and use of water for the purposes of drinking, agriculture, recreation, sport, and economic development in the state.

c. Ensuring public participation in the process of determining priorities related to water quality including but not limited to all of the following:

- (1) Agricultural runoff and drainage.
- (2) Stream bank erosion.
- (3) Municipal discharge.
- (4) Storm water runoff.
- (5) Unsewered communities.
- (6) Industrial discharge.
- (7) Livestock runoff.

2005 Acts, ch 159, §4

NEW section

466A.3 Watershed improvement review board.

1. A watershed improvement review board is established.

a. The board shall consist of all of the following voting members, appointed by the named entity or entities and approved by the governor:

- (1) One member of the agribusiness association of Iowa.
- (2) One member of the Iowa association of water agencies.
- (3) One member of the Iowa environmental council.
- (4) One member of the Iowa farm bureau federation.
- (5) One member of the Iowa pork producers association.
- (6) One member of the Iowa rural water association.
- (7) One member of the Iowa soybean association.
- (8) One member representing soil and water conservation districts of Iowa.
- (9) One member of the Iowa association of county conservation boards.
- (10) One person representing the department of agriculture and land stewardship.
- (11) One person representing the department of natural resources.

b. The board shall consist of four members of the general assembly who shall serve as voting members. Not more than one member from each house shall be from the same political party. Two state senators shall be appointed, one by the majority leader of the senate and one by the minority leader of the senate. Two state representatives shall be appointed, one by the speaker of the house of representatives and one by the minority leader of the house of representatives. A member may designate another person to attend a board meeting if the member is unavailable. Only the member is eligible for per diem and expenses as pro-

vided in section 2.10.

2. *a.* The voting members of the board shall serve three-year staggered terms commencing and ending as provided in section 69.19. If a vacancy occurs, a successor shall be appointed in the same manner and subject to the same qualifications as the original appointment, to serve the remainder of the term.

b. The voting members of the board shall elect a chairperson and vice chairperson annually from the voting membership of the board. A majority of the voting members of the board constitutes a quorum. If the chairperson and vice chairperson are unable to preside over the board due to absence or disability, a majority of the voting members present may elect a temporary chairperson by a majority vote providing a quorum is present.

3. The watershed improvement review board shall do all of the following:

a. Award local watershed improvement grants and monitor the progress of local watershed improvement projects awarded grants. A local watershed improvement grant may be awarded for a period not to exceed three years. Each local watershed improvement grant awarded shall not exceed ten percent of the moneys appropriated for the grants during a fiscal year.

b. Assist with the development of monitoring plans for local watershed improvement projects.

c. Review monitoring results before, during, and after completion of a local watershed improvement project.

d. Review costs and benefits of mitigation practices utilized by a project.

e. By January 31, annually, submit an electronic report to the governor and the general assembly regarding the progress of the watershed improvement projects during the previous calendar year.

f. Elicit the expertise of other organizations for technical assistance in the work of the board.

g. Independently develop and adopt administrative rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this chapter.

4. A watershed improvement review board member who also serves on a local watershed improvement committee shall abstain from voting on a local watershed improvement grant application submitted by the same local watershed improvement committee of which the person is a member. A member of the general assembly shall abstain from participating on any issue relating to a watershed which is in the member's legislative district.

2005 Acts, ch 159, §5

NEW section

466A.4 Local watershed improvement committees.

1. A local watershed improvement committee shall be organized for the purposes of applying for

a local watershed improvement grant and implementing a local watershed improvement project. Each local watershed improvement grant application shall include a methodology for attaining measurable, observable, and performance-based results. A majority of the members of the committee shall represent a cause for the impairment of the watershed. The committee shall be authorized as a not-for-profit organization by the secretary of state. Soil and water conservation districts may also be eligible and apply for and receive local watershed improvement grants.

2. A local watershed improvement committee shall be responsible for application for and implementation of an approved local watershed improvement grant, including providing authorization for project bids and project expenditures under the grant. A portion of the grant moneys may be used to engage engineering expertise related to the project. The committee shall monitor local

performance throughout the local watershed grant project and shall submit a report at six-month intervals regarding the progress and findings of the project as required by the committee.

2005 Acts, ch 159, §6
NEW section

466A.5 Administration.

The soil conservation division of the department of agriculture and land stewardship shall provide administrative support to the board. Not more than one percent of the total moneys deposited in the watershed improvement fund on July 1 of a fiscal year or fifty thousand dollars, whichever is less, is appropriated each fiscal year to the division for the purposes of assisting the watershed improvement review board in administering this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 159, §7
NEW section

CHAPTER 473

ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION

473.12 Implementation of energy conservation measures — state board of regents.

Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 179, § 160.

CHAPTER 476

PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION

476.1 Applicability of authority.

The utilities board within the utilities division of the department of commerce shall regulate the rates and services of public utilities to the extent and in the manner hereinafter provided.

As used in this chapter, “board” or “utilities board” means the utilities board within the utilities division of the department of commerce.

As used in this chapter, “public utility” shall include any person, partnership, business association, or corporation, domestic or foreign, owning or operating any facilities for:

1. Furnishing gas by piped distribution system or electricity to the public for compensation.
2. Furnishing communications services to the public for compensation.
3. Furnishing water by piped distribution system to the public for compensation.

Mutual telephone companies in which at least fifty percent of the users are owners, cooperative telephone corporations or associations, telephone companies having less than fifteen thousand customers and less than fifteen thousand access lines, municipally owned utilities, and unincorporated

villages which own their own distribution systems are not subject to the rate regulation provided for in this chapter.

This chapter does not apply to waterworks having less than two thousand customers, municipally owned waterworks, joint water utilities established pursuant to chapter 389, rural water districts incorporated and organized pursuant to chapters 357A and 504, cooperative water associations incorporated and organized pursuant to chapter 499, or to a person furnishing electricity to five or fewer customers either by secondary line or from an alternate energy production facility or small hydro facility, from electricity that is produced primarily for the person’s own use.

A telephone company otherwise exempt from rate regulation and having telephone exchange facilities which cross state lines may elect, in a writing filed with the board, to have its rates regulated by the board. When a written election has been filed with the board, the board shall assume rate regulation jurisdiction over the company.

The jurisdiction of the board under this chapter shall include efforts designed to promote the use

of energy efficiency strategies by rate or service-regulated gas and electric utilities.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

476.1D Regulation and deregulation of communications services.

1. Except as provided in this section, the jurisdiction of the board as to the regulation of communications services is not applicable to a service or facility that is provided or is proposed to be provided by a telephone utility that is or becomes subject to effective competition, as determined by the board.

a. In determining whether a service or facility is or becomes subject to effective competition, the board shall consider, among other factors, whether a comparable service or facility is available from a supplier other than the telephone utility in the geographic market being considered by the board and whether market forces in that market are sufficient to assure just and reasonable rates without regulation.

b. When considering market forces in the market proposed to be deregulated, the board shall consider factors including but not limited to the presence or absence of all of the following:

- (1) Wireless communications services.
- (2) Cable telephony services.
- (3) Voice over internet protocol services.
- (4) Economic barriers to the entry of competitors or potential competitors in that market.

c. In addition to other services or facilities previously deregulated, effective July 1, 2005, and at the election of each telephone utility subject to rate regulation, the jurisdiction of the board is not applicable to the retail rate regulation of business and retail local exchange services provided throughout the state except for single line flat-rated residential and business service rates provided by a telephone utility subject to rate regulation on January 1, 2005. For each such telephone utility, the initial single line flat-rated residential and business service rates shall be the corresponding rates charged by the utility as of January 31, 2005. The initial single flat-rated residential monthly service rates may be increased by an amount not to exceed one dollar per twelve-month period beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2008. The initial single flat-rated business monthly service rates may be increased by an amount not to exceed two dollars per twelve-month period beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2008. However, the single line flat-rated residential service rate shall not exceed nineteen dollars per month and the single line flat-rated business service rate shall not exceed thirty-eight dollars per month prior to July 1, 2008, not including charges for extended area service, regulatory charges, taxes, and other fees. Each telephone utility's ex-

tended area service rates shall not be greater than the corresponding rates charged by the telephone utility as of January 31, 2005. The board shall determine a telephone utility's extended area service rates for new extended area service established on or after July 1, 2005. If a telephone utility fails to impose the rate increase during any twelve-month period, the utility shall not impose the unused increase in any subsequent year. In addition to the rate increases permitted pursuant to this section, the telephone utility may adjust its single line flat-rated residential and business service rates by a percentage equal to the most recent annual percentage change in the gross domestic product price index as published by the federal government. The board may also authorize additional changes in the monthly rates for single line flat-rated residential and business services to reflect exogenous factors beyond the control of the telephone utility.

A telephone utility that elects to increase single line flat-rated residential or business service rates pursuant to this paragraph "c" shall offer digital subscriber line broadband service in all of the telephone utility's exchanges in this state within eighteen calendar months of the first rate increase made pursuant to this paragraph "c" by the telephone utility. The board may extend this deadline by up to nine calendar months for good cause. The board may assess a civil penalty or require a refund of all incremental revenue resulting from the rate increase initiated pursuant to this paragraph "c" if the telephone utility fails to offer digital subscriber line broadband service within the time period required by this unnumbered paragraph.

Effective July 1, 2008, the retail rate jurisdiction of the board shall not be applicable to single line flat-rated residential and business service rates unless the board during the first six calendar months of 2008 extends its retail rate jurisdiction over single line flat-rated residential and business service rates provided by a previously rate-regulated telephone utility. The board may extend its jurisdiction pursuant to this paragraph for not more than two years and may do so only after the board finds that such action is necessary for the public interest. The board shall provide the general assembly with a copy of any order to extend its jurisdiction and shall permit any telephone utility subject to the extension to increase single line flat-rated residential and business monthly service rates by an amount up to two dollars during each twelve-month period of the extension. If a telephone utility fails to impose such a rate increase during any twelve-month period, the utility may not impose the unused increase in any subsequent year.

2. Except as provided in subsection 1, paragraph "c", deregulation of a service or facility for a utility is effective only after a finding of effective competition by the board.

3. If the board finds that a service or facility is subject to effective competition, the board shall deregulate the service or facility within a reasonable time.

4. Upon deregulation, all investment, revenues, and expenses associated with the service or facility shall be removed from the telephone utility's regulated operations and shall not be considered by the board in setting rates for the telephone utility unless they continue to affect the utility's regulated operations. If the board considers investment, revenues, and expenses associated with unregulated services or facilities in setting rates for the telephone utility, the board shall not use any profits or costs from such unregulated services or facilities to determine the rates for regulated services or facilities. This section does not preclude the board from considering the investment, revenues, and expenses associated with the sale of classified directory advertising by a telephone utility in determining rates for the telephone utility.

5. Notwithstanding the presence of effective competition, if the board determines a service or facility is an essential communications service or facility and the public interest warrants retention of service regulation, the board shall deregulate rates and may continue service regulation.

6. The board may reimpose rate and service regulation on a deregulated service or facility if it determines the service or facility is no longer subject to effective competition.

7. The board may reimpose service regulation only on a deregulated service or facility if the board determines the service or facility is an essential communications service or facility and the public interest warrants service regulation, notwithstanding the presence of effective competition.

8. If the board reimposes regulation pursuant to subsection 6 or 7, the reimposition of regulation shall apply to all providers of the service or facility.

9. The board may investigate and obtain information from providers of deregulated services or facilities to determine whether the services or facilities are subject to effective competition or whether the service or facility is an essential communications service or facility and the public interest warrants service regulation. However, the board shall not, for purposes of this subsection, request or obtain information related to the provider's costs or earnings.

10. The board, at the request of a long distance telephone company, shall classify such company as a competitive long distance telephone company if more than half of the company's revenues from its Iowa intrastate telecommunications services and facilities are received from services and facilities that the board has determined to be subject to effective competition, or if more than half of the company's revenues from its Iowa intrastate telecommunications services and facilities are re-

ceived from intralata interexchange services and facilities. For purposes of this subsection, "intra-lata interexchange services" means those interexchange services that originate and terminate within the same local access transport area.

The board shall promptly notify the director of revenue that a long distance telephone company has been classified as a competitive long distance telephone company. Upon such notification by the board, the director of revenue shall assess the property of such competitive long distance telephone company, which property is first assessed for taxation in this state on or after January 1, 1996, in the same manner as all other property assessed as commercial property by the local assessor under chapters 427, 427A, 427B, 428, and 441. As used in this section, "long distance telephone company" means an entity that provides telephone service and facilities between local exchanges, but does not include a cellular service provider or a local exchange utility holding a certificate issued under section 476.29, subsection 12.

2005 Acts, ch 9, §1
Subsections 1 - 3 amended

476.27 Public utility crossing — railroad rights-of-way.

1. *Definitions.* As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. "Board" means the Iowa utilities board.

b. "Crossing" means the construction, operation, repair, or maintenance of a facility over, under, or across a railroad right-of-way by a public utility.

c. "Direct expenses" includes, but is not limited to, any or all of the following:

(1) The cost of inspecting and monitoring the crossing site.

(2) Administrative and engineering costs for review of specifications; for entering a crossing on the railroad's books, maps, and property records; and other reasonable administrative and engineering costs incurred as a result of the crossing.

(3) Document and preparation fees associated with a crossing, and any engineering specifications related to the crossing.

(4) Damages assessed in connection with the rights granted to a public utility with respect to a crossing.

d. "Facility" means any cable, conduit, wire, pipe, casing pipe, supporting poles and guys, man-hole, or other material and equipment, that is used by a public utility to furnish any of the following:

(1) Communications services.

(2) Electricity.

(3) Gas by piped system.

(4) Sanitary and storm sewer service.

(5) Water by piped system.

e. "Public utility" means a public utility as defined in section 476.1, except that, for purposes of

this section, “*public utility*” also includes all mutual telephone companies, municipally owned facilities, unincorporated villages, waterworks, municipally owned waterworks, joint water utilities, rural water districts incorporated under chapter 357A or 504, cooperative water associations, franchise cable television operators, and persons furnishing electricity to five or fewer persons.

f. “*Railroad*” or “*railroad corporation*” means a railroad corporation as defined in section 321.1, which is the owner, operator, occupant, manager, or agent of a railroad right-of-way or the railroad corporation’s successor in interest. “*Railroad*” and “*railroad corporation*” include an interurban railway.

g. “*Railroad right-of-way*” means one or more of the following:

(1) A right-of-way or other interest in real estate that is owned or operated by a railroad corporation, the trustees of a railroad corporation, or the successor in interest of a railroad corporation.

(2) A right-of-way or other interest in real estate that is occupied or managed by or on behalf of a railroad corporation, the trustees of a railroad corporation, or the successor in interest of a railroad corporation, including an abandoned railroad right-of-way that has not otherwise reverted pursuant to chapter 327G.

(3) Another interest in a former railroad right-of-way that has been acquired or is operated by a land management company or similar entity.

h. “*Special circumstances*” means either or both of the following:

(1) The existence of characteristics of a segment of railroad right-of-way or of a proposed utility facility that increase the direct expenses associated with a proposed crossing.

(2) A proposed crossing that involves a significant and imminent likelihood of danger to the public health or safety, or that is a serious threat to the safe operations of the railroad, or to the current use of the railroad right-of-way, necessitating additional terms and conditions associated with the crossing.

2. *Rulemaking and standard crossing fee.* The board, in consultation with the state department of transportation, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A prescribing the terms and conditions for a crossing. The rules shall provide that any crossing be consistent with the public convenience and necessity and reasonable service to the public. The rules, at a minimum, shall address the following:

a. The terms and conditions applicable to a crossing including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Notification required prior to the commencement of any crossing activity.

(2) A requirement that the railroad and the public utility each maintain and repair the person’s own property within the railroad right-of-way, and bear responsibility for each person’s own

acts and omissions; except that the public utility shall be responsible for any bodily injury or property damage that typically would be covered under a standard railroad protective liability insurance policy.

(3) The amount and scope of insurance or self-insurance required to cover risks associated with a crossing.

(4) A procedure to address the payment of costs associated with the relocation of public utility facilities within the railroad right-of-way necessary to accommodate railroad operations.

(5) Terms and conditions for securing the payment of any damages by the public utility before it proceeds with a crossing.

(6) Immediate access to a crossing for repair and maintenance of existing facilities in case of emergency.

(7) Engineering standards for utility facilities crossing railroad rights-of-way.

(8) Provision for expedited crossing, absent a claim of special circumstances, after payment by the public utility of the standard crossing fee, if applicable, and submission of completed engineering specifications to the railroad.

(9) Other terms and conditions necessary to provide for the safe and reasonable use of a railroad right-of-way by a public utility, and consistent with rules adopted by the board, including any complaint procedures adopted by the board to enforce the rules.

b. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties and subject to subsection 4, a public utility that locates its facilities within the railroad right-of-way for a crossing, other than a crossing along the public roads of the state pursuant to chapter 477, shall pay the railroad a one-time standard crossing fee of seven hundred fifty dollars for each crossing. The standard crossing fee shall be in lieu of any license or any other fees or charges to reimburse the railroad for the direct expenses incurred by the railroad as a result of the crossing. The public utility shall also reimburse the railroad for any actual flagging expenses associated with a crossing in addition to the standard crossing fee.

3. *Powers not limited.* a. Notwithstanding subsection 2, rules adopted by the board shall not prevent a railroad and a public utility from otherwise negotiating the terms and conditions applicable to a crossing or the resolution of any disputes relating to such crossing.

b. Notwithstanding paragraph “a”, neither this subsection nor this section shall impair the authority of a public utility to secure crossing rights by easement pursuant to the exercise of the power of eminent domain.

4. *Special circumstances.* a. A railroad or public utility that believes special circumstances exist for a particular crossing may petition the board for relief.

(1) If a petition for relief is filed, the board shall determine whether special circumstances

exist that necessitate either a modification of the direct expenses to be paid, or the need for additional terms and conditions.

(2) The board may make any necessary findings of fact and determinations related to the existence of special circumstances, as well as any relief to be granted.

(3) A determination of the board, except for a determination on the issue of damages for the rights granted to a public utility with respect to a crossing, shall be considered final agency action subject to judicial review under chapter 17A.

(4) The board shall assess the costs associated with a petition for relief equitably against the parties.

b. A railroad or public utility that claims to be aggrieved by a determination of the board on the issue of damages for the rights granted to a public utility with respect to a crossing may seek judicial review as provided in subsection 5.

5. *Appeals. a.* A railroad or public utility that claims to be aggrieved by the board's determination of damages for rights granted to a public utility may appeal the board's determination to the district court in the same manner as provided in section 6B.18 and sections 6B.21 through 6B.23. In any appeal of the determination of damages, the public utility shall be considered the applicant, and the railroad shall be considered the condemnee. References in sections 6B.18 and 6B.21 to "compensation commission" mean the board as defined in this section, or appointees of the board.

b. An appeal of any determination of the board other than the issues of damages for rights granted to a public utility shall be pursuant to chapter 17A.

6. *Authority to cross — emergency relief.* Pending board resolution of a claim of special circumstances raised in a petition, a public utility may, upon securing the payment of any damages, and upon submission of completed engineering specifications to the railroad, proceed with a crossing in accordance with the rules adopted by the board, unless the board, upon application for emergency relief, determines that there is a reasonable likelihood that either of the following conditions exist:

a. That the proposed crossing involves a significant and imminent likelihood of danger to the public health or safety.

b. That the proposed crossing is a serious threat to the safe operations of the railroad or to the current use of the railroad right-of-way.

If the board determines that there is a reasonable likelihood that the proposed crossing meets either condition, then the board shall immediately intervene to prevent the crossing until a factual determination is made.

7. *Conflicting provisions.* Notwithstanding any provision of the Code to the contrary, this sec-

tion shall apply in all crossings of railroad rights-of-way involving a public utility as defined in this section, and shall govern in the event of any conflict with any other provision of law.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191

Applicability to crossings commenced prior to, on, or after July 1, 2001; 2001 Acts, ch 138, §2

Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191

Code editor directive applied

476.55 Complaint of antitrust activities.

1. An application for new or changed rates, charges, schedules, or regulations filed under this chapter, or an application for a certificate or an amendment to a certificate submitted under chapter 476A, by an electric transmission line utility or a gas pipeline utility or a subsidiary of either shall not be approved by the board if, upon complaint by an Iowa electric or gas utility, the board finds activities which create or maintain a situation inconsistent with antitrust laws and the policies which underlie them. The board may grant the rate or facility certification request once it determines that those activities which led to the antitrust complaint have been eliminated. However, this subsection does not apply to an application for new or changed rates, charges, schedules, or regulations after the expiration of the ten-month limitation and applicable extensions.

2. Notwithstanding section 476.1D, the board may receive a complaint from a local exchange carrier that another local exchange carrier has engaged in an activity that is inconsistent with antitrust laws and the policies which underlie them. For purposes of this subsection, "local exchange carrier" means the same as defined in section 476.96 and includes a city utility authorized pursuant to section 388.2 to provide local exchange services. If, after notice and opportunity for hearing, the board finds that a local exchange carrier has engaged in an activity that is inconsistent with antitrust laws and the policies which underlie them, the board may order any of the following:

a. The local exchange carrier to adjust retail rates in an amount sufficient to correct the antitrust activity.

b. The local exchange carrier to pay any costs incurred by the complainant for the pursuit of the complaint.

c. The local exchange carrier to pay a civil penalty.

d. Either the local exchange carrier or the complainant to pay the costs of the complaint proceeding before the board, and the other party's reasonable attorney fees.

This subsection shall not be construed to modify, restrict, or limit the right of a person to bring a complaint under any other provision of this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 9, §2

Section amended

476.97 Price regulation.

1. Notwithstanding contrary provisions of this chapter relating to rate regulation, the board may approve a plan for price regulation submitted by a rate-regulated local exchange carrier. The plan for price regulation is not effective until the approval by the board of tariffs implementing the unbundling of essential facilities pursuant to section 476.101, subsection 4, except for a local exchange carrier with less than seventy-five thousand access lines whose plan for price regulation will be effective concurrent with the approval of its plan. The board may approve a plan for price regulation prior to the adoption of rules related to the unbundling of essential facilities or concurrent with a rate proceeding under section 476.3, 476.6, or 476.7. During the term of the plan, the board shall regulate the prices of the local exchange carrier's basic and nonbasic communications services pursuant to the requirements of the price regulation plan approved by the board. The local exchange carrier shall not be subject to rate of return regulation during the term of the plan.

2. The board, after notice and opportunity for hearing, may approve, modify, or reject the plan. The board shall approve, modify, or reject the plan by no later than ninety days after the date the plan is filed. The local exchange carrier shall have ten days to accept or reject any board modifications to its plan. If the local exchange carrier rejects a modification to its plan, the board shall reject the plan without prejudice to the local exchange carrier to submit another plan.

3. A price regulation plan, at a minimum, shall include provisions, consistent with the provisions of this section and any rules adopted by the board, for the following:

a. (1) Establishing and changing prices, terms, and conditions for basic communications services. The initial plan for price regulation must include a proposal, which the board shall approve, for reducing the local exchange carrier's average intrastate access service rates to the local exchange carrier's average interstate access service rates in effect as of the last day of the calendar year immediately preceding the date of filing of the plan, as follows:

(a) A local exchange carrier with five hundred thousand or more access lines in this state shall reduce its average intrastate access service rates by at least one hundred percent of the difference between average intrastate access service rates and average interstate access service rates as of the date that the plan becomes effective.

(b) A local exchange carrier with fewer than five hundred thousand but seventy-five thousand or more access lines in this state shall reduce its average intrastate access service rates to its average interstate access service rates in increments of at least twenty-five percent, with the initial reduction to take effect on approval of the plan and

equal annual reductions on each anniversary of the approval during the first three years that its plan is in effect.

(c) A local exchange carrier with fewer than seventy-five thousand access lines in this state shall reduce its average intrastate access service rates to its average interstate access service rates with equal annual reductions during a period beginning no more than two years and ending no more than five years from the plan's inception.

(2) The board, during the term of the plan for a local exchange carrier with five hundred thousand or more access lines in this state, may consider further reductions toward economic costs in the local exchange carrier's average intrastate access service rates. The board may consider offsetting such reductions by an explicit subsidy replacement to the extent that such offsets are competitively neutral. In determining economic costs of access service the board shall consider all relevant costs of the service including shared and common costs of the local exchange carrier.

(3) This section shall not be construed to do either of the following:

(a) Prohibit an additional decrease in a carrier's average intrastate access service rate during the term of the plan.

(b) Permit any increase in a carrier's average intrastate access service rates during the term of the plan.

(4) The plan shall also provide that the initial prices for basic communications services shall be three percent less than the rates approved and in effect at the time the local exchange carrier files its plan. A local exchange carrier which elects to reduce its rates by three percent shall not, at a later time, increase its rates for basic communications services as a result of the carrier's compliance with the board's rules relating to unbundling. In lieu of the three percent reduction, and prior to the adoption of rules relating to unbundling pursuant to section 476.101, subsection 4, paragraph "a", subparagraph (1), the local exchange carrier may request and the board may establish a regulated revenue requirement in a rate proceeding under section 476.3 or 476.6 commenced after July 1, 1995. After the determination of the local exchange carrier's regulated revenue requirement pursuant to the rate proceeding, the local exchange carrier shall not immediately implement rates designed to recover that regulated revenue requirement. Following the adoption of rules relating to unbundling pursuant to section 476.101, subsection 4, paragraph "a", subparagraph (1), the local exchange carrier shall commence a tariff proceeding for the approval of tariffs implementing such unbundling. The board has six months to complete this tariff proceeding and determine the local exchange carrier's final unbundled rates. The local exchange carrier shall carry forward the regulated revenue requirement determined by the

board pursuant to the rate proceeding and design rates that comply with the board's rules relating to unbundling that recover the regulated revenue requirement, and that implement the board's approved rate design established in the tariff proceeding.

In lieu of taking the three percent reduction, a local exchange carrier that submits a plan for price regulation after the board adopts rules relating to unbundling may file a rate proceeding under section 476.3 or 476.6 and the board may approve rates designed to comply with those rules which allow the carrier to recover the established regulated revenue requirement and that implement the board's approved rate design established in the tariff proceeding.

(5) The plan shall provide for both increases and decreases in the prices for basic communications services reflecting annual changes in inflation. Initially, the board shall use the gross domestic product price index, as published by the federal government, for an inflation measure. The board by rule may adopt a more current measure of inflation. Any plan in effect as of July 1, 2003, that contains a productivity factor shall strike the productivity factor on a prospective basis.

(6) The plan may provide that price increases for basic communications services which are permitted under this section may be deferred and accumulated for a maximum of three years into a single price increase, provided that a deferred and accumulated price increase under this section shall not at any time exceed six percent. A price decrease for basic communications services shall not be deferred or accumulated, except that price decreases of less than two percent may be deferred by the local exchange carrier for one year. A price decrease required under this section may be offset by a price increase for a basic communications service that would have been permitted under this section in the previous twelve-month period, but which was deferred by the local exchange carrier.

b. Establishing and changing prices, terms, and conditions for nonbasic communications services.

c. Reporting new service offerings to the board.

d. Reflecting in rates any changes in revenues, expenses, and investment due to exogenous factors beyond the control of the local exchange carrier.

e. Providing notice to customers, the board, and the consumer advocate of changes in prices, terms, or conditions for basic and nonbasic communications services.

4. The board shall consider the extent to which a proposed plan complies with the requirements of subsection 3 and achieves the following:

a. Just, nondiscriminatory, and reasonable rates.

b. High quality, universally available communications services.

c. Encouragement of investment in communications infrastructure, efficiency improvements, and technological innovation.

d. The introduction of new communications products and services from a variety of sources.

e. Regulatory efficiency including reduction of regulatory costs and delays. A plan shall not provide for waiver of, release from, or delay in implementing the provisions of this section, section 476.101 or 476.102 or any rules adopted by the board pursuant to those sections.

5. Notwithstanding an approved plan for price regulation, the board shall continue to have regulatory authority over the following:

a. The level, extent, and timing of the unbundling of essential facilities offered by a local exchange carrier.

b. Ensuring against cross-subsidization between nonbasic communications services and basic communications services.

6. Any person, including the consumer advocate, a body politic, or the board on its own motion, may file a written complaint pursuant to section 476.3, subsection 1, regarding a local exchange carrier's implementation, operation under, or satisfaction of the purposes of its price regulation plan.

7. The consumer advocate may represent consumers before the board regarding any rule, order, or proceeding pertaining to price regulation. The consumer advocate may act as attorney for and represent consumers generally before any state or federal court concerning a board rule, order, or proceeding pertaining to price regulation.

8. In implementing price regulation, the board shall consider competitively neutral methods to assist lower-income Iowans to secure and retain telephone services.

9. The board shall determine the duration of any plan. The board shall review a local exchange carrier's operation under its plan, with notice and an opportunity for hearing, within four years of the initiation of the plan and prior to the termination of the plan. The local exchange carrier, consumer advocate, or any person may propose, and the board may approve, any reasonable modifications to a local exchange carrier's plan as a result of the review, except that such modifications shall not require a reduction in the rates for any basic communications service.

10. The board, in determining whether to file a written complaint pursuant to subsection 6 or prior to reviewing a local exchange carrier's operation pursuant to subsection 9, may request that such carrier provide any information which the board deems necessary to make such determination or conduct such review. The carrier shall provide the requested information upon receipt of the request from the board.

11. *a.* Notwithstanding subsections 1 through 10, a local exchange carrier with fewer than five hundred thousand access lines in this state shall

have the option to be regulated pursuant to subsections 1 through 10 or pursuant to this subsection. A local exchange carrier which elects to become price-regulated under this subsection shall also be subject to subsections 5 through 8 and subsection 10 in the same manner as a local exchange carrier which operates under an approved plan of price regulation submitted pursuant to subsection 1.

b. A local exchange carrier which elects to become price-regulated under this subsection shall give written notice to the board of such election not less than thirty days prior to the date such regulation is to commence.

c. Upon election of a local exchange carrier to become price-regulated under this subsection, the carrier shall reduce its rates for basic local telephone service an average of three percent. In lieu of the three percent reduction, the local exchange carrier may establish its rates for basic local telephone service in a rate proceeding under section 476.3 or 476.6 commenced after July 1, 1995.

d. Initial prices for basic communications services, other than basic local telephone service, shall be set at the rates in effect as of the first of July prior to the date such regulation is to commence.

e. (1) A price-regulated local exchange carrier shall not increase its rates for basic communications services for a period of twelve months after electing to become price-regulated. To the extent necessary, rates for basic services may be increased to carry out the purpose of any rules that may be adopted by the board relating to the terms and conditions of unbundled services and interconnection. A price-regulated local exchange carrier may increase its rates for basic communications services following the initial twelve-month period to the extent that the change in its aggregate revenue weighted prices does not exceed the most recent annual change in the gross domestic product price index, as published by the federal government. If application of that formula achieves a negative result, prices shall be reduced so that the cumulative price change for basic services, including prior price reductions in these services, achieves the negative result. The board by rule may adopt different measures of inflation if they are found to be more reflective of the individual price-regulated carriers.

(2) Price increases for basic communications services which are permitted under this subsection may be deferred and accumulated for a maximum of three years into a single price increase, provided that a deferred and accumulated price increase under this subsection shall not at any time exceed six percent. A price decrease for basic communications services shall not be deferred or accumulated, except that price decreases of less than two percent may be deferred by the local ex-

change carrier for one year. A price decrease required under this section may be offset by a price increase for a basic communications service that would have been permitted under this section in the previous twelve-month period, but which was deferred by the local exchange carrier. A rate change pursuant to this subsection may take effect thirty days after the notification of the board and consumers.

(3) A price-regulated local exchange carrier shall not increase its aggregate revenue weighted prices for nonbasic communications services more than six percent in any twelve-month period.

(4) A price-regulated local exchange carrier may reduce the price for any basic communications service, to an amount not less than the total service long-run incremental cost for such service on one day's notice filed with the board. For purposes of this subsection, "*total service long-run incremental costs*" means the difference between the company's total cost and the total cost of the company less the applicable service, feature, or function.

(5) A price-regulated local exchange carrier may offer new service alternatives for any basic communications services on thirty days prior notice to the board, provided that the preexisting basic communications service rate structure continues to be offered to customers. New telecommunications services shall be considered nonbasic communications services as defined in section 476.96, subsection 6.

(6) A price-regulated local exchange carrier must reduce the average intrastate access service rates to the carrier's average interstate access service rates. Such carrier shall reduce the average intrastate access service rates by at least twenty-five percent of the difference of such rates within ninety days of the election to be price-regulated and twenty-five percent each of the next three years.

f. A local exchange carrier shall notify customers of a rate change under this subsection at least thirty days prior to the effective date of the rate change.

g. A local exchange carrier which elects to become price-regulated under this subsection shall also be subject to the following:

(1) The local exchange carrier shall not be subject to rate-of-return regulation while operating under price regulation.

(2) All regulated services shall be provided pursuant to board-approved tariffs.

(3) All new regulated service offerings shall be reported to the board.

(4) Rates may be adjusted by the board to reflect any changes in revenues, expenses, and investment due to exogenous factors beyond the control of the local exchange carrier, including, but not limited to, the effects of local competition. The

board shall have one hundred eighty days to consider rate changes proposed under this subparagraph, but for good cause may grant one extension of sixty days, not to exceed a total of two hundred forty days.

h. The board may review a local exchange carrier's operation under this subsection, with notice and an opportunity for hearing, after four years of the carrier's election to be price-regulated. The local exchange carrier, consumer advocate, or any person may propose, and the board may approve, any reasonable modifications to the price regulation requirements in this subsection as a result of the specific carrier review, with the following limitations:

(1) Such modifications shall not require a reduction in the rates for any basic communications service or a return to rate-base, rate-of-return regulation.

(2) Such proposals for modifications under this paragraph "*h*" are limited to no more than one every three years.

The board shall approve, or approve subject to modification, a proposal for modification within one hundred eighty days of filing, but for good cause may grant one extension of sixty days, not to exceed a total of two hundred forty days. Reasonable modifications may include increases without offsetting decreases in any rate for basic and non-basic communications service of the carrier. In reviewing the carrier's proposal, the board shall consider, but not be limited to, potential rate consolidations, the impact of competition or other external factors since election of price regulation, the impact of the proposal on the carrier's ability to attract capital, and the impact of the proposal on the ability of the carrier to deploy advanced telecommunications services.

i. This subsection shall not be construed to prohibit an additional decrease or to permit any increase in a local exchange carrier's average intrastate access service rates during the term of the local exchange carrier's operation under price regulation.

j. Upon the request of a local exchange carrier, the board shall, when required by this subsection, grant the carrier temporary authority to place in

effect seventy-five percent, or such lesser amount as the carrier may request, of the requested increases in rates, charges, schedules, or regulations by filing with the board a bond conditioned upon the refund in a manner to be prescribed by the board of any amounts collected from any customer class in excess of the amounts which would have been collected under rates, charges, schedules, or regulations finally approved by the board. The board shall approve a request for temporary authority within thirty days after the date of filing of the request. The decision shall be effective immediately.

The board shall determine the rate of interest to be paid by a public utility to persons receiving refunds. The interest rate to be applied to refunds of moneys collected subject to refund under this subsection is one percent per annum plus the average quarterly interest rate at commercial banks for twenty-four-month loans for personal expenditures, as determined by the board, compounded annually. The board shall consider federal reserve statistical release G.19 or its equivalent when determining interest to be paid under this subsection.

k. The board and the consumer advocate may employ additional temporary staff, or may contract for professional services with persons who are not state employees, as the board and consumer advocate deem necessary to review a local exchange carrier's operations, proposal for modifications, rate change proposal, or proposed changes in aggregate revenue weighted prices pursuant to this subsection. Beginning July 1, 2002, there is appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to enable the board to hire additional staff and contract for services under this subsection. The costs of the additional staff and services shall be assessed to the local exchange carrier pursuant to the procedures in sections 475A.6 and 476.10.

2005 Acts, ch 9, §3
Subsection 12 stricken

476.98 Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 9, § 4.

CHAPTER 476B

WIND ENERGY PRODUCTION TAX CREDIT

476B.1 Definitions.

For purposes of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "*Board*" means the utilities board within the utilities division of the department of commerce.

2. "*Department*" means the department of revenue.

3. "*Qualified electricity*" means electricity produced from wind at a qualified facility.

4. "*Qualified facility*" means an electrical production facility that meets all of the following:

- a. Produces electricity from wind.
- b. Is located in Iowa.
- c. Was originally placed in service on or after July 1, 2005, but before July 1, 2008.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §163
Subsection 4, paragraph c amended

476B.2 General rule.

The owner of a qualified facility shall, for each kilowatt-hour of qualified electricity that the owner sells during the ten-year period beginning on the date the qualified facility was originally placed in service, be allowed a wind energy production tax credit to the extent provided in this chapter against the tax imposed in chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and chapter 432.

Section not amended; footnote deleted

476B.3 Credit amount.

The wind energy production tax credit allowed under this chapter equals the product of one cent multiplied by the number of kilowatt-hours of qualified electricity sold by the owner during the taxable year.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §164
Section amended

476B.4 Limitations.

1. The wind energy production tax credit shall not be allowed for any kilowatt-hour of electricity produced on wind energy conversion property for which the owner has claimed or otherwise received for that property the benefit of special valuation under section 427B.26 or section 441.21, subsection 8, or the exemption from retail sales tax under section 422.45, subsection 48, Code Supplement 2003, or section 423.3, subsection 54, as applicable.

2. The wind energy production tax credit shall not be allowed for any kilowatt-hour of electricity that is sold to a related person. For purpose of this subsection, persons shall be treated as related to each other if such persons would be treated as a single employer under the regulations prescribed under section 52(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. In the case of a corporation that is a member of an affiliated group of corporations filing a consolidated return, such corporation shall be treated as selling electricity to an unrelated person if such electricity is sold to such a person by another member of such group.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §165
Subsection 1, paragraph b stricken and paragraph a redesignated as an unnumbered paragraph

476B.5 Determination of eligibility.

1. An owner may apply to the board for a written determination regarding whether a facility is a qualified facility by submitting to the board a written application containing all of the following:

- a. Information regarding the ownership of the facility including the percentage of equity interest

held by each owner.

- b. The nameplate generating capacity of the facility.

- c. Information regarding the facility's initial placement in service.

- d. Information regarding the type of facility.

- e. A copy of an executed power purchase agreement or other agreement to purchase electricity upon completion of the project.

- f. Any other information the board may require.

2. The board shall review the application and supporting information and shall make a preliminary determination regarding whether the facility is a qualified facility. The board shall notify the applicant of the approval or denial of the application within thirty days of receipt of the application and information required. If the board fails to notify the applicant of the approval or denial within thirty days, the application shall be deemed denied. An applicant who receives a determination denying an application may file an appeal with the board within thirty days from the date of the denial pursuant to the provisions of chapter 17A. In the absence of a timely appeal, the preliminary determination shall be final. If the application is incomplete, the board may grant an extension of time for the provision of additional information.

3. A facility that is not operational within eighteen months after issuance of an approval for the facility by the board shall cease to be a qualified facility. A facility that is granted and thereafter loses approval may reapply to the board for a new determination.

4. The maximum amount of nameplate generating capacity of all qualified facilities the board may find eligible under this chapter shall not exceed four hundred fifty megawatts of nameplate generating capacity.

5. An owner shall not be an owner of more than two qualified facilities.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §166
Section stricken and rewritten

476B.6 Tax credit certificate procedure.

1. a. To be eligible to receive the wind energy production tax credit, the owner must first receive approval of the board of supervisors of the county in which the qualified facility is located. The application for approval may be submitted prior to commencement of the construction of the qualified facility but shall be submitted no later than the close of the owner's first taxable year for which the credit is to be applied for. The application must contain the owner's name and address, the address of the qualified facility, and the dates of the owner's first and last taxable years for which the credit will be applied for. Within forty-five days of the receipt of the application for approval, the board of supervisors shall either approve or disapprove the application. After the forty-five-day lim-

it, the application is deemed to be approved.

b. Upon approval of the application, the owner may apply for the tax credit as provided in subsection 2. In addition, approval of the application is acceptance by the applicant for the assessment of the qualified facility for property tax purposes for a period of twelve years and approval by the board of supervisors for the payment of the property taxes levied on the qualified property to the state. For purposes of property taxation, the qualified facility shall be centrally assessed and shall be exempt from any replacement tax under section 437A.6 for the period during which the facility is subject to property taxation. The property taxes to be paid to the state are those property taxes which make up the consolidated tax levied on the qualified facility and which are due and payable in the twelve-year period beginning with the first fiscal year beginning on or after the end of the owner's first taxable year for which the credit is applied for. Upon approval of the application, the board of supervisors shall notify the county treasurer to state on the tax statement which lists the taxes on the qualified facility that the amount of the property taxes shall be paid to the department. Payment of the designated property taxes to the department shall be in the same manner as required for the payment of regular property taxes and failure to pay designated property taxes to the department shall be treated the same as failure to pay property taxes to the county treasurer.

c. Once the owner of the qualified facility receives approval under paragraph "a", subsequent approval under paragraph "a" is not required for the same qualified facility for subsequent taxable years.

2. An owner of a qualified facility may apply to the board for the wind energy production tax credit by submitting to the board all of the following:

a. A completed application in a form prescribed by the board.

b. A copy of the determination granting approval of the facility as a qualified facility by the board.

c. A copy of a signed power purchase agreement or other agreement to purchase electricity.

d. Sufficient documentation that the electricity has been generated by the qualified facility and sold to a purchaser.

e. Any other information the board deems necessary.

3. The board shall notify the department of the amount of kilowatt-hours generated and purchased from a qualified facility. The department shall calculate the amount of the tax credit for which the applicant is eligible and shall issue the tax credit certificate for that amount or notify the applicant in writing of its refusal to do so. An applicant whose application is denied may file an appeal with the department within sixty days from the date of the denial pursuant to the provisions of chapter 17A.

4. Each tax credit certificate shall contain the owner's name, address, and tax identification number, the amount of tax credits, the first taxable year the certificate may be used, the type of tax to which the tax credits shall be applied, and any other information required by the department. The tax credit certificate shall only list one type of tax to which the amount of the tax credit may be applied. Once issued by the department, the tax credit certificate shall not be terminated or rescinded.

5. If the tax credit application is filed by a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, trust, or other reporting entity all of the income of which is taxed directly to its equity holders or beneficiaries, for the taxes imposed under chapter 422, division II or III, the tax credit certificate shall be issued directly to equity holders or beneficiaries of the applicant in proportion to their pro rata share of the income of such entity. The applicant shall, in the application made under this section, identify its equity holders or beneficiaries, and the percentage of such entity's income that is allocable to each equity holder or beneficiary. If the tax credit application is filed by a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, trust, or other reporting entity, all of whose income is taxed directly to its equity holders or beneficiaries for the taxes imposed under chapter 422, division V, or under chapter 432, the tax credit certificate shall be issued directly to the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, trust, or other reporting entity.

6. The department shall not issue a tax credit certificate if the facility approved by the board as a qualified facility is not operational within eight months after the approval is issued.

7. Once a tax credit certificate is issued pursuant to this section, the tax credit may only be claimed against the type of tax reflected on the certificate.

8. A tax credit certificate shall not be used or attached to a return filed for a taxable year beginning prior to July 1, 2006.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §167
Section stricken and rewritten

476B.7 Transfer of tax credit certificates.

Wind energy production tax credit certificates issued under this chapter may be transferred to any person or entity. Within thirty days of transfer, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department along with a statement containing the transferee's name, tax identification number, and address, and the denomination that each replacement tax credit certificate is to carry and any other information required by the department. Within thirty days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the transferee's statement, the department shall issue one or more replacement tax credit certificates to the transferee. Each replacement certifi-

cate must contain the information required under section 476B.6 and must have the same effective taxable year and the same expiration date that appeared in the transferred tax credit certificate. Tax credit certificate amounts of less than the minimum amount established by rule of the board shall not be transferable. A tax credit shall not be claimed by a transferee under this chapter until a replacement tax credit certificate identifying the transferee as the proper holder has been issued.

The tax credit shall only be transferred once. The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit transferred against the taxes imposed under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and chapter 432 for any tax year the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be included as income under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be deducted from income under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §168
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

476B.8 Use of tax credit certificates.

To claim a wind energy production tax credit under this chapter, a taxpayer must attach one or more tax credit certificates to the taxpayer's tax return. A tax credit certificate shall not be used or attached to a return filed for a taxable year beginning prior to July 1, 2006. The tax credit certificate or certificates attached to the taxpayer's tax

return shall be issued in the taxpayer's name, expire on or after the last day of the taxable year for which the taxpayer is claiming the tax credit, and show a tax credit amount equal to or greater than the tax credit claimed on the taxpayer's tax return. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability for the taxable year may be credited to the taxpayer's tax liability for the following seven taxable years or until depleted, whichever is the earlier.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §169
Section amended

476B.9 Registration of tax credit certificates.

The department shall develop a system for the registration of the wind energy production tax credit certificates issued or transferred under this chapter and a system that permits verification that any tax credit claimed on a tax return is valid and that transfers of the tax credit certificates are made in accordance with the requirements of this chapter. The tax credit certificates issued under this chapter shall not be classified as a security pursuant to chapter 502.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §170
Section amended

476B.10 Rules.

The department and the board may adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A for the administration and enforcement of this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §171
NEW section

CHAPTER 476C

RENEWABLE ENERGY TAX CREDIT

476C.1 Definitions.

For purposes of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Anaerobic digester system" means a system of components that processes plant or animal materials based on the absence of oxygen and produces methane or other biogas used to generate electricity, hydrogen fuel, or heat for a commercial purpose.
2. "Biogas recovery facility" means an anaerobic digester system that is located in this state.
3. "Biomass conversion facility" means a facility in this state that converts plant-derived organic matter including, but not limited to, agricultural food and feed crops, crop wastes and residues, wood wastes and residues, or aquatic plants to generate electricity, hydrogen fuel, or heat for a commercial purpose.
4. "Board" means the utilities board within the utilities division of the department of commerce.

5. "Department" means the department of revenue.
6. "Eligible renewable energy facility" means a wind energy conversion facility, a biogas recovery facility, a biomass conversion facility, a methane gas recovery facility, or a solar energy conversion facility that meets all of the following requirements:
 - a. Is located in this state.
 - b. Is at least fifty-one percent owned by one or more of any combination of the following:
 - (1) A resident of this state.
 - (2) Any of the following as defined in section 9H.1:
 - (a) An authorized farm corporation.
 - (b) An authorized limited liability company.
 - (c) An authorized trust.
 - (d) A family farm corporation.
 - (e) A family farm limited liability company.
 - (f) A family trust.
 - (g) A revocable trust.

(h) A testamentary trust.

(3) A small business as defined in section 15.102.

(4) An electric cooperative association organized pursuant to chapter 499 that sells electricity to end users located in this state.

(5) An electric cooperative association that has one or more members organized pursuant to chapter 499.

(6) A cooperative corporation organized pursuant to chapter 497 or a limited liability corporation organized pursuant to chapter 490A whose shares and membership are held by an entity that is not prohibited from owning agricultural land under chapter 9H.

(7) A school district located in this state.

c. Has at least one owner that meets the requirements of paragraph “b” for each two and one-half megawatts of nameplate generating capacity or the energy production capacity equivalent for hydrogen fuel or heat for a commercial purpose of the otherwise eligible renewable energy facility.

d. Was initially placed into service on or after July 1, 2005, and before January 1, 2011.

7. “*Energy production capacity equivalent*” means the amount of energy in a standard cubic foot of hydrogen gas or the number of British thermal units that are equal to the energy in a kilowatt-hour of electricity. For the purposes of this chapter, one kilowatt-hour shall be deemed equivalent to three thousand three hundred thirty-three British thermal units of heat or ten and forty-five one hundredths of standard cubic feet of hydrogen gas.

8. “*Heat for a commercial purpose*” means the heat in British thermal unit equivalents from methane or other biogas produced in this state sold to a purchaser of renewable energy for use for a commercial purpose.

9. “*Hydrogen fuel*” means hydrogen produced in this state from a renewable source that is used in a fuel cell or hydrogen-powered internal combustion engine.

10. “*Methane gas recovery facility*” means a facility in this state which is used in connection with a sanitary landfill or which uses wastes that would otherwise be deposited in a sanitary landfill, that collects methane gas or other gases and converts the gas into energy to generate electricity, hydrogen fuel, or heat for a commercial purpose.

11. “*Producer of renewable energy*” means a person who owns an eligible renewable energy facility.

12. “*Purchaser of renewable energy*” means a person who buys electric energy, hydrogen fuel, methane gas or other biogas used to generate electricity, or heat for a commercial purpose from an eligible renewable energy facility.

13. “*Solar energy conversion facility*” means a solar energy facility in this state that collects and converts incident solar radiation into energy to

generate electricity.

14. “*Wind energy conversion facility*” means a wind energy conversion system in this state that collects and converts wind into energy to generate electricity.

2005 Acts, ch 160, §7, 14
NEW section

476C.2 Tax credit amount — limitations.

1. A producer or purchaser of renewable energy may receive renewable energy tax credits under this chapter in an amount equal to one and one-half cents per kilowatt-hour of electricity, or four dollars and fifty cents per million British thermal units of heat for a commercial purpose, or four dollars and fifty cents per million British thermal units of methane gas or other biogas used to generate electricity, or one dollar and forty-four cents per one thousand standard cubic feet of hydrogen fuel generated by and purchased from an eligible renewable energy facility.

2. The renewable energy tax credit shall not be allowed for any kilowatt-hour of electricity, British thermal unit of heat for a commercial purpose, British thermal unit of methane gas or other biogas used to generate electricity, or standard cubic foot of hydrogen fuel that is purchased from an eligible renewable energy facility by a related person. For purposes of this subsection, persons shall be treated as related to each other if either person owns an eighty percent or more equity interest in the other person.

2005 Acts, ch 160, §8, 14
NEW section

476C.3 Determination of eligibility.

1. A producer or purchaser of renewable energy may apply to the board for a written determination regarding whether a facility is an eligible renewable energy facility by submitting to the board a written application containing all of the following:

a. Information regarding the ownership of the facility including the percentage of equity interest held by each owner.

b. The nameplate generating capacity of the facility or energy production capacity equivalent.

c. Information regarding the facility’s initial placement in service.

d. Information regarding the type of facility and what type of renewable energy the facility will produce.

e. A copy of the power purchase agreement or other agreement to purchase electricity, hydrogen fuel, methane or other biogas, or heat for a commercial purpose which shall designate either the producer or purchaser of renewable energy as eligible to apply for the renewable energy tax credit.

f. Any other information the board may require.

2. The board shall review the application and supporting information and shall make a prelimi-

nary determination regarding whether the facility is an eligible renewable energy facility. The board shall notify the applicant of the approval or denial of the application within thirty days of receipt of the application and information required. If the board fails to notify the applicant of the approval or denial within thirty days, the application shall be deemed denied. An applicant who receives a determination denying an application may file an appeal with the board within thirty days from the date of the denial pursuant to the provisions of chapter 17A. In the absence of a timely appeal, the preliminary determination shall be final. If the application is incomplete, the board may grant an extension of time for the provision of additional information.

3. A facility that is not operational within eighteen months after issuance of an approval for the facility by the board shall cease to be an eligible renewable energy facility. A facility that is granted and thereafter loses approval may reapply to the board for a new determination.

4. The maximum amount of nameplate generating capacity of all wind energy conversion facilities the board may find eligible under this chapter shall not exceed ninety megawatts of nameplate generating capacity. The maximum amount of energy production capacity equivalent of all other facilities the board may find eligible under this chapter shall not exceed a combined output of ten megawatts of nameplate generating capacity.

5. An owner meeting the requirements of section 476C.1, subsection 6, paragraph "b", shall not be an owner of more than two eligible renewable energy facilities.

2005 Acts, ch 160, §9, 14
NEW section

476C.4 Tax credit certificate procedure.

1. A producer or purchaser of renewable energy may apply to the board for the renewable energy tax credit by submitting to the board all of the following:

a. A completed application in a form prescribed by the board.

b. A copy of the determination granting approval of the facility as an eligible renewable energy facility by the board.

c. A copy of a signed power purchase agreement or other agreement to purchase electricity, hydrogen fuel, methane or other biogas, or heat for a commercial purpose from an eligible renewable energy facility which shall designate either the producer or purchaser of renewable energy as eligible to apply for the renewable energy tax credit.

d. Sufficient documentation that the electricity, heat for a commercial purpose, methane gas or other biogas, or hydrogen fuel has been generated by the eligible renewable energy facility and sold to the purchaser of renewable energy.

e. Any other information the board deems necessary.

2. The board shall notify the department of the amount of kilowatt-hours, British thermal units of heat for a commercial purpose, British thermal units of methane gas or other biogas used to generate electricity, or standard cubic feet of hydrogen fuel generated and purchased from an eligible renewable energy facility. The department shall calculate the amount of the tax credit for which the applicant is eligible and shall issue the tax credit certificate for that amount or notify the applicant in writing of its refusal to do so. An applicant whose application is denied may file an appeal with the department within sixty days from the date of the denial pursuant to the provisions of chapter 17A.

3. Each tax credit certificate shall contain the person's name, address, and tax identification number, the amount of tax credits, the first taxable year the certificate may be used, the type of tax to which the tax credits shall be applied, and any other information required by the department. The tax credit certificate shall only list one type of tax to which the amount of the tax credit may be applied. Once issued by the department, the tax credit certificate shall not be terminated or rescinded.

4. If the tax credit application is filed by a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, trust, or other reporting entity all of the income of which is taxed directly to its equity holders or beneficiaries, for the taxes imposed under chapter 422, division II or III, the tax credit certificate shall be issued directly to equity holders or beneficiaries of the applicant in proportion to their pro rata share of the income of such entity. The applicant shall, in the application made under this section, identify its equity holders or beneficiaries, and the percentage of such entity's income that is allocable to each equity holder or beneficiary. If the tax credit application is filed by a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, trust, or other reporting entity, all of whose income is taxed directly to its equity holders or beneficiaries for the taxes imposed under chapter 422, division V, or under chapter 423, 432, or 437A, the tax credit certificate shall be issued directly to the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, trust, or other reporting entity.

5. The department shall not issue a tax credit certificate if the facility approved by the board as an eligible renewable energy facility is not operational within eighteen months after the approval is issued.

6. The department shall not issue a tax credit certificate to any person who has received a tax credit pursuant to chapter 476B.

7. Once a tax credit certificate is issued pursuant to this section, the tax credit may only be claimed against the type of tax reflected on the certificate.

2005 Acts, ch 160, §10, 14
NEW section

476C.5 Certificate issuance period.

A producer or purchaser of renewable energy may receive renewable energy tax credit certificates for a ten-year period for each eligible renewable energy facility under this chapter. The ten-year period for issuance of the tax credit certificates begins with the date the purchaser of renewable energy first purchases electricity, hydrogen fuel, methane gas or other biogas used to generate electricity, or heat for commercial purposes from the eligible renewable energy facility for which a tax credit is issued under this chapter. Renewable energy tax credit certificates shall not be issued for renewable energy purchased after December 31, 2020.

2005 Acts, ch 160, §11, 14
NEW section

476C.6 Transferability and use of tax credit certificates — registration.

1. Renewable energy tax credit certificates issued under this chapter may be transferred to any person. A tax credit certificate shall only be transferred once. However, for purposes of this transfer provision, a decision between a producer and purchaser of renewable energy regarding who claims the tax credit issued pursuant to this chapter shall not be considered a transfer and must be set forth in the application for the tax credit pursuant to section 476C.4. Within thirty days of transfer, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department along with a statement containing the transferee's name, tax identification number, and address, and the denomination that each new certificate is to carry and any other information required by the department. Within thirty days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the transferee's statement, the department shall issue one or more replacement tax credit certificates to the transferee. Each replacement tax credit certificate must contain the information required under section 476C.4, subsection 3, and must have the same effective taxable year and the same expiration date that appeared in the transferred tax credit certificate. Tax credit certificate amounts of less than the minimum amount established by rule shall not be transferable. A tax credit shall not be claimed by a transferee under this chapter until a replacement tax credit certificate identifying the transferee as the proper holder has been issued. The replacement tax credit certificate may reflect a different type of tax than the type of tax noted on the original tax credit certificate.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit transferred against taxes imposed under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and chapter 432 for any tax year the original transferor could

have claimed the tax credit. The transferee may claim a refund under chapter 423 or 437A for any tax year within the time period set forth in section 423.47 or 437A.14 for which the original transferor could have claimed the refund. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be included as income under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be deducted from income under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V.

2. To claim a renewable energy tax credit under this chapter, a taxpayer must attach one or more tax credit certificates to the taxpayer's tax return, or if used against taxes imposed under chapter 423, the taxpayer shall comply with section 423.4, subsection 4, or if used against taxes imposed under chapter 437A, the taxpayer shall comply with section 437A.17B. A tax credit certificate shall not be used or attached to a return filed for a taxable year beginning prior to July 1, 2006. The tax credit certificate or certificates attached to the taxpayer's tax return shall be issued in the taxpayer's name, expire on or after the last day of the taxable year for which the taxpayer is claiming the tax credit, and show a tax credit amount equal to or greater than the tax credit claimed on the taxpayer's tax return. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability for the taxable year may be credited to the taxpayer's tax liability for the following seven tax years or until the credit is depleted, whichever is earlier. If the tax credit is applied against the taxes imposed under chapter 423 or 437A, any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is carried over and can be filed with the refund claim for the following seven tax years or until depleted, whichever is earlier. However, the certificate shall not be used to reduce tax liability for a tax period ending after the expiration date of the certificate.

3. The department shall develop a system for the registration of the renewable energy tax credit certificates issued or transferred under this chapter and a system that permits verification that any tax credit claimed on a tax return is valid and that transfers of the tax credit certificates are made in accordance with the requirements of this chapter. The tax credit certificates issued under this chapter shall not be classified as a security pursuant to chapter 502.

2005 Acts, ch 160, §12, 14
NEW section

476C.7 Rules.

The department and the board may adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A for the administration and enforcement of this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 160, §13, 14
NEW section

CHAPTER 477C

DUAL PARTY RELAY SERVICE

477C.7 Funding.

1. The board shall impose an annual assessment to fund the programs described in this chapter upon all telecommunications carriers providing service in the state.

2. The total assessment shall be allocated as follows:

a. Wireless communications service providers shall be assessed three cents per month for each wireless communications service number provided in this state.

b. (1) The remainder of the assessment shall be allocated one-half to local exchange telephone utilities and one-half to the following:

- (a) Interexchange carriers.
- (b) Centralized equal access providers.
- (c) Alternative operator services companies.

(2) The assessment shall be allocated proportionally based upon revenues from all intrastate

regulated, deregulated, and exempt telephone services under sections 476.1 and 476.1D.

3. The telecommunications carriers shall remit the assessed amounts quarterly to a special fund, as defined under section 8.2, subsection 9. The moneys in the fund are appropriated solely to plan, establish, administer, and promote the relay service and equipment distribution programs.

4. The telecommunications carriers subject to assessment shall provide the information requested by the board necessary for implementation of the assessment.

5. The local exchange telephone utilities shall not recover from intrastate access charges any portion of such utilities assessment imposed under this section.

2005 Acts, ch 17, §1
Section amended

CHAPTER 479A

INTERSTATE NATURAL GAS PIPELINES

479A.1 Purpose.

It is the purpose of the general assembly in enacting this law to confer upon the utilities board the power and authority to act as an agent for the federal government in determining pipeline company compliance with the standards of the federal government for pipelines within the boundaries of the state.

2005 Acts, ch 32, §2
Section amended

479A.3 Conditions attending operation. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 32, § 3.

479A.5 Notice prior to construction. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 32, § 3.

479A.6 Cost of construction inspection. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 32, § 3.

479A.8 Failure to pay — penalties. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 32, § 3.

479A.10 Rules. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 32, § 3.

479A.12 through 479A.17 Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 32, § 3.

479A.19 through 479A.28 Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 32, § 3.

CHAPTER 480

UNDERGROUND FACILITIES INFORMATION

480.3 Notification center established — participation.

1. *a.* A statewide notification center is established and shall be organized as a nonprofit corporation pursuant to chapter 504.

(1) The center shall be governed by a board of directors which shall represent and be elected by

operators, excavators, and other persons who participate in the center. The board, with input from all interested parties, shall determine the operating procedures and technology needed for a single statewide notification center and establish a notification process.

(2) In addition, the board shall either establish

a competitive bidding procedure to select a vendor to provide the notification service or retain sufficient and necessary staff to provide the notification service.

(a) If a vendor is selected, the vendor contract shall be for a three-year period, which may be extended upon the approval of the board for a period not exceeding an additional three years. The terms of the vendor contract may be modified from time to time by the board and the vendor. The contract shall be reviewed, with an opportunity to receive new bids, at the end of the term of the contract.

(b) If the board retains staff to provide the notification service, the board, at the board's discretion, may review the notification service at any time and make a determination to use the competitive bidding procedure to select a vendor.

b. Upon the selection of a vendor pursuant to paragraph "a", the board shall notify the chairperson of the utilities board in writing of the selection. The board shall submit an annual report to the chairperson of the utilities board including an annual audit and review of the services provided

by the notification center and the vendor.

c. The board is subject to chapters 21 and 22.

2. The board shall implement the latest and most cost-effective technological improvements for the center in order to provide operators and excavators with the most accurate data available and in a timely manner to allow operators and excavators to perform their responsibilities with the minimum amount of interruptions.

3. Every operator shall participate in and share in the costs of the notification center. The financial condition and the transactions of the notification center shall be audited at least once each year by a certified public accountant. The notification center shall not provide any form of aid or make a contribution to a political party or to the campaign of a candidate for political or public office. In addition to any applicable civil penalty, as provided in section 480.6, a violation of this section constitutes a simple misdemeanor.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

CHAPTER 483A

FISHING AND HUNTING LICENSES, CONTRABAND, AND GUNS

483A.1 Licenses — fees.

Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person shall not fish, trap, hunt, pursue, catch, kill, take in any manner, use, have possession of, sell, or transport all or a part of any wild animal, bird, game, or fish, the protection and regulation of which is desirable for the conservation of resources of the state, without first obtaining a license for that purpose and the payment of a fee as follows:

1. Residents:	
a. Fishing license	\$ 17.00
b. Fishing license, lifetime, sixty-five years or older	\$ 50.50
c. Hunting license	\$ 17.00
d. Hunting license, lifetime, sixty-five years or older	\$ 50.50
e. Deer hunting license	\$ 25.50
f. Wild turkey hunting license	\$ 22.50
g. Fur harvester license, sixteen years or older	\$ 20.50
h. Fur harvester license, under sixteen years of age	\$ 5.50
i. Fur dealer license	\$225.50
j. Aquaculture unit license	\$ 25.50
k. Retail bait dealer license	\$ 30.50
l. Fishing license, seven-day	\$ 11.50
m. Trout fishing fee	\$ 10.50
n. Game breeder license	\$ 15.50
o. Taxidermy license	\$ 15.50

p. Falconry license	\$ 20.50
q. Wildlife habitat fee	\$ 8.00
r. Migratory game bird fee	\$ 8.00
s. Fishing license, one-day	\$ 7.50
t. Wholesale bait dealer license	\$125.00
2. Nonresidents:	
a. Fishing license, annual	\$ 39.00
b. Fishing license, seven-day	\$ 30.00
c. Hunting license, eighteen years of age or older	\$ 80.00
d. Hunting license, under eighteen years of age	\$ 30.00
e. Deer hunting license, antlered or any sex deer	\$220.00
f. Deer hunting license, antlerless deer only, required with the purchase of an antlered or any sex deer hunting license	\$100.00
g. Deer hunting license, antlerless deer only	\$150.00
h. Wild turkey hunting license	\$100.00
i. Fur harvester license	\$200.00
j. Fur dealer license	\$501.00
k. Location permit for fur dealers	\$ 56.00
l. Aquaculture unit license	\$ 56.00
m. Retail bait dealer license	\$125.00
or the amount for the same type of license in the nonresident's state, whichever is greater	
n. Trout fishing fee	\$ 13.00
o. Game breeder license	\$ 26.00
p. Taxidermy license	\$ 26.00

- q. Falconry license \$ 26.00
- r. Wildlife habitat fee \$ 8.00
- s. Migratory game bird fee \$ 8.00
- t. Fishing license, three-day \$ 15.50
- u. Wholesale bait dealer license ... \$250.00

or the amount for the same type of license in the nonresident's state, whichever is greater

- v. Fishing license, one-day \$ 8.50

2005 Acts, ch 139, §3

Commercial fishing licenses, see §482.4

For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8B, subsection 3, paragraph p
Subsection 2, NEW paragraph f and former paragraphs f – u redesignated as g – v

483A.8 Deer license and tag.

1. A resident hunting deer who is required to have a hunting license must have a resident hunting license in addition to the deer hunting license and must pay the wildlife habitat fee. In addition, a resident who purchases a deer hunting license shall pay a one dollar fee that shall be used and is appropriated for the purpose of deer herd population management, including assisting with the cost of processing deer donated to the help us stop hunger program administered by the commission.

2. The deer hunting license shall be accompanied by a tag designed to be used only once. When a deer is taken, the deer shall be tagged and the tag shall be dated.

3. a. A nonresident hunting deer is required to have a nonresident hunting license and a nonresident deer license and must pay the wildlife habitat fee. In addition, a nonresident who purchases a deer hunting license shall pay a one dollar fee that shall be used and is appropriated for the purpose of deer herd population management, including assisting with the cost of processing deer donated to the help us stop hunger program administered by the commission.

b. A nonresident who purchases an antlered or any sex deer hunting license pursuant to section 483A.1, subsection 2, paragraph “e”, is required to purchase an antlerless deer only deer hunting license at the same time, pursuant to section 483A.1, subsection 2, paragraph “f”.

c. The commission shall annually limit to six thousand the number of nonresidents allowed to have antlered or any sex deer hunting licenses. Of the six thousand nonresident antlered or any sex deer licenses issued, not more than thirty-five percent of the licenses shall be bow season licenses. After the six thousand antlered or any sex nonresident deer licenses have been issued, all additional licenses shall be issued for antlerless deer only. The commission shall annually determine the number of nonresident antlerless deer only deer hunting licenses that will be available for issuance.

d. The commission shall allocate all nonresident deer hunting licenses issued among the zones based on the populations of deer. However, a nonresident applicant may request one or more hunt-

ing zones, in order of preference, in which the applicant wishes to hunt. If the request cannot be fulfilled, the applicable fees shall be returned to the applicant. A nonresident applying for a deer hunting license must exhibit proof of having successfully completed a hunter safety and ethics education program as provided in section 483A.27 or its equivalent as determined by the department before the license is issued.

4. The commission may provide, by rule, for the issuance of an additional antlerless deer license to a person who has been issued an antlerless deer license. The rules shall specify the number of additional antlerless deer licenses which may be issued, and the season and zone in which the license is valid. The fee for an additional antlerless deer license shall be ten dollars for residents.

5. A nonresident owning land in this state may apply for a nonresident antlered or any sex deer hunting license, and the provisions of subsection 3 shall apply. However, if a nonresident owning land in this state is unsuccessful in obtaining one of the nonresident antlered or any sex deer hunting licenses, the landowner shall be given preference for one of the antlerless deer only nonresident deer hunting licenses available pursuant to subsection 3. A nonresident owning land in this state shall pay the fee for a nonresident antlerless only deer license and the license shall be valid to hunt on the nonresident's land only. If one or more parcels of land have multiple nonresident owners, only one of the nonresident owners is eligible for a nonresident antlerless only deer license. If a nonresident jointly owns land in this state with a resident, the nonresident shall not be given preference for a nonresident antlerless only deer license. The department may require proof of land ownership from a nonresident landowner applying for a nonresident antlerless only deer license.

6. The commission shall provide by rule for the annual issuance to a nonresident of a nonresident antlerless deer hunting license that is valid for use only during the period beginning on December 24 and ending at sunset on January 2 of the following year, and costs fifty dollars. A nonresident hunting deer with a license issued under this subsection shall be otherwise qualified to hunt deer in this state and shall have a nonresident hunting license, pay the wildlife habitat fee, and pay the one dollar fee for the purpose of deer herd population management as provided in subsection 3. Pursuant to this subsection, the commission shall make available for issuance only the remaining nonresident antlerless deer hunting licenses allocated under subsection 3 that have not yet been issued for the current year's nonresident antlerless deer hunting seasons.

2005 Acts, ch 139, §4; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §132

For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8B, subsection 3, paragraph c
Subsections 1, 3, 5, and 6 amended

483A.8A Deer harvest reporting system.

1. The commission shall provide, by rule, for the establishment of a deer harvest reporting system for the purpose of collecting information from deer hunters concerning the deer population in this state. Each person who is issued a deer hunting license in this state shall report such information pursuant to this section. Information collected by the commission pursuant to the deer harvest reporting system from a deer hunter who takes a deer shall be limited to the following:

- a. The county where the deer was taken.
- b. The season during which the deer was taken.
- c. The sex of the deer taken.
- d. The age of the deer taken.
- e. The type of weapon used.
- f. The hunting license number of the hunter.
- g. The number of days the hunter hunted.
- h. The total number of deer taken by the hunter.

2. The deer harvest reporting system established by the commission shall utilize and is limited to utilizing one or more of the following methods of reporting deer taken by hunters:

- a. A toll-free telephone number.
- b. A postcard.
- c. Reporting at an electronic licensing location.
- d. Electronic internet communication.

2005 Acts, ch 139, §5
NEW section

483A.24 When license not required — special licenses.

1. Owners or tenants of land, and their juvenile children, may hunt, fish or trap upon such lands and may shoot by lawful means ground squirrels, gophers, or woodchucks upon adjacent roads without securing a license so to do; except, special licenses to hunt deer and wild turkey shall be required of owners and tenants but they shall not be required to have a special wild turkey hunting license to hunt wild turkey on a hunting preserve licensed under chapter 484B.

2. a. As used in this subsection:

(1) “*Family member*” means a resident of Iowa who is the spouse or child of the owner or tenant and who resides with the owner or tenant.

(2) “*Farm unit*” means all parcels of land which are certified by the commission pursuant to rule as meeting all of the following requirements:

- (a) Are in tracts of two or more contiguous acres.
- (b) Are operated as a unit for agricultural purposes.
- (c) Are under the lawful control of the owner or the tenant.

(3) “*Owner*” means an owner of a farm unit who is a resident of Iowa and who is one of the following:

(a) Is the sole operator of the farm unit.

(b) Makes all of the farm operation decisions but contracts for custom farming or hires labor for all or part of the work on the farm unit.

(c) Participates annually in farm operation decisions or cropping practices on specific fields of the farm unit that are rented to a tenant.

(d) Raises specialty crops on the farm unit including, but not limited to, orchards, nurseries, or tree farms that do not always produce annual income but require annual operating decisions about maintenance or improvement.

(e) Has all or part of the farm unit enrolled in a long-term agricultural land retirement program of the federal government.

An “*owner*” does not mean a person who owns a farm unit and who employs a farm manager or third party to operate the farm unit, or a person who owns a farm unit and who rents the entire farm unit to a tenant who is responsible for all farm operations. However, this paragraph does not apply to an owner who is a parent of the tenant and who resides in this state.

(4) “*Tenant*” means a person who is a resident of Iowa and who rents and actively farms a farm unit owned by another person. A member of the owner’s family may be a tenant. A person who works on the farm for a wage and is not a family member does not qualify as a tenant.

b. Upon written application on forms furnished by the department, the department shall issue annually without fee one wild turkey license to the owner of a farm unit or to a member of the owner’s family, but not to both, and to the tenant or to a member of the tenant’s family, but not to both. The wild turkey hunting license issued shall be valid only on the farm unit for which an applicant qualifies pursuant to this subsection and shall be equivalent to the least restrictive license issued under section 481A.38. The owner or the tenant need not reside on the farm unit to qualify for a free license to hunt on that farm unit.

c. Upon written application on forms furnished by the department, the department shall issue annually without fee two deer hunting licenses, one antlered or any sex deer hunting license and one antlerless deer only deer hunting license, to the owner of a farm unit or a member of the owner’s family, but only a total of two licenses for both, and to the tenant of a farm unit or a member of the tenant’s family, but only a total of two licenses for both. The deer hunting licenses issued shall be valid only for use on the farm unit for which the applicant applies pursuant to this paragraph. The owner or the tenant need not reside on the farm unit to qualify for the free deer hunting licenses to hunt on that farm unit. The free deer hunting licenses issued pursuant to this paragraph shall be valid and may be used during any shotgun deer season. The licenses may be used to harvest deer in two different seasons. In addition,

a person who receives a free deer hunting license pursuant to this paragraph shall pay a one dollar fee for each license that shall be used and is appropriated for the purpose of deer herd population management, including assisting with the cost of processing deer donated to the help us stop hunger program administered by the commission.

d. In addition to the free deer hunting licenses received pursuant to paragraph “c”, an owner of a farm unit or a member of the owner’s family and the tenant or a member of the tenant’s family may purchase a deer hunting license for any option offered to paying deer hunting licensees. An owner of a farm unit or a member of the owner’s family and the tenant or a member of the tenant’s family may also purchase two additional antlerless deer hunting licenses which are valid only on the farm unit for a fee of ten dollars each.

e. If the commission establishes a deer hunting season to occur in the first quarter of a calendar year that is separate from a deer hunting season that continues from the last quarter of the preceding calendar year, each owner and each tenant of a farm unit located within a zone where a deer hunting season is established, upon application, shall be issued a free deer hunting license for each of the two calendar quarters. Each license is valid only for hunting on the farm unit of the owner and tenant.

f. A deer hunting license or wild turkey hunting license issued pursuant to this subsection shall be attested by the signature of the person to whom the license is issued and shall contain a statement in substantially the following form:

By signing this license I certify that I qualify as an owner or tenant under Iowa Code section 483A.24.

A person who makes a false attestation as described in this paragraph is guilty of a simple misdemeanor. In addition, the person’s hunting license shall be revoked and the person shall not be issued a hunting license for a period of one year.

3. The director shall provide up to twenty-five nonresident deer hunting licenses for allocation as requested by a majority of a committee consisting of the majority leader of the senate, speaker of the house of representatives, and director of the department of economic development, or their designees. The licenses provided pursuant to the subsection shall be in addition to the number of nonresident licenses authorized pursuant to section 483A.8. The purpose of the special nonresident licenses is to allow state officials and local development groups to promote the state and its natural resources to nonresident guests and dignitaries. Photographs, videotapes, or any other form of media resulting from the hunting visitation shall not be used for political campaign purposes. The nonresident licenses shall be issued without application upon payment of the nonresident deer hunt-

ing license fee and the wildlife habitat fee. The licenses are valid in all zones open to deer hunting. The hunter safety and ethics education certificate requirement pursuant to section 483A.27 is waived for a nonresident issued a license pursuant to this subsection.

4. The director shall provide up to twenty-five nonresident wild turkey hunting licenses for allocation as requested by a majority of a committee consisting of the majority leader of the senate, speaker of the house of representatives, and director of the department of economic development, or their designees. The licenses provided pursuant to the subsection shall be in addition to the number of nonresident licenses authorized pursuant to section 483A.7. The purpose of the special nonresident licenses is to allow state officials and local development groups to promote the state and its natural resources to nonresident guests and dignitaries. Photographs, videotapes, or any other form of media resulting from the hunting visitation shall not be used for political campaign purposes. The nonresident licenses shall be issued without application upon payment of the nonresident wild turkey hunting license fee and the wildlife habitat fee. The licenses are valid in all zones open to wild turkey hunting. The hunter safety and ethics education certificate requirement pursuant to section 483A.27 is waived for a nonresident issued a license pursuant to this subsection.

5. A resident or nonresident of the state under sixteen years of age is not required to have a license to fish in the waters of the state. However, residents and nonresidents under sixteen years of age must pay the trout fishing fee to possess trout or they must fish for trout with a licensed adult who has paid the trout fishing fee and limit their combined catch to the daily limit established by the commission.

6. A license shall not be required of minor pupils of the state school for the blind, state school for the deaf, or of minor residents of other state institutions under the control of an administrator of a division of the department of human services. In addition, a person who is on active duty with the armed forces of the United States, on authorized leave from a duty station located outside of this state, and a resident of the state of Iowa shall not be required to have a license to hunt or fish in this state. The military person shall carry the person’s leave papers and a copy of the person’s current earnings statement showing a deduction for Iowa income taxes while hunting or fishing. In lieu of carrying the person’s earnings statement, the military person may also claim residency if the person is registered to vote in this state. If a deer or wild turkey is taken, the military person shall immediately contact a state conservation officer to obtain an appropriate tag to transport the animal. A license shall not be required of residents of county care facilities or any person who is receiving old-age assistance under chapter 249.

7. A resident of the state under sixteen years of age is not required to have a hunting license to hunt game if accompanied by the minor's parent or guardian or in company with any other competent adult with the consent of the minor's parent or guardian, if the person accompanying the minor possesses a valid hunting license; however, there must be one licensed adult accompanying each person under sixteen years of age. The minor must have a deer hunting license to hunt deer and a wild turkey hunting license to hunt wild turkey.

8. A person having a dog entered in a licensed field trial is not required to have a hunting license or fur harvester license to participate in the event or to exercise the person's dog on the area on which the field trial is to be held during the twenty-four hour period immediately preceding the trial.

9. The commission shall issue without charge a special fishing license to residents of Iowa sixteen years or more of age who the commission finds have severe mental or physical disabilities. The commission is hereby authorized to prepare an application to be used by the person requesting the special license, which would require that the person's attending physician sign the form declaring that the person has a severe mental or physical disability and is eligible for exempt status.

10. No person shall be required to have a special wild turkey license to hunt wild turkey on a hunting preserve licensed under chapter 484B.

11. A lessee of a camping space at a campground may fish on a private lake or pond on the premises of the campground without a license if the lease confers an exclusive right to fish in common with the rights of the owner and other lessees.

12. The department may issue a permit, subject to conditions established by the department, which authorizes patients of a substance abuse facility, residents of health care facilities licensed under chapter 135C, and persons cared for in juvenile shelter care homes as provided for in chapter 232 to fish without a license as a supervised group.

13. Upon payment of the fee of thirty dollars for a lifetime hunting and fishing combined license, the department shall issue a hunting and fishing combined license to a resident of Iowa who served in the armed forces of the United States for a minimum aggregate of ninety days of active federal service and who was disabled or was a prisoner of war during that veteran's military service. The department shall prepare an application to be used by a person requesting a hunting and fishing combined license under this subsection. The department of veterans affairs shall assist the department in verifying the status or claims of applicants under this subsection. As used in this subsection, "disabled" means entitled to compensation under the United States Code, Title 38, ch. 11.

14. The department shall issue without charge a special annual fishing or combined hunt-

ing and fishing license to residents of this state who have permanent disabilities and whose income falls below the federal poverty guidelines as published by the United States department of health and human services or residents of this state who are sixty-five years of age or older and whose income falls below the federal poverty guidelines as published by the United States department of health and human services. The commission shall provide for, by rule, an application to be used by an applicant requesting a special license. The commission shall require proof of age, income, and proof of permanent disability.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §35, 40; 2005 Acts, ch 139, §6 - 10; 2005 Acts, ch 172, §24

For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8B, subsection 3, paragraph c
 Subsection 2, paragraph a, subparagraph (2) amended
 Subsection 2, paragraph b amended
 Subsection 2, NEW paragraph c and former paragraph c amended and redesignated as d
 Subsection 2, former paragraph d redesignated as e
 Subsection 2, NEW paragraph f
 Subsection 13 amended

483A.24A Harvested deer. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 139, § 27.

483A.24B Special deer hunts.

1. The commission may establish a special season deer hunt for antlerless deer in those counties where paid antlerless only deer hunting licenses remain available for issuance.

2. Antlerless deer may be taken by shotgun, muzzleloading rifle, muzzleloading pistol, handgun, or bow during the special season as provided by the commission by rule.

3. Prior to December 15, a resident may obtain up to three paid antlerless only deer hunting licenses for the special season regardless of how many paid or free gun or bow deer hunting licenses the person may have already obtained. Beginning December 15, a resident or nonresident may purchase an unlimited number of antlerless only deer hunting licenses for the special season.

4. All antlerless deer hunting licenses issued pursuant to this section shall be included in the quotas established by the commission by rule for each county and shall be available in each county only until the quota established by the commission for that county is filled.

5. The daily bag and possession limit during the special season is one deer per license. The tagging requirements are the same as for the regular gun season.

6. A person who receives a license pursuant to this section shall be otherwise qualified to hunt deer in this state and shall have a hunting license and pay the wildlife habitat fee.

7. A person violating a provision of this section or a rule adopted pursuant to this section is guilty of a simple misdemeanor punishable as a scheduled violation as provided in section 483A.42.

2005 Acts, ch 139, §11
 NEW section

483A.24C Deer depredation management agreements — permits.

It is the intent of the general assembly that the department shall administer and enforce the ad-

ministrative rules concerning deer depredation that are contained in 571 IAC ch. 106.

2005 Acts, ch 139, §12
NEW section

CHAPTER 484B

HUNTING PRESERVES

484B.3 Authority of the director.

1. The director shall develop, administer, and enforce hunting preserve programs and requirements within the state which implement the provisions of this chapter and rules adopted by the commission pursuant to this chapter.

2. The chapter does not apply to keeping farm

deer as regulated by the department of agriculture and land stewardship pursuant to chapter 170 or to preserve whitetail kept on a hunting preserve as regulated by the department of natural resources pursuant to chapter 484C.

2005 Acts, ch 139, §13
Section amended

CHAPTER 484C

PRESERVE WHITETAIL

484C.1 Definitions.

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

1. “*Commission*” means the natural resource commission as created pursuant to section 455A.6.

2. “*Department*” means the department of natural resources as created pursuant to section 455A.2.

3. “*Documented event*” includes but is not limited to the birth, death, harvest, transfer for consideration, or release of preserve whitetail.

4. “*Fence*” means a boundary fence which encloses preserve whitetail within a landowner’s property as required to be constructed and maintained pursuant to this chapter.

5. “*Hunting preserve*” means land where a landowner keeps preserve whitetail as part of a business, if the business’s purpose is to provide persons with the opportunity to hunt the preserve whitetail.

6. “*Landowner*” means a person who holds an interest in land, including a titleholder.

7. “*Preserve whitetail*” means whitetail kept on a hunting preserve.

8. “*Whitetail*” means an animal belonging to the cervidae family and classified as part of the virginianus species of the odocoileus genus.

2005 Acts, ch 139, §14
NEW section

484C.2 Application of chapter.

1. A landowner shall not keep whitetail unless the whitetail are kept as preserve whitetail pur-

suant to this chapter or as farm deer pursuant to chapter 170.

2. This chapter authorizes the department of natural resources to regulate preserve whitetail. However, the department of agriculture and land stewardship shall regulate whitetail kept as farm deer pursuant to chapter 170.

2005 Acts, ch 139, §15
NEW section

484C.3 Rules.

The department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A as necessary to administer this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 139, §16
NEW section

484C.4 Departmental programs and requirements.

The department shall develop, administer, and enforce hunting preserve programs and requirements, which implement the provisions of this chapter and rules adopted by the department pursuant to section 484C.3, regarding fencing, record-keeping, reporting, and the tagging, transportation, testing, and monitoring for disease of preserve whitetail.

2005 Acts, ch 139, §17
NEW section

484C.5 Minimum enclosed acreage — exceptions.

A hunting preserve must include at least three hundred twenty contiguous acres which are enclosed by a fence certified pursuant to section

484C.6. However, the hunting preserve may include a fewer number of enclosed acres if any of the following applies:

1. The commission grants a waiver for the hunting preserve according to terms and conditions required by the commission. The hunting preserve must include at least one hundred sixty contiguous acres.

2. *a.* The hunting preserve was operated as a business on January 1, 2005.

b. If the hunting preserve operated as a business on January 1, 2005, the landowner or the landowner's successor in interest may sell or otherwise transfer ownership of the hunting preserve to another person who may continue to operate the hunting preserve in the same manner as the landowner. However, this paragraph shall not apply if the owner of the hunting preserve or any successor in interest fails to register with the department as provided in section 484C.7 for three or more consecutive years.

3. *a.* The hunting preserve was not operated as a business on January 1, 2005, and all of the following apply:

(1) The hunting preserve has at least one hundred contiguous acres.

(2) The hunting preserve's fence is certified by the department not later than September 1, 2005.

b. If the hunting preserve complies with paragraph "a", the landowner or the landowner's successor in interest may sell or otherwise transfer ownership of the hunting preserve to another person who may continue to operate the hunting preserve in the same manner as the landowner. However, this paragraph shall not apply if the owner of the hunting preserve or any successor in interest fails to register with the department as provided in section 484C.7 for three or more consecutive years.

2005 Acts, ch 139, §18
Committee to develop minimum acreage requirement recommendations; 2005 Acts, ch 139, §29
NEW section

484C.6 Fencing — certification.

1. A fence required to enclose preserve whitetail under section 484C.5 must be constructed and maintained as prescribed by rules adopted by the department and as certified by the department. The fence shall be constructed and maintained to ensure that the preserve whitetail are kept in the enclosure and all other whitetail are excluded from the enclosure.

2. A fence that was certified by the department of agriculture and land stewardship pursuant to chapter 170 prior to July 1, 2005, shall be certified by the department of natural resources.

3. A fence shall be at least eight feet in height above ground level. The enclosure shall be posted with signs as prescribed by rules adopted by the department.

4. The department may require that the fence

be inspected and approved by the department prior to certification. The department shall periodically inspect the fence at any reasonable time by appointment or by providing the landowner with at least forty-eight hours' notice.

2005 Acts, ch 139, §19
NEW section

484C.7 Registration and fee.

A landowner who keeps preserve whitetail shall annually register the landowner's hunting preserve with the department by June 30. The landowner shall pay the department a registration fee. The amount of the registration fee shall not exceed three hundred fifty dollars per fiscal year. The fee shall be deposited into the state fish and game protection fund.

2005 Acts, ch 139, §20
NEW section

484C.8 Requirements for releasing whitetail — property interests.

A person shall not release whitetail kept as preserve whitetail onto land unless the landowner complies with all of the following:

1. The landowner must notify the department at least thirty days prior to first releasing the preserve whitetail on the land. The notice shall be provided in a manner required by the department. The notice must at least provide all of the following:

a. A statement verifying that the fence which encloses the land is certified by the department pursuant to section 484C.6.

b. The landowner's name.

c. The location of the land enclosed by the fence.

2. The landowner shall cooperate with the department to remove any whitetail from the enclosed land. However, after the thirtieth day following receipt of the notice, the state shall relinquish its property interest in any remaining whitetail that the landowner and the department were unable to remove from the enclosed land. Any remaining whitetail existing at that time on the enclosed land, and any progeny of the whitetail, shall become preserve whitetail and property of the landowner.

3. A hunting preserve may include whitetail which were regulated as farm deer by the department of agriculture and land stewardship pursuant to chapter 170 and transported to the hunting preserve. The whitetail shall be considered farm deer until released onto the hunting preserve. Once released onto the hunting preserve, the whitetail and its progeny become preserve whitetail and are subject to regulation by the department of natural resources.

2005 Acts, ch 139, §21
NEW section

484C.9 Documentation — inspections.

1. The department shall prepare forms for doc-

uments, including records and reports, and provide such forms to landowners in order to comply with this section. The department shall provide procedures for the receipt, filing, processing, and return of documents in an electronic format. The department shall provide for the authentication of the documents that may include electronic signatures as provided in chapter 554D. However, this subsection does not require a landowner to complete or receive a document in an electronic format.

2. A landowner who operates a hunting preserve shall do all of the following:

a. Keep records as required by the department. The records shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by the department.

b. File an annual report with the department on or before June 30. The report shall describe the hunting preserve operations during the preceding twelve months. The original report shall be forwarded to the department and a copy shall be retained in the hunting preserve's file for three years from the date of expiration of the landowner's last registration as provided in section 484C.7.

c. Keep a record of a documented event as required by the department. The record of the documented event shall be entered in the annual report required in this section. The record of the documented event shall be maintained by the landowner and submitted to the department. The entry of the documented event shall be made within twenty-four hours after its occurrence as prescribed by departmental rule.

2005 Acts, ch 139, §22
NEW section

484C.10 Taking preserve whitetail — transportation tags.

The department shall provide transportation tags to a landowner for use in identifying the carcass of preserve whitetail.

1. The tags shall be used to designate all preserve whitetail taken by persons on the hunting preserve. A person taking the preserve whitetail shall tag the preserve whitetail in accordance with the rules adopted by the department.

2. The preserve whitetail taken on a hunting preserve shall be tagged prior to being removed from the hunting preserve.

3. A tag shall remain attached to the carcass of the dead preserve whitetail until processed for consumption. The person taking the preserve whitetail shall be provided with a bill of sale by the landowner. The bill of sale shall remain in the possession of the person taking the preserve whitetail.

4. Preserve whitetail tags issued to a hunting preserve are not transferable.

2005 Acts, ch 139, §23
NEW section

484C.11 Taking preserve whitetail — processing.

If preserve whitetail have been taken, the harvested preserve whitetail may be processed by the hunting preserve as prescribed by rules adopted by the department. The rules shall provide for the marking and shipment of meat.

2005 Acts, ch 139, §24
NEW section

484C.12 Health requirements — chronic wasting disease.

1. Preserve whitetail that are purchased, propagated, confined, released, or sold by a hunting preserve shall be free of diseases considered reportable for wildlife, poultry, or livestock. The department may provide for the quarantine of diseased preserve whitetail that threaten the health of animal populations.

2. The landowner, or the landowner's veterinarian, and an epidemiologist designated by the department shall develop a plan for eradicating a reportable disease among the preserve whitetail population. The plan shall be designed to reduce and then eliminate the reportable disease, and to prevent the spread of the disease to other animals. The plan must be developed and signed within sixty days after a determination that the preserve whitetail population is affected with the disease. The plan must address population management and adhere to rules adopted by the department. The plan must be formalized as a memorandum of agreement executed by the landowner or landowner's veterinarian and the epidemiologist. The plan must be approved by the department.

2005 Acts, ch 139, §25
NEW section

484C.13 Penalties.

1. A person who violates a provision of this chapter or a rule adopted pursuant to this chapter is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2. A landowner who keeps preserve whitetail and who fails to register with the department as required in section 484C.7 is subject to a civil penalty of not more than two thousand five hundred dollars. The civil penalty shall be deposited in the state fish and game protection fund.

3. The department may suspend or revoke a fence certification issued pursuant to section 484C.6 if the department determines that a landowner has done any of the following:

a. Provided false information to the department in an application for fence certification pursuant to section 484C.6.

b. Failed to provide access to the department for an inspection as provided in this chapter.

c. Failed to maintain adequate records or to submit timely reports as provided in section 484C.9.

d. Failed to maintain a fence enclosing the land where preserve whitetail are kept as required by this chapter. The department shall not suspend or revoke a certification if the landowner remedies each item as provided in a notice of deficiency delivered to the landowner by the depart-

ment. The remedies shall be completed within seven days from receipt of the notice. The notice shall be hand delivered or sent by certified mail.

2005 Acts, ch 139, §26
NEW section

CHAPTER 486A

UNIFORM PARTNERSHIP ACT

486A.901 Definitions.

In this article:

1. “*General partner*” means a partner in a partnership and a general partner in a limited partnership.

2. “*Limited partner*” means a limited partner in a limited partnership.

3. “*Limited partnership*” means a limited partnership created under chapter 488, predecessor law, or comparable law of another jurisdiction.

4. “*Partner*” includes both a general partner and a limited partner.

2004 Acts, ch 1021, §117, 118
2004 amendment striking chapter 487 reference is effective January 1, 2006; 2004 Acts, ch 1021, §118
Subsection 3 amended

486A.902 Conversion of partnership to limited partnership.

1. A partnership may be converted to a limited partnership pursuant to this section.

2. The terms and conditions of a conversion of a partnership to a limited partnership must be approved by all of the partners or by a number or percentage specified for conversion in the partnership agreement.

3. After the conversion is approved by the partners, the partnership shall file a certificate of limited partnership in the jurisdiction in which the limited partnership is to be formed. The certificate must include all of the following:

a. A statement that the partnership was converted to a limited partnership from a partnership.

b. Its former name.

c. A statement of the number of votes cast by the partners for and against the conversion and, if the vote is less than unanimous, the number or percentage required to approve the conversion under the partnership agreement.

4. The conversion takes effect when the certificate of limited partnership is filed or at any later date specified in the certificate.

5. A general partner who becomes a limited partner as a result of the conversion remains liable as a general partner for an obligation incurred by the partnership before the conversion takes effect. If the other party to a transaction with the limited partnership reasonably believes

when entering the transaction that the limited partner is a general partner, the limited partner is liable for an obligation incurred by the limited partnership within ninety days after the conversion takes effect. The limited partner’s liability for all other obligations of the limited partnership incurred after the conversion takes effect is that of a limited partner as provided in chapter 488.

2004 Acts, ch 1021, §117, 118
2004 amendment striking chapter 487 reference is effective January 1, 2006; 2004 Acts, ch 1021, §118
Subsection 5 amended

486A.906 Effect of merger.

1. When a merger takes effect all of the following apply:

a. The separate existence of every partnership or limited partnership that is a party to the merger, other than the surviving entity, ceases.

b. All property owned by each of the merged partnerships or limited partnerships vests in the surviving entity.

c. All obligations of every partnership or limited partnership that is a party to the merger become the obligations of the surviving entity.

d. An action or proceeding pending against a partnership or limited partnership that is a party to the merger may be continued as if the merger had not occurred, or the surviving entity may be substituted as a party to the action or proceeding.

2. The secretary of state of this state is the agent for service of process in an action or proceeding against a surviving foreign partnership or limited partnership to enforce an obligation of a domestic partnership or limited partnership that is a party to a merger. The surviving entity shall promptly notify the secretary of state of the mailing address of its chief executive office and of any change of address. Upon receipt of process, the secretary of state shall mail a copy of the process to the surviving foreign partnership or limited partnership.

3. A partner of the surviving partnership or limited partnership is liable for all of the following:

a. All obligations of a party to the merger for which the partner was personally liable before the merger.

b. All other obligations of the surviving entity incurred before the merger by a party to the merg-

er, but those obligations may be satisfied only out of property of the surviving entity.

c. Except as otherwise provided in section 486A.306, all obligations of the surviving entity incurred after the merger takes effect, but those obligations may be satisfied only out of property of the surviving entity if the partner is a limited partner.

4. If the obligations incurred before the merger by a party to the merger are not satisfied out of the property of the surviving partnership or limited partnership, the general partners of that party immediately before the effective date of the merger shall contribute the amount necessary to satisfy that party's obligations to the surviving entity, in the manner provided in section 486A.807 or in chapter 488 or under the law of the jurisdiction in which the party was formed, as the case may be,

as if the merged party were dissolved.

5. A partner of a party to a merger who does not become a partner of the surviving partnership or limited partnership is dissociated from the entity, of which that partner was a partner, as of the date the merger takes effect. The surviving entity shall cause the partner's interest in the entity to be purchased under section 486A.701 or another statute specifically applicable to that partner's interest with respect to a merger. The surviving entity is bound under section 486A.702 by an act of a general partner dissociated under this subsection, and the partner is liable under section 486A.703 for transactions entered into by the surviving entity after the merger takes effect.

2004 Acts, ch 1021, §117, 118
2004 amendment striking chapter 487 reference is effective January 1, 2006; 2004 Acts, ch 1021, §118
Subsection 4 amended

CHAPTER 487

UNIFORM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP LAW

Repealed by its own terms effective January 1, 2006;
2004 Acts, ch 1021, §114; see chapter 488

CHAPTER 488

UNIFORM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP ACT

488.108 Name.

1. The name of a limited partnership may contain the name of any partner.

2. The name of a limited partnership that is not a limited liability limited partnership must contain the phrase "limited partnership" or the abbreviation "L.P." or "LP" and must not contain the phrase "limited liability limited partnership" or the abbreviation "LLL.P." or "L.L.L.P.".

3. The name of a limited liability limited partnership must contain the phrase "limited liability limited partnership" or the abbreviation "LLL.P." or "L.L.L.P." and must not contain the abbreviation "LP" or "L.P.".

4. Unless authorized by subsection 5, the name of a limited partnership must be distinguishable in the records of the secretary of state from all of the following:

a. The name of each person other than an individual incorporated, organized, or authorized to transact business in this state.

b. Each name reserved under section 488.109, or under sections 486A.1001, 490.401, 490.402, 490A.401, 490A.402, 504.401, 504.402, and 547.1.

5. A limited partnership may apply to the secretary of state for authorization to use a name that does not comply with subsection 4. The secretary of state shall authorize use of the name applied for if, as to each conflicting name, at least one of the

following applies:

a. The present user, registrant, or owner of the conflicting name consents in a signed record to the use and submits an undertaking in a form satisfactory to the secretary of state to change the conflicting name to a name that complies with subsection 4 and is distinguishable in the records of the secretary of state from the name applied for.

b. The applicant delivers to the secretary of state a certified copy of the final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction establishing the applicant's right to use the name applied for in this state.

c. The applicant delivers to the secretary of state proof satisfactory to the secretary of state that at least one of the following applies to the present user, registrant, or owner of the conflicting name:

(1) The present user, registrant, or owner of the conflicting name has merged into the applicant.

(2) The present user, registrant, or owner of the conflicting name has been converted into the applicant.

(3) The present user, registrant, or owner of the conflicting name has transferred substantially all of its assets, including the conflicting name, to the applicant.

6. Subject to section 488.905, this section ap-

plies to any foreign limited partnership transacting business in this state, having a certificate of authority to transact business in this state, or applying for a certificate of authority.

7. This chapter does not control the use of fictitious names. However, a limited partnership which uses a fictitious name in this state shall deliver to the secretary of state for filing a copy of the resolution of the limited partnership certified by its general partners, adopting the fictitious name.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191; 2005 Acts, ch 4, §1; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §70
Section takes effect January 1, 2005, and applies as provided in §488.1204; see §488.1207, 2004 Acts, ch 1021, §118

References to chapter 504A in subsection 4, paragraph b, deleted effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191 Code editor directive applied
Subsection 4, paragraph b amended
NEW subsection 7

488.1003 Proper plaintiff.

A derivative action may be maintained only by a person that is a partner at the time the action is commenced and where one of the following also applies:

1. The person was a partner when the conduct giving rise to the action occurred.
2. The person's status as a partner devolved upon the person by operation of law or pursuant to the terms of the partnership agreement from a person that was a partner at the time of the conduct.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §71
Section takes effect January 1, 2005, and applies as provided in §488.1204; see §488.1207, 2004 Acts, ch 1021, §118
Subsections 1 and 2 amended

CHAPTER 490

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS

490.122 Filing, service, and copying fees.

1. The secretary of state shall collect the following fees when the documents described in this subsection are delivered to the secretary's office for filing:

DOCUMENT	FEE
<i>a.</i> Articles of incorporation	\$ 50
<i>b.</i> Application for use of indistinguishable name	\$ 10
<i>c.</i> Application for reserved name	\$ 10
<i>d.</i> Notice of transfer of reserved name	\$ 10
<i>e.</i> Application for registered name per month or part thereof	\$ 2
<i>f.</i> Application for renewal of registered name	\$ 20
<i>g.</i> Corporation's statement of change of registered agent or registered office or both	No fee
<i>h.</i> Agent's statement of change of registered office for each affected corporation	No fee
<i>i.</i> Agent's statement of resignation	No fee
<i>j.</i> Amendment of articles of incorporation	\$ 50
<i>k.</i> Restatement of articles of incorporation with amendment of articles	\$ 50
<i>l.</i> Articles of merger or share exchange	\$ 50
<i>m.</i> Articles of dissolution	\$ 5
<i>n.</i> Articles of revocation of dissolution	\$ 5
<i>o.</i> Certificate of administrative dissolution	No fee
<i>p.</i> Application for reinstatement following administrative dissolution	\$ 5
<i>q.</i> Certificate of reinstatement	No fee
<i>r.</i> Certificate of judicial dissolution	No fee
<i>s.</i> Application for certificate of authority	\$100

<i>t.</i> Application for amended certificate of authority	\$100
<i>u.</i> Application for certificate of withdrawal	\$ 10
<i>v.</i> Certificate of revocation of authority to transact business	No fee
<i>w.</i> Articles of correction	\$ 5
<i>x.</i> Application for certificate of existence or authorization	\$ 5
<i>y.</i> Any other document required or permitted to be filed by this chapter	\$ 5

2. The secretary of state shall collect a fee of five dollars each time process is served on the secretary under this chapter. The party to a proceeding causing service of process is entitled to recover this fee as costs if the party prevails in the proceeding.

3. The secretary of state shall collect the following fees for copying and certifying the copy of any filed document relating to a domestic or foreign corporation:

- a.* \$1.00 a page for copying.
- b.* \$5.00 for the certificate.

Filing fee for biennial report; §490.1622
Authority to refund fees; 2005 Acts, ch 173, §18
Section not amended; footnote revised

490.401 Corporate name.

1. A corporate name:
 - a.* Must contain the word "corporation", "incorporated", "company", or "limited", or the abbreviation "corp.", "inc.", "co.", or "ltd.", or words or abbreviations of like import in another language.
 - b.* Shall not contain language stating or implying that the corporation is organized for a purpose other than that permitted by section 490.301 and its articles of incorporation.

2. Except as authorized by subsections 3 and 4, a corporate name must be distinguishable upon

the records of the secretary of state from all of the following:

a. The corporate name of a corporation incorporated or authorized to transact business in this state.

b. A corporate name reserved or registered under section 490.402, 490.403, or 504.402.

c. The fictitious name adopted by a foreign corporation or a not-for-profit foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this state because its real name is unavailable.

d. The corporate name of a not-for-profit corporation incorporated or authorized to transact business in this state.

3. A corporation may apply to the secretary of state for authorization to use a name that is not distinguishable upon the secretary's records from one or more of the names described in subsection 2. The secretary of state shall authorize use of the name applied for if one of the following conditions applies:

a. The other corporation consents to the use in writing and submits an undertaking in form satisfactory to the secretary of state to change its name to a name that is distinguishable upon the records of the secretary of state from the name of the applying corporation.

b. The applicant delivers to the secretary of state a certified copy of the final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction establishing the applicant's right to use the name applied for in this state.

4. A corporation may use the name, including the fictitious name, of another domestic or foreign corporation that is used in this state if the other corporation is incorporated or authorized to transact business in this state and the proposed user corporation submits documentation to the satisfaction of the secretary of state establishing one of the following conditions:

a. Has merged with the other corporation.

b. Has been formed by reorganization of the other corporation.

c. Has acquired all or substantially all of the assets, including the corporate name, of the other corporation.

5. This chapter does not control the use of fictitious names; however, if a corporation or a foreign corporation uses a fictitious name in this state it shall deliver to the secretary of state for filing a copy of the resolution of its board of directors, certified by its secretary, adopting the fictitious name.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

490.850 Definitions.

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

1. "*Corporation*" includes any domestic or for-

ign predecessor entity of a corporation in a merger.

2. "*Director*" or "*officer*" means an individual who is or was a director or officer, respectively, of a corporation or who, while a director or officer of the corporation, is or was serving at the corporation's request as a director, officer, partner, trustee, employee, or agent of another domestic or foreign corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan, or other entity. A director or officer is considered to be serving an employee benefit plan at the corporation's request if the director's duties to the corporation also impose duties on, or otherwise involve services by, that director to the plan or to participants in or beneficiaries of the plan. "*Director*" or "*officer*" includes, unless the context requires otherwise, the estate or personal representative of a director or officer.

3. "*Disinterested director*" means a director who at the time of a vote referred to in section 490.853, subsection 3, or a vote or selection referred to in section 490.855, subsection 2 or 3, is not either of the following:

a. A party to the proceeding.

b. An individual having a familial, financial, professional, or employment relationship with the director whose indemnification or advance for expenses is the subject of the decision being made, which relationship would, in the circumstances, reasonably be expected to exert an influence on the director's judgment when voting on the decision being made.

4. "*Expenses*" includes counsel fees.

5. "*Liability*" means the obligation to pay a judgment, settlement, penalty, fine, including an excise tax assessed with respect to an employee benefit plan, or reasonable expenses incurred with respect to a proceeding.

6. "*Official capacity*" means:

a. When used with respect to a director, the office of director in a corporation.

b. When used with respect to an officer, as contemplated in section 490.856, the office in a corporation held by the officer.

"*Official capacity*" does not include service for any other domestic or foreign corporation or any partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan, or other entity.

7. "*Party*" means an individual who was, is, or is threatened to be made a defendant or respondent in a proceeding.

8. "*Proceeding*" means any threatened, pending, or completed action, suit, or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative, or investigative and whether formal or informal.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §72
Subsection 2 amended

490.1701 Application to existing corporations.

1. Except as provided in this subsection or chapter 504, Code 1989, or current chapter 504,

this chapter does not apply to or affect entities subject to chapter 504, Code 1989, or current chapter 504. Such entities continue to be governed by all laws of this state applicable to them before December 31, 1989, as those laws are amended. This chapter does not derogate or limit the powers to which such entities are entitled.

2. Unless otherwise provided, this chapter does not apply to an entity subject to chapter 174, 497, 498, 499, 499A, 524, 533, or 534 or a corporation organized on the mutual plan under chapter 491, or a telephone company organized as a corporation under chapter 491 qualifying pursuant to an internal revenue service letter ruling under Internal Revenue Code § 501(c)(12) as a nonprofit corporation entitled to distribute profits in a manner similar to a chapter 499 corporation, unless such entity voluntarily elects to adopt the provisions of this chapter and complies with the procedure prescribed by subsection 3 of this section.

A corporation organized under chapter 496C may voluntarily elect to adopt the provisions of this chapter by complying with the provisions prescribed by subsection 3.

3. The procedure for the voluntary election referred to in subsection 2 is as follows:

a. The corporation shall amend or restate its articles of incorporation to indicate that the corporation adopts this chapter and to designate the address of its initial registered office and the name of its registered agent or agents at that office and, if the name of the corporation is not in compliance with the requirements of this chapter, to change the name of the corporation to one complying with the requirements of this chapter.

b. The instrument shall be delivered to the secretary of state for filing and recording in the secretary of state's office. If the corporation was organized under chapter 176,* 524, or 533, the instrument shall also be filed and recorded in the office of the county recorder. The corporation shall at the time it files the instrument with the secretary of state deliver also to the secretary of state for filing in the secretary of state's office any biennial report which is then due.

If the county of the initial registered office as stated in the instrument for a corporation organized under chapter 176,* 524, or 533 is one which is other than the county where the principal place of business of the corporation, as designated in its articles of incorporation, was located, the corporation shall forward to the county recorder of the county in which the principal place of business of the corporation was located a copy of the instrument and the corporation shall forward to the recorder of the county in which the initial registered office of the corporation is located, in addition to a copy of the original instrument, a copy of the articles of incorporation of the corporation together with all amendments to them as then on file in the secretary of state's office. The corporation shall,

through an officer or director, certify to the secretary of state that a copy has been sent to each applicable county recorder, including the date each copy was sent.

c. Upon the filing of the instrument by a corporation all of the following apply:

(1) All of the provisions of this chapter apply to the corporation.

(2) The secretary of state shall issue a certificate as to the filing of the instrument and deliver the certificate to the corporation or its representative.

(3) The secretary of state shall not file the instrument with respect to a corporation unless at the time of filing the corporation is validly existing and in good standing in that office under the chapter under which it is incorporated. The corporation shall be considered validly existing and in good standing for the purpose of this chapter for a period of three months following the expiration date of the corporation, provided all biennial reports due have been filed and all fees due in connection with the biennial reports have been paid.

d. The provisions of this chapter becoming applicable to a corporation voluntarily electing to be governed by this chapter do not affect any right accrued or established, or any liability or penalty incurred, under the chapter under which it is incorporated prior to the filing by the secretary of state in the secretary of state's office of the instrument manifesting the election by the corporation to adopt the provisions of this chapter as provided in this subsection.

4. Except as specifically provided in this chapter, this chapter applies to all domestic corporations in existence on December 31, 1989, that were incorporated under any general statute of this state providing for incorporation of corporations for profit if power to amend or repeal the statute under which the corporation was incorporated was reserved.

5. A corporation subject to this chapter which does not have a registered office or registered agent or both designated on the records of the secretary of state is subject to all of the following provisions:

a. The office of the corporation set forth in its first biennial report filed under this chapter shall be deemed its registered office until December 31, 1990, or until it files a designation of registered office with the secretary of state, whichever is earlier.

b. The person signing the first biennial report of the corporation filed under this chapter shall be deemed the registered agent until December 31, 1990, or a statement designating a registered agent has been filed with the secretary of state, whichever is earlier.

c. Section 490.502 does not apply to the corporation until December 31, 1990, or until the corporation files a designation of registered office and

registered agent at that office with the secretary of state, whichever is earlier.

6. A corporation subject to this chapter is not subject to chapter 491, 492, 493, or 495.

2002 Acts, ch 1017, §5, 8; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191

*Chapter 176 was repealed effective July 1, 2005; corrective legislation

is pending

2002 amendments to subsection 2 are effective July 1, 2005; 2002 Acts, ch 1017, §8

Chapter 504A references deleted effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191

Code editor directive applied

Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 490A

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES

490A.102 Definitions.

In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Articles of organization*” means documents filed under section 490A.301 for the purpose of forming a limited liability company and includes amended and restated articles of organization, and articles of merger.

2. “*Bankruptcy*” means, with respect to any person, being the subject of an order for relief under Title 11 of the United States Code.

3. “*Capital contribution*” means any cash, property, or services rendered, or a promissory note or other binding obligation to contribute cash or property or to perform services, which a member contributes to a limited liability company in the capacity of a member.

4. “*Constituent entity*” means each limited liability company, limited partnership, corporation, or domestic cooperative which is party to a plan of merger pursuant to subchapter XII.

5. “*Corporation*” means a domestic corporation formed under the law of this state or subject to the law of this state, or a foreign corporation as defined in this chapter.

6. “*Court*” includes every court having jurisdiction of the case.

7. “*Distribution*” means a direct or indirect transfer of money or other property, or incurrence of indebtedness by a limited liability company to or for the benefit of its members in respect of their interests.

8. “*Domestic cooperative*” means a cooperative organized under chapter 497, 498, 499, 501, or 501A.

9. “*Entity*” includes corporation and foreign corporation; nonprofit corporation; profit and nonprofit unincorporated association; business trust, estate, partnership, limited liability company, trust, and two or more persons having a joint or common economic interest; and state, United States, and foreign government.

10. “*Foreign corporation*” means a corporation for profit incorporated under a law other than the law of this state.

11. “*Foreign limited liability company*” means a limited liability company organized under a law other than the law of this state.

12. “*Foreign limited partnership*” means a limited partnership organized under a law other than the law of this state.

13. “*Individual*” includes the estate of an incompetent, a ward, or a deceased individual.

14. “*Limited liability company*” or “*domestic limited liability company*” means an unincorporated association having one or more members, and organized under or subject to this chapter.

15. “*Limited partnership*” means a limited partnership organized under the law of this state or a foreign limited partnership as defined in this section.

16. “*Manager*” or “*managers*” means a person or persons designated by the members of a limited liability company to manage the limited liability company as provided in the articles of organization or an operating agreement.

17. “*Member*” means a person with a membership interest in a limited liability company under this chapter or, with respect to a foreign limited liability company, under the laws of the state, foreign country, or other foreign jurisdiction under which such company is organized.

18. “*Membership interest*” or “*interest*” means a member’s share of the profits and the losses of the limited liability company and the right to receive distributions of the limited liability company’s assets, and any right to vote or participate in management.

19. “*Operating agreement*” means any agreement, written or oral, of the members as to the affairs of a limited liability company and the conduct of its business.

20. “*Person*” has the same meaning as specified in section 4.1, subsection 20.

21. “*Principal office*” means the office, in or out of this state, where the principal executive offices of a domestic or foreign limited liability company are located.

22. “*Secretary of state*” means the Iowa secretary of state.

23. “*State*”, when referring to a part of the United States, includes a state, commonwealth, and their agencies and governmental subdivisions; and a territory or insular possession, and their agencies and governmental subdivisions, of the United States.

24. “*Surviving entity*” means the constituent entity surviving the merger, as identified in the articles of merger provided for in subchapter XII.

25. “*United States*” includes a district, authority, bureau, commission, department, and any other agency of the United States.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §107, 108

Subsection 4 amended

NEW subsection 8 and former subsections 8 – 24 renumbered as 9 – 25

490A.131 Biennial report for secretary of state.

1. A limited liability company or a foreign limited liability company authorized to transact business in this state shall deliver to the secretary of state for filing a biennial report that states all of the following:

a. The name of the limited liability company or foreign limited liability company.

b. The street and mailing address of its designated office and the name and street and mailing address of its agent for service of process in this state.

c. The street and mailing address of its principal office.

d. In the case of a foreign limited liability company, the state or other jurisdiction under whose law the foreign limited liability company is formed.

2. Information in a biennial report must be current as of the date the biennial report is delivered to the secretary of state for filing.

3. If a biennial report does not contain the information required in subsection 1, the secretary of state shall promptly notify the reporting limited liability company or foreign limited liability company and return the report to it for correction. If the report is corrected to contain the information required in subsection 1 and delivered to the secretary of state within thirty days after the effective date of the notice, it is timely delivered.

4. If a filed biennial report contains an address of a designated office or the name or address of an agent for service of process which differs from the information shown in the records of the secretary of state immediately before the filing, the differing information in the biennial report is considered a statement of change under section 490A.502.

5. The first biennial report shall be delivered to the secretary of state between January 1 and April 1 of the first even-numbered year following the calendar year in which a limited liability company was formed or a foreign limited liability company was authorized to transact business. Subsequent biennial reports must be delivered to the secretary of state between January 1 and April 1 of the following even-numbered calendar years. A filing fee for the biennial report shall be determined by the secretary of state and deposited into the general fund of the state. For purposes of this

section, each biennial report shall contain information related to the two-year period immediately preceding the calendar year in which the report is filed.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §109; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §27

NEW section

490A.1201 Constituent entity.

As used in this section,* unless the context otherwise requires, “*constituent entity*”, as used in sections 490A.1202, 490A.1204, 490A.1205, and 490A.1207, includes a domestic cooperative. However, as used in section 490A.1203, “*constituent entity*” does not include a domestic cooperative.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §110

*The word “subchapter” probably intended; corrective legislation is pending

Section stricken and rewritten

490A.1201A Merger.

With or without a business purpose, a limited liability company may merge with any of the following:

1. Another domestic limited liability company pursuant to a plan of merger approved in the manner provided in sections 490A.1202 through 490A.1205.

2. A domestic corporation under a plan of merger approved in the manner provided in sections 490A.1202 through 490A.1205, and in chapter 490.

3. A domestic limited partnership pursuant to a plan of merger approved in the manner provided in sections 490A.1202 through 490A.1207, and in chapter 488.*

4. One or more cooperatives organized under chapter 497, 498, 499, 501, or 501A, in the manner provided by and subject to the limitations in section 490A.1207.

5. A foreign corporation, foreign limited liability company, or foreign limited partnership pursuant to a plan of merger approved in the manner provided in section 490A.1206.

2004 Acts, ch 1021, §119; 2005 Acts, ch 135, §111

*Internal reference to chapter 488 was substituted for reference to chapter 487 pursuant to Code editor directive; chapter 488, effective January 1, 2005, is the successor to chapter 487, repealed effective January 1, 2006; 2004 Acts, ch 1021, §119

NEW section

490A.1202 Plan of merger.

1. As used in this section, “*interests*” includes but is not limited to membership interests in a domestic cooperative.

2. Each constituent entity must enter into a written plan of merger, which must be approved in accordance with section 490A.1203.

3. The plan of merger must set forth all of the following:

a. The name of each constituent entity in the merger and the name of the surviving entity into which each other constituent entity proposes to merge.

b. The terms and conditions of the proposed merger.

c. The manner and basis of converting the interests in each constituent entity in the merger into interests, shares, or other securities or obligations of the surviving entity, or of any other entity, or, in whole or in part, into cash or other property.

d. Such amendments to the articles of organization of a limited liability company, articles or certificate of incorporation of a corporation, or certificate of limited partnership of a limited partnership, as the case may be, of the surviving entity as are desired to be effected by the merger, or that no such changes are desired.

e. Other provisions relating to the proposed merger as are deemed necessary or desirable.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §112

NEW subsection 1 and former subsections 1 and 2 renumbered as 2 and

3

490A.1203 Action on plan.

1. A proposed plan of merger complying with the requirements of section 490A.1202 shall be approved in the manner provided by this section:

a. A limited liability company which is a party to a proposed merger shall have the plan of merger authorized and approved as required by section 490A.701.

b. A corporation which is a party to a proposed merger shall have the plan of merger authorized and approved in the manner and by the vote required by chapter 490.

c. A limited partnership which is a party to a proposed merger shall have the plan of merger authorized and approved in the manner and by the vote required by its partnership agreement and in accordance with chapter 488.

2. After a merger is authorized, unless the plan of merger provides otherwise, and at any time before articles of merger as provided for in section 490A.1204 are filed, the plan of merger may be abandoned subject to any contractual rights, in accordance with the procedure set forth in the plan of merger or, if none is set forth, in one of the following ways:

a. By the majority consent of the members of each limited liability company that is a constituent entity, unless the articles of organization or an operating agreement of any such limited liability company provides otherwise.

b. In the manner determined by the board of

directors of any corporation that is a constituent entity.

c. By the limited partners of any limited partnership that is a constituent entity by the vote, if any, required by its limited partnership agreement and in accordance with the law of this state.

2004 Acts, ch 1021, §117, 118

2004 amendment striking chapter 487 reference is effective January 1, 2006; 2004 Acts, ch 1021, §118

Subsection 1, paragraph c amended

490A.1207 Merger of domestic cooperative into a domestic limited liability company.

1. A limited liability company may merge with a domestic cooperative only as provided by this section. A limited liability company may merge with one or more domestic cooperatives if all of the following apply:

a. Only one limited liability company and one or more domestic cooperatives are parties to the merger.

b. When the merger becomes effective, the separate existence of each domestic cooperative ceases and the limited liability company is the surviving entity per organization.

c. As to each domestic cooperative, the plan of merger is initiated and adopted, and the merger is effectuated, as provided in section 501A.1101.

d. As to the limited liability company, the plan of merger complies with section 490A.1202, the plan of merger is approved as provided in section 490A.1203, and the articles of merger are prepared, signed, and filed as provided in section 490A.1204.

e. Notwithstanding section 490A.1202, 490A.1205, or 490A.1206, the surviving organization must be the limited liability company.

2. Section 501A.1103 governs the abandonment by a domestic cooperative of a merger authorized by this section. Section 490A.1203, subsection 2, governs the abandonment by a limited liability company of a merger authorized by this section, except that for the purposes of a merger authorized by this section, the requirements stated in section 490A.1203, subsection 2, paragraphs "b" and "c", do not apply and instead the abandonment must have been approved by the domestic cooperative.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §113

NEW section

CHAPTER 497

COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Applicable only to associations originally chartered before July 4, 1935, §499.1
 Option to come under chapter 499, §499.43
 Merger or consolidation with other entities; §499.71, 501A.1101 – 501A.1103
 Option to come under chapter 501; §501.601
 Option to come under chapter 501A; §501A.1104

497.22 Biennial report — penalty.

Section 504.1613 applies to a cooperative association organized under this chapter in the same manner as that section applies to a corporation organized under chapter 504. In addition to the information required to be set forth in the biennial report under section 504.1613, the cooperative association shall also set forth the total amount of business transacted, number of members, total expense of operation, total amount of indebtedness, and total profits or losses for each calendar or fis-

cal year of the two-year period which ended immediately preceding the first day of January of the year in which the report is filed.

A cooperative association which fails to comply with this section before April 1 of the year in which the report is due is subject to a penalty of ten dollars.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
 Chapter 504A references stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
 Editorial changes applied
 Code editor directive applied

CHAPTER 498

NONPROFIT COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Applicable only to associations originally chartered before July 4, 1935; see chapter 499
 Permissible reorganization under later law; §499.43A
 Merger or consolidation with other entities; §499.71, 501A.1101 – 501A.1103
 Option to come under chapter 501; §501.601
 Option to come under chapter 501A; §501A.1104

498.24 Biennial report — penalty.

Section 504.1613 applies to a cooperative association organized under this chapter in the same manner as that section applies to a corporation organized under chapter 504. In addition to the information required to be set forth in the biennial report under section 504.1613, the cooperative association shall also set forth the total amount of business transacted, number of members, total expense of operation, total amount of indebtedness, and total profits or losses for each calendar or fis-

cal year of the two-year period which ended immediately preceding the first day of January of the year in which the report is filed.

A cooperative association which fails to comply with this section before April 1 of the year in which the report is due is subject to a penalty of ten dollars.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
 Chapter 504A references stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
 Editorial changes applied
 Code editor directive applied

CHAPTER 499

COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Applicable to associations formed from and after July 4, 1935; §499.1
 Applicable to associations electing to be under this chapter pursuant to §499.43 – 499.43B
 Option to come under chapter 501; §501.601
 Option to come under chapter 501A; §501A.1104

499.4 Use of term “cooperative” restricted.

A person including a corporation hereafter organized, which is not an association as defined in this chapter or a cooperative as defined in chapter 501 or 501A, shall not use the word “cooperative” or any abbreviation thereof in its name or advertising or in any connection with its business, except

foreign associations admitted under section 499.54. The attorney general or any association or any member thereof may sue and enjoin such use.

This chapter does not control the use of fictitious names; however, if a cooperative association or a foreign cooperative association uses a fictitious name in this state, it shall deliver to the secretary of state for filing a copy of the resolution of its

board of directors, certified by its secretary, adopting the fictitious name.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §114
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

499.5 Permissible organizers.

1. Five or more individuals, or two or more associations, may organize an association.

2. All individual incorporators of agricultural associations must be engaged in producing agricultural products, which phrase includes landlords and tenants as specified in section 499.13.

3. A nonprofit water utility organized under chapter 357A or 504 may elect to become an association under this chapter upon majority vote of its members by filing with the secretary of state a statement confirming the election and appropriate articles of incorporation. However, the association is subject to the service limitation provisions contained in sections 357.1A and 357A.2.

4. A telephone company organized as a corporation under chapter 491 and qualifying pursuant to an internal revenue service letter ruling under Internal Revenue Code § 501(c)(12) as a nonprofit corporation entitled to distribute profits in a manner similar to an association under this chapter may reorganize as an association under this chapter upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the votes cast by the shares entitled to vote in an election at a meeting at which a majority of all shares entitled to vote cast a vote.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

499.5A Water utilities — members of federated associations.

Notwithstanding section 499.13, a water utility organized under this chapter, a municipal water utility, or a water district organized under chapter 357, 357A, or 504 may be a member of a federated association.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

499.49 Biennial report.

Section 504.1613 applies to a cooperative organized under this chapter in the same manner as that section applies to a corporation organized under chapter 504. In addition to the information required to be set forth in the biennial report under section 504.1613, the cooperative shall also set forth the number of members of the cooperative,

the percentage of the cooperative's business done with or for its own members during each of the fiscal or calendar years of the preceding two-year period, the percentage of the cooperative's business done with or for each class of nonmembers specified in section 499.3, and any other information deemed necessary by the secretary of state to advise the secretary whether the cooperative is actually functioning as a cooperative.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A references stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Editorial changes applied
Code editor directive applied

499.62 Merger.

Any two or more cooperative associations may merge into one cooperative association in the following manner:

The board of directors of each cooperative association shall, by resolution adopted by a majority vote of all members of each board, approve a plan of merger which shall set forth:

1. The names of the cooperative associations proposing to merge and the name of the surviving association.

2. The terms and conditions of the proposed merger.

3. A statement of any changes in the articles of incorporation of the surviving association.

4. Other provisions deemed necessary or desirable.

Merger with other business entities; §501A.1101 – 501A.1103
Section not amended; footnote added

499.63 Consolidation.

Any two or more cooperative associations may be consolidated into a new cooperative association in the following manner:

The board of directors of each cooperative association shall, by resolution adopted by a majority vote of all members of each board, approve a plan of consolidation setting forth:

1. The names of the cooperative associations proposing to consolidate and the name of the new association.

2. The terms and conditions of the proposed consolidation.

3. With respect to the new association, all of the statements required to be set forth in articles of incorporation for cooperative associations.

4. Other provisions deemed necessary or desirable.

Consolidation with other business entities; §501A.1101 – 501A.1103
Section not amended; footnote added

CHAPTER 500

COLLECTIVE MARKETING

500.3 Applicability of chapter.

The provisions of this chapter shall apply:

1. To corporations organized under the provisions of chapter 497.
2. To other incorporated associations or companies organized without capital stock, not for pecuniary profit and for the mutual benefit of their members.

For purposes of this subsection, “*not for pecuniary profit*” includes but is not necessarily limited

to an incorporated association organized to assist its members to make profits for themselves as producers by the means authorized in section 500.1, but not to make income or profit for distribution to its members, directors, or officers, except as provided in chapter 504.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

CHAPTER 501

CLOSED COOPERATIVES

Statement of purpose; 96 Acts, ch 1010, §1
Option to come under chapter 501A; §501A.1104

501.103 Permissible members — limited farming activities.

1. Notwithstanding section 9H.4, any person or entity, subject to the limitations set forth in section 501.305, and subject to the cooperative’s articles and bylaws, is permitted to own interests, including voting interests, in a cooperative.

2. Notwithstanding section 9H.4, a cooperative may, directly or indirectly, acquire or otherwise obtain or lease agricultural land in this state, for as long as the cooperative continues to meet the following requirements:

a. Farming entities own sixty percent of the interests and are eligible to cast sixty percent of the votes at member meetings.

b. Authorized persons own at least seventy-five percent of the interests and are eligible to cast at least seventy-five percent of the votes at member meetings.

c. The cooperative does not, either directly or indirectly, acquire or otherwise obtain or lease agricultural land, if the total agricultural land either directly or indirectly owned or leased by the cooperative would then exceed six hundred forty acres.

3. A cooperative that claims that it is exempt from the restrictions of section 9H.4 pursuant to subsection 2 shall file a biennial report with the secretary of state on or before March 31 of each even-numbered year on forms supplied by the secretary of state. The report shall be signed by the president or the vice president of the cooperative and shall contain the following:

- a. The cooperative’s name and address.
- b. A certification that the cooperative meets both of the requirements of subsection 2.
- c. The number of acres of agricultural land

owned, leased, or held by the cooperative, including the following:

- (1) The total number of acres in the state.
- (2) The number of acres in each county identified by county name.
- (3) The number of acres owned.
- (4) The number of acres leased.
- (5) The number of acres held other than by ownership or lease.
- (6) The number of acres used for the production of row crops.

4. The president or the vice president of the cooperative who falsifies a report is guilty of perjury as provided in section 720.2.

5. In the event of a transfer of an interest in a cooperative by operation of law as a result of death, divorce, bankruptcy, or pursuant to a security interest, the cooperative may disregard the transfer for purposes of determining compliance with subsection 2 for a period of two years after the transfer.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §73
Suspension of filing requirement, §10B.4A
Subsection 3, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

501.612 Merger.

Any two or more cooperatives may merge into one cooperative in the manner provided in this section. The board of directors of each cooperative shall, by resolution adopted by a majority vote of all members of each board, approve a plan of merger which shall set forth all of the following:

1. The names of the cooperatives proposing to merge and the name of the surviving cooperative.
2. The terms and conditions of the proposed merger.
3. A statement of any changes in the articles of association of the surviving cooperative.

4. Other provisions deemed necessary or desirable.

Merger with other business entities; §501A.1101 – 501A.1103
Section not amended; footnote added

501.613 Consolidation.

Any two or more cooperatives may be consolidated into a new cooperative as provided in this section. The board of directors of each cooperative shall, by resolution adopted by a majority vote of all members of each board, approve a plan of con-

solidation setting forth:

1. The names of the cooperatives proposing to consolidate and the name of the new cooperative.

2. The terms and conditions of the proposed consolidation.

3. With respect to the new cooperative, all of the statements required to be set forth in articles of association for cooperatives.

4. Other provisions deemed necessary or desirable.

Consolidation with other business entities; §501A.1101 – 501A.1103
Section not amended; footnote added

CHAPTER 501A

COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS ACT

SUBCHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

501A.101 Short title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the “*Iowa Cooperative Associations Act*”.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §1
NEW section

501A.102 Definitions.

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

1. “*Address*” means mailing address, including a zip code. In the case of a registered address, the term means the mailing address and the actual office location, which shall not be a post office box.

2. “*Alternative ballot*” means a method of voting for a candidate or issue prescribed by the board in advance of the vote, and may include voting by electronic, telephonic, internet, or other means that reasonably allow members the opportunity to vote.

3. “*Articles*” means the articles of organization of a cooperative as originally filed or subsequently amended as provided in this chapter.

4. “*Association*” means a business entity on a cooperative plan and organized under the laws of this state or another state or that is chartered to conduct business under the laws of another state.

5. “*Board*” means the board of directors of a cooperative.

6. “*Business entity*” means a person organized under statute or common law in this state or another jurisdiction for purposes of engaging in a commercial activity on a profit, cooperative, or not-for-profit basis, including but not limited to a corporation or entity taxed as a corporation under the Internal Revenue Code, nonprofit corporation, cooperative or cooperative association, partner-

ship, limited partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, investment company, joint stock company, joint stock association, or trust, including but not limited to a business trust.

7. “*Cooperative*” means a business association organized under this chapter.

8. “*Crop*” means a plant used for food, animal feed, fiber, or oil, if the plant is classified as a forage or cereal plant, including but not limited to alfalfa, barley, buckwheat, corn, flax, forage, millet, oats, popcorn, rye, sorghum, soybeans, sunflowers, wheat, and grasses used for forage or silage.

9. “*Domestic business entity*” means a business entity organized under the laws of this state, including but not limited to a corporation organized pursuant to chapter 490; a nonprofit corporation organized under chapter 504; a limited liability company as defined in section 490A.102; a partnership, limited partnership, limited liability partnership, or limited liability limited partnership as provided in chapter 486A or 488; or a cooperative association or other cooperative organized under this chapter or chapter 497, 498, 499, or 501.

10. “*Domestic cooperative*” means a cooperative association or other cooperative organized under this chapter or chapter 497, 498, 499, or 501.

11. “*Foreign business entity*” means a business entity that is not a domestic business entity.

12. “*Foreign cooperative*” means a foreign business entity organized to conduct business consistent with this chapter or chapter 497, 498, or 499.

13. “*Iowa limited liability company*” means a limited liability company governed by chapter 490A.

14. “*Livestock*” means the same as defined in section 717.1.

15. “*Member*” means a person or entity reflected on the books of a cooperative as the owner

of governance rights of a membership interest of the cooperative and includes patron and nonpatron members.

16. “*Member control agreement*” means an instrument which controls the investment or governance of nonpatron members, which may be executed by the board and one or more nonpatron members and which may provide for their individual or collective rights to elect directors or to participate in the distribution or allocation of profits or losses.

17. “*Membership interest*” means a member’s interest in a cooperative consisting of a member’s financial rights, a member’s right to assign financial rights, a member’s governance rights, and a member’s right to assign governance rights. “*Membership interest*” includes patron membership interests and nonpatron membership interests.

18. “*Members’ meeting*” means a regular or special members’ meeting.

19. “*Nonpatron member*” means a member who holds a nonpatron membership interest.

20. “*Nonpatron membership interest*” means a membership interest that does not require the holder to conduct patronage for or with the cooperative to receive financial rights or distributions.

21. “*Patron*” means a person or entity who conducts patronage with the cooperative, regardless of whether the person is a member.

22. “*Patronage*” means business, transactions, or services done for or with the cooperative as defined by the cooperative.

23. “*Patron member*” means a member holding a patron membership interest.

24. “*Patron membership interest*” means the membership interest requiring the holder to conduct patronage for or with the cooperative, as specified by the cooperative to receive financial rights or distributions.

25. “*Secretary*” means the secretary of state.

26. “*Traditional cooperative*” means a cooperative or cooperative association organized under chapter 497, 498, 499, or 501.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §2, 118, 119

Amendment to this section striking an internal reference to former chapter 487 is effective January 1, 2006; 2005 Acts, ch 135, §118, 119

NEW section

501A.103 Requirements for signatures on documents.

A document is signed when a person has written on a document. A person authorized to do so by this chapter, the articles or bylaws, or by a resolution approved by the directors or the members must sign the document. A signature on a document may be a facsimile affixed, engraved, printed, placed, stamped with indelible ink, transmitted by facsimile or electronically, or in any other manner reproduced on the document.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §3

NEW section

SUBCHAPTER II

FILING

PART 1

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

501A.201 General filing requirements.

1. A document must satisfy the requirements of this section, and of any other section that adds to or varies these requirements, to be entitled to filing.

2. The document must be one that this chapter requires or permits to be filed with the secretary.

3. The document must contain the information required by this chapter. The document may contain other information as well.

4. The document must be typewritten or printed. The typewritten or printed portion shall be in black ink. Manually signed photocopies, or other reproduced copies, including facsimiles and other electronically or computer-generated copies of typewritten or printed documents may be filed.

5. The document must be in the English language. A cooperative’s name need not be in English if written in English letters or Arabic or Roman numerals. The articles, duly authenticated by the official having custody of the applicable records in the state or country under whose law the cooperative is formed, which are required of cooperatives, need not be in English if accompanied by a reasonably authenticated English translation.

6. The document must be executed by one of the following persons:

a. An officer of the cooperative, or if no officer has been selected, by any patron member of the cooperative.

b. If the cooperative has not been organized, by the organizers of the cooperative as provided in subchapter V.

c. If the cooperative is in the hands of a receiver, trustee, or other court-appointed fiduciary, that fiduciary.

7. The person executing the document shall sign the document and state beneath or opposite the person’s signature, the person’s name, and the capacity in which the person signs.

8. If, pursuant to any provision of this chapter, the secretary has prescribed a mandatory form for the document, the document shall be in or on the prescribed form.

9. The document must be delivered to the secretary for filing and must be accompanied by the correct filing fee as provided in this subchapter.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §4

NEW section

501A.202 Filing duty of secretary of state.

1. If a document delivered to the secretary for filing satisfies the requirements of section 501A.201, the secretary shall file it and issue any necessary certificate.

2. The secretary files a document by recording it as filed on the date and at the time of receipt. After filing a document, and except as provided in section 501A.204, the secretary shall deliver the document, and an acknowledgment of the date and time of filing, to the domestic cooperative or foreign cooperative or its representative.

3. If the secretary refuses to file a document, the secretary shall return it to the domestic cooperative or foreign cooperative or its representative within ten days after the document was received by the secretary, together with a brief, written explanation of the reason for the refusal.

4. The secretary's duty to file documents under this section is ministerial. Filing or refusing to file a document does not do any of the following:

- a. Affect the validity or invalidity of the document in whole or in part.
- b. Relate to the correctness or incorrectness of information contained in the document.
- c. Create a presumption that the document is valid or invalid or that information contained in the document is correct or incorrect.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §5
NEW section

501A.203 Effective time and date of documents.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2 and section 501A.204, subsection 3, a document accepted for filing is effective at the later of the following times:

- a. At the time of filing on the date the document is filed, as evidenced by the secretary's date and time endorsement on the original document.
- b. At the time specified in the document as its effective time on the date the document is filed.

2. A document may specify a delayed effective time and date, and if the document does so, the document becomes effective at the time and date specified. If a delayed effective date but no time is specified, the document is effective at the close of business on that date. A delayed effective date for a document shall not be later than the ninetyeth day after the date the document is filed.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §6
NEW section

501A.204 Correcting filed documents.

1. A domestic cooperative or foreign cooperative may correct a document filed by the secretary if the document satisfies any of the following requirements:

- a. Contains an incorrect statement.
- b. Was defectively executed, attested, sealed, verified, or acknowledged.

2. A document is corrected by complying with all of the following:

a. By preparing articles of correction that satisfy all of the following requirements:

- (1) Describe the document, including its filing

date, or attach a copy of the document to the articles.

(2) Specify the incorrect statement and the reason the statement is incorrect or the manner in which the execution was defective.

(3) Correct the incorrect statement or defective execution.

b. By delivering the articles of correction to the secretary for filing.

3. Articles of correction are effective on the effective date of the document the articles correct, except as to persons relying on the uncorrected document and adversely affected by the correction. As to those persons, articles of correction are effective when filed.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §7
NEW section

501A.205 Fees.

1. The secretary shall collect the following fees when documents described in this subsection are delivered to the secretary's office for filing:

- a. Articles of organization \$ 50
- b. Application for use of indistinguishable name \$ 10
- c. Application for reserved name \$ 10
- d. Notice of transfer of reserved name \$ 10
- e. Application for registered name per month or part thereof \$ 2
- f. Application for renewal of registered name \$ 20
- g. Statement of change of registered agent or registered office or both No fee
- h. Agent's statement of change of registered office for each affected cooperative No fee
- i. Agent's statement of resignation No fee
- j. Amendment of articles of organization \$ 50
- k. Restatement of articles of organization with amendment of articles \$ 50
- l. Articles of merger \$ 50
- m. Articles of dissolution \$ 5
- n. Articles of revocation of dissolution \$ 5
- o. Certificate of administrative dissolution No fee
- p. Application for reinstatement following administrative dissolution \$ 5
- q. Certificate of reinstatement No fee
- r. Certificate of judicial dissolution No fee
- s. Application for certificate of authority \$100
- t. Application for amended certificate of authority \$100
- u. Application for certificate of cancellation \$ 10
- v. Certificate of revocation of authority to transact business No fee
- w. Articles of correction \$ 5
- x. Application for certificate of existence or authorization \$ 5
- y. Any other document required or permitted to be filed by this chapter \$ 5

2. The secretary shall collect a fee of five dollars each time process is served on the secretary under this chapter. The party to a proceeding causing service of process is entitled to recover this fee as costs if the party prevails in the proceeding.

3. The secretary shall collect the following fees for copying and certifying the copy of any filed document relating to a domestic cooperative or foreign cooperative:

- a. One dollar a page for copying.
- b. Five dollars for the certificate.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §8
NEW section

501A.206 Forms.

1. The secretary may prescribe and furnish on request forms, including but not limited to the following:

- a. An application for a certificate of existence.
- b. A foreign cooperative's application for a certificate of authority to transact business in this state.
- c. A foreign cooperative's application for a certificate of withdrawal.

If the secretary so requires, use of these listed forms prescribed by the secretary is mandatory.

2. The secretary may prescribe and furnish on request forms for other documents required or permitted to be filed by this chapter, but their use is not mandatory.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §9
NEW section

501A.207 Appeal from secretary of state's refusal to file document.

1. If the secretary refuses to file a document delivered to the secretary's office for filing, the domestic cooperative or foreign cooperative may appeal the refusal, within thirty days after the return of the document, to the district court for the county in which the cooperative's principal office or, if none in this state, where its registered office is or will be located. The appeal is commenced by petitioning the court to compel filing the document and by attaching to the petition the document and the secretary's explanation of the refusal to file.

2. The court may summarily order the secretary to file the document or take other action the court considers appropriate.

3. The court's final decision may be appealed as in other civil proceedings.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §10
NEW section

501A.208 Evidentiary effect of copy of filed document.

A certificate attached to a copy of a document filed by the secretary, bearing the secretary's signature, which may be in facsimile, and the seal of the secretary, is conclusive evidence that the origi-

nal document is on file with the secretary.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §11
NEW section

501A.209 Certificate of existence.

1. Anyone may apply to the secretary to furnish a certificate of existence for a domestic cooperative or a certificate of authorization for a foreign cooperative.

2. A certificate of existence or certificate of authorization must set forth all of the following:

- a. The domestic cooperative's name or the foreign cooperative's name used in this state.
- b. That one of the following applies:

(1) If it is a domestic cooperative, that it is duly organized under the law of this state, the date of its organization, and the period of its duration.

(2) If it is a foreign cooperative, that it is authorized to transact business in this state.

c. That all fees required by this subchapter have been paid.

d. If it is a domestic cooperative, that articles of dissolution have not been filed.

e. Other facts of record in the office of the secretary that may be requested by the applicant.

3. Subject to any qualification stated in the certificate, a certificate of existence or certificate of authorization issued by the secretary may be relied upon as conclusive evidence that the domestic cooperative or foreign cooperative is in existence or is authorized to transact business in this state.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §12
NEW section

501A.210 Penalty for signing false document.

1. A person commits an offense if that person signs a document the person knows is false in any material respect with intent that the document be delivered to the secretary for filing.

2. An offense under this section is a serious misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not to exceed one thousand dollars.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §13
NEW section

501A.211 Secretary of state — powers.

The secretary has the power reasonably necessary to perform the duties required of the secretary by this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §14
NEW section

PART 2

FOREIGN COOPERATIVES

501A.221 Certificate of authority.

A foreign cooperative may apply for a certificate of authority to transact business in this state by delivering an application to the secretary for filing. An application for registration as a foreign cooperative shall set forth all of the following:

1. The name of the foreign cooperative and, if different, the name under which the foreign cooperative proposes to register and transact business in this state.

2. The state or other jurisdiction in which the foreign cooperative was formed and the date of its formation.

3. The street address of the registered office of the foreign cooperative in this state and the name of the registered agent at the office.

4. The address of the principal office, which is the office where the principal executive offices are located.

5. A certificate of existence or a document of similar import duly authenticated by the proper office of the state or other jurisdiction of its formation which is dated no earlier than ninety days prior to the date that the application is filed with the secretary.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §15
NEW section

501A.222 Cancellation of certificate of authority.

1. A foreign cooperative may cancel its certificate of authority by delivering to the secretary for filing a certificate of cancellation which shall set forth all of the following:

a. The name of the foreign cooperative and the name of the state or other jurisdiction under whose jurisdiction the foreign cooperative was formed.

b. That the foreign cooperative is not transacting business in this state and that the foreign cooperative surrenders its registration to transact business in this state.

c. That the foreign cooperative revokes the authority of its registered agent to accept service on its behalf and appoints the secretary as its agent for service of process in any proceeding based on a cause of action arising during the time the foreign cooperative was authorized to transact business in this state.

d. A mailing address to which the secretary may mail a copy of any process served on the secretary under paragraph “c”.

e. A commitment to notify the secretary in the future of any change in the mailing address of the foreign cooperative.

2. The certificate of authority shall be canceled upon the filing of the certificate of cancellation by the secretary.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §16
NEW section

PART 3 REPORTS

501A.231 Biennial report for secretary of state.

1. A cooperative authorized to transact busi-

ness in this state shall deliver to the secretary of state for filing a biennial report that sets forth all of the following:

a. The name of the cooperative.

b. The address of its registered office and the name of its registered agent at that office in this state, together with the consent of any new registered agent.

c. The address of its principal office.

d. The names and addresses of the president, secretary, treasurer, and one member of the board of directors.

2. Information in the biennial report must be current as of the first day of January of the year in which the report is due. The report shall be executed on behalf of the cooperative and signed as provided in section 501A.103 or by any other person authorized by the board of directors of the cooperative.

3. The first biennial report shall be delivered to the secretary of state between January 1 and April 1 of the first even-numbered year following the calendar year in which a cooperative is organized. Subsequent biennial reports shall be delivered to the secretary of state between January 1 and April 1 of the following even-numbered calendar years. A filing fee for the biennial report shall be determined by the secretary of state.

4. If a biennial report does not contain the information required by this section, the secretary of state shall promptly notify the reporting cooperative in writing and return the report to the cooperative for correction.

5. The secretary of state may provide for the change of registered office or registered agent on the form prescribed by the secretary of state for the biennial report, provided that the form contains the information required by section 501A.402. If the secretary of state determines that a biennial report does not contain the information required by this section but otherwise meets the requirements of section 501A.402 for the purpose of changing the registered office or registered agent, the secretary of state shall file the statement of change of registered office or registered agent, effective as provided in section 501A.203, before returning the biennial report to the cooperative as provided in this section. A statement of change of registered office or agent pursuant to this subsection shall be executed by a person authorized to execute the biennial report.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §17; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §133
NEW section

SUBCHAPTER III NAMES

501A.301 Name.

1. A cooperative name must contain the word “cooperative”, “coop”, or the abbreviation “CP”.

2. Except as authorized by subsections 3 and

4, a cooperative name must be distinguishable upon the records of the secretary from all of the following:

a. The name of a domestic cooperative, limited liability company, limited partnership, or corporation organized under the laws of this state or registered as a foreign cooperative, foreign limited liability company, foreign limited partnership, or foreign corporation in this state.

b. A name reserved in the manner provided under the laws of this state.

c. The fictitious name adopted by a foreign cooperative, foreign limited liability company, foreign limited partnership, or foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this state because its real name is unavailable.

d. The corporate name of a nonprofit corporation incorporated or authorized to transact business in this state.

3. A cooperative may apply to the secretary for authorization to use a name that is not distinguishable upon the secretary's records from one or more of the names described in subsection 2. The secretary shall authorize use of the name applied for if one of the following conditions applies:

a. The other entity consents to the use in writing and submits an undertaking in a form satisfactory to the secretary to change the entity's name to a name that is distinguishable upon the records of the secretary from the name of the applying cooperative.

b. The applicant delivers to the secretary a certified copy of the final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction establishing the applicant's right to use the name applied for in this state.

4. A cooperative may use the name, including the fictitious name, of another business entity that is used in this state if the other business entity is formed under the laws of this state or is authorized to transact business in this state and the proposed user cooperative meets one of the following conditions:

a. Has merged with the other business entity.

b. Has been formed by reorganization of the other business entity.

c. Has acquired all or substantially all of the assets, including the name, of the other business entity.

5. This chapter does not control the use of fictitious names; however, if a cooperative uses a fictitious name in this state, the cooperative shall deliver to the secretary for filing a certified copy of the resolution of the cooperative adopting the fictitious name.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §18
NEW section

501A.302 Reserved name.

1. A person may reserve the exclusive use of a cooperative name, including a fictitious name for a foreign cooperative whose cooperative name is

not available, by delivering an application to the secretary for filing. The application must set forth the name and address of the applicant and the name proposed to be reserved. If the secretary finds that the cooperative name applied for is available, the secretary shall reserve the name for the applicant's exclusive use for a nonrenewable one-hundred-twenty-day period.

2. The owner of a reserved cooperative name may transfer the reservation to another person by delivering to the secretary a signed notice of the transfer that states the name and address of the transferee.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §19
NEW section

SUBCHAPTER IV

REGISTERED OFFICE AND AGENT

501A.401 Registered office and registered agent.

A cooperative must continuously maintain in this state each of the following:

1. A registered office that may be the same as any of its places of business.

2. A registered agent who may be any of the following:

a. An individual who is a resident of this state and whose business office is identical with the registered office.

b. A cooperative, domestic corporation, domestic limited liability company, or not-for-profit domestic corporation whose business office is identical with the registered office.

c. A foreign cooperative, foreign corporation, foreign limited liability company, or not-for-profit foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this state whose business office is identical with the registered office.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §20
NEW section

501A.402 Change of registered office or registered agent.

1. A cooperative may change its registered office or registered agent by delivering to the secretary for filing a statement of change that sets forth the following:

a. The name of the domestic cooperative or foreign cooperative.

b. If the current registered office is to be changed, the street address of the new registered office.

c. If the current registered agent is to be changed, the name of the new registered agent and the new agent's written consent, either on the statement or attached to the statement, to the appointment.

d. That after the change or changes are made, the street address of its registered office and the business office of its registered agent will be identical.

2. A statement of change shall forthwith be filed in the office of the secretary by a cooperative whenever its registered agent dies, resigns, or ceases to satisfy the requirements of section 501A.401.

3. If a registered agent changes the registered agent's business address to another place, the registered agent may change the business address and the address of the registered agent by filing a statement as required in subsection 1 for each cooperative, or a single statement for all cooperatives named in the notice, except that the statement need be signed only by the registered agent and need not be responsive to subsection 1, paragraph "c", and must recite that a copy of the statement has been mailed to each cooperative named in the notice.

4. The change of address of a registered office or the change of registered agent becomes effective upon the filing of such statement by the secretary.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §21
NEW section

501A.403 Resignation of registered agent — discontinuance of registered office — statement.

1. A registered agent may resign the agent's agency appointment by signing and delivering to the secretary for filing an original statement of resignation. The statement may include a statement that the registered office is also discontinued. The registered agent shall send a copy of the statement of resignation to the registered office, if not discontinued, and to the cooperative at its principal office. The agent shall certify to the secretary that the copy has been sent to the cooperative, including the date the copy was sent.

2. The agency appointment is terminated, and the registered office discontinued if so provided, on the date on which the statement is filed by the secretary.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §22
NEW section

501A.404 Service on domestic cooperatives.

1. A domestic cooperative's registered agent is the cooperative's agent for service of process, notice, or demand required or permitted by law to be served on the cooperative.

2. If a cooperative has no registered agent, or the agent cannot with reasonable diligence be served, the cooperative may be served by registered mail or certified mail, return receipt requested, and addressed to the cooperative at its principal office. Service is perfected under this subsection at the earliest of any of the following:

- a. The date the cooperative receives the mail.
- b. The date shown on the return receipt for the registered mail or certified mail, return receipt requested, if signed on behalf of the cooperative.
- c. Five days after its deposit in the United

States mail, as evidenced by the postmark, if mailed postpaid and correctly addressed.

3. This section does not prescribe the only means, or necessarily the required means, of serving a domestic cooperative or foreign cooperative.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §23
NEW section

501A.405 Service on foreign cooperative.

1. The registered agent of a foreign cooperative authorized to transact business in this state is the foreign cooperative's agent for service of process, notice, or demand required or permitted by law to be served on the foreign cooperative.

2. A foreign cooperative may be served by certified mail or restricted certified mail addressed to the foreign cooperative at its principal office shown in its application for a certificate of authority if the foreign cooperative meets any of the following conditions:

- a. Has no registered agent or its registered agent cannot with reasonable diligence be served.
- b. Has withdrawn from transacting business in this state.
- c. Has had its certificate of authority revoked.

3. Service is perfected under subsection 2 at the earliest of any of the following:

- a. The date the foreign cooperative receives the mail.
- b. The date shown on the return receipt for the restricted certified mail, if signed on behalf of the foreign cooperative.
- c. Five days after its deposit in the United States mail, as evidenced by the postmark, if mailed postpaid and correctly addressed.

4. A foreign cooperative may also be served in any other manner permitted by law.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §24
NEW section

SUBCHAPTER V

ORGANIZATION

501A.501 Organizational purpose.

A cooperative may be formed and organized for any lawful purpose for the benefit of its members, including but not limited to any of the following purposes:

1. To store or market agricultural commodities, including crops and livestock.
2. To market, process, or otherwise change the form or marketability of agricultural commodities. The cooperative may provide for the manufacturing or processing of those commodities into products.
3. To accomplish other purposes that are necessary or convenient to facilitate the production or marketing of agricultural commodities or agricultural products by patron members, other patrons, and other persons, and for other purposes that are related to the business of the cooperative.

4. To provide products, supplies, and services to its patron members, other patrons, and others.

5. For any other purpose that a cooperative is authorized by law under chapter 499 or 501.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §25
NEW section

501A.502 Organizers.

1. *Qualification.* A cooperative may be organized by one or more organizers who shall be adult natural persons, and who may act for themselves as individuals or as the agents of other entities. The organizers forming the cooperative need not be members of the cooperative.

2. *Role of organizers.* If the first board of directors is not named in the articles of organization, the organizers may elect the first board or may act as directors with all of the powers, rights, duties, and liabilities of directors, until directors are elected or until a contribution is accepted, whichever occurs first.

3. *Meeting or written action.* After the filing of articles of organization, the organizers or the directors named in the articles of organization shall either hold an organizational meeting at the call of a majority of the organizers or of the directors named in the articles, or take written action for the purposes of transacting business and taking actions necessary or appropriate to complete the organization of the cooperative, including but not limited to all of the following:

- a. Amending the articles.
- b. Electing directors.
- c. Adopting bylaws.
- d. Authorizing or ratifying the purchase, lease, or other acquisition of suitable space, furniture, furnishings, supplies, or materials.
- e. Adopting a fiscal year.
- f. Contracting to receive and accept contributions.
- g. Making appropriate tax elections.

If a meeting is held, the person or persons calling the meeting shall give at least three days' notice of the meeting to each organizer or director named, stating the date, time, and place of the meeting. Organizers and directors may waive notice of an organizational meeting in the same manner that a director may waive notice of meetings of the board.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §26
NEW section

501A.503 Articles of organization.

1. *Requirements.*
a. The articles of organization for the cooperative shall include all of the following:

- (1) The name of the cooperative.
- (2) The purpose of the cooperative.
- (3) The name and address of each organizer.
- (4) The period of duration for the cooperative, if the duration is not to be perpetual.
- (5) The street address of the cooperative's ini-

tial registered office and the name of its registered agent at that office.

b. The articles may contain any other lawful provision.

2. *Effect of filing.* When the articles of organization or an application for a certificate of authority has been filed pursuant to subchapter II and the required fee has been paid to the secretary under section 501A.205, all of the following shall be presumed:

a. All conditions precedent that are required to be performed by the organizers have been complied with.

b. The organization of the cooperative has been organized under the laws of this state as a separate legal entity.

c. The secretary shall issue an acknowledgment to the cooperative.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §27
NEW section

501A.504 Amendment of articles.

1. *Procedure.*

a. The articles of organization of a cooperative shall be amended only as follows:

(1) The board, by majority vote, must pass a resolution stating the text of the proposed amendment. The text of the proposed amendment and an attached mail or alternative ballot, if the board has provided for a mail or alternative ballot in the resolution or alternative method approved by the board and stated in the resolution, shall be mailed or otherwise distributed with a regular or special meeting notice to each member. The notice shall designate the time and place of the meeting for the proposed amendment to be considered and voted on.

(2) If a quorum of the members is registered as being present or represented by alternative vote at the meeting, the proposed amendment is adopted if any of the following occurs:

(a) If approved by a majority of the votes cast.

(b) For a cooperative with articles or bylaws requiring more than majority approval or other conditions for approval, the amendment is approved by a proportion of the votes cast or a number of total members as required by the articles or bylaws and the conditions for approval in the articles or bylaws have been satisfied.

b. After an amendment has been adopted by the members, the amendment must be signed by the chairperson, vice chairperson, records officer, or assistant records officer and a copy of the amendment filed in the office of the secretary.

2. *Certified statement.*

a. The board shall prepare a certified statement affirming that all of the following are true:

(1) The vote and meeting of the board adopting a resolution of the proposed amendment.

(2) The notice given to members of the meeting at which the amendment was adopted.

(3) The quorum registered at the meeting.

(4) The vote cast adopting the amendment.

b. The certified statement shall be signed by the chairperson, vice chairperson, records officer, or financial officer and filed with the records of the cooperative.

3. *Amendment by directors.* A majority of directors may amend the articles if the cooperative does not have any members with voting rights.

4. *Filing.* An amendment of the articles shall be filed with the secretary as required in section 501A.503. The amendment is effective as provided in subchapter II. After an amendment to the articles of organization has been adopted and approved in the manner required by this chapter and by the articles of organization, the cooperative shall deliver to the secretary of state for filing articles of amendment which shall set forth all of the following:

- a.* The name of the cooperative.
- b.* The text of each amendment adopted.
- c.* The date of each amendment's adoption.
- d.* If the amendment was adopted by the directors or members and that members' adoption was not required.
- e.* If an amendment required adoption by the members, a statement that the amendment was duly adopted by the members in the manner required by this chapter and by the articles of organization.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §28
NEW section

501A.505 Existence.

1. *Commencement.* The existence of a cooperative shall commence on or after the filing of articles of organization as provided in section 501A.503.

2. *Duration.* A cooperative shall have a perpetual duration unless the cooperative provides for a limited period of duration in the articles or the cooperative is dissolved as provided in subchapter XII.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §29
NEW section

501A.506 Bylaws.

1. *Required.* A cooperative shall have bylaws governing the cooperative's business affairs, structure, the qualifications, classification, rights and obligations of members, and the classifications, allocations, and distributions of membership interests, which are not otherwise provided in the articles or by this chapter.

2. *Contents.*

a. If not stated in the articles, a cooperative's bylaws must state all of the following:

- (1) The purpose of the cooperative.
- (2) The capital structure of the cooperative to the extent not stated in the articles, including a statement of the classes and relative rights, preferences, and restrictions granted to or imposed upon each class of member interests, the rights to

share in profits or distributions of the cooperative, and the authority to issue membership interests, which may be designated to be determined by the board.

(3) A provision designating the voting and governance rights, to the extent not stated in the articles, including which membership interests have voting power and any limitations or restrictions on the voting power, which shall be in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

(4) A statement that patron membership interests with voting power shall be restricted to one vote for each member regardless of the amount of patron membership interests held in the affairs of the cooperative or a statement describing the allocation of voting power allocated as prescribed in this chapter.

(5) A statement that membership interests held by a member are transferable only with the approval of the board or as provided in the bylaws.

(6) If nonpatron membership interests are authorized, all of the following:

(a) A statement as to how profits and losses will be allocated and cash will be distributed between patron membership interests collectively and nonpatron membership interests collectively to the extent not stated in the articles.

(b) A statement that net income allocated to a patron membership interest as determined by the board in excess of dividends and additions to reserves shall be distributed on the basis of patronage.

(c) A statement that the records of the cooperative shall include patron membership interests and, if authorized, nonpatron membership interests, which may be further described in the bylaws of any classes and in the reserves.

b. The bylaws may contain any provision relating to the management or regulation of the affairs of the cooperative that are not inconsistent with law or the articles, and shall include all of the following:

(1) The number of directors and the qualifications, manner of election, powers, duties, and compensation, if any, of directors.

(2) The qualifications of members and any limitations on their number.

(3) The manner of admission, withdrawal, suspension, and expulsion of members.

(4) Generally, the governance rights, financial rights, assignability of governance and financial rights, and other rights, privileges, and obligations of members and their membership interests, which may be further described in member control agreements.

(5) Any provisions required by the articles to be in the bylaws.

3. *Adoption.*

a. Bylaws shall be adopted before any distributions to members, but if the articles or bylaws provide that rights of contributors to a class of

membership interest will be determined in the bylaws, the bylaws must be adopted before the acceptance of any contributions to that class.

b. Subject to subsections 4, 5, and 6, the bylaws of a cooperative may be adopted or amended by the directors, or the members may adopt or amend bylaws at a regular or special members' meeting if all of the following apply:

(1) The notice of the regular or special meeting contains a statement that the bylaws or restated bylaws will be voted upon and copies are included with the notice, or copies are available upon request from the cooperative and a summary statement of the proposed bylaws or amendment is included with the notice.

(2) A quorum is registered as being present or represented by mail or alternative voting method if the mail or alternative voting method is authorized by the board.

(3) The bylaws or amendment is approved by a majority vote cast, or for a cooperative with articles or bylaws requiring more than majority approval or other conditions for approval, the bylaws or amendment is approved by a proportion of the vote cast or a number of the total members as required by the articles or bylaws and the conditions for approval in the articles or bylaws have been satisfied.

c. Until the next annual or special members' meeting, the majority of directors may adopt and amend bylaws for the cooperative that are consistent with subsections 4, 5, and 6, which may be further amended or repealed by the members at an annual or special members' meeting.

4. *Amendment of bylaws by board or members.*

a. The board may amend the bylaws at any time to add, change, or delete a provision, unless any of the following applies:

(1) This chapter, the articles, or the bylaws reserve the power exclusively to the members in whole or in part.

(2) A particular bylaw expressly prohibits the board from doing so.

b. Any amendment of the bylaws adopted by the board must be distributed to the members no later than ten days after adoption and the notice of the annual meeting of the members must contain a notice and summary or the actual amendments to the bylaws adopted by the board.

c. The members may amend the bylaws even though the bylaws may also be amended by the board.

5. *Bylaw changing quorum or voting requirement for members.*

a. (1) The members may amend the bylaws to fix a greater quorum or voting requirement for members, or voting groups of members, than is required under this chapter.

(2) An amendment to the bylaws to add, change, or delete a greater quorum or voting requirement for members shall meet the same quorum

requirement and be adopted by the same vote and voting groups required to take action under the quorum and voting requirements then in effect or proposed to be adopted, whichever is greater.

b. A bylaw that fixes a greater quorum or voting requirement for members under paragraph "a" shall not be adopted and shall not be amended by the board.

6. *Bylaw changing quorum or voting requirement for directors.*

a. A bylaw that fixes a greater quorum or voting requirement for the board may be amended by any of the following methods:

(1) If adopted by the members, only by the members.

(2) If adopted by the board, either by the members or by the board.

b. A bylaw adopted or amended by the members that fixes a greater quorum or voting requirement for the board may provide that the bylaw may be amended only by a specified vote of either the members or the board, but if the bylaw is to be amended by a specified vote of the members, the bylaw must be adopted by the same specified vote of the members.

c. Action by the board under paragraph "a", subparagraph (2), to adopt or amend a bylaw that changes the quorum or voting requirement for the board shall meet the same quorum requirement and be adopted by the same vote required to take action under the quorum and voting requirement then in effect or proposed to be adopted, whichever is greater.

7. *Emergency bylaws.*

a. Unless otherwise provided in the articles or bylaws, the board may adopt bylaws to be effective only in an emergency as defined in paragraph "d". The emergency bylaws, which are subject to amendment or repeal by the members, may include all provisions necessary for managing the cooperative during the emergency, including any of the following:

(1) Procedures for calling a meeting of the board.

(2) Quorum requirements for the meeting.

(3) Designation of additional or substitute directors.

b. All provisions of the regular bylaws consistent with the emergency bylaws shall remain in effect during the emergency. The emergency bylaws shall not be effective after the emergency ends.

c. All of the following shall apply to action taken in good faith in accordance with the emergency bylaws:

(1) The action binds the cooperative.

(2) The action shall not be the basis for imposition of liability on any director, officer, employee, or agent of the cooperative on the grounds that the action was not authorized cooperative action.

d. An emergency exists for the purposes of this section, if a quorum of the directors cannot readily

be obtained because of some catastrophic event.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §30

Member control agreements, see §501A.1007

Emergency powers, see §501A.602

NEW section

501A.507 Cooperative records.

1. *Permanent records required to be kept.* A cooperative shall keep as permanent records minutes of all meetings of its members and of the board, a record of all actions taken by the members or the board without a meeting by a written unanimous consent in lieu of a meeting, and a record of all waivers of notices of meetings of the members and of the board.

2. *Accounting records.* A cooperative shall maintain appropriate accounting records.

3. *Format.* A cooperative shall maintain its records in written form or in another form capable of conversion into written form within a reasonable time.

4. *Copies.* A cooperative shall keep a copy of each of the following records at its principal office:

a. Its articles and other governing instruments.

b. Its bylaws or other similar instruments.

c. A record of the names and addresses of its members, in a form that allows preparation of an alphabetical list of members with each member's address.

d. The minutes of members' meetings, and records of all actions taken by members without a meeting by unanimous written consent in lieu of a meeting, for the past three years.

e. All written communications within the past three years to members as a group or to any class of members as a group.

f. A list of the names and business addresses of its current board members and officers.

g. All financial statements prepared for periods ending during the last fiscal year.

5. *Policy.* Except as otherwise limited by this chapter, the board of a cooperative shall have discretion to determine what records are appropriate for the purposes of the cooperative, the length of time records are to be retained, and policies relating to the confidentiality, disclosure, inspection, and copying of the records of the cooperative.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §31

NEW section

SUBCHAPTER VI

POWERS AND AUTHORITIES

501A.601 Powers.

1. *Generally.*

a. In addition to other powers, a cooperative as an agent or otherwise may do any of the following:

(1) Perform every act necessary or proper to the conduct of the cooperative's business or the accomplishment of the purposes of the cooperative.

(2) Enjoy other rights, powers, or privileges granted by the laws of this state to other cooperatives, except those that are inconsistent with the express provisions of this chapter.

(3) Have the powers provided in section 501A.501 and in this section.

b. This section does not give a cooperative the power or authority to exercise the powers of a credit union under chapter 533, a bank under chapter 524, or a savings and loan association under chapter 534.

2. *Dealing in products.* A cooperative may buy, sell, or deal in its own commodities or products or those of another person, including but not limited to those of its members, patrons, or nonmembers; another cooperative organized under this chapter or another cooperative association organized under other law including a traditional cooperative, or members or patrons of such cooperatives or cooperative associations. A cooperative may negotiate the price at which its commodities products may be sold.

3. *Contracts.* A cooperative may enter into or become a party to a contract or agreement for the cooperative or for the cooperative's members or patrons or between the cooperative and its members or patrons.

4. *Holding and transactions of real and personal property.*

a. A cooperative may purchase and hold, lease, mortgage, encumber, sell, exchange, and convey as a legal entity real, personal, and intellectual property, including real estate, buildings, personal property, patents, and copyrights as the business of the cooperative may require, including but not limited to the sale or other disposition of assets required by the business of the cooperative as determined by the board.

b. A cooperative may take, receive, and hold real or personal property, including the principal and interest of money or other negotiable instruments and rights in a contract, in trust for any purpose not inconsistent with the purposes of the cooperative in its articles or bylaws. The cooperative may exercise fiduciary powers in relation to taking, receiving, and holding the real or personal property. However, a cooperative's fiduciary powers do not include trust powers or trust services exercised for its members as provided in section 633.63 or chapter 524.

5. *Buildings.* A cooperative may erect buildings or other structures or facilities on the cooperative's owned or leased property or on a right-of-way legally acquired by the cooperative.

6. *Debt instruments.*

a. A cooperative may issue bonds, debentures, or other evidence of indebtedness, except as provided in subsection 1, paragraph "b". The cooperative shall not issue bonds, debentures, or other evidence of indebtedness to a nonaccredited member, unless prior to issuance the cooperative pro-

vides the member with a written disclosure statement which includes a conspicuous notice that moneys are not insured or guaranteed by an agency or instrumentality of the United States government, and that the investment may lose value.

b. A cooperative may borrow money, may secure any of its obligations by mortgage of or creation of a security interest in or other encumbrances or assignment of all or any of its property, franchises, or income, and may issue guarantees for any legal purpose.

c. A cooperative may form special purpose business entities to secure assets of the cooperative.

7. *Advances to patrons.* A cooperative may make advances to its members or patrons on products delivered by the members or patrons to the cooperative.

8. *Deposits.* A cooperative may accept donations or deposits of money or real or personal property from other cooperatives or associations from which the cooperative is constituted.

9. *Borrowing, investment, and payment terms.* A cooperative may borrow money from its members, or cooperatives or associations from which the cooperative is constituted, with security that the cooperative considers sufficient. A cooperative may invest or reinvest its moneys. A cooperative may extend payment terms to its customers not exceeding six months from the date of the sale of the cooperative's goods or services. An extension of payment terms by the cooperative shall not be secured by real property. A cooperative may exercise rights as a lien creditor or judgment creditor to collect any past due or delinquent account which is owed to the cooperative.

10. *Pensions and benefits.* A cooperative may pay pensions, retirement allowances, and compensation for past services to and for the benefit of, and establish, maintain, continue, and carry out, wholly or partially at the expense of the cooperative, employee or incentive benefit plans, trusts, and provisions to or for the benefit of any or all of its and its related organizations' officers, managers, directors, governors, employees, and agents, and in the case of a related organization that is a cooperative, members who provide services to the cooperative, and any of their families, dependents, and beneficiaries. A cooperative may indemnify and purchase and maintain insurance for and on behalf of a fiduciary of any of these employee benefit and incentive plans, trusts, and provisions.

11. *Insurance.*

a. A cooperative may purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of a person who is or was a director, officer, employee, or agent of the cooperative and in which the cooperative has an insurable interest. The cooperative may also purchase and maintain insurance on the life of a member for the purpose of acquiring at the death of the member any or all membership interests in the cooper-

ative owned by the member.

b. A cooperative or a foreign cooperative shall not sell, solicit, or negotiate in this state any line of insurance to members or nonmembers.

12. *Ownership interests in other entities.*

a. A cooperative may purchase, acquire, hold, or dispose of the ownership interests of another business entity or organize business entities whether organized under the laws of this state or another state or the United States and assume all rights, interests, privileges, responsibilities, and obligations arising out of the ownership interests, including a business entity organized as any of the following:

(1) As a federation of associations.

(2) For the purpose of forming a district, state, or national marketing sales or service agency.

(3) For the purpose of acquiring marketing facilities at terminal or other markets in this state or other states.

b. A cooperative may purchase, own, and hold ownership interests, including stock and other equity interests, memberships, interests in nonstock capital, and evidences of indebtedness of any domestic business entity or foreign business entity.

13. *Fiduciary powers.* A cooperative may exercise any and all fiduciary powers in relations with members, cooperatives, or business entities from which the cooperative is constituted. However, these fiduciary powers do not include trust powers or trust services for its members as provided in section 633.63 or chapter 524.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §32
NEW section

501A.602 Emergency powers.

1. In anticipation of or during an emergency as defined in this section, the board may do any of the following:

a. Modify lines of succession to accommodate the incapacity of any director, officer, employee, or agent.

b. Relocate the principal office, designate alternative principal offices or regional offices, or authorize the officers to do so.

2. During an emergency, unless emergency by-laws provide otherwise, all of the following apply:

a. A notice of a meeting of the board need be given only to those directors to whom it is practicable to reach and may be given in any practicable manner, including by publication or radio.

b. One or more officers of the cooperative present at a meeting of the board may be deemed to be directors for the meeting, in order of rank and within the same rank in order of seniority, as necessary to achieve a quorum.

3. All of the following apply to cooperative action taken in good faith during an emergency under this section to further the ordinary business affairs of the cooperative:

a. The action binds the cooperative.

b. The action shall not be the basis for the im-

position of liability on any director, officer, employee, or agent of the cooperative on the grounds that the action was not an authorized cooperative action.

4. An emergency exists for purposes of this section if a quorum of the directors cannot readily be obtained because of a catastrophic event.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §33
Emergency bylaws, see §501A.506
NEW section

501A.603 Agricultural commodities and products — marketing contracts.

1. *Authority.* A cooperative and its patron member or patron may make and execute a marketing contract, requiring the patron member or patron to sell a specified portion of the patron member's or patron's agricultural commodity or product or specified commodity or product produced from a certain area exclusively to or through the cooperative or facility established by the cooperative.

2. *Title to commodities or products.* If a sale is contracted to the cooperative, the sale shall transfer title to the commodity or product absolutely, except for a recorded lien or security interest against the agricultural commodity or product of the patron member or patron as provided in article 9 of chapter 554, and provisions in Title XIV, subtitle 3, governing agricultural liens, and liens granted against farm products under federal law, to the cooperative on delivery of the commodity or product or at another specified time if expressly provided in the contract. The contract may allow the cooperative to sell or resell the commodity or product of its patron member or patron with or without taking title to the commodity or product, and pay the resale price to the patron member or patron, after deducting all necessary selling, overhead, and other costs and expenses, including other proper reserves and interest.

3. *Term of contract.* A single term of a marketing contract shall not exceed ten years, but a marketing contract may be made self-renewing for periods not exceeding five years each, subject to the right of either party to terminate by giving written notice of the termination during a period of the current term as specified in the contract.

4. *Damages for breach of contract.* The cooperative's bylaws or marketing contract in which the cooperative is a party may set a specific sum as liquidated damages to be paid by the patron member or patron to the cooperative for breach of any provision of the marketing contract regarding the sale or delivery or withholding of a commodity or product and may provide that the patron member or patron shall pay the costs, premiums for bonds, expenses, and fees if an action is brought on the contract by the cooperative. The remedies for breach of contract are valid and enforceable in the courts of this state. The provisions shall be enforced as liquidated damages and are not consid-

ered a penalty.

5. *Injunction against breach of contract.* If there is a breach or threatened breach of a marketing contract by a patron member or patron, the cooperative is entitled to an injunction to prevent the further breach of the contract and to a decree of specific performance of the contract. Pending the adjudication of the action after filing a complaint showing the breach or threatened breach and filing a sufficient bond, the cooperative is entitled to a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction against the patron member or patron.

6. *Penalties for contract interference.* A person who knowingly induces or attempts to induce any member or patron of a cooperative organized under this chapter to breach a marketing contract with the cooperative is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

7. *Civil damages for contract interference.* In addition to the penalty provided in subsection 6, the person may be liable to the cooperative for civil damages for any violation of that subsection.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §34
NEW section

SUBCHAPTER VII

DIRECTORS — LIABILITY AND INDEMNIFICATION — OFFICERS

PART 1

DIRECTORS

501A.701 Board governs cooperative.

A cooperative shall be governed by its board of directors, which shall take all action for and on behalf of the cooperative, except those actions reserved or granted to members. Board action shall be by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors voting at a duly called meeting unless a greater majority is required by the articles or bylaws. A director individually or collectively with other directors does not have authority to act for or on behalf of the cooperative unless authorized by the board. A director may advocate interests of members or member groups to the board, but the fiduciary duty of each director is to represent the best interests of the cooperative and all members collectively.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §35
NEW section

501A.702 Number of directors.

The board shall not have less than five directors, except that a cooperative with fifty or fewer members may have three or more directors as prescribed in the cooperative's articles or bylaws.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §36
NEW section

501A.703 Election of directors.

1. *First board.* The organizers shall elect and

obtain the acknowledgment of the first board to serve until directors are elected by members. Until election by members, the first board shall appoint directors to fill any vacancies.

2. *Generally.*

a. Directors shall be elected for the term, at the time, and in the manner provided in this section and the bylaws.

b. A majority of the directors shall be members and a majority of the directors shall be elected exclusively by the members holding patron membership interests unless otherwise provided in the articles or bylaws.

c. The voting power of the directors may be allocated according to equity classifications or allocation units of the cooperative. If the cooperative authorizes nonpatron membership interests, one of the following must apply:

(1) At least one-half of the voting power on matters of the cooperative that are not specific to equity classifications or allocation units shall be allocated to the directors elected by members holding patron membership interests.

(2) The directors elected by the members holding patron membership interests shall have at least an equal voting power or shall not have a minority voting power on general matters of the cooperative that are not specific to equity classifications or allocation units.

d. A director holds office for the term the director was elected and until a successor is elected and has qualified, or until the earlier death, resignation, removal, or disqualification of the director.

e. The expiration of a director's term with or without election of a qualified successor does not make the prior or subsequent acts of the director or the board void or voidable.

f. Subject to any limitation in the articles or bylaws, the board may set the compensation of directors.

g. Directors may be divided into or designated and elected by class or other distinction as provided in the articles or bylaws.

h. A director may resign by giving written notice to the chairperson of the board or the board. The resignation is effective without acceptance when the notice is given to the chairperson of the board or the board unless a later effective time is specified in the notice.

3. *Election at regular meeting.* Directors shall be elected at the regular members' meeting for the terms of office prescribed in the bylaws. Except for directors elected at district meetings or special meetings to fill a vacancy, all directors shall be elected at the regular members' meeting. There shall be no cumulative voting for directors except as provided in this chapter and the articles or bylaws.

4. *District or local unit election of directors.* For a cooperative with districts or other units, members may elect directors on a district or unit basis if provided in the bylaws. The directors may

be nominated or elected at district meetings if provided in the bylaws. Directors who are nominated at district meetings shall be elected at the annual regular members' meeting by vote of the entire membership, unless the bylaws provide that directors who are nominated at district meetings are to be elected by vote of the members of the district, at the district meeting, or the annual regular members' meeting.

5. *Vote by mail or alternative ballot.* The following shall apply to voting by mail or alternative ballot voting:

a. A member shall not vote for a director other than by being present at a meeting or by mail ballot or alternative ballot authorized by the board.

b. The ballot shall be in a form prescribed by the board.

c. The member shall mark the ballot for the candidate chosen and mail the ballot to the cooperative in a sealed plain envelope inside another envelope bearing the member's name, or shall vote designating the candidate chosen by alternative ballot in the manner prescribed by the board.

d. If the ballot of the member is received by the cooperative on or before the date of the regular members' meeting or as otherwise prescribed for alternative ballots, the ballot shall be accepted and counted as the vote of the absent member.

6. *Business entity members may nominate persons for director.* If a member of a cooperative is not a natural person, and the bylaws do not provide otherwise, the member may appoint or elect one or more natural persons to be eligible for election as a director.

7. *Term.* A director holds office for the term the director was elected and until a successor is elected and has qualified, or the earlier death, resignation, removal, or disqualification of the director.

8. *Acts not void or voidable.* The expiration of a director's term with or without the election of a qualified successor does not make prior or subsequent acts of the director void or voidable.

9. *Compensation.* Subject to any limitation in the articles or bylaws, the board may fix the compensation of the directors.

10. *Classification.* Directors may be divided into classes as provided in the articles or bylaws.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §37
NEW section

501A.704 Filling vacancies.

1. *Patron directors.* If a patron member director's position becomes vacant or a new director position is created for a director that was or is to be elected by patron members, the board, in consultation with the directors elected by patron members, shall appoint a patron member of the cooperative to fill the director's position until the next regular or special members' meeting. If there are no directors elected by patron members on the board at the time of the vacancy, a special patron

members' meeting shall be called to fill the patron member director vacancy.

2. *Nonpatron directors.* If the vacating director was not elected by the patron members or a new director position is created, unless otherwise provided in the articles or bylaws, the board shall appoint a director to fill the vacant position by majority vote of the remaining or then serving directors even though less than a quorum. At the next regular or special members' meeting, the members or patron members shall elect a director to fill the unexpired term of the vacant director's position.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §38
NEW section

501A.705 Removal of directors.

1. *Modification.* The provisions of this section apply unless modified by the articles or the bylaws.

2. *Removal of directors.* A director may be removed at any time, with or without cause, if all of the following apply:

a. The director was named by the board to fill a vacancy.

b. The members have not elected directors in the interval between the time of the appointment to fill a vacancy and the time of the removal.

c. A majority of the remaining directors present affirmatively vote to remove the director.

3. *Removal by members.* Any one or all of the directors may be removed at any time, with or without cause, by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of membership interests entitled to vote at an election of directors, provided that if a director has been elected solely by the patron members or the holders of a class or series of membership interests as stated in the articles or bylaws, then that director may be removed only by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of the patron members for a director elected by the patron members or of all membership interests of that class or series entitled to vote at an election of that director.

4. *Election of replacements.* New directors may be elected at a meeting at which directors are removed.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §39
NEW section

501A.706 Board of directors' meetings.

1. *Time and place.* Meetings of the board may be held from time to time as provided in the articles or bylaws at any place within or without the state that the board may select or by any means described in subsection 2. If the board fails to select a place for a meeting, the meeting must be held at the principal executive office, unless the articles or bylaws provide otherwise.

2. *Electronic communications.*

a. A conference among directors by any means

of communication through which the directors may simultaneously hear each other during the conference constitutes a board meeting, if the same notice is given of the conference as would be required by subsection 3 for a meeting, and if the number of directors participating in the conference would be sufficient to constitute a quorum at a meeting. Participation in a meeting by that means constitutes presence in person at the meeting.

b. A director may participate in a board meeting not described in paragraph "a" by any means of communication through which the director, other directors so participating, and all directors physically present at the meeting may simultaneously hear each other during the meeting. Participation in a meeting by that means constitutes presence in person at the meeting.

3. *Calling meetings and notice.* Unless the articles or bylaws provide for a different time period, a director may call a board meeting by giving at least ten days' notice or, in the case of organizational meetings, at least three days' notice to all directors of the date, time, and place of the meeting. The notice need not state the purpose of the meeting unless this chapter, the articles, or the bylaws require it.

4. *Previously scheduled meetings.* If the day or date, time, and place of a board meeting have been provided in the articles or bylaws, or announced at a previous meeting of the board, no notice is required. Notice of an adjourned meeting need not be given other than by announcement at the meeting at which adjournment is taken.

5. *Waiver of notice.* A director may waive notice of a meeting of the board. A waiver of notice by a director entitled to notice is effective whether given before, at, or after the meeting, and whether given in writing, orally, or by attendance. Attendance by a director at a meeting is a waiver of notice of that meeting, except where the director objects at the beginning of the meeting to the transaction of business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened and does not participate in the meeting after the objection.

6. *Absent directors.* If the articles or bylaws so provide, a director may give advance written consent or opposition to a proposal to be acted on at a board meeting. If the director is not present at the meeting, consent or opposition to a proposal does not constitute presence for purposes of determining the existence of a quorum, but consent or opposition must be counted as the vote of a director present at the meeting in favor of or against the proposal and must be entered in the minutes or other record of action at the meeting, if the proposal acted on at the meeting is substantially the same or has substantially the same effect as the proposal to which the director has consented or objected.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §40
NEW section

501A.707 Quorum.

A majority, or a larger or smaller portion or number provided in the articles or bylaws, of the directors currently holding office is a quorum for the transaction of business. In the absence of a quorum, a majority of the directors present may adjourn a meeting from time to time until a quorum is present. If a quorum is present when a duly called or held meeting is convened, the directors present may continue to transact business until adjournment, even though the withdrawal of a number of directors originally present leaves less than the proportion of number otherwise required for a quorum.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §41
NEW section

501A.708 Action of board of directors.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2, the board shall only take action at a duly held meeting by the affirmative vote of any of the following:

a. A majority of directors present at the meeting.

b. A majority of the directors' voting power present at the meeting.

2. The articles or bylaws may require the affirmative vote of a larger vote than provided in subsection 1. If the articles or bylaws require a larger vote than is required by this chapter for a particular action, the articles or bylaws control.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §42
NEW section

501A.709 Action without a meeting.

1. *Method.* An action required or permitted to be taken at a board meeting may be taken by written action signed by all of the directors. If the articles or bylaws so provide, any action, other than an action requiring member approval, may be taken by written action signed by the number of directors that would be required to take the same action at a meeting of the board at which all directors were present.

2. *Effective time.* The written action is effective when signed by the required number of directors, unless a different effective time is provided in the written action.

3. *Notice and liability.* When written action is permitted to be taken by less than all directors, all directors must be notified immediately of its text and effective date. Failure to provide the notice does not invalidate the written action. A director who does not sign or consent to the written action has no liability for the action or actions taken by the written action.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §43
NEW section

501A.710 Audit committee.

The board shall establish an audit committee to review the financial information and accounting report of the cooperative. The cooperative shall

have the financial information audited for presentation to the members unless the cooperative's bylaws allow financial statements that are not audited and the financial statements clearly state that they are not audited and the difference between the financial statements and audited financial statements that are prepared according to generally accepted accounting procedures. The directors shall elect members to the audit committee. The audit committee shall ensure an independent review of the cooperative's finances and audit.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §44
NEW section

501A.711 Committees.

1. *Generally.* A resolution approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the board may establish committees having the authority of the board in the management of the business of the cooperative only to the extent provided in the resolution. Committees may include a special litigation committee consisting of one or more independent directors or other independent persons to consider legal rights or remedies of the cooperative and whether those rights and remedies should be pursued. Committees other than special litigation committees are subject at all times to the direction and control of the board.

2. *Membership.* Committee members must be natural persons. Unless the articles or bylaws provide for a different membership or manner of appointment, a committee consists of one or more persons, who need not be directors, appointed by affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present.

3. *Procedure.* The procedures for meetings of the board apply to committees and members of committees to the same extent as those sections apply to the board and individual directors.

4. *Minutes.* Minutes, if any, of committee meetings must be made available upon request to members of the committee and to any director.

5. *Standard of conduct.* The establishment of, delegation of authority to, and action by a committee does not alone constitute compliance by a director with the standard of conduct set forth in section 501A.712.

6. *Committee members considered directors.* Committee members are considered to be directors for purposes of sections 501A.712, 501A.713, and 501A.715.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §45
NEW section

501A.712 Standard of conduct.

1. *Standard and liability.* A director shall discharge the duties of the position of director in good faith, in a manner the director reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the cooperative, and with the care an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would exercise under similar circumstances. A person who so performs those du-

ties is not liable by reason of being or having been a director of the cooperative.

2. *Reliance.*

a. A director is entitled to rely on information, opinions, reports, or statements, including financial statements and other financial data, in each case prepared or presented by any of the following:

(1) One or more officers or employees of the cooperative whom the director reasonably believes to be liable and competent in the matters presented.

(2) Counsel, public accountants, or other persons as to matters that the director reasonably believes are within the person's professional or expert competence.

(3) A committee of the board upon which the director does not serve, duly established by the board, as to matters within its designated authority, if the director reasonably believes the committee to merit confidence.

b. Paragraph "a" does not apply to a director who has knowledge concerning the matter in question that makes the reliance otherwise permitted by paragraph "a" unwarranted.

3. *Presumption of assent and dissent.* A director who is present at a meeting of the board when an action is approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present is presumed to have assented to the action approved, unless any of the following applies:

a. The director objects at the beginning of the meeting to the transaction of business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened and does not participate in the meeting after the objection, in which case the director is not considered to be present at the meeting for any purpose of this chapter.

b. The director votes against the action at the meeting.

c. The director is prohibited by a conflict of interest from voting on the action.

4. *Considerations.* In discharging the duties of the position of director, a director may, in considering the best interests of the cooperative, consider the interests of the cooperative's employees, customers, suppliers, and creditors, the economy of the state, and long-term as well as short-term interests of the cooperative and its patron members, including the possibility that these interests may be best served by the continued independence of the cooperative.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §46
NEW section

501A.713 Director conflicts of interest.

1. *Conflict and procedure when conflict arises.*

a. A contract or other transaction between a cooperative and one or more of its directors, or between a cooperative and a business entity in or of which one or more of its directors are governors, directors, managers, officers, or legal representa-

tives or have a material financial interest, is not void or voidable because the director or directors or the other business entities are parties or because the director or directors are present at the meeting of the members or the board or a committee at which the contract or transaction is authorized, approved, or ratified, if any of the following applies:

(1) The contract or transaction was, and the person asserting the validity of the contract or transaction sustains the burden of establishing that the contract or transaction was, fair and reasonable as to the cooperative at the time it was authorized, approved, or ratified and all of the following apply:

(a) The material facts as to the contract or transaction and as to the director's or directors' interest are disclosed or known to the members.

(b) The material facts as to the contract or transaction and as to the director's or directors' interest are fully disclosed or known to the board or a committee, and the board or committee authorizes, approves, or ratifies the contract or transaction in good faith by a majority of the board or committee, but the interested director or directors are not counted in determining the presence of a quorum and must not vote.

(2) The contract or transaction is a distribution, contract, or transaction that is made available to all members or patron members as part of the cooperative's business.

b. If a committee is elected or appointed to authorize, ratify, or approve a contract or transaction under this section, the members of the committee must not have a conflict of interest and must be charged with representing the best interests of the cooperative.

2. *Material financial interest.* For purposes of this section, all of the following apply:

a. A resolution fixing the compensation of a director or fixing the compensation of another director as a director, officer, employee, or agent of the cooperative is not void or voidable or considered to be a contract or other transaction between a cooperative and one or more of its directors for purposes of this section even though the director receiving the compensation fixed by the resolution is present and voting at the meeting of the board or a committee at which the resolution is authorized, approved, or ratified or even though other directors voting upon the resolution are also receiving compensation from the cooperative.

b. A director has a material financial interest in each organization in which the director or a family member of the director has a material financial interest. A contract or other transaction between a cooperative and a family member of a director is considered to be a transaction between the cooperative and the director. A family member of a director includes the spouse, parents, children and spouses of children, brothers and sisters and

spouses of brothers and sisters, and the brothers and sisters of the spouse of the director or any combination of them.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §47
NEW section

PART 2

LIABILITY AND INDEMNIFICATION OF PARTIES

501A.714 Limitation of liability of directors, officers, employees, members, and volunteers.

Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a director, officer, employee, or member of the cooperative is not liable for the cooperative's debts or obligations, and a director, officer, member, or other volunteer is not personally liable in that capacity for a claim based upon any action taken, or any failure to take action in the discharge of the person's duties, except for the amount of a financial benefit received by the person to which the person is not entitled, an intentional infliction of harm to the cooperative or its members or patrons, or an intentional violation of criminal law.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §48
NEW section

501A.715 Indemnification.

1. *Definitions.* As used in this section, all of the following apply:

a. "*Official capacity*" means any of the following:

(1) With respect to a director, the position of director in a cooperative.

(2) With respect to a person other than a director, the elective or appointive office or position held by the person, member of a committee of the board, the employment relationship undertaken by an employee of the cooperative, or the scope of the services provided by members of the cooperative who provide services to the cooperative.

(3) With respect to a director, chief executive officer, member, or employee of the cooperative who, while a director, chief executive officer, or member or employee of the cooperative, is or was serving at the request of the cooperative or whose duties in that position involve or involved service as a governor, director, manager, officer, member, partner, trustee, employee, or agent of another organization or employee benefit plan, the position of that person as a governor, director, manager, officer, member, partner, trustee, employee, or agent, as the case may be, of the other organization or employee benefit plan.

b. "*Predecessor entity*" includes a domestic cooperative or foreign cooperative that was the predecessor of the cooperative referred to in this section in a merger or other transaction in which the predecessor entity's existence ceased upon con-

summation of the transaction.

c. "*Proceeding*" means a threatened, pending, or completed civil, criminal, administrative, arbitration, or investigative proceeding, including a proceeding by or in the right of the cooperative.

d. "*Special legal counsel*" means counsel who has not represented the cooperative or a related organization, or a director, manager, member of a committee of the board, or employee whose indemnification is in issue.

2. *Indemnification.*

a. Subject to the provisions of subsection 4, a cooperative shall indemnify a person made or threatened to be made a party to a proceeding by reason of the former or present official capacity of the person against judgments, penalties, fines, including, without limitation, excise taxes assessed against the person with respect to an employee benefit plan, settlements, and reasonable expenses, including attorney fees and disbursements incurred by the person in connection with the proceeding, if, with respect to the acts or omissions of the person complained of in the proceeding, any of the following applies:

(1) All of the following apply:

(a) The person has not been indemnified by another organization or employee benefit plan for the same judgments, penalties, fines, including, without limitation, excise taxes assessed against the person with respect to an employee benefit plan, settlements, and reasonable expenses, including attorney fees and disbursements incurred by the person in connection with the proceeding with respect to the same acts or omissions.

(b) The person acted in good faith.

(c) The person has not received an improper personal benefit.

(d) The person has not committed an act for which liability cannot be eliminated or limited under section 501A.714.

(e) In the case of a criminal proceeding, the person had no reasonable cause to believe the conduct was unlawful.

(2) (a) In the case of an act or omission occurring in the official capacity described in subsection 1, paragraph "a", subparagraph (1) or (2), the person reasonably believed that the conduct was in the best interests of the cooperative.

(b) In the case of an act or omission occurring in the official capacity described in subsection 1, paragraph "a", subparagraph (3), the person reasonably believed that the conduct was not opposed to the best interests of the cooperative.

If the person's acts or omissions complained of in the proceeding relate to conduct as a director, officer, trustee, employee, or agent of an employee benefit plan, the conduct is not considered to be opposed to the best interests of the cooperative if the person reasonably believed that the conduct was in the best interests of the participants or beneficiaries of the employee benefit plan.

b. The termination of a proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, conviction, or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent does not, of itself, establish that the person did not meet the criteria set forth in this subsection.

3. *Advances.* Subject to the provisions of subsection 4, if a person is made or threatened to be made a party to a proceeding, the person is entitled, upon written request to the cooperative, to payment or reimbursement by the cooperative of reasonable expenses, including attorney fees and disbursements incurred by the person in advance of the final disposition of the proceeding, as follows:

a. Upon receipt by the cooperative of a written affirmation by the person of a good-faith belief that the criteria for indemnification set forth in subsection 2 have been satisfied, and a written undertaking by the person to repay all amounts paid or reimbursed by the cooperative, if it is ultimately determined that the criteria for indemnification have not been satisfied.

b. After a determination that the facts then known to those making the determination would not preclude indemnification under this section.

The written undertaking required by this subsection is an unlimited general obligation of the person making it, but need not be secured and shall be accepted without reference to financial ability to make the repayment.

4. *Prohibition or limit on indemnification or advances.* The articles or bylaws either may prohibit indemnification or advances of expenses otherwise required by this section or may impose conditions on indemnification or advances of expenses in addition to the conditions contained in subsection 2 or 3, including, without limitation, monetary limits on indemnification or advances of expenses if the conditions apply equally to all persons or to all persons within a given class. A prohibition or limit on indemnification or advances of expenses shall not apply to or affect the right of a person to indemnification or advances of expenses with respect to any acts or omissions of the person occurring before the effective date of a provision in the articles or the date of adoption of a provision in the bylaws establishing the prohibition or limit on indemnification or advances of expenses.

5. *Reimbursement to witnesses.* This section does not require, or limit the ability of, a cooperative to reimburse expenses, including attorney fees and disbursements incurred by a person in connection with an appearance as a witness in a proceeding at a time when the person has not been made or threatened to be made a party to a proceeding.

6. *Determination of eligibility.*

a. All determinations whether indemnification of a person is required because the criteria set forth in subsection 2 have been satisfied and whether a person is entitled to payment or re-

imbursement of expenses in advance of the final disposition of a proceeding as provided in subsection 3 must be made as follows:

(1) By the board by a majority of a quorum, if the directors who are, at the time, parties to the proceeding are not counted for determining either a majority or the presence of a quorum.

(2) If a quorum under subparagraph (1) cannot be obtained, by a majority of a committee of the board consisting solely of two or more directors not at the time parties to the proceeding duly designated to act in the matter by a majority of the full board, including directors who are parties.

(3) If a determination is not made under subparagraph (1) or (2), by special legal counsel selected either by a majority of the board or a committee by vote under subparagraph (1) or (2), or if the requisite quorum of the full board cannot be obtained and the committee cannot be established, by a majority of the full board, including directors who are parties.

(4) If a determination is not made under subparagraphs (1) through (3), by the affirmative vote of the members, but the membership interests held by parties to the proceeding must not be counted in determining the presence of a quorum and are not considered to be present and entitled to vote on the determination.

(5) If an adverse determination is made under subparagraphs (1) through (4) or paragraph "b" or if a determination is not made under subparagraphs (1) through (4) or paragraph "b" within sixty days either after the later to occur of the termination of a proceeding or a written request for indemnification to the cooperative, or a written request for an advance of expenses, as the case may be, by a court in this state, which may be the same court in which the proceeding involving the person's liability took place upon application of the person and any notice the court requires. The person seeking indemnification or payment or reimbursement of expenses under this subparagraph has the burden of establishing that the person is entitled to indemnification or payment or reimbursement of expenses.

b. With respect to a person who is not, and was not at the time of the act or omission complained of in the proceedings, a director, chief executive officer, or person possessing, directly or indirectly, the power to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of the cooperative, the determination whether indemnification of this person is required because the criteria set forth in subsection 2 have been satisfied and whether such person is entitled to payment or reimbursement of expenses in advance of the final disposition of a proceeding as provided in subsection 3 may be made by an annually appointed committee of the board, having at least one member who is a director. The committee shall report at least annually to the board concerning its actions.

7. *Insurance.* A cooperative may purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of a person in that person's official capacity against any liability asserted against and incurred by the person in or arising from that capacity, whether or not the cooperative would have been required to indemnify the person against the liability under the provisions of this section.

8. *Disclosure.* A cooperative that indemnifies or advances expenses to a person in accordance with this section in connection with a proceeding by or on behalf of the cooperative shall report to the members in writing the amount of the indemnification or advance and to whom and on whose behalf it was paid not later than the next meeting of members.

9. *Indemnification of other persons.* Nothing in this section must be construed to limit the power of the cooperative to indemnify persons other than a director, chief executive officer, member, employee, or member of a committee of the board of the cooperative by contract or otherwise.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §49
NEW section

PART 3

OFFICERS

501A.716 Officers.

1. *Required officers.*
 - a. The board shall elect all of the following:
 - (1) A chairperson.
 - (2) One or more vice chairpersons.
 - b. The board shall elect or appoint all of the following:
 - (1) A records officer.
 - (2) A financial officer.
 - c. The officers, other than the chief executive officer, shall not have the authority to bind the cooperative except as authorized by the board.
2. *Additional officers.* The board may elect additional officers as the articles or bylaws authorize or require.
3. *Records officer and financial officer may be combined.* The offices of records officer and financial officer may be combined.
4. *Officers that must be members.* The chairperson and first vice chairperson shall be directors and members. The financial officer, records officer, and additional officers need not be directors or members.
5. *Chief executive officer.* The board may employ a chief executive officer to manage the day-to-day affairs and business of the cooperative, and if a chief executive officer is employed, the chief executive officer shall have the authority to implement the functions, duties, and obligations of the cooperative except as restricted by the board. The chief executive officer shall not exercise authority reserved to the board or the members under this

chapter, the articles, or the bylaws.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §50
NEW section

SUBCHAPTER VIII

MEMBERS — PROPERTY — OWNERSHIP INTERESTS

PART 1

MEMBERS

501A.801 Members.

1. *Requirement.* A cooperative shall have one or more patron members.

2. *Grouping of members.*

a. A cooperative may group members and patron members in districts, units, or on another basis if and as authorized in its articles or bylaws. The articles or bylaws may include authorization for the board to determine the groupings.

b. The board may implement the use of districts or units, including setting the time and place and prescribing the rules of conduct for holding meetings by districts or units to elect delegates to members' meetings.

3. *Member violations.*

a. A member who knowingly, intentionally, or repeatedly violates a provision of this chapter, the articles or bylaws of the cooperative, or a member control agreement or marketing contract with the cooperative may be required by the board to surrender the member's voting power or the financial rights of membership interest of any class owned by the member, or both.

b. The cooperative shall refund to the member for the surrendered financial rights of membership interest the lesser of the book value or market value of the financial right of the membership interest payable in not more than seven years from the date of surrender or the board may transfer all of any patron member's financial rights to a class of financial rights held by members who are not patron members, or to a certificate of interest, which carries liquidation rights on par with membership interests and is redeemed within seven years after the transfer as provided in the certificate.

c. Membership interests required to be surrendered may be reissued or be retired and canceled by the board.

4. *Inspection of cooperative records by member.*

a. A member is entitled to inspect and copy, at the member's expense, during regular business hours at a reasonable location specified by the cooperative, any of the records described in section 501A.507 if the member meets the requirements of paragraph "b" and gives the cooperative written demand at least five business days before the date on which the member wishes to inspect and copy the records. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection or any provisions of section

501A.507, a member shall not have the right to inspect or copy any records of the cooperative relating to the amount of equity capital in the cooperative held by any person or any accounts receivable or other amounts due the cooperative from any person, or any personnel records or employment records of any employee.

b. To be entitled to inspect and copy permitted records, the member shall meet all of the following requirements:

(1) The member must have been a member for at least one year immediately preceding the demand to inspect or copy or must be a member holding at least five percent of all of the outstanding equity interests in the cooperative as of the date the demand is made.

(2) The demand is made in good faith and for a proper cooperative business purpose.

(3) The member describes with reasonable particularity the purpose and the records the member desires to inspect.

(4) The records are directly connected with the described purpose.

c. The right of inspection granted by this subsection shall not be abolished or limited by the articles, bylaws, or any actions of the board or the members.

d. This subsection does not affect any of the following:

(1) The right of a member to inspect records to the same extent as any other litigant if the member is in litigation with the cooperative.

(2) The power of a court to compel the production of the cooperative's records for examination.

e. Notwithstanding any other provision in this subsection, if the records to be inspected or copied are in active use or storage and, therefore, not available at the time otherwise provided for inspection or copying, the cooperative shall notify the member and shall set a date and hour within three business days of the date otherwise set in this subsection for the inspection or copying.

f. A member's agent or attorney has the same inspection and copying rights as the member. The right to copy records under this subsection includes, if reasonable, the right to receive copies made by photographic copying, xerographic copying, or other means. The cooperative may impose a reasonable charge, covering the costs of labor and material, for copies of any documents provided to the member. The charge shall not exceed the estimated cost of production and reproduction of the records.

g. If a cooperative refuses to allow a member, or the member's agent or attorney, who complies with this subsection to inspect or copy any records that the member is entitled to inspect or copy within a prescribed time limit or, if none, within a reasonable time, the district court of the county in this state where the cooperative's principal office is located or, if it has no principal office in this

state, the district court of the county in which its registered office is located may, on application of the member, summarily order the inspection or copying of the records demanded at the cooperative's expense.

h. If a court orders inspection or copying of the records demanded, unless the cooperative proves that it refused inspection or copying in good faith because it had a reasonable basis for doubt about the right of the member or the member's agent or attorney to inspect or copy the records demanded, all of the following shall apply:

(1) The court may order the losing party to pay the prevailing party's reasonable costs, including reasonable attorney fees.

(2) The court may order the losing party to pay the prevailing party for any damages the prevailing party shall have incurred by reason of the subject matter of the litigation.

(3) If inspection or copying is ordered under this paragraph "h", the court may order the cooperative to pay the member's inspection and copying expenses.

(4) The court may grant either party any other remedy provided by law.

(5) The court may impose reasonable restrictions on the use or distribution of the records by the demanding member.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §51
NEW section

501A.802 Member liability.

A member is not, merely on the account of that status, personally liable for the acts, debts, liabilities, or obligations of a cooperative. A member is liable for any unpaid subscription for the membership interest, unpaid membership fees, or a debt for which the member has separately contracted with the cooperative.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §52
See also §501A.714
NEW section

501A.803 Regular members' meetings.

1. *Annual meeting.* Regular members' meetings shall be held annually at a time determined by the board, unless otherwise provided for in the bylaws.

2. *Location.* The regular members' meeting shall be held at the principal place of business of the cooperative or at another conveniently located place as determined by the bylaws or the board.

3. *Business and fiscal reports.* The officers shall submit reports to the members at the regular members' meeting covering the business of the cooperative for the previous fiscal year that show the condition of the cooperative at the close of the fiscal year.

4. *Election of directors.* All directors shall be elected at the regular members' meeting for the terms of office prescribed in the bylaws, except for directors elected at district or unit meetings.

5. *Notice.*

a. The cooperative shall give notice of regular members' meetings by mailing the regular members' meeting notice to each member at the members' last known post office address or by other notification approved by the board and agreed to by the members. The regular members' meeting notice shall be published or otherwise given by approved method at least two weeks before the date of the meeting or mailed at least fifteen days before the date of the meeting.

b. The notice shall contain a summary of any bylaw amendments adopted by the board since the last annual meeting.

6. *Waiver and objections.* A member may waive notice of a meeting of members. A waiver of notice by a member entitled to notice is effective whether given before, at, or after the meeting, and whether given in writing, orally, or by attendance. Attendance by a member at a meeting is a waiver of notice of that meeting, except where the member objects at the beginning of the meeting to the transaction of business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened, or objects before a vote on an item of business because the item cannot lawfully be considered at that meeting and does not participate in the consideration of the item at that meeting.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §53
NEW section

501A.804 Special members' meetings.

1. *Calling meeting.* Special members' meetings of the members may be called by any of the following:

a. A majority vote of the board.

b. The written petition of at least twenty percent of the patron members and, if authorized by the articles or bylaws, twenty percent of the non-patron members, twenty percent of all members, or members representing twenty percent of the membership interests collectively submitted to the chairperson.

2. *Notice.* The cooperative shall give notice of a special members' meeting by mailing the special members' meeting notice to each member personally at the person's last known post office address or an alternative method approved by the board and agreed to by the member individually or the members generally. For a member that is an entity, notice mailed or delivered by an alternative method shall be to an officer of the entity. The special members' meeting notice shall state the time, place, and purpose of the special members' meeting. The special members' meeting notice shall be issued within ten days from and after the date of the presentation of a members' petition, and the special members' meeting shall be held within thirty days after the date of the presentation of the members' petition.

3. *Waiver and objections.* A member may waive notice of a meeting of members. A waiver of notice by a member entitled to notice is effective whether given before, at, or after the meeting, and whether given in writing, orally, or by attendance. Attendance by a member at a meeting is a waiver of notice of that meeting, except where the member objects at the beginning of the meeting to the transaction of business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened, or objects before a vote on an item of business because the item cannot lawfully be considered at that meeting and does not participate in the consideration of the item at that meeting.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §54
NEW section

501A.805 Certification of meeting notice.

1. *Certificate of mailing.* After mailing special or regular members' meeting notices or otherwise delivering the notices, the cooperative shall execute a certificate containing the date of mailing or delivery of the notice and a statement that the special or regular members' meeting notices were mailed or delivered as prescribed by law.

2. *Matter of record.* The certificate shall be made a part of the record of the meeting.

3. *Failure to receive meeting notice.* Failure of a member to receive a special or regular members' meeting notice does not invalidate an action taken by the members at a members' meeting.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §55
NEW section

501A.806 Quorum.

1. *Quorum.* The quorum for a members' meeting to transact business shall be by any of the following:

a. Ten percent of the total number of members of a cooperative with five hundred or fewer members.

b. Fifty members for cooperatives with more than five hundred members.

2. *Quorum for voting by mail.* In determining a quorum at a meeting, on a question submitted to a vote by mail or an alternative method, members present in person or represented by mail vote or the alternative voting method shall be counted. The attendance of a sufficient number of members to constitute a quorum shall be established by a registration of the members of the cooperative present at the meeting. The registration shall be verified by the chairperson or the records officer of the cooperative and shall be reported in the minutes of the meeting.

3. *Meeting action invalid without quorum.* An action by a cooperative is not valid or legal in the absence of a quorum at the meeting at which the action was taken.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §56
NEW section

501A.807 Remote communications for members' meetings.

1. *Construction and application.* This section shall be construed and applied to all of the following:

a. To facilitate remote communication consistent with other applicable law.

b. To be consistent with reasonable practices concerning remote communication and with the continued expansion of those practices.

2. *Members' meetings held solely by means of remote communication.* To the extent authorized in the articles, a member control agreement, or the bylaws and determined by the board, a regular or special meeting of members may be held solely by any combination of means of remote communication through which the members may participate in the meeting, if notice of the meeting is given to every owner of membership interests entitled to vote as would be required by this chapter for a meeting, and if the membership interests held by the members participating in the meeting would be sufficient to constitute a quorum at a meeting. Participation by a member by that means constitutes presence at the meeting in person or by proxy if all the other requirements of this chapter for the meeting are met.

3. *Participation in members' meetings by means of remote communication.* To the extent authorized in the articles or the bylaws and determined by the board, a member not physically present in person or by proxy at a regular or special meeting of members may, by means of remote communication, participate in a meeting of members held at a designated place. Participation by a member by that means constitutes presence at the meeting in person or by proxy if all the other requirements of this chapter for the meeting are met.

4. *Requirements for meetings held solely by means of remote communication and for participation by means of remote communication.* In any meeting of members held solely by means of remote communication under subsection 2 or in any meeting of members held at a designated place in which one or more members participate by means of remote communication under subsection 3, all of the following shall apply:

a. The cooperative shall implement reasonable measures to verify that each person deemed present and entitled to vote at the meeting by means of remote communication is a member.

b. The cooperative shall implement reasonable measures to provide each member participating by means of remote communication with a reasonable opportunity to participate in the meeting, including an opportunity to do all of the following:

(1) Read or hear the proceedings of the meeting substantially concurrently with those proceedings.

(2) If allowed by the procedures governing the

meeting, have the member's remarks heard or read by other participants in the meeting substantially concurrently with the making of those remarks.

(3) If otherwise entitled, vote on matters submitted to the members.

5. *Notice to members.*

a. Any notice to members given by the cooperative under any provision of this chapter, the articles, or the bylaws by a form of electronic communication consented to by the member to whom the notice is given is effective when given. The notice is deemed given upon any of the following:

(1) If by facsimile communication, when directed to a telephone number at which the member has consented to receive notice.

(2) If by electronic mail, when directed to an electronic mail address at which the member has consented to receive notice.

(3) If by a posting on an electronic network on which the member has consented to receive notice, together with separate notice to the member of the specific posting, upon the later of any of the following:

(a) The posting.

(b) The giving of the separate notice.

(4) If by any other form of electronic communication by which the member has consented to receive notice, when directed to the member.

b. An affidavit of the secretary, other authorized officer, or authorized agent of the cooperative that the notice has been given by a form of electronic communication is, in the absence of fraud, prima facie evidence of the facts stated in the affidavit.

c. Consent by a member to notice given by electronic communication may be given in writing or by authenticated electronic communication. The cooperative is entitled to rely on any consent so given until revoked by the member, provided that no revocation affects the validity of any notice given before receipt by the cooperative of revocation of the consent.

6. *Revocation.* Any ballot, vote, authorization, or consent submitted by electronic communication under this chapter may be revoked by the member submitting the ballot, vote, authorization, or consent so long as the revocation is received by a director or the chief executive officer of the cooperative at or before the meeting or before an action without a meeting is effective.

7. *Waiver.* Waiver of notice by a member of a meeting by means of authenticated electronic communication may be given in the manner provided for the regular or special meeting. Participation in a meeting by means of remote communication described in subsections 2 and 3 is a waiver of notice of that meeting, except where the member objects at the beginning of the meeting to the transaction of business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened, or objects before a

vote on an item of business because the item cannot lawfully be considered at the meeting and does not participate in the consideration of the item at that meeting.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §57
NEW section

501A.808 Action of members.

1. *Action by affirmative vote of members.*

a. The members shall take action by the affirmative vote of the members of the greater of any of the following:

(1) A majority of the voting power of the membership interests present and entitled to vote on that item of business.

(2) A majority of the voting power that would constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the meeting, except where this chapter, the articles or bylaws, or a member control agreement requires a larger proportion.

b. If the articles, bylaws, or a member control agreement require a larger proportion than is required by this chapter for a particular action, the articles, bylaws, or the member control agreement shall have control over the provisions of this chapter.

2. *Class or series of membership interests.* In any case where a class or series of membership interests is entitled by this chapter, the articles, bylaws, a member control agreement, or the terms of the membership interests to vote as a class or series, the matter being voted upon must also receive the affirmative vote of the owners of the same proportion of the membership interests present of that class or series; or of the total outstanding membership interests of that class or series, as the proportion required under subsection 1, unless the articles, bylaws, or the member control agreement requires a larger proportion. Unless otherwise stated in the articles, bylaws, or a member control agreement, in the case of voting as a class or series, the minimum percentage of the total voting power of membership interests of the class or series that must be present is equal to the minimum percentage of all membership interests entitled to vote required to be present under section 501A.707.*

3. *Greater quorum or voting requirements.*

a. The articles or bylaws adopted by the members may provide for a greater quorum or voting requirement for members or voting groups than is provided for by this chapter.

b. An amendment to the articles or bylaws that adds, changes, or deletes a greater quorum or voting requirement shall meet the same quorum requirement and be adopted by the same vote and voting groups required to take action under the quorum and voting requirements then in effect or proposed to be adopted, whichever is greater.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §58

*Section 501A.806 probably intended; corrective legislation is pending
NEW section

501A.809 Action without a meeting.

1. *Method.* An action required or permitted to be taken at a meeting of the members may be taken by written action signed, or consented to by authenticated electronic communication, by all of the members. If the articles, bylaws, or a member control agreement so provide, any action may be taken by written action signed, or consented to by authenticated electronic communication, by the members who own voting power equal to the voting power that would be required to take the same action at a meeting of the members at which all members were present.

2. *Effective time.* The written action is effective when signed or consented to by authenticated electronic communication by the required members, unless a different effective time is provided in the written action.

3. *Notice and liability.* When written action is permitted to be taken by less than all members, all members must be notified immediately of its text and effective date. Failure to provide the notice does not invalidate the written action. A member who does not sign or consent to the written action has no liability for the action or actions taken by the written action.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §59
NEW section

501A.810 Member voting rights.

1. *Patron and nonpatron member voting.* A patron member of a cooperative is only entitled to one vote on an issue to be voted upon by members holding patron membership interests. However, if authorized in the cooperative's articles or bylaws, a patron member may be entitled to additional votes based on patronage criteria in section 501A.811. If nonpatron members are authorized by the patron members and granted voting rights on any matter voted on by the members of the cooperative, the entire patron members' voting power shall be voted collectively based upon the vote of the majority of patron members voting on the issue and the collective vote of the patron members shall be a majority of the vote cast unless otherwise provided in the bylaws. The bylaws shall not reduce the collective patron member vote to less than fifteen percent of the total vote on matters of the cooperative. A nonpatron member has the voting rights in accordance to the nonpatron member's nonpatron membership interests as granted in the bylaws, subject to the provisions of this chapter.

2. *Right to vote at meeting.* A member or delegate may exercise voting rights on any matter that is before the members as prescribed in the articles or bylaws at a members' meeting from the time the member or delegate arrives at the members' meeting, unless the articles or bylaws specify an earlier and specific time for closing the right to vote.

3. *Voting method.* A member's vote at a mem-

bers' meeting shall be in person or by mail if a mail vote is authorized by the board or by alternative method if authorized by the board and not by proxy, except as provided in subsection 4.

4. *Members represented by delegates.*

a. The provisions of this subsection apply to members represented by delegates.

b. A cooperative may provide in the articles or bylaws that units or districts of members are entitled to be represented at members' meetings by delegates chosen by the members of the unit or district. The delegates may vote on matters at the members' meeting in the same manner as a member. The delegates may only exercise the voting rights on a basis and with the number of votes as prescribed in the articles or bylaws.

c. If the approval of a certain portion of the members is required for adoption of amendments, a dissolution, a merger, a consolidation, or a sale of assets, the votes of delegates shall be counted as votes by the members represented by the delegate.

d. Patron members may be represented by the proxy of other patron members.

e. Nonpatron members may be represented by proxy if authorized in the bylaws.

5. *Absentee ballots.*

a. The provisions of this subsection apply to absentee ballots.

b. A member who is or will be absent from a members' meeting may vote by mail or by an approved alternative method on the ballot prescribed in this subsection on any motion, resolution, or amendment that the board submits for vote by mail or alternative method to the members.

c. The ballot shall be in the form prescribed by the board and contain all of the following:

(1) The exact text of the proposed motion, resolution, or amendment to be acted on at the meeting.

(2) The text of the motion, resolution, or amendment for which the member may indicate an affirmative or negative vote.

d. The member shall express a choice by marking an appropriate choice on the ballot and mail, deliver, or otherwise submit the ballot to the cooperative in a plain, sealed envelope inside another envelope bearing the member's name or by an alternative method approved by the board.

e. A properly executed ballot shall be accepted by the board and counted as the vote of the absent member at the meeting.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §60
NEW section

501A.811 Patron member voting based on patronage.

1. *Patron members to have an additional vote.* A cooperative may authorize by the articles or the bylaws for patron members to have an additional vote for all of the following:

a. A stipulated amount of business transacted

between the patron member and cooperative.

b. A stipulated number of patron members in a member cooperative.

c. A certain stipulated amount of equity allocated to or held by a patron member in the cooperative's central organization.

d. A combination of methods provided in this subsection.

2. *Delegates elected by patrons to have an additional vote.* A cooperative that is organized into units or districts of patron members may, by the articles or the bylaws, authorize the delegates elected by its patron members to have an additional vote for any of the following:

a. A stipulated amount of business transacted between the patron members in the units or districts and the cooperative.

b. A certain stipulated amount of equity allocated to or held by the patron members of the units or districts of the cooperative.

c. A combination of methods in this subsection.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §61
NEW section

501A.812 Voting rights.

1. *Determination.* The board may fix a date not more than sixty days, or a shorter time period provided in the articles or bylaws, before the date of a meeting of members as the date for the determination of the owners of membership interests entitled to notice of and entitled to vote at the meeting. When a date is so fixed, only members on that date are entitled to notice of and permitted to vote at that meeting of members.

2. *Nonmembers.* The articles or bylaws may give or prescribe the manner of giving a creditor, security holder, or other person a right to vote on patron membership interests under this section.

3. *Jointly owned membership interests.* Membership interests owned by two or more members may be voted by any one of them unless the cooperative receives written notice from any one of them denying the authority of that person to vote those membership interests.

4. *Manner of voting and presumption.* Except as provided in subsection 3, an owner of a nonpatron membership interest or a patron membership interest with more than one vote that is entitled to vote may vote any portion of the membership interest in any way the member chooses. If a member votes without designating the proportion voted in a particular way, the member is considered to have voted all of the membership interest in that way.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §62
NEW section

501A.813 Voting by organizations and legal representatives.

1. *Membership interests held by another organization.* Membership interests of a cooperative

reflected in the required records as being owned by another domestic business entity or foreign business entity may be voted by the chairperson, chief executive officer, or another legal representative of that organization.

2. *Membership interests held by subsidiary.* Except as provided in subsection 3, membership interests of a cooperative reflected in the required records as being owned by a subsidiary are not entitled to be voted on any matter.

3. *Membership interests controlled in a fiduciary capacity.* Membership interests of a cooperative in the name of, or under the control of, the cooperative or a subsidiary in a fiduciary capacity are not entitled to be voted on any matter, except to the extent that the settler or beneficiary possesses and exercises a right to vote or gives the cooperative or, with respect to membership interests in the name of or under control of a subsidiary, the subsidiary, binding instructions on how to vote the membership interests.

4. *Voting by certain representatives.* Subject to section 501A.810, membership interests under the control of a person in a capacity as a personal representative, an administrator, executor, guardian, conservator, or the like may be voted by the person, either in person or by proxy, without reflecting in the required records those membership interests in the name of the person.

5. *Voting by trustees in bankruptcy or receiver.* Membership interests reflected in the required records in the name of a trustee in bankruptcy or a receiver may be voted by the trustee or receiver either in person or by proxy. Membership interests under the control of a trustee in bankruptcy or a receiver may be voted by the trustee or receiver without reflecting in the required records the name of the trustee or receiver, if authority to do so is contained in an appropriate order of the court by which the trustee or receiver was appointed. The right to vote of trustees in bankruptcy and receivers is subject to section 501A.810.

6. *Membership interests held by other organizations.* Membership interests reflected in the required records in the name of a business entity not described in subsections 1 through 5 may be voted either in person or by proxy by the legal representative of that business entity.

7. *Grant of security interest.* The grant of a security interest in a membership interest does not entitle the holders of the security interest to vote.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §63
NEW section

501A.814 Proxies.

1. Authorization.

a. A patron member may only grant a proxy to vote to another patron member.

b. A member may cast or authorize the casting of a vote by any of the following:

(1) Filing a written appointment of a proxy with the board at or before the meeting at which the appointment is to be effective.

(2) Telephonic transmission or authenticated electronic communication, whether or not accompanied by written instructions of the member, of an appointment of a proxy with the cooperative or the cooperative's duly authorized agent at or before the meeting at which the appointment is to be effective.

c. The telephonic transmission or authenticated electronic communication must set forth or be submitted with information from which it can be determined that the appointment was authorized by the member. If it is reasonably concluded that the telephonic transmission or authenticated electronic communication is valid, the inspectors of election or, if there are not inspectors, the other persons making that determination shall specify the information upon which they relied to make that determination. A proxy so appointed may vote on behalf of the member, or otherwise participate, in a meeting by remote communication under section 501A.807, to the extent the member appointing the proxy would have been entitled to participate by remote communication if the member did not appoint the proxy.

d. A copy, facsimile, telecommunication, or other reproduction of the original writing or transmission may be substituted or used in lieu of the original writing or transmission for any purpose for which the original transmission could be used, if the copy, facsimile, telecommunication, or other reproduction is a complete and legible reproduction of the entire original writing or transmission.

e. An appointment of a proxy for membership interests owned jointly by two or more members is valid if signed or consented to by authenticated electronic communication, by any one of them, unless the cooperative receives from any one of those members written notice or an authenticated electronic communication either denying the authority of that person to appoint a proxy or appointing a different proxy.

2. *Duration.* The appointment of a proxy is valid for eleven months unless a longer period is expressly provided in the appointment. An appointment is not irrevocable unless the appointment is coupled with an interest in the membership interests or the cooperative.

3. *Termination.* An appointment may be terminated at will unless the appointment is coupled with an interest, in which case the appointment shall not be terminated except in accordance with the terms of an agreement, if any, between the parties to the appointment. Termination may be made by filing written notice of the termination of the appointment with a manager of the cooperative or by filing a new written appointment of a proxy with a manager of the cooperative. Termination in either manner revokes all prior proxy

appointments and is effective when filed with a manager of the cooperative.

4. *Revocation by death or incapacity.* The death or incapacity of a person appointing a proxy does not revoke the authority of the proxy, unless written notice of the death or incapacity is received by a manager of the cooperative before the proxy exercises the authority under that appointment.

5. *Multiple proxies.* Unless the appointment specifically provides otherwise, if two or more persons are appointed as proxies for a member, all of the following apply:

a. Any one of them may vote the membership interests on each item of business in accordance with specific instructions contained in the appointment.

b. If no specific instructions are contained in the appointment with respect to voting the membership interests on a particular item of business, the membership interests must be voted as a majority of the proxies determine. If the proxies are equally divided, the membership interests must not be voted.

6. *Vote of proxy accepted and liability.* Unless the appointment of a proxy contains a restriction, limitation, or specific reservation of authority, the cooperative may accept a vote or action taken by a person named in the appointment. The vote of a proxy is final, binding, and not subject to challenge, but the proxy is liable to the member for damages resulting from a failure to exercise the proxy or from an exercise of the proxy in violation of the authority granted in the appointment.

7. *Limited authority.* If a proxy is given authority by a member to vote on less than all items of business considered at a meeting of members, the member is considered to be present and entitled to vote by the proxy only with respect to those items of business for which the proxy has authority to vote. A proxy who is given authority by a member who abstains with respect to an item of business is considered to have authority to vote on the item of business for purposes of this subsection.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §64
NEW section

PART 2

PROPERTY AND ASSETS

501A.815 Sale of property and assets.

1. *Member approval not required.* A cooperative may, by affirmative vote of a majority of the board present, upon those terms and conditions and for those considerations, which may be money, securities, or other instruments for the payment of money or other property, as the board considers expedient and without member approval, do any of the following:

a. Sell, lease, transfer, or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its property and assets in the usual and regular course of its business.

b. Grant a security interest in all or substantially all of its property and assets whether or not in the usual and regular course of its business.

c. Transfer any or all of its property to a business entity all the ownership interests of which are owned by the cooperative.

d. For purposes of debt financing, transfer any or all of its property to a special purpose entity owned or controlled by the cooperative for an asset securitization.

2. *Member approval required.* Except as provided in subsection 1, a cooperative, by affirmative vote of a majority of the board present, may sell, lease, transfer, or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its property and assets, including its goodwill, not in the usual and regular course of its business, upon those terms and conditions and for those considerations, which may be money, securities, or other instruments for the payment of money or other property, as the board considers expedient, when approved at a regular or special meeting of the members by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the voting power voting at the meeting. Ten days' written notice of the meeting must be given to all members whether or not they are entitled to vote at the meeting. The written notice must state that a purpose of the meeting is to consider the sale, lease, transfer, or other disposition of all or substantially all of the property and assets of the cooperative.

3. *Confirmatory documents.* Confirmatory deeds, assignments, or similar instruments to evidence a sale, lease, transfer, or other disposition may be signed and delivered at any time in the name of the transferor by its current chairperson of the board or authorized agents.

4. *Liability of transferee.* The transferee is liable for the debts, obligations, and liabilities of the transferor only to the extent provided in the contract or agreement between the transferee and the transferor or to the extent provided by law.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §65
NEW section

PART 3

OWNERSHIP INTERESTS

501A.816 Vote of ownership interests held by cooperative.

A cooperative that holds ownership interests of another business entity may, by direction of the cooperative's board, elect or appoint a person to represent the cooperative at a meeting of the business entity. The representative has authority to represent the cooperative and may cast the cooperative's vote at the business entity's meeting.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §66
NEW section

SUBCHAPTER IX
MEMBERSHIP INTERESTS

501A.901 Membership interests.

1. *Patron membership interests.* Patron membership interests shall be the only membership interests of a cooperative unless nonpatron memberships are authorized under subsection 2. If nonpatron interests are authorized, the patron membership interests collectively shall have not less than fifty percent of the cooperative's financial rights to profit allocations and distributions. However, the cooperative's articles or bylaws may be amended by the affirmative vote of patron members to allow the cooperative's financial rights to profit allocations and distributions to patron members collectively to be a lesser amount but in no case less than fifteen percent.

2. *Nonpatron membership interests.*

a. In order for a cooperative to have nonpatron membership interests, the patron members must approve articles or bylaw provisions authorizing the terms and conditions of the nonpatron membership interests, which may include authorizing the board to determine the terms and conditions of the nonpatron membership interests.

b. If nonpatron membership interests are authorized, the cooperative may solicit and issue nonpatron membership interests on terms and conditions determined by the board and disclosed in the articles, bylaws, or by separate disclosure to the members. Each member acquiring nonpatron membership interests shall sign a member control agreement or otherwise agree to the conditions of the bylaws. The control agreement or the bylaws shall describe the rights and obligations of the member as it relates to the nonpatron membership interests, the financial and governance rights, the transferability of the nonpatron membership interests, the division and allocation of profits and losses among the membership interests and membership classes, and financial rights upon liquidation. If the articles or bylaws do not otherwise provide for the allocation of the profits and losses between patron membership interests and nonpatron membership interests, then the allocation of profits and losses among nonpatron membership interests individually and patron membership interests collectively shall be allocated on the basis of the value of contributions to capital made according to the patron membership interests collectively and the nonpatron membership interests individually to the extent the contributions have been accepted by the cooperative. Distributions of cash or other assets of the cooperative shall be allocated among the membership interests as provided in the articles or bylaws, subject to the provisions of this chapter. If not otherwise provided in the articles or bylaws, distributions shall be made on the basis of value of the cap-

ital contributions of the patron membership interests collectively and the nonpatron membership interests to the extent the contributions have been accepted by the cooperative.

3. *Amounts and divisions of membership interests.* The authorized amount and divisions of patron membership interests and, if authorized by the patron members, nonpatron membership interests, may be increased, decreased, established, or altered in accordance with the restrictions in this chapter by amending the articles or bylaws at a regular members' meeting or at a special members' meeting called for the purpose of the amendment.

4. *Issuance of membership interests.* Authorized membership interests may be issued on terms and conditions prescribed in the articles, bylaws, or if authorized in the articles or bylaws as determined by the board. The cooperative shall disclose to any person acquiring membership interests to be issued by the cooperative, the organization, capital structure, and known business prospects and risks of the cooperative, the nature of the governance and financial rights of the membership interest being acquired and of other classes of membership and membership interests. The cooperative shall notify all members of the membership interests being issued by the cooperative. A membership interest shall not be issued until subscription price of the membership interest has been paid for in money or property with the value of the property to be contributed approved by the board.

5. *Transferring or selling membership interests.* After issuance by the cooperative, membership interests in a cooperative may only be sold or transferred with the approval of the board. The board may adopt resolutions prescribing procedures to prospectively approve transfers.

6. *Cooperative first right to purchase membership interests.* The articles or bylaws may provide that the cooperative or the patron members, individually or collectively, have the first privilege of purchasing the membership interests of any class of membership interests offered for sale. The first privilege to purchase membership interests may be satisfied by notice to other members that the membership interests are for sale and a procedure by which members may proceed to attempt to purchase and acquire the membership interests.

7. *Payment for dissenting membership interests.*

a. Subject to the provisions in the articles and bylaws, a member may dissent from and obtain payment for the fair value of the member's membership interests in the cooperative if all of the following apply:

(1) The majority of the cooperative's member voting power is held by different classes of interests.

(2) The articles or bylaws are amended or the

cooperative is merged or otherwise combined with another entity in a manner that materially and adversely affects the rights and preferences of the membership interests of the dissenting member.

b. The dissenting member shall file a notice of intent to demand fair value of the membership interest with the records officer of the cooperative within thirty days after the amendment of the bylaws and notice of the amendment to members; otherwise, the right of the dissenting member to demand payment of fair value for the membership interest is waived. If a proposed amendment of the articles or bylaws must be approved by the members, a member who is entitled to dissent and who wishes to exercise dissenter's rights shall file a notice to demand fair value of the membership interest with the records officer of the cooperative; otherwise, the right to demand fair value for the membership interest by the dissenting member is waived. After receipt of the dissenting member's demand notice and approval of the amendment, the cooperative has sixty days to rescind the amendment, or otherwise the cooperative shall remit the fair value for the member's interest to the dissenting member by one hundred eighty days after receipt of the notice. Upon receipt of the fair value for the membership interest, the member has no further member rights in the cooperative.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §67

NEW section

501A.902 Assignment of financial rights.

1. *Assignment of financial rights permitted.* Except as provided in subsection 3, a member's financial rights are transferable in whole or in part.

2. *Effect of assignment of financial rights.* An assignment of a member's financial rights entitles the assignee to receive, to the extent assigned, only the share of profits and losses and the distributions to which the assignor would otherwise be entitled. An assignment of a member's financial rights does not dissolve the cooperative and does not entitle or empower the assignee to become a member, to exercise any governance rights, to receive any notices from the cooperative, or to cause dissolution. The assignment shall not allow the assignee to control the member's exercise of governance or voting rights.

3. *Restrictions of assignment of financial rights.*

a. A restriction on the assignment of financial rights may be imposed in the articles, in the bylaws, in a member control agreement, by a resolution adopted by the members, by an agreement among or other written action by the members, or by an agreement among or other written action by the members and the cooperative. A restriction is not binding with respect to financial rights reflected in the required records before the adoption of the restriction, unless the owners of those financial rights are parties to the agreement or voted in

favor of the restriction.

b. Subject to paragraph "c", a written restriction on the assignment of financial rights that is not manifestly unreasonable under the circumstances and is noted conspicuously in the required records may be enforced against the owner of the restricted financial rights or a successor or transferee of the owner, including a pledgee or a legal representative. Unless noted conspicuously in the required records, a restriction, even though permitted by this section, is ineffective against a person without knowledge of the restriction.

c. With regard to restrictions on the assignment of financial rights, a would-be assignee of financial rights is entitled to rely on a statement of membership interest issued by the cooperative under section 501A.903. A restriction on the assignment of financial rights, which is otherwise valid and in effect at the time of the issuance of a statement of membership interest but which is not reflected in that statement, is ineffective against an assignee who takes an assignment in reliance on the statement.

d. Notwithstanding any provision of law, articles, bylaws, member control agreement, other agreement, resolution, or action to the contrary, a security interest in a member's financial rights may be foreclosed and otherwise enforced, and a secured party may assign a member's financial rights in accordance with the uniform commercial code, chapter 554, without the consent or approval of the member whose financial rights are subject to the security interest.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §68

NEW section

501A.903 Nature of a membership interest and statement of interest owned.

1. *Generally.* A membership interest is personal property. A member has no interest in specific cooperative property. All property of the cooperative is property of the cooperative.

2. *Statement of membership interest.* At the request of any member, the cooperative shall state in writing the particular membership interest owned by that member as of the date the cooperative makes the statement. The statement must describe the member's rights to vote, if any, to share in profits and losses, and to share in distributions, restrictions on assignments of financial rights under section 501A.902, subsection 3, or voting rights under section 501A.810 then in effect, as well as any assignment of the member's rights then in effect other than a security interest.

3. *Terms of membership interests.* All the membership interests of a cooperative are subject to all of the following:

a. Membership interests shall be of one class, without series, unless the articles or bylaws establish or authorize the board to establish more than one class or series within classes.

b. Ordinary patron membership interests and,

if authorized, nonpatron membership interests subject to this chapter are entitled to vote as provided in section 501A.810, and have equal rights and preferences in all matters not otherwise provided for by the board and to the extent that the articles or bylaws have fixed the relative rights and preferences of different classes and series.

c. Membership interests share profits and losses and are entitled to distributions as provided in sections 501A.1005 and 501A.1006.

4. *Rights of judgment creditor.* On application to a court of competent jurisdiction by any judgment creditor of a member, the court may charge a member's or an assignee's financial rights with payment of the unsatisfied amount of the judgment with interest. To the extent so charged, the judgment creditor has only the rights of an assignee of a member's financial rights under section 501A.902. This chapter does not deprive any member or assignee of financial rights of the benefit of any exemption laws applicable to the membership interest. This section is the sole and exclusive remedy of a judgment creditor with respect to the judgment debtor's membership interest.

5. *Establishment of class or series.*

a. Subject to any restrictions in the articles or bylaws, the power granted in this subsection may be exercised by a resolution or resolutions establishing a class or series, setting forth the designation of the class or series, and fixing the relative rights and preferences of the class or series. Any of the rights and preferences of a class or series established in the articles, bylaws, or by resolution of the board may do any of the following:

(1) Be made dependent upon facts ascertainable outside the articles or bylaws or outside the resolution or resolutions establishing the class or series, if the manner in which the facts operate upon the rights and preferences of the class or series is clearly and expressly set forth in the articles or bylaws or in the resolution or resolutions establishing the class or series.

(2) Include by reference some or all of the terms of any agreements, contracts, or other arrangements entered into by the cooperative in connection with the establishment of the class or series if the cooperative retains at its principal executive office a copy of the agreements, contracts, or other arrangements or the portions will be included by reference.

b. A statement setting forth the name of the cooperative and the text of the resolution and certifying the adoption of the resolution and the date of adoption must be given to the members before the acceptance of any contributions for which the resolution creates rights or preferences not set forth in the articles or bylaws. Where the members have received notice of the creation of membership interests with rights or preferences not set forth in the articles or bylaws before the acceptance of the contributions with respect to the

membership interests, the statement may be filed anytime within one year after the acceptance of the contributions. The resolution is effective three days after delivery to the members is deemed effective by the board, or, if the statement is not required to be given to the members before the acceptance of contributions, on the date of its adoption by the directors.

6. *Specific terms.* Without limiting the authority granted in this section, in regulating the membership interests of a class or series, a cooperative may do any of the following:

a. Subject to the right of the cooperative to redeem any of those membership interests at the price fixed for their redemption by the articles or bylaws or by the board.

b. Entitle the members to receive cumulative, partially cumulative, or noncumulative distributions.

c. Provide a preference over any class or series of membership interests for the payment of distributions of any or all kinds.

d. Convert into membership interests of any other class or any series of the same or another class.

e. Provide full, partial, or no voting rights, except as provided in section 501A.810.

7. *Grant of a security interest.* For the purpose of any law relating to security interests, membership interests, governance or voting rights, and financial rights are each to be characterized as provided in section 554.8103, subsection 3.

8. *Powers of estate of a deceased or incompetent member.*

a. If a member who is an individual dies or a court of competent jurisdiction adjudges the member to be incompetent to manage the member's person or property, or an order for relief under the bankruptcy code is entered with respect to the member, the member's executor, administrator, guardian, conservator, trustee, or other legal representative may exercise all of the member's rights for the purpose of settling the estate or administering the member's property. If a member is a business entity, trust, or other entity and is dissolved, terminated, or placed by a court in receivership or bankruptcy, the powers of that member may be exercised by its legal representative or successor.

b. If an event referred to in paragraph "a" causes the termination of a member's membership interest and the termination does not result in dissolution, then, subject to the articles and bylaws, all of the following apply:

(1) As provided in section 501A.902, the terminated member's interest will be considered to be merely that of an assignee of the financial rights owned before the termination of membership.

(2) The rights to be exercised by the legal representative of the terminated member shall be limited accordingly.

9. *Liability of subscribers and members with respect to membership interests.* A person who subscribes to or owns a membership interest in a cooperative is under no obligation to the cooperative or its creditors with respect to the membership interests subscribed for or owned, except to pay to the cooperative the full consideration for which the membership interests are issued or to be issued.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §69
NEW section

501A.904 Certificated and uncertificated membership interests.

1. *Certificated — uncertificated.* The membership interests of a cooperative shall be either certificated or uncertificated. Each holder of certificated membership interests issued is entitled to a certificate of membership interest.

2. *Signature required.* Certificates shall be signed by an agent or officer authorized in the articles or bylaws to sign share certificates or, in the absence of an authorization, by the chairperson or records officer of the cooperative.

3. *Signature valid.* If a person signs or has a facsimile signature placed upon a certificate while the chairperson, an officer, transfer agent, or records officer of a cooperative, the certificate may be issued by the cooperative, even if the person has ceased to have that capacity before the certificate is issued, with the same effect as if the person had that capacity at the date of its issue.

4. *Form of certificate.* A certificate representing membership interests of a cooperative shall contain on its face all of the following:

- a. The name of the cooperative.
- b. A statement that the cooperative is organized under the laws of this state and this chapter.
- c. The name of the person to whom the certificate is issued.
- d. The number and class of membership interests, and the designation of the series, if any, that the certificate represents.
- e. A statement that the membership interests in the cooperative are subject to the articles and bylaws of the cooperative.

f. Any restrictions on transfer, including approval of the board, if applicable, first rights of purchase by the cooperative, and other restrictions on transfer, which may be stated by reference to the back of the certificate or to another document.

5. *Limitations set forth.* A certificate representing membership interests issued by a cooperative authorized to issue membership interests of more than one class or series shall set forth upon the face or back of the certificate, or shall state that the cooperative will furnish to any member upon request and without charge, a full statement of the designations, preferences, limitations, and relative rights of the membership interests of each class or series authorized to be issued, so far as

they have been determined, and the authority of the board to determine the relative rights and preferences of subsequent classes or series.

6. *Prima facie evidence.* A certificate signed as provided in subsection 2 is prima facie evidence of the ownership of the membership interests referred to in the certificate.

7. *Uncertificated membership interests.* Unless uncertificated membership interests are prohibited by the articles or bylaws, a resolution approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present may provide that some or all of any or all classes and series of its membership interests will be uncertificated membership interests.

The resolution does not apply to membership interests represented by a certificate until the certificate is surrendered to the cooperative. Within a reasonable time after the issuance or transfer of uncertificated membership interests, the cooperative shall send to the new member the information required by this section to be stated on certificates. This information is not required to be sent to the new holder by a publicly held cooperative that has adopted a system of issuance, recordation, and transfer of its membership interests by electronic or other means not involving an issuance of certificates if the system complies with section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. § 78a et seq. Except as otherwise expressly provided by statute, the rights and obligations of the holders of certificated and uncertificated membership interests of the same class and series are identical.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §70
NEW section

501A.905 Lost certificates — replacement.

1. *Issuance.* A new membership interest certificate may be issued under section 554.8405 in place of one that is alleged to have been lost, stolen, or destroyed.

2. *Not overissue.* The issuance of a new certificate under this section does not constitute an overissue of the membership interests the new certificate represents.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §71
NEW section

501A.906 Restriction on transfer or registration of membership interests.

1. *How imposed.* A restriction on the transfer or registration of transfer of membership interests of a cooperative may be imposed in the articles, in the bylaws, by a resolution adopted by the members, or by an agreement among or other written action by a number of members or holders of other membership interests or among them and the cooperative. A restriction is not binding with respect to membership interests issued prior to the adoption of the restriction, unless the holders of those membership interests are parties to the

agreement or voted in favor of the restriction.

2. *Restrictions permitted.* A written restriction on the transfer or registration of transfer of membership interests of a cooperative that is not manifestly unreasonable under the circumstances may be enforced against the holder of the restricted membership interests or a successor or transferee of the holder, including a pledgee or a legal representative, if the restriction is any of the following:

a. Noted conspicuously on the face or back of the certificate.

b. Included in this chapter or the articles or bylaws.

c. Included in information sent to the holders of uncertificated membership interests.

Unless otherwise restricted by this chapter, the articles, bylaws, noted conspicuously on the face or back of the certificate, or included in information sent to the holders of uncertificated membership interests, a restriction, even though permitted by this section, is ineffective against a person without knowledge of the restriction. A restriction under this section is deemed to be noted conspicuously and is effective if the existence of the restriction is stated on the certificate and reference is made to a separate document creating or describing the restriction.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §72
NEW section

SUBCHAPTER X

CONTRIBUTIONS, ALLOCATIONS, AND DISTRIBUTIONS — MEMBER CONTROL AGREEMENTS

501A.1001 Authorization, form, and acceptance of contributions.

1. *Board to authorize.* Subject to any restrictions in this chapter regarding patron and nonpatron membership interests or in the articles or bylaws, and only when authorized by the board, a cooperative may accept contributions, which may be patron or nonpatron membership contributions as determined by the board under subsections 2 and 3, make contribution agreements under section 501A.1003, and make contribution rights agreements under section 501A.1004.

2. *Permissible forms.* A person may make a contribution to a cooperative by any of the following:

a. Paying money or transferring the ownership of an interest in property to the cooperative or rendering services to or for the benefit of the cooperative.

b. Executing a written obligation signed by the person to pay money or transfer ownership of an interest in property to the cooperative or to perform services to or for the benefit of the cooperative.

3. *Acceptance.* A purported contribution

shall not be treated or considered as a contribution, unless all of the following apply:

a. The board accepts the contribution on behalf of the cooperative and in that acceptance describes the contribution, including terms of future performance, if any, and states the value being accorded to the contribution.

b. The fact of contribution and the contribution's accorded value are both reflected in the required records of the cooperative.

4. *Valuation by directors.* The determinations of the board as to the amount or fair value or the fairness to the cooperative of the contribution accepted or to be accepted by the cooperative or the terms of payment or performance, including under a contribution agreement in section 501A.1003, and a contribution rights agreement in section 501A.1004, are presumed to be proper if they are made in good faith and on the basis of accounting methods, or a fair valuation or other method, reasonable in the circumstances. Directors who are present and entitled to vote, and who, intentionally or without reasonable investigation, fail to vote against approving a consideration that is unfair to the cooperative, or overvalue property or services received or to be received by the cooperative as a contribution, are jointly and severally liable to the cooperative for the benefit of the then members who did not consent to and are damaged by the action to the extent of the damages of those members. A director against whom a claim is asserted under this subsection, except in case of knowing participation in a deliberate fraud, is entitled to contribution on an equitable basis from other directors who are liable under this subsection.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §73; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §134
NEW section

501A.1002 Restatement of value of previous contributions.

1. *Definition.* As used in this section, an "old contribution" is a contribution reflected in the required records of a cooperative before the time the cooperative accepts a new contribution.

2. *Restatement required.* Whenever a cooperative accepts a new contribution, the board shall restate, as required by this section, the value of all old contributions.

3. *Restatement as to particular series or class to which new contribution pertains.*

a. Unless otherwise provided in a cooperative's articles or bylaws, this subsection sets forth the method of restating the value of old contributions that pertain to the same series or class to which the new contribution pertains. In restating the value, the cooperative shall do all of the following:

(1) State the value the cooperative has accorded to the new contribution under section 501A.1001, subsection 3, paragraph "a".

(2) Determine what percentage the value

stated under subparagraph (1) will constitute, after the restatement required by this subsection, of the total value of all contributions that pertain to the particular series or class to which the new contribution pertains.

(3) Divide the value stated under subparagraph (1) by the percentage determined under subparagraph (2), yielding the total value, after the restatement required by this subsection, of all contributions pertaining to the particular series or class.

(4) Subtract the value stated under subparagraph (1) from the value determined under subparagraph (3), yielding the total value, after the restatement required by this subsection, of all the old contributions pertaining to the particular series or class.

(5) Subtract the value, as reflected in the required records before the restatement required by this subsection, of the old contributions from the value determined under subparagraph (4), yielding the value to be allocated among and added to the old contributions pertaining to the particular series or class.

(6) Allocate the value determined under subparagraph (5) proportionally among the old contributions pertaining to the particular series or class, add the allocated values to those old contributions, and change the required records accordingly.

b. The values determined under paragraph “a”, subparagraph (5), and allocated and added under paragraph “a”, subparagraph (6), may be positive, negative, or zero.

4. *Restatement method for other series or class.* Unless otherwise provided in a cooperative’s articles or bylaws, this subsection sets forth the method of restating the value of old contributions that do not pertain to the same series or class to which the new contribution pertains. In restating the value, the cooperative shall do all of the following:

a. Determine the percentage by which the restatement under subsection 3 has changed the total contribution value reflected in the required records for the series or class to which the new contribution pertains.

b. As to each old contribution that does not pertain to the same series or class to which the new contribution pertains, change the value reflected in the required records by the percentage determined under paragraph “a”. The percentage determined under paragraph “a” may be positive, negative, or zero.

5. *New contributions may be aggregated.* If a cooperative accepts more than one contribution pertaining to the same series or class at the same time, then for the purpose of the restatement required by this section, the cooperative may consider all the new contributions a single contribution.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §74
NEW section

501A.1003 Contribution agreements.

1. *Signed writing.* A contribution agreement, whether made before or after the formation of the cooperative, is not enforceable against the would-be contributor unless it is in writing and signed by the would-be contributor.

2. *Irrevocable period.* Unless otherwise provided in the contribution agreement, or unless all of the would-be contributors and, if in existence, the cooperative, consent to a shorter or longer period, a contribution agreement is irrevocable for a period of six months.

3. *Current and deferred payment.* A contribution agreement, whether made before or after the formation of a cooperative, must be paid or performed in full at the time or times, or in the installments, if any, specified in the contribution agreement. In the absence of a provision in the contribution agreement specifying the time at which the contribution is to be paid or performed, the contribution must be paid or performed at the time or times determined by the board. However, a call made by the board for payment or performance on contributions must be uniform for all membership interests of the same class or for all membership interests of the same series.

4. *Failure to pay — remedies.*

a. Unless otherwise provided in the contribution agreement, in the event of default in the payment or performance of an installment or call when due, the cooperative may proceed to collect the amount due in the same manner as a debt due the cooperative. If a would-be contributor does not make a required contribution of property or services, the cooperative shall require the would-be contributor to contribute cash equal to that portion of the value, as stated in the cooperative’s required records, of the contribution that has not been made.

b. If the amount due under a contribution agreement remains unpaid for a period of twenty days after written notice of demand for payment has been given to the delinquent would-be contributor, the membership interests that were subject to the contribution agreement may be offered for sale by the cooperative for a price in money equaling or exceeding the sum of the full balance owed by the delinquent would-be contributor plus the expenses incidental to the sale.

If the membership interests that were subject to the contribution agreement are sold according to this paragraph “b”, the cooperative shall pay to the delinquent would-be contributor or to the delinquent would-be contributor’s legal representative the lesser of one of the following:

(1) The excess of net proceeds realized by the cooperative over the sum of the amount owed by the delinquent would-be contributor plus the expenses incidental to the sale, less any penalty stated in the contribution agreement, which may include forfeiture of the partial contribution.

(2) The amount actually paid by the delinquent would-be contributor.

If the membership interests that were subject to the contribution agreement are not sold according to this paragraph “b”, the cooperative may collect the amount due in the same manner as a debt due the cooperative or cancel the contribution agreement according to paragraph “c”.

c. If the amount due under a contribution agreement remains unpaid for a period of twenty days after written notice of demand for payment has been given to the delinquent would-be contributor and the membership interests that were subject to the defaulted contribution agreement have not been sold according to paragraph “b”, the cooperative may cancel the contribution agreement. In addition, the cooperative may retain any portion of the contribution agreement price actually paid as provided in the contribution agreement. The cooperative shall refund to the delinquent would-be contributor or the delinquent would-be contributor’s legal representatives any portion of the contribution agreement price as provided in the contribution agreement.

5. *Restrictions on assignment.* Unless otherwise provided in the articles or bylaws, a would-be contributor’s rights under a contribution agreement shall not be assigned, in whole or in part, to a person who was not a member at the time of the assignment, unless all the members approve the assignment by unanimous written consent.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §75
NEW section

501A.1004 Contribution rights agreements.

1. *Agreements permitted.* Subject to any restrictions in a cooperative’s articles or bylaws, the cooperative may enter into contribution rights agreements under the terms, provisions, and conditions established by board resolution.

2. *Writing required and terms to be stated.* Any contribution rights agreement must be in writing and the writing must state in full, summarize, or include by reference all the agreement’s terms, provisions, and conditions of the rights to make contributions.

3. *Restrictions on assignment.* Unless otherwise provided in a cooperative’s articles or bylaws, a would-be contributor’s rights under a contribution rights agreement shall not be assigned, in whole or in part, to a person who was not a member at the time of the assignment, unless all the members approve the assignment by unanimous written consent.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §76
NEW section

501A.1005 Allocations and distributions — profits, losses, cash, or other assets.

1. *Allocation of profits and losses.* If nonpatron membership interests are authorized by the

patrons, the bylaws shall prescribe the allocation of profits and losses between patron membership interests collectively and any other membership interests. If the bylaws do not otherwise provide, the profits and losses between patron membership interests collectively and other membership interests shall be allocated on the basis of the value of contributions to capital made by the patron membership interests collectively and other membership interests accepted by the cooperative. The allocation of profits to the patron membership interests collectively shall not be less than fifty percent of the total profits in any fiscal year, except if authorized in the cooperative’s articles or bylaws that are adopted by an affirmative vote of the patron members, or in the articles or bylaws as amended by the affirmative vote of the patron members. However, the allocation of profits to the patron membership interests collectively shall not be less than fifteen percent of the total profits in any fiscal year.

2. *Distribution of cash or other assets.* A cooperative’s bylaws shall prescribe the distribution of cash or other assets of the cooperative among the membership interests of the cooperative. If nonpatron membership interests are authorized by the patrons and the bylaws do not provide otherwise, distributions and allocations shall be made to the patron membership interests collectively and other members on the basis of the value of contributions to capital made and accepted by the cooperative, by the patron membership interests collectively, and other membership interests. The distributions to patron membership interests collectively shall not be less than fifty percent of the total distributions in any fiscal year, except if authorized in the articles or bylaws adopted by the affirmative vote of the patron members, or the articles or bylaws as amended by the affirmative vote of the patron members. However, the distributions to patron membership interests collectively shall not be less than fifteen percent of the total distributions in any fiscal year.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §77
NEW section

501A.1006 Allocations and distributions — net income.

1. *Distribution of net income.* A cooperative may set aside a portion of net income allocated to the patron membership interests as the board determines advisable to create or maintain a capital reserve.

2. *Reserves.* In addition to a capital reserve, the board may, for patron membership interests, do any of the following:

a. Set aside an amount not to exceed five percent of the annual net income of the cooperative for promoting and encouraging cooperative organization.

b. Establish and accumulate reserves for new buildings, machinery and equipment, depreci-

ation, losses, and other proper purposes.

3. *Patronage distributions.* Net income allocated to patron members in excess of dividends on equity and additions to reserves shall be distributed to patron members on the basis of patronage. A cooperative may establish allocation units, whether the units are functional, divisional, departmental, geographic, or otherwise. The cooperative may provide for pooling arrangements. The cooperative may account for and distribute net income to patrons on the basis of allocation units and pooling arrangements. A cooperative may offset the net loss of an allocation unit or pooling arrangement against the net income of other allocation units or pooling arrangements.

4. *Frequency of distribution.* A distribution of net income shall be made at least annually. The board shall present to the members at their annual meeting a report covering the operations of the cooperative during the preceding fiscal year.

5. *Form of distribution.* A cooperative may distribute net income to patron members in cash, capital credits, allocated patronage equities, revolving fund certificates, or its own or other securities.

6. *Eligible nonmember patrons.* A cooperative may provide in the bylaws that nonmember patrons are allowed to participate in the distribution of net income, payable to patron members on equal terms with patron members.

7. *Patronage credits for ineligible members.* If a nonmember patron with patronage credits is not qualified or eligible for membership, a refund due may be credited to the nonmember patron's individual account. The board may issue a certificate of interest to reflect the credited amount. After the nonmember patron is issued a certificate of interest, the nonmember patron may participate in the distribution of income on the same basis as a patron member.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §78
NEW section

501A.1007 Member control agreements.

1. *Authorization.* A written agreement among persons who are then members, including a sole member, or who have signed subscription or contribution agreements, relating to the control of any phase of the business and affairs of the cooperative, its liquidation, dissolution and termination, or the relations among members or persons who have signed subscription or contribution agreements is valid as provided in subsection 2. Other than the authorization of nonpatron membership interests as provided in section 501A.901 and nonpatron voting rights as provided in section 501A.810, whenever this chapter provides that a particular result may or must be obtained through a provision in a cooperative's articles or bylaws, the same result can be accomplished through a member control agreement valid under this section or through a procedure established by a mem-

ber control agreement valid under this section. However, the member control agreement must be authorized by the cooperative's articles or bylaws and cannot conflict with the cooperative's articles or bylaws. Any result accomplished through a membership control agreement under this section must be properly disclosed as provided in section 501A.901.

2. *Valid execution.* Other than patron member voting control under section 501A.810 and patron member allocation and distribution provisions under sections 501A.1005 and 501A.1006, a written agreement among persons described in subsection 1 that relates to the control of or the liquidation, dissolution, and termination of the cooperative, the relations among them, or any phase of the business and affairs of the cooperative is valid if it meets the requirements of this subsection. This includes but is not limited to the management of its business, the declaration and payment of distributions, the sharing of profits and losses, the election of directors, the employment of members by the cooperative, or the arbitration of disputes. The written agreement must be signed by all persons who are then the members of the cooperative, whether or not the members all have voting power, and all those who have signed contribution agreements, regardless of whether those signatories will, when members, have voting power.

3. *Other agreements not affected.* This section does not apply to, limit, or restrict agreements otherwise valid, nor is the procedure set forth in this section the exclusive method of agreement among members or between the members and the cooperative with respect to any of the matters described.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §79
NEW section

501A.1008 Reversion of disbursements.

1. Once a person's membership interest or other member's equity in a cooperative is deemed abandoned under section 556.5, the cooperative may retain any disbursement held by the cooperative for or owing to the person. The cooperative may also deliver the disbursement to the treasurer of state for disposition as abandoned property pursuant to sections 556.5 and 556.11.

2. If the cooperative elects to retain the disbursement under this section, the disbursement shall be deposited into a reversion fund established by the cooperative.

3. A disbursement having an aggregate value of fifty dollars or more that is retained by the cooperative shall be forfeited to the cooperative only if the cooperative publishes at least one notice of the abandoned property in a publication regularly distributed to its membership or in a newspaper having a general circulation in the county where the cooperative is located. The notice shall include all of the following:

- a.* The name and address of the cooperative.
- b.* The name of the person who has an interest in the disbursement according to the records of the cooperative.
- c.* A brief description of the type of disbursement retained by the cooperative.
- d.* A statement that the disbursement will be forfeited to the cooperative unless the person files a claim for the disbursement within the period provided for in this section.

4. *a.* Subject to this subsection, a person asserting an interest in the disbursement may file a claim for it with the cooperative in a manner and according to procedures required by the cooperative. If a person is entitled to an abandoned membership interest, or other interest as provided in section 556.20 or 556.21, the cooperative shall also pay the person the disbursement deposited in the reversion fund that is realized or accrued from the membership interest or other interest.

b. If a person has not filed a claim for the disbursement within six months after the first date that the notice of abandoned property is first published as provided in this section, the disbursement shall be forfeited to the cooperative.

5. The disbursements deposited into the reversion fund that are forfeited to the cooperative shall be used as provided in this subsection. The cooperative may authorize the payment of forfeited disbursements to persons claiming interests in forfeited disbursements as provided in the cooperative's articles of organization or bylaws. Otherwise, forfeited disbursements shall be used as the directors deem suitable for any of the following purposes:

a. Teaching and promoting cooperation. The directors may deposit the amounts of disbursements into the education fund as established by the cooperative.

b. Economic development including private or joint public and private investments involving the creation of economic opportunities for its members or the retention of existing sources of income that would otherwise be lost.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §80
NEW section

SUBCHAPTER XI

MERGER AND CONVERSION

501A.1101 Merger and consolidation.

1. *Authorization.* Unless otherwise prohibited, cooperatives organized under the laws of this state, including cooperatives organized under this chapter or traditional cooperatives, may merge or consolidate with each other, an Iowa limited liability company under the provisions of section 490A.1207, or other business entities organized under the laws of another state by complying with the provisions of this section and the law of the

state where the surviving or new business entity will exist. A cooperative shall not merge or consolidate with a business entity organized under the laws of this state, other than a traditional cooperative, unless the law governing the business entity expressly authorizes merger or consolidation with a cooperative. This subsection does not authorize a foreign business entity to do any act not authorized by the law governing the foreign business entity.

2. *Plan.* To initiate a merger or consolidation of a cooperative, a written plan of merger or consolidation shall be prepared by the board or by a committee selected by the board to prepare a plan. The plan shall state all of the following:

a. The names of the constituent domestic cooperative, the name of any Iowa limited liability company that is a party to the merger, to the extent authorized under section 490A.1207, and any foreign business entities.

b. The name of the surviving or new domestic cooperative, Iowa limited liability company as required by section 490A.1207, or other foreign business entity.

c. The manner and basis of converting membership or ownership interests of the constituent domestic cooperative, the surviving Iowa limited liability company as provided in section 490A.1207, or foreign business entity into membership or ownership interests in the surviving or new domestic cooperative, the surviving Iowa limited liability company as authorized in section 490A.1207, or foreign business entity.

d. The terms of the merger or consolidation.

e. The proposed effect of the merger or consolidation on the members and patron members of each constituent domestic cooperative.

f. For a consolidation, the plan shall contain the articles of the entity or organizational documents to be filed with the state in which the entity is organized or, if the surviving organization is an Iowa limited liability company, the articles of organization.

3. *Notice.* The following shall apply to notice:

a. The board shall mail or otherwise transmit or deliver notice of the merger or consolidation to each member. The notice shall contain the full text of the plan, and the time and place of the meeting at which the plan will be considered.

b. A cooperative with more than two hundred members may provide the notice in the same manner as a regular members' meeting notice.

4. *Adoption of plan.*

a. A plan of merger or consolidation shall be adopted by a domestic cooperative as provided in this subsection.

b. The plan of merger or consolidation is adopted if all of the following apply:

(1) A quorum of the members eligible to vote is registered as being present or represented by mail vote or alternative ballot at the meeting.

(2) The plan is approved by the patron members, or if otherwise provided in the articles or bylaws, is approved by a majority of the votes cast in each class of votes cast. For a domestic cooperative with articles or bylaws requiring more than a majority of the votes cast or other conditions for approval, the plan must be approved by a proportion of the votes cast or a number of total members as required by the articles or bylaws and the conditions for approval in the articles or bylaws have been satisfied.

c. After the plan has been adopted, articles of merger or consolidation stating the plan and that the plan was adopted according to this subsection shall be signed by the chairperson, vice chairperson, records officer, or documents officer of each cooperative merging or consolidating.

d. The articles of merger or consolidation shall be filed in the office of the secretary.

e. For a merger, the articles of the surviving domestic cooperative subject to this chapter are deemed amended to the extent provided in the articles of merger.

f. Unless a later date is provided in the plan, the merger or consolidation is effective when the articles of merger or consolidation are filed in the office of the secretary or the appropriate office of another jurisdiction.

g. The secretary shall issue a certificate of organization of the merged or consolidated cooperative.

5. *Effect of merger or consolidation.* For a merger that does not involve an Iowa limited liability company, the following shall apply to the effect of a merger:

a. After the effective date, the domestic cooperative, Iowa limited liability company, if party to the plan, and any foreign business entity that is a party to the plan become a single entity. For a merger, the surviving business entity is the business entity designated in the plan. For a consolidation, the new domestic cooperative, the Iowa limited liability company, if any, and any foreign business entity is the business entity provided for in the plan. Except for the surviving or new domestic cooperative, Iowa limited liability company, or foreign business entity, the separate existence of each merged or consolidated domestic or foreign business entity that is a party to the plan ceases on the effective date of the merger or consolidation.

b. The surviving or new domestic cooperative, Iowa limited liability company, or foreign business entity possesses all of the rights and property of each of the merged or consolidated business entities and is responsible for all their obligations. The title to property of the merged or consolidated domestic cooperative, Iowa limited liability company, or foreign business entity is vested in the surviving or new domestic cooperative, Iowa limited liability company, or foreign business entity without reversion or impairment of the title

caused by the merger or consolidation.

c. If a merger involves an Iowa limited liability company, this subsection is subject to the provisions of section 490A.1207.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §81
NEW section

501A.1102 Merger of subsidiary.

1. *Definition.* For purposes of this section, “*subsidiary*” means a domestic cooperative, an Iowa limited liability company, or a foreign cooperative.

2. *When authorized — contents of plan.* An Iowa limited liability company may only participate in a merger under this section to the extent authorized under section 490A.1207. A parent domestic cooperative or a subsidiary that is a domestic cooperative may complete the merger of a subsidiary as provided in this section. However, if either the parent cooperative or the subsidiary is a business entity organized under the laws of this state, the merger of the subsidiary is not authorized under this section unless the law governing the business entity expressly authorizes merger with a cooperative.

a. A parent cooperative owning at least ninety percent of the outstanding ownership interests of each class and series of a subsidiary directly, or indirectly through related organizations, other than classes or series that, absent this section, would otherwise not be entitled to vote on the merger, may merge the subsidiary into itself or into any other subsidiary at least ninety percent of the outstanding ownership interests of each class and series of which is owned by the parent cooperative directly, or indirectly through related organizations, other than classes or series that, absent this section, would otherwise not be entitled to vote on the merger, without a vote of the members of itself or any subsidiary or may merge itself, or itself and one or more of the subsidiaries, into one of the subsidiaries under this section. A resolution approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors of the parent cooperative present shall set forth a plan of merger that contains all of the following:

(1) The name of the subsidiary or subsidiaries, the name of the parent cooperative, and the name of the surviving cooperative.

(2) The manner and basis of converting the membership interests of the subsidiary or subsidiaries or parent cooperative into securities of the parent cooperative, subsidiary, or of another cooperative or, in whole or in part, into money or other property.

(3) If the parent cooperative is a constituent cooperative but is not the surviving cooperative in the merger, a provision for the pro rata issuance of membership interests of the surviving cooperative to the holders of membership interests of the parent on surrender of any certificates for shares or membership interests of the parent cooperative.

(4) If the surviving cooperative is a subsidiary, a statement of any amendments to the articles of the surviving cooperative that will be part of the merger.

b. If the parent is a constituent cooperative and the surviving cooperative in the merger, the parent cooperative may change its cooperative name, without a vote of its members, by the inclusion of a provision to that effect in the resolution of merger setting forth the plan of merger that is approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors of the parent cooperative present. Upon the effective date of the merger, the name of the parent cooperative shall be changed.

c. If the parent cooperative is a constituent cooperative but is not the surviving cooperative in the merger, the resolution is not effective unless the resolution is also approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of all membership interests of the parent entitled to vote at a regular or special meeting if the parent is a cooperative, or in accordance with the laws under which the parent is organized if the parent is a foreign business entity or foreign cooperative.

3. *Notice to members of subsidiary.* Notice of the action, including a copy of the plan of merger, shall be delivered to each member, other than the parent cooperative and any subsidiary of each subsidiary that is a constituent cooperative in the merger before, or within ten days after, the effective date of the merger.

4. *Articles of merger — contents of articles.* Articles of merger shall be prepared that contain all of the following:

a. The plan of merger.

b. The number of outstanding membership interests of each series and class of each subsidiary that is a constituent cooperative in the merger, other than the series or classes that, absent this section, would otherwise not be entitled to vote on the merger, and the number of membership interests of each series and class of the subsidiary or subsidiaries, other than series or classes that, absent this section, would otherwise not be entitled to vote on the merger, owned by the parent directly, or indirectly through related organizations.

c. A statement that the plan of merger has been approved by the parent under this section.

5. *Articles signed, filed.* The articles of merger shall be signed on behalf of the parent and filed with the secretary.

6. *Certificate.* The secretary shall issue a certificate of merger to the parent or its legal representative or, if the parent is a constituent cooperative but is not the surviving cooperative in the merger, to the surviving cooperative or its legal representative.

7. *Nonexclusivity.* A merger among a parent and one or more subsidiaries or among two or more subsidiaries of a parent may be accomplished under section 501A.1101 instead of this section, in

which case this section does not apply.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §82
NEW section

501A.1103 Abandonment.

1. *Abandonment by members of plan.* After a plan of merger has been approved by the members entitled to vote on the approval of the plan and before the effective date of the plan, the plan may be abandoned by the same vote that approved the plan.

2. *Abandonment of merger.*

a. A merger may be abandoned upon any of the following:

(1) The members of each of the constituent domestic cooperatives entitled to vote on the approval of the plan have approved the abandonment at a meeting by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of the membership interests entitled to vote.

(2) The merger is with a domestic cooperative and an Iowa limited liability company or foreign business entity.

(3) The abandonment is approved in such manner as may be required by section 490A.1207 for the involvement of an Iowa limited liability company, or for a foreign business entity by the laws of the state under which the foreign business entity is organized.

(4) The members of a constituent domestic cooperative are not entitled to vote on the approval of the plan, and the board of the constituent domestic cooperative has approved the abandonment by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present.

(5) The plan provides for abandonment and all conditions for abandonment set forth in the plan are met.

(6) The plan is abandoned before the effective date of the plan by a resolution of the board of any constituent domestic cooperative abandoning the plan of merger approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present, subject to the contract rights of any other person under the plan. If a plan of merger is with a domestic business entity or foreign business entity, the plan of merger may be abandoned before the effective date of the plan by a resolution of the foreign business entity adopted according to the laws of the state under which the foreign business entity is organized, subject to the contract rights of any other person under the plan. If the plan of merger is with an Iowa limited liability company, the plan of merger may be abandoned by the Iowa limited liability company as provided in section 490A.1207, subject to the contractual rights of any other person under the plan.

b. If articles of merger have been filed with the secretary, but have not yet become effective, the constituent organizations, in the case of abandonment under paragraph "a", subparagraphs (1)

through (4), the constituent organizations or any one of them, in the case of abandonment under paragraph “a”, subparagraph (5), or the abandoning organization in the case of abandonment under paragraph “a”, subparagraph (6), shall file with the secretary articles of abandonment that include all of the following:

(1) The names of the constituent organizations.

(2) The provisions of this section under which the plan is abandoned.

(3) If the plan is abandoned under paragraph “a”, subparagraph (6), the text of the resolution abandoning the plan.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §83
NEW section

501A.1104 Conversion — amendment of organizational documents to be governed by this chapter.

1. *Authority.*

a. A traditional cooperative organized may convert to a cooperative and become subject to this chapter by amending its organizational documents to conform to the requirements of this chapter.

b. A traditional cooperative becoming a converted cooperative must provide its members with a disclosure statement of the rights and obligations of the members and the capital structure of the cooperative before becoming subject to this chapter. A traditional cooperative, upon distribution of the disclosure required in this subsection and approval of its members as necessary for amending its articles under the respective chapter of its organization, may amend its articles to comply with this chapter.

c. A traditional cooperative becoming a converted cooperative must prepare a certificate stating all of the following:

(1) The date on which the traditional cooperative was first organized.

(2) The name of the traditional cooperative and, if the name is changed, the name of the cooperative becoming converted.

(3) The future effective date and time, which must be a date and time certain, that the traditional cooperative will be governed by this chapter, if the effective date and time is not to be the date and time of filing.

d. Upon filing with the secretary of the articles for compliance with this chapter and the certificate required under paragraph “c”, a traditional cooperative is converted and governed by this chapter unless a later date and time is specified in the certificate under paragraph “c”.

e. In connection with a conversion under which a traditional cooperative becomes governed by this chapter, the rights, securities, or interests of the traditional cooperative as provided in chapter 497, 498, 499, or 501 may be exchanged or converted into rights, property, securities, or inter-

ests in the converted cooperative.

2. *Effect of being governed by this chapter.* The conversion of a traditional cooperative to a cooperative governed by this chapter does not affect any obligations or liabilities of the cooperative before the conversion or the personal liability of any person incurred before the conversion.

a. When the conversion is effective, the rights, privileges, and powers of the cooperative, real and personal property of the cooperative, debts due to the cooperative, and causes of action belonging to the traditional cooperative remain vested in the converted cooperative and are the property of the converted cooperative and governed by this chapter. Title to real property vested by deed or otherwise in the traditional cooperative does not revert and is not impaired by reason of the cooperative being converted and governed by this chapter.

b. Rights of creditors and liens upon property of the traditional cooperative are preserved unimpaired, and debts, liabilities, and duties of the traditional cooperative remain attached to the converted cooperative and may be enforced against the converted cooperative to the same extent as if the debts, liabilities, and duties had originally been incurred or contracted by the cooperative as organized under this chapter.

c. The rights, privileges, powers, and interests in property of the traditional cooperative as well as the debts, liabilities, and duties of the traditional cooperative are not deemed, as a consequence of the conversion, to have been transferred for any purpose by the laws of this state.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §84
NEW section

SUBCHAPTER XII

DISSOLUTION

501A.1201 Methods of dissolution.

A cooperative may be dissolved by the members or by administrative or court order as provided in this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §85
NEW section

501A.1202 Winding up.

1. *Collection and payment of debts.* After the notice of intent to dissolve has been filed with the secretary, the board, or the officers acting under the direction of the board, shall proceed as soon as possible to do all of the following:

a. Collect or make provision for the collection of all debts due or owing to the cooperative, including unpaid subscriptions for membership interests.

b. Pay or make provision for the payment of all debts, obligations, and liabilities of the cooperative according to their priorities.

2. *Transfer of assets.* After the notice of intent to dissolve has been filed with the secretary,

the board may sell, lease, transfer, or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of the property and assets of the dissolving cooperative without a vote of the members.

3. *Distribution to members.* Tangible and intangible property, including money, remaining after the discharge of the debts, obligations, and liabilities of the cooperative shall be distributed to the members and former members as provided in the cooperative's articles or bylaws, unless otherwise provided by law. If previously authorized by the members, the tangible and intangible property of the cooperative may be liquidated and disposed of at the discretion of the board.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §86
NEW section

501A.1203 Revocation of dissolution proceedings.

1. *Authority to revoke.* Dissolution proceedings may be revoked before the articles of dissolution are filed with the secretary.

2. *Revocation by members.* The chairperson may call a members' meeting to consider the advisability of revoking the dissolution proceedings. The question of the proposed revocation shall be submitted to the members at the members' meeting called to consider the revocation. The dissolution proceedings are revoked if the proposed revocation is approved at the members' meeting by a majority of the members of the cooperative or, for a cooperative with articles or bylaws requiring a greater number of members, the number of members required by the articles or bylaws.

3. *Filing with the secretary.* Revocation of dissolution proceedings is effective when a notice of revocation is filed with the secretary. After the notice is filed, the cooperative may resume business.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §87
NEW section

501A.1204 Statute of limitations.

The claim of a creditor or claimant against a dissolving cooperative is barred if the claim has not been enforced by initiating legal, administrative, or arbitration proceedings concerning the claim by two years after the date the notice of intent to dissolve is filed with the secretary.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §88
Barring of claims, §501A.1215
NEW section

501A.1205 Articles of dissolution.

1. *Conditions to file.* Articles of dissolution of a cooperative shall be filed with the secretary after payment of the claims of all known creditors and claimants has been made or provided for and the remaining property has been distributed by the board. The articles of dissolution shall state all of the following:

a. The name of the cooperative.

b. All debts, obligations, and liabilities of the cooperative have been paid or discharged or adequate provisions have been made for them or time periods allowing claims have run and other claims are not outstanding.

c. The remaining property, assets, and claims of the cooperative have been distributed among the members or under a liquidation authorized by the members.

d. Legal, administrative, or arbitration proceedings by or against the cooperative are not pending or adequate provision has been made for the satisfaction of a judgment, order, or decree that may be entered against the cooperative in a pending proceeding.

2. *Dissolution effective on filing.* The cooperative is dissolved when the articles of dissolution have been filed with the secretary.

3. *Certificate.* The secretary shall issue to the dissolved cooperative or its legal representative a certificate of dissolution that contains all of the following:

a. The name of the dissolved cooperative.

b. The date the articles of dissolution were filed with the secretary.

c. A statement that the cooperative is dissolved.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §89
NEW section

501A.1206 Application for court-supervised voluntary dissolution.

After a notice of intent to dissolve has been filed with the secretary and before a certificate of dissolution has been issued, the cooperative or, for good cause shown, a member or creditor may apply to a court within the county where the registered address is located to have the dissolution conducted or continued under the supervision of the court.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §90
NEW section

501A.1207 Court-ordered remedies for dissolution.

1. *Conditions for relief.* A court may grant equitable relief that the court deems just and reasonable in the circumstances or may dissolve a cooperative and liquidate its assets and business as follows:

a. In a supervised voluntary dissolution that is applied for by the cooperative.

b. In an action by a member when it is established that any of the following apply:

(1) The directors or the persons having the authority otherwise vested in the board are deadlocked in the management of the cooperative's affairs and the members are unable to break the deadlock.

(2) The directors or those in control of the co-

operative have acted fraudulently, illegally, or in a manner unfairly prejudicial toward one or more members in their capacities as members, directors, or officers.

(3) The members of the cooperative are so divided in voting power that, for a period that includes the time when two consecutive regular members' meetings were held, they have failed to elect successors to directors whose terms have expired or would have expired upon the election and qualification of their successors.

(4) The cooperative assets are being misapplied or wasted.

(5) The period of duration as provided in the articles has expired and has not been extended as provided in this chapter.

c. In an action by a creditor when any of the following applies:

(1) The claim of the creditor against the cooperative has been reduced to judgment and an execution on the judgment has been returned unsatisfied.

(2) The cooperative has admitted in writing that the claim of the creditor against the cooperative is due and owing and it is established that the cooperative is unable to pay its debts in the ordinary course of business.

(3) In an action by the attorney general to dissolve the cooperative in accordance with this chapter when it is established that a decree of dissolution is appropriate.

2. *Condition of cooperative or association.* In determining whether to order equitable relief or dissolution, the court shall take into consideration the financial condition of the cooperative, but shall not refuse to order equitable relief or dissolution solely on the grounds that the cooperative has accumulated operating net income or current operating net income.

3. *Dissolution as remedy.* In deciding whether to order dissolution of the cooperative, the court shall consider whether lesser relief suggested by one or more parties, such as a form of equitable relief or a partial liquidation, would be adequate to permanently relieve the circumstances established under subsection 1, paragraph "b", subparagraph (1) or (2). Lesser relief may be ordered if it would be appropriate under the facts and circumstances of the case.

4. *Expenses.* If the court finds that a party to a proceeding brought under this section has acted arbitrarily, vexatiously, or otherwise not in good faith, the court may in its discretion award reasonable expenses, including attorney fees and disbursements, to any of the other parties.

5. *Venue.* Proceedings under this section shall be brought in a court within the county where the registered address of the cooperative is located.

6. *Parties.* It is not necessary to make members parties to the action or proceeding unless re-

lief is sought against them personally.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §91
NEW section

501A.1208 Procedure in involuntary or court-supervised voluntary dissolution.

1. *Action before hearing.* Before a hearing is completed in dissolution proceedings, a court may do any of the following:

a. Issue injunctions.

b. Appoint receivers with all powers and duties that the court directs.

c. Take actions required to preserve the cooperative's assets, wherever located.

d. Carry on the business of the cooperative.

2. *Action after hearing.* After a hearing is completed, upon notice to parties to the proceedings and to other parties in interest designated by the court, the court may appoint a receiver to collect the cooperative's assets, including amounts owing to the cooperative by subscribers on account of an unpaid portion of the consideration for the issuance of membership interests. A receiver has authority, subject to the order of the court, to continue the business of the cooperative and to sell, lease, transfer, or otherwise dispose of the property and assets of the cooperative, either at public or private sale.

3. *Discharge of obligations.* The assets of the cooperative or the proceeds resulting from a sale, lease, transfer, or other disposition shall be applied in the following order of priority:

a. The costs and expense of the proceedings, including attorney fees and disbursements.

b. Debts, taxes, and assessments due the United States, this state, and other states in that order.

c. Claims duly proved and allowed to employees under the provisions of the workers' compensation law, except that claims under this paragraph shall not be allowed if the cooperative carried workers' compensation insurance, as provided by law, at the time the injury was sustained.

d. Claims, including the value of all compensation paid in a medium other than money, proved and allowed to employees for services performed within three months preceding the appointment of the receiver.

e. Other claims that are proved and allowed by the court.

4. *Remainder to members.* After payment of the expenses of receivership and claims of creditors are proved, the remaining assets, if any, may be distributed to the members or distributed under an approved liquidation plan.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §92
NEW section

501A.1209 Receiver qualifications and powers.

1. *Qualifications.* A receiver shall be a natural person or a domestic business entity or a for-

eign business entity authorized to transact business in this state. A receiver shall give a bond as directed by the court with the sureties required by the court.

2. *Powers.* A receiver may sue and defend in all courts as receiver of the cooperative. The court appointing the receiver has exclusive jurisdiction of the cooperative and its property.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §93
NEW section

501A.1210 Dissolution action by attorney general — administrative dissolution.

1. *Conditions to begin action.* A cooperative may be dissolved involuntarily by a decree of a court in this state in an action filed by the attorney general if it is established that any of the following applies:

a. The articles and certificate of organization were procured through fraud.

b. The cooperative was organized for a purpose not permitted by this chapter or prohibited by state law.

c. The cooperative has flagrantly violated a provision of this chapter, has violated a provision of this chapter more than once, or has violated more than one provision of this chapter.

d. The cooperative has acted, or failed to act, in a manner that constitutes surrender or abandonment of the cooperative's franchise, privileges, or enterprise.

2. *Notice to cooperative.* An action shall not be commenced under subsection 1 until thirty days after notice to the cooperative by the attorney general of the reason for the filing of the action. If the reason for filing the action is an act that the cooperative has done, or omitted to do, and the act or omission may be corrected by an amendment of the articles or bylaws or by performance of or abstention from the act, the attorney general shall give the cooperative thirty additional days to make the correction before filing the action.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §94
NEW section

501A.1211 Filing claims in court-supervised dissolution proceedings.

1. *Filing under oath.* In proceedings to dissolve a cooperative, the court may require all creditors and claimants of the cooperative to file their claims under oath with the clerk of court or with the receiver in a form prescribed by the court.

2. *Date to file a claim.* If the court requires the filing of claims, the court shall do all of the following:

a. Set a date, by order, at least one hundred twenty days after the date the order is filed as the last day for the filing of claims.

b. Prescribe the notice of the fixed date that shall be given to creditors and claimants.

3. *Fixed date or extension for filing.* Before the fixed date, the court may extend the time for

filing claims. Creditors and claimants failing to file claims on or before the fixed date may be barred, by order of court, from claiming an interest in or receiving payment out of the property or assets of the cooperative.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §95
NEW section

501A.1212 Discontinuance of court-supervised dissolution proceedings.

The involuntary or supervised voluntary dissolution of a cooperative may be discontinued at any time during the dissolution proceedings if it is established that cause for dissolution does not exist. The court shall dismiss the proceedings and direct the receiver, if any, to redeliver to the cooperative its remaining property and assets.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §96
NEW section

501A.1213 Court-supervised dissolution order.

1. *Conditions for dissolution order.* In an involuntary or supervised voluntary dissolution the court shall enter an order dissolving the cooperative upon the following conditions:

a. After the costs and expenses of the proceedings and all debts, obligations, and liabilities of the cooperative have been paid or discharged and the remaining property and assets have been distributed to its members.

b. If the property or other assets are not sufficient to satisfy and discharge the costs, expenses, debts, obligations, and liabilities, when all the property and assets have been applied so far as they will go to their payment according to their priorities.

2. *Dissolution effective on filing order.* When the order dissolving the cooperative has been entered, the cooperative is dissolved.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §97
NEW section

501A.1214 Filing court's dissolution order.

After the court enters an order dissolving a cooperative, the clerk of court shall cause a certified copy of the dissolution order to be filed with the secretary. The secretary shall not charge a fee for filing the dissolution order.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §98
NEW section

501A.1215 Barring of claims.

1. *Claims barred.* A person who is or becomes a creditor or claimant before, during, or following the conclusion of dissolution proceedings, who does not file a claim or pursue a remedy in a legal, administrative, or arbitration proceeding during the pendency of the dissolution proceeding or has not initiated a legal, administrative, or arbitration proceeding before the commencement of the dissolution proceedings and all those claiming

through or under the creditor or claimant are forever barred from suing on that claim or otherwise realizing upon or enforcing it, except as provided in this section.

2. *Certain unfiled claims allowed.* Within one year after articles of dissolution have been filed with the secretary under this chapter or a dissolution order has been entered, a creditor or claimant who shows good cause for not having previously filed the claim may apply to a court in this state to allow a claim for any of the following:

a. Against the cooperative to the extent of undistributed assets.

b. If the undistributed assets are not sufficient to satisfy the claim, the claim may be allowed against a member to the extent of the distributions to members in dissolution received by the member.

3. *Omitted claims allowed.* Debts, obligations, and liabilities incurred during dissolution proceedings shall be paid or provided for by the co-

operative before the distribution of assets to a member. A person to whom this kind of debt, obligation, or liability is owed but is not paid may pursue any remedy against the offenders, directors, or members of the cooperative before the expiration of the applicable statute of limitations. This subsection does not apply to dissolution under the supervision or order of a court.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §99
Statute of limitations, see §501A.1204
NEW section

501A.1216 Right to sue or defend after dissolution.

After a cooperative has been dissolved, any of its former officers, directors, or members may assert or defend, in the name of the cooperative, a claim by or against the cooperative.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §100
NEW section

CHAPTER 502

UNIFORM SECURITIES ACT (Blue Sky Law)

502.102 Definitions.

In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. *“Administrator”* means the commissioner of insurance or the deputy appointed pursuant to section 502.601.

2. *“Agent”* means an individual, other than a broker-dealer, who represents a broker-dealer in effecting or attempting to effect purchases or sales of securities or represents an issuer in effecting or attempting to effect purchases or sales of the issuer’s securities. But a partner, officer, or director of a broker-dealer or issuer, or an individual having a similar status or performing similar functions, is an agent only if the individual otherwise comes within the term. The term does not include an individual excluded by rule adopted or order issued under this chapter.

2A. *“Agricultural cooperative association”* means an entity which is structured and operated on a cooperative basis pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 1381(a) and which meets the definitional requirement of an association as provided in 12 U.S.C. § 1141j(c) or 7 U.S.C. § 291, if the association is organized as any one of the following:

a. A farmers cooperative association as defined in section 10.1.

b. An association of persons organized pursuant to chapter 497 for purposes of conducting an agricultural or dairy business on a cooperative plan, as described in section 497.1.

c. A cooperative association organized pursuant to chapter 498 for purposes of conducting an

agricultural, livestock, horticultural, or dairy business on a cooperative plan and acting as a cooperative selling agency, as described in section 498.2.

d. An agricultural association as defined in section 499.2 and organized pursuant to chapter 499.

e. A cooperative organized under chapter 501 which may acquire or otherwise obtain or lease agricultural land in this state as provided in section 501.103.

f. Any other entity which is organized on a cooperative basis under the laws of this state for the purpose of engaging in the activities of an agricultural association as defined in section 499.2.

3. *“Bank”* means any of the following:

a. A banking institution organized under the laws of the United States.

b. A member bank of the United States federal reserve system.

c. Any other banking institution, whether incorporated or not, doing business under the laws of a state or of the United States, a substantial portion of the business of which consists of receiving deposits or exercising fiduciary powers similar to those permitted to be exercised by national banks under the authority of the office of the comptroller of the currency of the United States pursuant to Pub. L. No. 87-722, § 1, 12 U.S.C. § 92a, and which is supervised and examined by a state or federal agency having supervision over banks, and which is not operated for the purpose of evading this chapter.

d. A receiver, conservator, or other liquidating agent of any institution or firm included in paragraph “a”, “b”, or “c”.

4. “*Broker-dealer*” means a person engaged in the business of effecting transactions in securities for the account of others or for the person’s own account. The term does not include any of the following:

- a. An agent.
- b. An issuer.

c. A bank or savings institution if its activities as a broker-dealer are limited to those specified in section 3(a)(4)(B)(i) through (vi), section 3(a)(4)(B)(vii) if the offer and sale of private securities offerings are limited to nonconsumer transactions that are not primarily for personal, family, or household purposes, section 3(a)(4)(B)(viii) through (x), or section 3(a)(4)(B)(xi) if limited to unsolicited transactions all as provided in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. § 78c(a)(4); in section 3(a)(5)(B), and 3(a)(5)(C) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. § 78c(a)(4) and (5); or a bank that satisfies the conditions described in section 3(a)(4)(E) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. § 78c(a)(4).

d. An international banking institution.

e. A person excluded by rule adopted or order issued under this chapter.

5. “*Depository institution*” means any of the following:

a. A bank.

b. A savings institution, trust company, credit union, or similar institution that is organized or chartered under the laws of a state or of the United States, authorized to receive deposits, and supervised and examined by an official or agency of a state or the United States if its deposits or share accounts are insured to the maximum amount authorized by statute by the federal deposit insurance corporation, the national credit union share insurance fund, or a successor authorized by federal law. The term does not include any of the following:

(1) An insurance company or other organization primarily engaged in the business of insurance.

(2) A Morris plan bank.

(3) An industrial loan company.

6. “*Federal covered investment adviser*” means a person registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

7. “*Federal covered security*” means a security that is, or upon completion of a transaction will be, a covered security under section 18(b) of the Securities Act of 1933, 15 U.S.C. § 77r(b), or rules or regulations adopted pursuant to that provision.

8. “*Filing*” means the receipt under this chapter of a record by the administrator or a designee of the administrator.

9. “*Fraud*”, “*deceit*”, and “*defraud*” are not limited to common law deceit.

10. “*Guaranteed*” means guaranteed as to payment of all principal and all interest.

11. “*Institutional investor*” means any of the following, whether acting for itself or for others in a fiduciary capacity:

a. A depository institution or international banking institution.

b. An insurance company.

c. A separate account of an insurance company.

d. An investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940.

e. A broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

f. An employee pension, profit-sharing, or benefit plan if the plan has total assets in excess of five million dollars or its investment decisions are made by a named fiduciary, as defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, that is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, an investment adviser registered under this chapter, a depository institution, or an insurance company.

g. A plan established and maintained by a state, a political subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state or a political subdivision of a state for the benefit of its employees, if the plan has total assets in excess of five million dollars or its investment decisions are made by a duly designated public official or by a named fiduciary, as defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, that is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, an investment adviser registered under this chapter, a depository institution, or an insurance company.

h. A trust, if it has total assets in excess of five million dollars, its trustee is a depository institution, and its participants are exclusively plans of the types identified in paragraph “f” or “g”, regardless of the size of their assets, except a trust that includes as participants self-directed individual retirement accounts or similar self-directed plans.

i. An organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. § 501(c)(3), corporation, Massachusetts trust or similar business trust, limited liability company, or partnership, not formed for the specific purpose of acquiring the securities offered, with total assets in excess of five million dollars.

j. A small business investment company licensed by the small business administration under section 301(c) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, 15 U.S.C. § 681(c), with total assets in excess of five million dollars.

k. A private business development company as defined in section 202(a)(22) of the Investment

Advisers Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80b-2(a)(22), with total assets in excess of five million dollars.

l. A federal covered investment adviser acting for its own account.

m. A “*qualified institutional buyer*” as defined in Rule 144A(a)(1), other than Rule 144A(a)(1)(i)(H), adopted by the securities and exchange commission under the Securities Act of 1933, 17 C.F.R. § 230.144A.

n. A “*major U.S. institutional investor*” as defined in Rule 15a-6(b)(4)(i) adopted by the securities and exchange commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 17 C.F.R. § 240.15a-6.

o. Any other person, other than an individual, of institutional character with total assets in excess of five million dollars not organized for the specific purpose of evading this chapter.

p. Any other person specified by rule adopted or order issued under this chapter.

12. “*Insurance company*” means a company organized as an insurance company whose primary business is writing insurance or reinsuring risks underwritten by insurance companies and which is subject to supervision by the insurance commissioner or a similar official or agency of a state.

13. “*Insured*” means insured as to payment of all principal and all interest.

13A. “*Interest at the legal rate*” means the interest rate for judgments specified in section 535.3.

14. “*International banking institution*” means an international financial institution of which the United States is a member and whose securities are exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933.

15. “*Investment adviser*” means a person that, for compensation, engages in the business of advising others, either directly or through publications or writings, as to the value of securities or the advisability of investing in, purchasing, or selling securities or that, for compensation and as a part of a regular business, issues or promulgates analyses or reports concerning securities. The term includes a financial planner or other person that, as an integral component of other financially related services, provides investment advice to others for compensation as part of a business or that holds itself out as providing investment advice to others for compensation. The term does not include any of the following:

a. An investment adviser representative.

b. A lawyer, accountant, engineer, or teacher whose performance of investment advice is solely incidental to the practice of the person’s profession.

c. A broker-dealer or its agents whose performance of investment advice is solely incidental to the conduct of business as a broker-dealer and who does not receive special compensation for the investment advice.

d. A publisher of a bona fide newspaper, news

magazine, or business or financial publication of general and regular circulation.

e. A federal covered investment adviser.

f. A bank or savings institution.

g. Any other person that is excluded by the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 from the definition of investment adviser.

h. Any other person excluded by rule adopted or order issued under this chapter.

16. “*Investment adviser representative*” means an individual employed by or associated with an investment adviser or federal covered investment adviser and who makes any recommendations or otherwise gives investment advice regarding securities, manages accounts or portfolios of clients, determines which recommendation or advice regarding securities should be given, provides investment advice or holds oneself out as providing investment advice, receives compensation to solicit, offer, or negotiate for the sale of or for selling investment advice, or supervises employees who perform any of the foregoing. The term does not include an individual who does or is any of the following:

a. Performs only clerical or ministerial acts.

b. Is an agent whose performance of investment advice is solely incidental to the individual acting as an agent and who does not receive special compensation for investment advisory services.

c. Is employed by or associated with a federal covered investment adviser, unless the individual has a “*place of business*” in this state as that term is defined by rule adopted by the securities and exchange commission under section 203A of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80b-3a, and is any of the following:

(1) An “*investment adviser representative*” as that term is defined by rule adopted under section 203A of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80b-3a.

(2) Not a “*supervised person*” as that term is defined in section 202(a)(25) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80b-2(a)(25).

d. Is excluded by rule adopted or order issued under this chapter.

17. “*Issuer*” means a person that issues or proposes to issue a security, subject to all of the following:

a. The issuer of a voting trust certificate, collateral trust certificate, certificate of deposit for a security, or share in an investment company without a board of directors or individuals performing similar functions is the person performing the acts and assuming the duties of depositor or manager pursuant to the trust or other agreement or instrument under which the security is issued.

b. The issuer of an equipment trust certificate or similar security serving the same purpose is the person by which the property is or will be used or to which the property or equipment is or will be leased or conditionally sold or that is otherwise

contractually responsible for assuring payment of the certificate.

c. The issuer of a fractional undivided interest in an oil, gas, or other mineral lease or in payments out of production under a lease, right, or royalty is the owner of an interest in the lease or in payments out of production under a lease, right, or royalty, whether whole or fractional, that creates fractional interests for the purpose of sale.

d. With respect to a viatical settlement investment contract, “*issuer*” means a person involved in creating, transferring, or selling to an investor any interest in such a contract, including but not limited to fractional or pooled interests, but does not include an agent or a broker-dealer.

18. “*Nonissuer transaction*” or “*nonissuer distribution*” means a transaction or distribution not directly or indirectly for the benefit of the issuer.

19. “*Offer to purchase*” includes an attempt or offer to obtain, or solicitation of an offer to sell, a security or interest in a security for value. The term does not include a tender offer that is subject to section 14(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. § 78n(d).

20. “*Person*” means an individual; corporation; business trust; estate; trust; partnership; limited liability company; association; cooperative; joint venture; government; governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality; public corporation; or any other legal or commercial entity.

21. “*Place of business*” of a broker-dealer, an investment adviser, or a federal covered investment adviser means any of the following:

a. An office at which the broker-dealer, investment adviser, or federal covered investment adviser regularly provides brokerage or investment advice or solicits, meets with, or otherwise communicates with customers or clients.

b. Any other location that is held out to the general public as a location at which the broker-dealer, investment adviser, or federal covered investment adviser provides brokerage or investment advice or solicits, meets with, or otherwise communicates with customers or clients.

22. “*Predecessor chapter*” means this chapter as it existed on December 31, 2004.

23. “*Price amendment*” means the amendment to a registration statement filed under the Securities Act of 1933 or, if an amendment is not filed, the prospectus or prospectus supplement filed under the Securities Act of 1933 that includes a statement of the offering price, underwriting and selling discounts or commissions, amount of proceeds, conversion rates, call prices, and other matters dependent upon the offering price.

24. “*Principal place of business*” of a broker-dealer or an investment adviser means the executive office of the broker-dealer or investment adviser from which the officers, partners, or managers of the broker-dealer or investment adviser di-

rect, control, and coordinate the activities of the broker-dealer or investment adviser.

25. “*Record*”, except in the phrases “*of record*”, “*official record*”, and “*public record*”, means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.

26. “*Sale*” includes every contract of sale, contract to sell, or disposition of, a security or interest in a security for value, and “*offer to sell*” includes every attempt or offer to dispose of, or solicitation of an offer to purchase, a security or interest in a security for value. Both terms include all of the following:

a. A security given or delivered with, or as a bonus on account of, a purchase of securities or any other thing constituting part of the subject of the purchase and having been offered and sold for value.

b. A gift of assessable stock involving an offer and sale.

c. A sale or offer of a warrant or right to purchase or subscribe to another security of the same or another issuer and a sale or offer of a security that gives the holder a present or future right or privilege to convert the security into another security of the same or another issuer, including an offer of the other security.

27. “*Securities and exchange commission*” means the United States securities and exchange commission.

27A. “*Securities bureau*” means the securities bureau of the insurance division of the department of commerce.

28. “*Security*” means a note; stock; treasury stock; security future; bond; debenture; evidence of indebtedness; certificate of interest or participation in a profit-sharing agreement; collateral trust certificate; preorganization certificate or subscription; transferable share; investment contract; voting trust certificate; certificate of deposit for a security; fractional undivided interest in oil, gas, or other mineral rights; put, call, straddle, option, or privilege on a security, certificate of deposit, or group or index of securities, including an interest therein or based on the value thereof; put, call, straddle, option, or privilege entered into on a national securities exchange relating to foreign currency; or, in general, an interest or instrument commonly known as a “*security*”; or a certificate of interest or participation in, temporary or interim certificate for, receipt for, guarantee of, or warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase, any of the foregoing. All of the following shall apply to the term:

a. It includes both a certificated and an uncertificated security.

b. It does not include an insurance or endowment policy or annuity contract under which an insurance company promises to pay a fixed or variable sum of money either in a lump sum or periodically for life or other specified period.

c. It does not include any of the following:

(1) An interest in a contributory or noncontributory pension or welfare plan subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

(2) A certificate or tax credit issued or transferred pursuant to chapter 15E, division VII.

d. It includes an investment in a common enterprise with the expectation of profits to be derived primarily from the efforts of a person other than the investor and a “*common enterprise*” means an enterprise in which the fortunes of the investor are interwoven with those of either the person offering the investment, a third party, or other investors.

e. It includes as a security an interest in a limited liability company or in a limited liability partnership or any class or series of such interest, including any fractional or other interest in such interest, provided “*security*” does not include an interest in a limited liability company or a limited liability partnership if the person claiming that such an interest is not a security proves that all of the members of the limited liability company or limited liability partnership are actively engaged in the management of the limited liability company or limited liability partnership; provided that the evidence that members vote or have the right to vote, or the right to information concerning the business and affairs of the limited liability company or limited liability partnership, or the right to participate in management, shall not establish, without more, that all members are actively engaged in the management of the limited liability company or limited liability partnership.

f. It includes a viatical settlement investment contract.

29. “*Self-regulatory organization*” means a national securities exchange registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, a national securities association of broker-dealers registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, a clearing agency registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or the municipal securities rulemaking board established under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

30. “*Sign*” means, with present intent to authenticate or adopt a record, to do any of the following:

a. To execute or adopt a tangible symbol.

b. To attach or logically associate with the record an electronic symbol, sound, or process.

31. “*State*” means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

31A. “*Viatical settlement investment contract*” means a contract entered into by a viatical settlement purchaser, to which the viator is not a party, to purchase a life insurance policy or an interest in the death benefits of a life insurance policy, which

contract is entered into for the purpose of deriving economic benefit.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §74; 2005 Acts, ch 135, §115
Subsection 17, paragraph d amended
Subsection 20 amended

502.204 Denial, suspension, revocation, condition, or limitation of exemptions.

1. *Enforcement-related powers.* Except with respect to a federal covered security or a transaction involving a federal covered security, an order under this chapter may deny, suspend application of, condition, limit, or revoke an exemption created under section 502.201, subsection 3, paragraph “c”, or subsection 7, 8A, or 8B, or section 502.202, or an exemption or waiver created under section 502.203 with respect to a specific security, transaction, or offer. An order under this section may be issued only pursuant to the procedures in section 502.306, subsection 4, or section 502.604, and only prospectively.

2. *Knowledge of order required.* A person does not violate section 502.301, 502.303 through 502.306, 502.504, or 502.510 by an offer to sell, offer to purchase, sale, or purchase effected after the entry of an order issued under this section if the person did not know, and in the exercise of reasonable care could not have known, of the order.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §75
Subsection 1 amended

502.304A Expedited registration by filing for small issuers.

1. *Registration permitted.* A security meeting the conditions set forth in this section may be registered by filing as provided in this section.

2. *Conditions of the issuer.* In order to register under this section, the issuer must meet all of the following conditions:

a. The issuer must be a corporation, limited liability company, or partnership organized under the laws of one of the states or possessions of the United States which engages in or proposes to engage in a business other than petroleum exploration or production mining or other extractive industries.

b. The securities must be offered and sold only on behalf of the issuer, and must not be used by any selling security holder to register securities for resale.

3. *Conditions for effectiveness of registration — required records and fee.* In order to register under this section, all of the following conditions must be satisfied:

a. The offering price for common stock, the exercise price if the securities are options, warrants, or rights for common stock, or the conversion price if the securities are convertible into common stock must be equal to or greater than one dollar per share. The issuer must not split its common stock, or declare a stock dividend, for two years after effectiveness of the registration, except that in con-

nection with a subsequent registered public offering, the issuer may upon application and consent of the administrator take such action.

b. A commission, fee, or other remuneration shall not be paid or given, directly or indirectly, for the sale of the securities, except for a payment to a broker-dealer or agent registered under this chapter, or except for a payment as permitted by the administrator by rule or by order issued upon written application showing good cause for allowance of a commission, fee, or other remuneration.

c. The issuer or a broker-dealer offering or selling the securities is not or would not be disqualified under rule 505, 17 C.F.R. § 230.505(2)(iii), adopted under the Securities Act of 1933.

d. The aggregate offering price of the offering of securities by the issuer within or outside this state must not exceed one million dollars, less the aggregate offering price for all securities sold within twelve months before the start of, and during the offering of, the securities under rule 504, 17 C.F.R. § 230.504, in reliance on any exemption under section 3(b) of the Securities Act of 1933 or in violation of section 5(a) of that Act; provided, that if rule 504, 17 C.F.R. § 230.504, adopted under the Securities Act of 1933, is amended, the administrator may by rule increase the limit under this paragraph to conform to amendments to federal law, including but not limited to modification in the amount of the aggregate offering price.

e. An offering document meeting the disclosure requirements of rule 502(b)(2), 17 C.F.R. § 230.502(b)(2), adopted under the Securities Act of 1933, must be delivered to each purchaser in the state prior to the sale of the securities, unless the administrator by rule or order provides for disclosure different from that rule.

f. The issuer must file with the administrator an application for registration and the offering document to be used in connection with the offer and sale of securities.

g. The issuer must pay to the administrator a fee of one hundred dollars and is not required to pay the filing fee set forth in section 502.305, subsection 2.

4. *Effectiveness of registration.* Unless the administrator issues a stop order denying the effectiveness of the registration, as provided in section 502.306, the registration becomes effective on the fifth business day after the registration has been filed with the administrator, or earlier if the administrator permits a shorter time period between registration and effectiveness.

5. *Agent registration.* In connection with an offering registered under this section, a person may be registered as an agent of the issuer under section 502.402 by the filing of an application by the issuer with the administrator for the registration of the person as an agent of the issuer and the paying of a fee of ten dollars. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the registration of

the agent shall be effective until withdrawn by the issuer or until the securities registered pursuant to the registration statement have all been sold, whichever occurs first. The registration of an agent shall become effective when ordered by the administrator or on the fifth business day after the agent's application has been filed with the administrator, whichever occurs first, and the administrator shall not impose further conditions upon the registration of the agent. However, the administrator may deny, revoke, suspend, or withdraw the registration of the agent at any time as provided in section 502.412. An agent registered solely pursuant to this section is entitled to sell only securities registered under this section.

6. *Inapplicable issuers.* This section is not applicable to any of the following issuers:

a. An investment company, including a mutual fund.

b. An issuer subject to the reporting requirements of section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

c. A direct participation program, unless otherwise permitted by the administrator by rule or order for good cause.

d. A blind pool or other offering for which the specific business or properties cannot now be described, unless the administrator determines that the blind pool is a community development, seed, or venture capital fund for which the administrator permits a waiver.

7. *Limits on stop orders.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the administrator shall not deny effectiveness to or suspend or revoke the effectiveness of a registration under this section on the basis of section 502.306, subsection 1, paragraph "h".

2005 Acts, ch 3, §76
Subsection 3, paragraph d amended

502.412 Denial, revocation, suspension, withdrawal, restriction, condition, or limitation of registration.

1. *Disciplinary conditions — applicants.* If the administrator finds that the order is in the public interest and subsection 4 authorizes the action, an order issued under this chapter may deny an application, or may condition or limit registration of an applicant to be a broker-dealer, agent, investment adviser, or investment adviser representative, and, if the applicant is a broker-dealer or investment adviser, of a partner, officer, director, or person having a similar status or performing similar functions, or a person directly or indirectly in control, of the broker-dealer or investment adviser.

2. *Disciplinary conditions — registrants.* If the administrator finds that the order is in the public interest and subsection 4 authorizes the action, an order issued under this chapter may revoke, suspend, condition, or limit the registration

of a registrant and, if the registrant is a broker-dealer or investment adviser, of a partner, officer, director, or person having a similar status or performing similar functions, or a person directly or indirectly in control, of the broker-dealer or investment adviser. However, the administrator shall not do any of the following:

a. Institute a revocation or suspension proceeding under this subsection based on an order issued under a law of another state that is reported to the administrator or a designee of the administrator more than one year after the date of the order on which it is based.

b. Under subsection 4, paragraph “e”, subparagraph (1) or (2), issue an order on the basis of an order issued under the securities Act of another state unless the other order was based on conduct for which subsection 4 would authorize the action had the conduct occurred in this state.

3. Disciplinary penalties — registrants. If the administrator finds that the order is in the public interest and subsection 4, paragraphs “a” through “p”, “h”, “i”, “j”, or “l”, and “m”, authorizes the action, an order under this chapter may censure, impose a bar, or impose a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed a maximum of five thousand dollars for a single violation or five hundred thousand dollars for more than one violation, on a registrant, and, if the registrant is a broker-dealer or investment adviser, a partner, officer, director, or person having a similar status or performing similar functions, or a person directly or indirectly in control, of the broker-dealer or investment adviser.

4. Grounds for discipline. A person may be disciplined under subsections 1 through 3 if any of the following applies:

a. The person has filed an application for registration in this state under this chapter or chapter 502, Code 2003 and Code Supplement 2003, within the previous ten years, which, as of the effective date of registration or as of any date after filing in the case of an order denying effectiveness, was incomplete in any material respect or contained a statement that, in light of the circumstances under which it was made, was false or misleading with respect to a material fact.

b. The person willfully violated or willfully failed to comply with this chapter or chapter 502, Code 2003 and Code Supplement 2003, or a rule adopted or order issued under this chapter or chapter 502, Code 2003 and Code Supplement 2003, within the previous ten years.

c. The person has been convicted of a felony or within the previous ten years has been convicted of a misdemeanor involving a security, a commodity future or option contract, or an aspect of a business involving securities, commodities, investments, franchises, insurance, banking, or finance.

d. The person is enjoined or restrained by a court of competent jurisdiction in an action instituted by the administrator under this chapter or

chapter 502, Code 2003 and Code Supplement 2003, a state, the securities and exchange commission, or the United States from engaging in or continuing an act, practice, or course of business involving an aspect of a business involving securities, commodities, investments, franchises, insurance, banking, or finance.

e. The person is the subject of an order, issued after notice and opportunity for hearing, by any of the following:

(1) The securities or other financial services regulator of a state or the securities and exchange commission or other federal agency denying, revoking, barring, or suspending registration as a broker-dealer, agent, investment adviser, federal covered investment adviser, or investment adviser representative.

(2) The securities regulator of a state or the securities and exchange commission against a broker-dealer, agent, investment adviser, investment adviser representative, or federal covered investment adviser.

(3) The securities and exchange commission or a self-regulatory organization suspending or expelling the registrant from membership in the self-regulatory organization.

(4) A court adjudicating a United States postal service fraud order.

(5) The insurance regulator of a state denying, suspending, or revoking registration as an insurance agent or insurance producer.

(6) A depository institution regulator or financial services regulator suspending or barring the person from the depository institution or other financial services business.

f. The person is the subject of an adjudication or determination, after notice and opportunity for hearing, by the securities and exchange commission, the commodity futures trading commission, the federal trade commission, a federal depository institution regulator, or a depository institution, insurance, or other financial services regulator of a state that the person willfully violated the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, the Investment Company Act of 1940, or the Commodity Exchange Act, the securities or commodities law of a state, or a federal or state law under which a business involving investments, franchises, insurance, banking, or finance is regulated.

g. The person is insolvent, either because the person’s liabilities exceed the person’s assets or because the person cannot meet the person’s obligations as they mature, but the administrator shall not enter an order against an applicant or registrant under this paragraph without a finding of insolvency as to the applicant or registrant.

h. The person refuses to allow or otherwise impedes the administrator from conducting an audit or inspection under section 502.411, subsection 4, or refuses access to a registrant’s office to conduct an audit or inspection under section 502.411, sub-

section 4.

i. The person has failed to reasonably supervise an agent, investment adviser representative, or other individual, if the agent, investment adviser representative, or other individual was subject to the person's supervision and committed a violation of this chapter or chapter 502, Code 2003 and Code Supplement 2003, or a rule adopted or order issued under this chapter or chapter 502, Code 2003 and Code Supplement 2003, within the previous ten years.

j. The person has not paid the proper filing fee within thirty days after having been notified by the administrator of a deficiency, but the administrator shall vacate an order under this paragraph when the deficiency is corrected.

k. The person after notice and opportunity for a hearing has been found within the previous ten years to have done any of the following:

(1) By a court of competent jurisdiction to have willfully violated the laws of a foreign jurisdiction under which the business of securities, commodities, investment, franchises, insurance, banking, or finance is regulated.

(2) To have been the subject of an order of a securities regulator of a foreign jurisdiction denying, revoking, or suspending the right to engage in the business of securities as a broker-dealer, agent, investment adviser, investment adviser representative, or similar person.

(3) To have been suspended or expelled from membership by or participation in a securities exchange or securities association operating under the securities laws of a foreign jurisdiction.

l. The person is the subject of a cease and desist order issued by the securities and exchange commission or issued under the securities, commodities, investment, franchise, banking, finance, or insurance laws of a state.

m. The person has engaged in dishonest or unethical practices in the securities, commodities, investment, franchise, banking, finance, or insurance business within the previous ten years.

n. The person is not qualified on the basis of factors such as training, experience, and knowledge of the securities business. However, in the case of an application by an agent for a broker-dealer that is a member of a self-regulatory organization or by an individual for registration as an investment adviser representative, a denial order shall not be based on this paragraph if the individual has successfully completed all examinations required by subsection 5. The administrator may require an applicant for registration under section 502.402 or 502.404 who has not been registered in a state within the two years preceding the filing of an application in this state to successfully complete an examination.

5. *Examinations.* A rule adopted or order issued under this chapter may require that an examination, including an examination developed or approved by an organization of securities regula-

tors, be successfully completed by a class of individuals or all individuals. An order issued under this chapter may waive, in whole or in part, an examination as to an individual and a rule adopted under this chapter may waive, in whole or in part, an examination as to a class of individuals if the administrator determines that the examination is not necessary or appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors.

6. *Summary process.* The administrator may suspend or deny an application summarily; restrict, condition, limit, or suspend a registration; or censure, bar, or impose a civil penalty on a registrant before final determination of an administrative proceeding. Upon the issuance of an order, the administrator shall promptly notify each person subject to the order that the order has been issued, the reasons for the action, and that within fifteen days after the receipt of a request in a record from the person the matter will be scheduled for a hearing. If a hearing is not requested and none is ordered by the administrator within thirty days after the date of service of the order, the order becomes final by operation of law. If a hearing is requested or ordered, the administrator, after notice of and opportunity for hearing to each person subject to the order, may modify or vacate the order or extend the order until final determination. Section 17A.18A is inapplicable to a summary order issued under this subsection.

7. *Procedural requirements.* An order issued shall not be issued under this section, except under subsection 6, without all of the following:

a. Appropriate notice to the applicant or registrant.

b. Opportunity for hearing.

c. Findings of fact and conclusions of law in a record in accordance with chapter 17A.

8. *Control person liability.* A person that controls, directly or indirectly, a person not in compliance with this section may be disciplined by order of the administrator under subsections 1 through 3 to the same extent as the noncomplying person, unless the controlling person did not know, and in the exercise of reasonable care could not have known, of the existence of conduct that is a ground for discipline under this section.

9. *Limit on investigation or proceeding.* The administrator shall not institute a proceeding under subsection 1, 2, or 3 based solely on material facts actually known by the administrator unless an investigation or the proceeding is instituted within one year after the administrator actually acquires knowledge of the material facts.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §77

Subsection 4, paragraphs a, b, d, and i amended

502.508 Criminal penalties.

1. *Criminal penalties.*

a. Except as provided in paragraph "b", a person who willfully violates any provision of this chapter, or any rule adopted or order issued under

this chapter, is guilty of a class “D” felony.

b. A person who willfully violates section 502.501 or section 502.502, subsection 1, resulting in a loss of more than ten thousand dollars is guilty of a class “C” felony.

2. *Criminal reference not required.* The attorney general or the proper county attorney, with or without a reference from the administrator, may institute criminal proceedings under this chapter.

3. *No limitation on other criminal enforcement.* This chapter does not limit the power of this state to punish a person for conduct that constitutes a crime under other laws of this state.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §76
Subsection 2 amended

502.601 Administration.

1. *Administration.* This chapter shall be administered by the commissioner of insurance of this state. The administrator shall appoint a deputy administrator who shall be exempt from the merit system provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV. The deputy administrator is the principal operations officer of the securities bureau of the insurance division of the department of commerce. The deputy administrator is responsible to the administrator for the routine administration of this chapter and the management of the securities bureau. In the absence of the administrator, whether because of vacancy in the office, by reason of absence, physical disability, or other cause, the deputy administrator shall be the acting administrator and shall, for that period, have and exercise the authority conferred upon the administrator. The administrator may by order delegate to the deputy administrator any or all of the functions assigned to the administrator under this chapter. The administrator shall employ officers, attorneys, accountants, and other employees as needed for the administration of this chapter.

2. *Unlawful use of records or information.* It is unlawful for the administrator or an officer, employee, or designee of the administrator to use for personal benefit or the benefit of others records or other information obtained by or filed with the administrator that are not public under section 502.607, subsection 2. This chapter does not authorize the administrator or an officer, employee, or designee of the administrator to disclose the record or information, except in accordance with section 502.602, section 502.607, subsection 3, or section 502.608.

3. *No privilege or exemption created or diminished.* This chapter does not create or diminish a privilege or exemption that exists at common law, by statute or rule, or otherwise.

4. *Investor education.* The administrator may develop and implement investor education initiatives to inform the public about investing in securities, with particular emphasis on the prevention and detection of securities fraud. In devel-

oping and implementing these initiatives, the administrator may collaborate with public and nonprofit organizations with an interest in investor education. The administrator may accept a grant or donation from a person that is not affiliated with the securities industry or from a nonprofit organization, regardless of whether the organization is affiliated with the securities industry, to develop and implement investor education initiatives. This subsection does not authorize the administrator to require participation or monetary contributions of a registrant in an investor education program.

5. *The securities investor education and training fund.* A securities investor education and training fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the administrator to provide moneys for the purposes specified in subsection 4. All moneys received by the state by reason of civil penalties pursuant to this chapter shall be deposited in the securities investor education and training fund. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest or earnings on moneys deposited into the fund shall be credited to the fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, unencumbered or unobligated moneys remaining in the fund shall not revert but shall be available for expenditure for the following fiscal year. However, if, on June 30, unencumbered or unobligated moneys remaining in the fund exceed two hundred thousand dollars, moneys in excess of that amount shall revert to the general fund of the state in the same manner as provided in section 8.33.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §78
Subsection 1 amended

502.701 Public joint investment trusts.

1. A joint investment trust organized pursuant to chapter 28E for the purposes of joint investment of public funds is subject to the jurisdiction and authority of the administrator, including all requirements of this chapter, except the registration provisions of sections 502.301 and 502.321I.

2. The administrator may make examinations within or without the state, of the business and records of each joint investment trust, at the times and in the scope as the administrator determines. The administrator shall have the authority to contract for outside professional services in the conduct of examinations. The examinations may be made without prior notice to the joint investment trust or the trust’s investment advisor. The administrator may copy all records the administrator feels are necessary to conduct the examination. The expense reasonably attributable to the examination shall be paid by the joint investment trusts whose business is examined. For the purpose of avoiding unnecessary duplication of examinations, the administrator may cooperate with other regulatory authorities.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §124, 126
Section not amended; section history updated

CHAPTER 504

REVISED IOWA NONPROFIT CORPORATION ACT

This chapter takes effect July 1, 2004
Effective July 1, 2005, ch 504A is repealed, and this
chapter governs all public benefit, mutual benefit, and
religious corporations. For further transition provisions
relating to the applicability of this chapter to both domestic
and foreign corporations, see §504.1701 – 504.1705.

504.111 Filing requirements.

1. A document must satisfy the requirements of this section, and of any other section that adds to or varies these requirements, to be entitled to filing by the secretary of state.

2. This chapter must require or permit filing the document in the office of the secretary of state.

3. The document must contain the information required by this chapter. It may contain other information as well.

4. The document must be typewritten or printed. If the document is electronically transmitted, it must be in a format that can be retrieved or reproduced in typewritten or printed form.

5. The document must be in the English language. However, a corporate name need not be in English if written in English letters or Arabic or Roman numerals. The certificate of existence required of foreign corporations need not be in English if accompanied by a reasonably authenticated English translation.

6. The document must be executed by one of the following:

a. The presiding officer of the board of directors of a domestic or foreign corporation, its president, or by another of its officers.

b. If directors have not been selected or the corporation has not been formed, by an incorporator.

c. If the corporation is in the hands of a receiver, trustee, or other court-appointed fiduciary, by that fiduciary.

7. The person executing a document shall sign it and state beneath or opposite the signature the person's name and the capacity in which the person signs. The document may contain a corporate seal, an attestation, an acknowledgment, or a verification.

8. If the secretary of state has prescribed a mandatory form for a document under section 504.112, the document must be in or on the prescribed form.

9. The document must be delivered to the office of the secretary of state for filing. Delivery may be made by electronic transmission if and to the extent permitted by the secretary of state. If it is filed in typewritten or printed form and not transmitted electronically, the secretary of state may require one exact or conformed copy to be delivered with the document, except as provided in sections 504.503 and 504.1509.

10. When the document is delivered to the office of the secretary of state for filing, the correct filing fee, and any franchise tax, license fee, or penalty, shall be paid in a manner permitted by the secretary of state.

11. The secretary of state may adopt rules for the electronic filing of documents and the certification of electronically filed documents.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §77
Subsection 3 amended

504.115 Correcting filed document.

1. A domestic or foreign corporation may correct a document filed by the secretary of state if the document satisfies one of the following:

a. The document contains an inaccuracy.

b. The document was defectively executed, attested, sealed, verified, or acknowledged.

c. The electronic transmission was defective.

2. A document is corrected by doing both of the following:

a. By preparing articles of correction that satisfy all of the following requirements:

(1) Describe the document, including its filing date, or attach a copy of the document to the articles.

(2) Specify the inaccuracy or defect to be corrected.

(3) Correct the incorrect statement or defective execution.

b. By delivering the articles of correction to the secretary of state for filing.

3. Articles of correction are effective on the effective date of the document they correct except as to persons relying on the uncorrected document and adversely affected by the correction. As to those persons, articles of correction are effective when filed.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §79
Subsection 2, paragraph a, subparagraph (1) amended

504.141 Chapter definitions.

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

1. “*Approved by the members*” or “*approval by the members*” means approved or ratified by the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes represented and voting at a duly held meeting at which a quorum is present, which affirmative votes also constitute a majority of the required quorum, or by a written ballot or written consent in conformity with this chapter or by the affirmative vote, writ-

ten ballot, or written consent of such greater proportion, including the votes of all the members of any class, unit, or grouping as may be provided in the articles, bylaws, or this chapter for any specified member action.

2. “*Articles of incorporation*” or “*articles*” includes amended and restated articles of incorporation and articles of merger.

3. “*Board*” or “*board of directors*” means the board of directors of a corporation except that no person or group of persons are the board of directors because of powers delegated to that person or group pursuant to section 504.801.

4. “*Bylaws*” means the code or codes of rules other than the articles adopted pursuant to this chapter for the regulation or management of the affairs of a corporation irrespective of the name or names by which such rules are designated.

5. “*Class*” means a group of memberships which have the same rights with respect to voting, dissolution, redemption, and transfer. For purposes of this section, rights shall be considered the same if they are determined by a formula applied uniformly.

6. “*Corporation*” means a public benefit, mutual benefit, or religious corporation.

7. “*Delegates*” means those persons elected or appointed to vote in a representative assembly for the election of a director or directors or on other matters.

8. “*Deliver*” or “*delivery*” means any method of delivery used in conventional commercial practice, including delivery in person, by mail, commercial delivery, and electronic transmission.

9. “*Directors*” means individuals, designated in the articles or bylaws or elected by the incorporators, and their successors and individuals elected or appointed by any other name or title to act as members of the board.

10. “*Distribution*” means the payment of a dividend or any part of the income or profit of a corporation to its members, directors, or officers.

11. “*Domestic corporation*” means a corporation.

12. “*Effective date of notice*” is defined in section 504.142.

13. “*Electronic transmission*” or “*electronically transmitted*” means any process of communication not directly involving the physical transfer of paper that is suitable for the retention, retrieval, and reproduction of information by the recipient.

14. “*Employee*” does not include an officer or director of a corporation who is not otherwise employed by the corporation.

15. “*Entity*” includes a corporation and foreign corporation; business corporation and foreign business corporation; limited liability company and foreign limited liability company; profit and nonprofit unincorporated association; corporation sole; business trust, estate, partnership, trust, and two or more persons having a joint or common economic interest; and state, the United States,

and foreign government.

16. “*File*”, “*filed*”, or “*filing*” means filed in the office of the secretary of state.

17. “*Foreign corporation*” means a corporation organized under laws other than the laws of this state which would be a nonprofit corporation if formed under the laws of this state.

18. “*Governmental subdivision*” includes an authority, county, district, and municipality.

19. “*Includes*” denotes a partial definition.

20. “*Individual*” includes the estate of an incompetent individual.

21. “*Means*” denotes a complete definition.

22. “*Member*” means a person who on more than one occasion, pursuant to the provisions of a corporation’s articles or bylaws, has a right to vote for the election of a director or directors of a corporation, irrespective of how a member is defined in the articles or bylaws of the corporation. A person is not a member because of any of the following:

- a. The person’s rights as a delegate.
- b. The person’s rights to designate a director.
- c. The person’s rights as a director.

23. “*Membership*” refers to the rights and obligations a member or members have pursuant to a corporation’s articles, bylaws, and this chapter.

24. “*Mutual benefit corporation*” means a domestic or foreign corporation that is required to be a mutual benefit corporation pursuant to section 504.1705.

25. “*Notice*” is defined in section 504.142.

26. “*Person*” includes any individual or entity.

27. “*Principal office*” means the office in or out of this state so designated in the biennial report filed pursuant to section 504.1613 where the principal offices of a domestic or foreign corporation are located.

28. “*Proceeding*” includes a civil suit and criminal, administrative, or investigatory actions.

29. “*Public benefit corporation*” means a domestic or foreign corporation that is required to be a public benefit corporation pursuant to section 504.1705.

30. “*Record date*” means the date established under subchapter VI or VII on which a corporation determines the identity of its members for the purposes of this chapter.

31. “*Religious corporation*” means a domestic or foreign corporation that engages in religious activity as one of the corporation’s principal purposes.

32. “*Secretary*” means the corporate officer to whom the board of directors has delegated responsibility under section 504.841, subsection 2, for custody of the minutes of the directors’ and members’ meetings and for authenticating the records of the corporation.

33. “*Sign*” or “*signature*” includes a manual, facsimile, conformed, or electronic signature.

34. “*State*”, when referring to a part of the United States, includes a state and commonwealth and their agencies and governmental sub-

divisions, and a territory and insular possession and their agencies and governmental subdivisions of the United States.

35. “*United States*” includes a district, authority, bureau, commission, department, and any other agency of the United States.

36. “*Vote*” includes authorization by written ballot and written consent.

37. “*Voting power*” means the total number of votes entitled to be cast for the election of directors at the time the determination of voting power is made, excluding a vote that is contingent upon the happening of a condition or event that has not occurred at the time. When a class is entitled to vote as a class for directors, the determination of voting power of the class shall be based on the percentage of the number of directors the class is entitled to elect out of the total number of authorized directors.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §78
Subsection 30 amended

504.142 Notice.

1. Notice under this chapter must be in writing unless oral notice is reasonable under the circumstances. Notice by electronic transmission is written notice.

2. Subject to subsection 1, notice may be communicated in person, by mail, or other method of delivery; or by telephone, voice mail, or other electronic means. If these forms of personal notice are impracticable, notice may be communicated by a newspaper of general circulation in the area where published or by radio, television, or other form of public broadcast communication.

3. Oral notice is effective when communicated if communicated in a comprehensible manner.

4. Written notice by a domestic or foreign corporation to its member, if in a comprehensible form, is effective according to one of the following:

a. Upon deposit in the United States mail, if mailed postpaid and correctly addressed to the member’s address shown in the corporation’s current record of members.

b. When electronically transmitted to the member in a manner authorized by the member.

5. Except as provided in subsection 4, written notice, if in a comprehensible form, is effective at the earliest of the following:

a. When received.

b. Five days after its deposit in the United States mail, if mailed correctly addressed and with first class postage affixed.

c. On the date shown on the return receipt, if sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, and the receipt is signed by or on behalf of the addressee.

d. Thirty days after its deposit in the United States mail, if mailed correctly addressed and with other than first class, registered, or certified postage affixed.

6. Written notice is correctly addressed to a member of a domestic or foreign corporation if addressed to the member’s address shown in the corporation’s current list of members.

7. A written notice or report delivered as part of a newsletter, magazine, or other publication regularly sent to members shall constitute a written notice or report if addressed or delivered to the member’s address shown in the corporation’s current list of members, or in the case of members who are residents of the same household and who have the same address in the corporation’s current list of members, if addressed or delivered to one of such members, at the address appearing on the current list of members.

8. Written notice is correctly addressed to a domestic or foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this state, other than in its capacity as a member, if addressed to its registered agent or to its secretary at its principal office shown in its most recent biennial report or, in the case of a foreign corporation that has not yet delivered a biennial report, in its application for a certificate of authority.

9. If section 504.705, subsection 2, or any other provision of this chapter prescribes notice requirements for particular circumstances, those requirements govern. If articles or bylaws prescribe notice requirements not inconsistent with this section or other provisions of this chapter, those requirements govern.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §79, 80
Subsection 4, paragraph b amended
Subsection 8 amended

504.202 Articles of incorporation.

1. The articles of incorporation shall set forth all of the following:

a. A corporate name for the corporation that satisfies the requirements of section 504.401.

b. The address of the corporation’s initial registered office and the name of its initial registered agent at that office.

c. The name and address of each incorporator.

d. Whether the corporation will have members. A corporation incorporated prior to January 1, 2005, may state whether it will have members in either the articles of incorporation or in the corporate bylaws.

e. For corporations incorporated after January 1, 2005, provisions not inconsistent with law regarding the distribution of assets on dissolution.

2. The articles of incorporation may set forth any of the following:

a. The purpose for which the corporation is organized, which may be, either alone or in combination with other purposes, the transaction of any lawful activity.

b. The names and addresses of the individuals who are to serve as the initial directors.

c. Provisions not inconsistent with law regarding all of the following:

(1) Managing and regulating the affairs of the corporation.

(2) Defining, limiting, and regulating the powers of the corporation, its board of directors, and members, or any class of members.

(3) The characteristics, qualifications, rights, limitations, and obligations attaching to each or any class of members.

d. A provision eliminating or limiting the liability of a director to the corporation or its members for money damages for any action taken, or any failure to take any action, as a director, except liability for any of the following:

(1) The amount of a financial benefit received by a director to which the director is not entitled.

(2) An intentional infliction of harm on the corporation or its members.

(3) A violation of section 504.835.

(4) An intentional violation of criminal law.

A provision set forth in the articles of incorporation pursuant to this paragraph shall not eliminate or limit the liability of a director for an act or omission that occurs prior to the date when the provision becomes effective. The absence of a provision eliminating or limiting the liability of a director pursuant to this paragraph shall not affect the applicability of section 504.901.

e. A provision permitting or requiring a corporation to indemnify a director for liability, as defined in section 504.851, subsection 5, to a person for any action taken, or any failure to take any action, as a director except liability for any of the following:

(1) Receipt of a financial benefit to which the person is not entitled.

(2) Intentional infliction of harm on the corporation or its members.

(3) A violation of section 504.835.

(4) Intentional violation of criminal law.

f. Any provision that under this chapter is required or permitted to be set forth in the bylaws.

3. An incorporator named in the articles must sign the articles.

4. The articles of incorporation need not set forth any of the corporate powers enumerated in this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §81, 82

Subsection 2, paragraph d, subparagraph (3) amended

Subsection 2, paragraph e, subparagraph (3) amended

504.401 Corporate name.

1. A corporate name shall not contain language stating or implying that the corporation is organized for a purpose other than that permitted by section 504.301 and its articles of incorporation.

2. Except as authorized by subsections 3 and 4, a corporate name must be distinguishable upon the records of the secretary of state from:

a. The corporate name of any other nonprofit or business corporation incorporated or autho-

rized to do business in this state.

b. A corporate name reserved or registered under section 490.402, 490.403, 504.402, or 504.403.

c. The fictitious name of a foreign business or nonprofit corporation authorized to transact business in this state because its real name is unavailable.

3. A corporation may apply to the secretary of state for authorization to use a name that is not distinguishable upon the secretary of state's records from one or more of the names described in subsection 2. The secretary of state shall authorize use of the name applied for if either of the following applies:

a. The other corporation consents to the use of the name in writing and submits an undertaking in a form satisfactory to the secretary of state to change its name to a name that is distinguishable upon the records of the secretary of state from the name of the applying corporation.

b. The applicant delivers to the secretary of state a certified copy of a final judgment from a court of competent jurisdiction establishing the applicant's right to use the name applied for in this state.

4. A corporation may use the name, including the fictitious name, of another domestic or foreign business or nonprofit corporation that is being used in this state if the other corporation is incorporated or authorized to do business in this state and the proposed user corporation submits documentation to the satisfaction of the secretary of state establishing any of the following conditions:

a. The user corporation has merged with the other corporation.

b. The user corporation has been formed by reorganization of the other corporation.

c. The user corporation has acquired all or substantially all of the assets, including the corporate name, of the other corporation.

5. This chapter does not control the use of fictitious names; however, if a corporation or a foreign corporation uses a fictitious name in this state, it shall deliver to the secretary of state for filing a copy of the resolution of its board of directors, certified by its secretary, adopting the fictitious name.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §83, 84

Chapter 504A reference deleted effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191

Code editor directive applied

Subsection 2, paragraph b amended

Subsection 5 amended

504.403 Registered name.

1. A foreign corporation may register its corporate name, or its corporate name with any change required by section 504.1506, if the name is distinguishable upon the records of the secretary of state from both of the following:

a. The corporate name of a nonprofit or business corporation incorporated or authorized to do

business in this state.

b. A corporate name reserved under section 490.402, 490.403, or 504.402 or registered under this section.

2. A foreign corporation shall register its corporate name, or its corporate name with any change required by section 504.1506, by delivering to the secretary of state an application that does both of the following:

a. Sets forth its corporate name, or its corporate name with any change required by section 504.1506, the state or country and date of its incorporation, and a brief description of the nature of the activities in which it is engaged.

b. Is accompanied by a certificate of existence, or a document of similar import, from the state or country of incorporation.

3. The name is registered for the applicant's exclusive use upon the effective date of the application.

4. A foreign corporation whose registration is effective may renew it for successive years by delivering to the secretary of state for filing a renewal application which complies with the requirements of subsection 2, between October 1 and December 31 of the preceding year. The renewal application renews the registration for the following calendar year.

5. A foreign corporation whose registration is effective may thereafter qualify as a foreign corporation under that name or consent in writing to the use of that name by a corporation thereafter incorporated under this chapter or by another foreign corporation thereafter authorized to transact business in this state. The registration terminates when the domestic corporation is incorporated or the foreign corporation qualifies or consents to the qualification of another foreign corporation under the registered name.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §85
Reference to chapter 504A deleted effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied
Subsection 1, paragraph b amended

504.704 Action by written consent.

1. Unless limited or prohibited by the articles or bylaws of the corporation, action required or permitted by this chapter to be approved by the members of a corporation may be approved without a meeting of members if the action is approved by members holding at least eighty percent of the voting power. The action must be evidenced by one or more written consents describing the action taken, signed by those members representing at least eighty percent of the voting power, and delivered to the corporation for inclusion in the minutes or filing with the corporate records. A written consent may be revoked by a writing to that effect received by the corporation prior to the receipt by the corporation of unrevoked written consents sufficient in number to take corporation action.

2. If not otherwise determined under section 504.703 or 504.707, the record date for determining members entitled to take action without a meeting is the date the first member signs the consent under subsection 1.

3. A consent signed under this section has the effect of a meeting vote and may be described as such in any document filed with the secretary of state.

4. Written notice of member approval pursuant to this section shall be given to all members who have not signed the written consent. If written notice is required, member approval pursuant to this section shall be effective ten days after such written notice is given.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §86
Subsection 1 amended

504.705 Notice of meeting.

1. A corporation shall give notice consistent with its bylaws of meetings of members in a fair and reasonable manner.

2. Any notice which conforms to the requirements of subsection 3 is fair and reasonable, but other means of giving notice may also be fair and reasonable when all the circumstances are considered. However, notice of matters referred to in subsection 3, paragraph "b", must be given as provided in subsection 3.

3. Notice is fair and reasonable if all of the following occur:

a. The corporation notifies its members of the place, date, and time of each annual, regular, and special meeting of members not more than sixty days and not less than ten days, or if notice is mailed by other than first class or registered mail, not less than thirty days, before the date of the meeting.

b. The notice of an annual or regular meeting includes a description of any matter or matters which must be considered for approval by the members under sections 504.833, 504.859, 504.1003, 504.1022, 504.1104, 504.1202, and 504.1402.

c. The notice of a special meeting includes a description of the purpose for which the meeting is called.

4. Unless the bylaws require otherwise, if an annual, regular, or special meeting of members is adjourned to a different date, time, or place, notice need not be given of the new date, time, or place, if the new date, time, or place is announced at the meeting before adjournment. If a new record date for the adjourned meeting is or must be fixed under section 504.707, however, notice of the adjourned meeting must be given under this section to the members of record as of the new record date.

5. When giving notice of an annual, regular, or special meeting of members, a corporation shall give notice of a matter a member intends to raise at the meeting if requested in writing to do so by a person entitled to call a special meeting and if

the request is received by the secretary or president of the corporation at least ten days before the corporation gives notice of the meeting.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §87
Subsection 3, paragraph b amended

504.706 Waiver of notice.

1. A member may waive any notice required by this chapter, the articles, or bylaws before or after the date and time stated in the notice. The waiver must be in writing, be signed by the member entitled to the notice, and be delivered to the corporation for inclusion in the minutes or filing with the corporate records.

2. A member's attendance at a meeting does all of the following:

a. Waives objection to lack of notice or defective notice of the meeting, unless the member at the beginning of the meeting objects to holding the meeting or transacting business at the meeting.

b. Waives objection to consideration of a particular matter at the meeting that is not within the purpose described in the meeting notice, unless the member objects to considering the matter when it is presented.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §88
Subsection 1 amended

504.713 Quorum requirements.

1. Unless this chapter or the articles or bylaws of a corporation provide for a higher or lower quorum, ten percent of the votes entitled to be cast on a matter must be represented at a meeting of members to constitute a quorum on that matter.

2. A bylaw amendment to decrease the quorum for any member action may be approved by the members or, unless prohibited by the bylaws, by the board.

3. A bylaw amendment to increase the quorum required for any member action must be approved by the members.

4. Unless one-third or more of the voting power is present in person or by proxy, the only matters that may be voted upon at an annual or regular meeting of members are those matters that are described in the meeting notice.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §89
Subsection 1 amended

504.714 Voting requirements.

1. Unless this chapter or the articles or bylaws of a corporation require a greater vote or voting by class, if a quorum is present, the affirmative vote of the votes represented and voting, which affirmative votes also constitute a majority of the required quorum, is the act of the members.

2. A bylaw amendment to increase or decrease the vote required for any member action must be approved by the members.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §90
Subsection 1 amended

504.810 Removal of directors by judicial proceeding.

1. The district court of the county where a corporation's principal office is located or if there is no principal office located in this state, where the registered office is located, may remove a director of the corporation from office in a proceeding commenced by or in the right of the corporation by a member or director if the court finds both of the following apply:

a. A director engaged in fraudulent conduct with respect to the corporation or its members, grossly abused the position of director, or intentionally inflicted harm on the corporation.

b. Upon consideration of the director's course of conduct and the inadequacy of other available remedies, the court determines that removal is in the best interest of the corporation.

2. A member or a director who proceeds by or in the right of a corporation pursuant to subsection 1 shall comply with all of the requirements of section 504.631 and sections 504.633 through 504.638.

3. The court, in addition to removing a director, may bar the director from serving on the board for a period of time prescribed by the court.

4. This section does not limit the equitable powers of the court to order other relief that the court determines is appropriate.

5. The articles or bylaws of a religious corporation may limit or prohibit the application of this section.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §122, 126
Section not amended; section history updated

504.822 Action without meeting.

1. Except to the extent the articles or bylaws of a corporation require that action by the board of directors be taken at a meeting, action required or permitted by this chapter to be taken by the board of directors may be taken without a meeting if each director signs a consent describing the action to be taken and delivers it to the corporation.

2. Action taken under this section is the act of the board of directors when one or more consents signed by all the directors are delivered to the corporation. The consent may specify the time at which the action taken is to be effective. A director's consent may be withdrawn by revocation signed by the director and delivered to the corporation prior to the delivery to the corporation of unrevoked written consents signed by all of the directors.

3. A consent signed under this section has the effect of action taken at a meeting of the board of directors and may be described as such in any document.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §91
Subsection 1 amended

504.824 Waiver of notice.

1. A director may at any time waive any notice

required by this chapter, the articles, or bylaws. Except as provided in subsection 2, the waiver must be in writing, signed by the director entitled to the notice, and filed with the minutes or the corporate records.

2. A director's attendance at or participation in a meeting waives any required notice of the meeting unless the director, upon arriving at the meeting or prior to the vote on a matter not noticed in conformity with this chapter, the articles, or bylaws, objects to lack of notice and does not thereafter vote for or assent to the objected-to action.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §92
Section amended

504.825 Quorum and voting.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, or the articles or bylaws of a corporation, a quorum of a board of directors consists of a majority of the directors in office immediately before a meeting begins. The articles or bylaws shall not authorize a quorum of fewer than one-third of the number of directors in office.

2. If a quorum is present when a vote is taken, the affirmative vote of a majority of directors present is the act of the board unless this chapter, the articles, or bylaws require the vote of a greater number of directors.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §93
Section amended

504.832 Standards of liability for directors.

1. A director shall not be liable to the corporation or its members for any decision to take or not to take action, or any failure to take any action, as director, unless the party asserting liability in a proceeding establishes both of the following:

a. That section 504.202, subsection 2, paragraph "d", or section 504.901 or the protection afforded by section 504.833, if interposed as a bar to the proceeding by the director, does not preclude liability.

b. That the challenged conduct consisted or was the result of one of the following:

- (1) Action not in good faith.
- (2) A decision that satisfies one of the following:

(a) That the director did not reasonably believe to be in the best interests of the corporation.

(b) As to which the director was not informed to an extent the director reasonably believed appropriate in the circumstances.

(3) A lack of objectivity due to the director's familial, financial, or business relationship with, or lack of independence due to the director's domination or control by, another person having a material interest in the challenged conduct which also meets both of the following criteria:

(a) Which relationship or which domination or control could reasonably be expected to have affected the director's judgment respecting the chal-

lenged conduct in a manner adverse to the corporation.

(b) After a reasonable expectation to such effect has been established, the director shall not have established that the challenged conduct was reasonably believed by the director to be in the best interests of the corporation.

(4) A sustained failure of the director to devote attention to ongoing oversight of the business and affairs of the corporation, or a failure to devote timely attention, by making, or causing to be made, appropriate inquiry, when particular facts and circumstances of significant concern materialize that would alert a reasonably attentive director to the need therefor.

(5) Receipt of a financial benefit to which the director was not entitled or any other breach of the director's duties to deal fairly with the corporation and its members that is actionable under applicable law.

2. *a.* A party seeking to hold a director liable for money damages shall also have the burden of establishing both of the following:

(1) That harm to the corporation or its members has been suffered.

(2) The harm suffered was proximately caused by the director's challenged conduct.

b. A party seeking to hold a director liable for other money payment under a legal remedy, such as compensation for the unauthorized use of corporate assets, shall also have whatever burden of persuasion that may be called for to establish that the payment sought is appropriate in the circumstances.

c. A party seeking to hold a director liable for other money payment under an equitable remedy, such as profit recovery by or disgorgement to the corporation, shall also have whatever burden of persuasion that may be called for to establish that the equitable remedy sought is appropriate in the circumstances.

3. This section shall not do any of the following:

a. In any instance where fairness is at issue, such as consideration of the fairness of a transaction to the corporation under section 504.833, alter the burden of proving the fact or lack of fairness otherwise applicable.

b. Alter the fact or lack of liability of a director under another section of this chapter, such as the provisions governing the consequences of a transactional interest under section 504.833 or an unlawful distribution under section 504.835.

c. Affect any rights to which the corporation or a member may be entitled under another statute of this state or the United States.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §94, 95
Subsection 1, paragraph a amended
Subsection 3, paragraph c amended

504.833 Director conflict of interest.

1. A conflict of interest transaction is a trans-

action with the corporation in which a director of the corporation has a direct or indirect interest. A conflict of interest transaction is not voidable by the corporation on the basis of the director's interest in the transaction if the transaction was fair at the time it was entered into or is approved as provided in subsection 2.

2. A transaction in which a director of a corporation has a conflict of interest may be approved if either of the following occurs:

a. The material facts of the transaction and the director's interest were disclosed or known to the board of directors or a committee of the board and the board or committee of the board authorized, approved, or ratified the transaction.

b. The material facts of the transaction and the director's interest were disclosed or known to the members and they authorized, approved, or ratified the transaction.

3. For the purposes of this section, a director of the corporation has an indirect interest in a transaction under either of the following circumstances:

a. If another entity in which the director has a material interest or in which the director is a general partner is a party to the transaction.

b. If another entity of which the director is a director, officer, or trustee is a party to the transaction.

4. For purposes of subsection 2, a conflict of interest transaction is authorized, approved, or ratified if it receives the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors on the board or on a committee of the board who have no direct or indirect interest in the transaction, but a transaction shall not be authorized, approved, or ratified under this section by a single director. If a majority of the directors on the board who have no direct or indirect interest in the transaction vote to authorize, approve, or ratify the transaction, a quorum is present for the purpose of taking action under this section. The presence of, or a vote cast by, a director with a direct or indirect interest in the transaction does not affect the validity of any action taken under subsection 2, paragraph "a", if the transaction is otherwise approved as provided in subsection 2.

5. For purposes of subsection 2, paragraph "b", a conflict of interest transaction is authorized, approved, or ratified by the members if it receives a majority of the votes entitled to be counted under this subsection. Votes cast by or voted under the control of a director who has a direct or indirect interest in the transaction, and votes cast by or voted under the control of an entity described in subsection 3, paragraph "a", shall not be counted in a vote of members to determine whether to authorize, approve, or ratify a conflict of interest transaction under subsection 2, paragraph "b". The vote of these members, however, is counted in determining whether the transaction is approved under other sections of this chapter. A majority of the voting power, whether or not present, that is en-

titled to be counted in a vote on the transaction under this subsection constitutes a quorum for the purpose of taking action under this section.

6. The articles, bylaws, or a resolution of the board may impose additional requirements on conflict of interest transactions.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §96, 97
Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
Subsection 5 amended

504.835 Liability for unlawful distributions.

1. Unless a director complies with the applicable standards of conduct described in section 504.831, a director who votes for or assents to a distribution made in violation of this chapter is personally liable to the corporation for the amount of the distribution that exceeds what could have been distributed without violating this chapter.

2. A director held liable for an unlawful distribution under subsection 1 is entitled to contribution from both of the following:

a. Every other director who voted for or assented to the distribution without complying with the applicable standards of conduct described in section 504.831.

b. Each person who received an unlawful distribution for the amount of the distribution whether or not the person receiving the distribution knew it was made in violation of this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §98, 99
Subsection 1 amended
Subsection 2, paragraph b amended

504.851 Definitions.

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

1. "*Corporation*" includes any domestic or foreign predecessor entity of a corporation in a merger.

2. "*Director*" or "*officer*" means an individual who is or was a director or officer of a corporation or an individual who, while a director or officer of a corporation, is or was serving at the corporation's request as a director, officer, partner, trustee, employee, or agent of another foreign or domestic business or nonprofit corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan, or other entity. A "*director*" or "*officer*" is considered to be serving an employee benefit plan at the corporation's request if the director's or officer's duties to the corporation also impose duties on, or otherwise involve services by, the director or officer to the plan or to participants in or beneficiaries of the plan. "*Director*" or "*officer*" includes, unless the context otherwise requires, the estate or personal representative of a director or officer.

3. "*Disinterested director*" means a director who at the time of a vote referred to in section 504.854, subsection 3, or a vote or selection referred to in section 504.856, subsection 2 or 3, is not either of the following:

a. A party to the proceeding.

b. An individual having a familial, financial,

professional, or employment relationship with the director whose indemnification or advance for expenses is the subject of the decision being made, which relationship would, in the circumstances, reasonably be expected to exert an influence on the director's judgment when voting on the decision being made.

4. "*Expenses*" includes attorney fees.

5. "*Liability*" means the obligation to pay a judgment, settlement, penalty, or fine including an excise tax assessed with respect to an employee benefit plan, or reasonable expenses actually incurred with respect to a proceeding.

6. "*Official capacity*" means either of the following:

a. When used with respect to a director, the office of director in a corporation.

b. When used with respect to an officer, as contemplated in section 504.857, the office in a corporation held by the officer. "*Official capacity*" does not include service for any other foreign or domestic business or nonprofit corporation or any partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan, or other entity.

7. "*Party*" means an individual who was, is, or is threatened to be made a defendant or respondent in a proceeding.

8. "*Proceeding*" means any threatened, pending, or completed action, suit, or proceeding whether civil, criminal, administrative, or investigative and whether formal or informal.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §123, 126

Section not amended; section history updated

504.852 Permissible indemnification.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a corporation may indemnify an individual who is a party to a proceeding because the individual is a director against liability incurred in the proceeding if all of the following apply:

a. The individual acted in good faith.

b. The individual reasonably believed either of the following:

(1) In the case of conduct in the individual's official capacity, that the individual's conduct was in the best interests of the corporation.

(2) In all other cases, that the individual's conduct was at least not opposed to the best interests of the corporation.

c. In the case of any criminal proceeding, the individual had no reasonable cause to believe the individual's conduct was unlawful.

d. The individual engaged in conduct for which broader indemnification has been made permissible or obligatory under a provision of the articles of incorporation as authorized by section 504.202, subsection 2, paragraph "e".

2. A director's conduct with respect to an employee benefit plan for a purpose the director reasonably believed to be in the interests of the participants in and beneficiaries of the plan is conduct that satisfies the requirements of subsection 1,

paragraph "b", subparagraph (2).

3. The termination of a proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, conviction, or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent is not, of itself, determinative that the director did not meet the relevant standard of conduct described in this section.

4. Unless ordered by a court under section 504.855, subsection 1, paragraph "b", a corporation shall not indemnify a director under this section under either of the following circumstances:

a. In connection with a proceeding by or in the right of the corporation, except for reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the proceeding if it is determined that the director has met the relevant standard of conduct under subsection 1.

b. In connection with any proceeding with respect to conduct for which the director was adjudged liable on the basis that the director received a financial benefit to which the director was not entitled, whether or not involving action in the director's official capacity.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §100

Subsection 4, paragraph a amended

504.856 Determination and authorization of indemnification.

1. A corporation shall not indemnify a director under section 504.852 unless authorized for a specific proceeding after a determination has been made that indemnification of the director is permissible because the director has met the standard of conduct set forth in section 504.852.

2. The determination shall be made by any of the following:

a. If there are two or more disinterested directors, by the board of directors by a majority vote of all the disinterested directors, a majority of whom shall for such purpose constitute a quorum, or by a majority of the members of a committee of two or more disinterested directors appointed by such vote.

b. By special legal counsel under one of the following circumstances:

(1) Selected in the manner prescribed in paragraph "a".

(2) If there are fewer than two disinterested directors, selected by the board in which selection directors who do not qualify as disinterested directors may participate.

c. By the members of a corporation, but directors who are at the time parties to the proceeding shall not vote on the determination.

3. Authorization of indemnification shall be made in the same manner as the determination that indemnification is permissible, except that if there are fewer than two disinterested directors or if the determination is made by special legal counsel, authorization of indemnification shall be made by those entitled under subsection 2, paragraph "b", to select special legal counsel.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §101

Subsection 2, paragraph c amended

504.857 Indemnification of officers.

1. A corporation may indemnify and advance expenses under this part to an officer of the corporation who is a party to a proceeding because the person is an officer, according to all of the following:

a. To the same extent as to a director.

b. If the person is an officer but not a director, to such further extent as may be provided by the articles of incorporation, the bylaws, a resolution of the board of directors, or contract, except for either of the following:

(1) Liability in connection with a proceeding by or in the right of the corporation other than for reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the proceeding.

(2) Liability arising out of conduct that constitutes any of the following:

(a) Receipt by the officer of a financial benefit to which the officer is not entitled.

(b) An intentional infliction of harm on the corporation or the members.

(c) An intentional violation of criminal law.

2. The provisions of subsection 1, paragraph “b”, shall apply to an officer who is also a director if the basis on which the officer is made a party to a proceeding is an act or omission solely as an officer.

3. An officer of a corporation who is not a director is entitled to mandatory indemnification under section 504.853, and may apply to a court under section 504.855 for indemnification or an advance for expenses, in each case to the same extent to which a director may be entitled to indemnification or advance for expenses under those provisions.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §102
Subsection 1, paragraph b, subparagraph (2), subparagraph subdivision (b) amended

504.901 Personal liability.

Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a director, officer, employee, or member of a corporation is not liable for the corporation’s debts or obligations and a director, officer, member, or other volunteer is not personally liable in that capacity to any person for any action taken or failure to take any action in the discharge of the person’s duties except liability for any of the following:

1. The amount of any financial benefit to which the person is not entitled.

2. An intentional infliction of harm on the corporation or the members.

3. A violation of section 504.835.

4. An intentional violation of criminal law.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §103
Subsection 3 amended

504.1008 Effect of amendment and re-statement.

An amendment to articles of incorporation does not affect a cause of action existing against or in fa-

vor of the corporation, a proceeding to which the corporation is a party, any requirement or limitation imposed upon the corporation, or any property held by it by virtue of any trust upon which such property is held by the corporation, or the existing rights of persons other than members of the corporation. An amendment changing a corporation’s name does not abate a proceeding brought by or against the corporation in its former name.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §104
Section amended

504.1101 Approval of plan of merger.

1. Subject to the limitations set forth in section 504.1102, one or more nonprofit corporations may merge with or into any one or more business corporations or nonprofit corporations or limited liability companies, if the plan of merger is approved as provided in section 504.1103.

2. The plan of merger shall set forth all of the following:

a. The name of each corporation or limited liability company planning to merge and the name of the surviving corporation into which each plans to merge.

b. The terms and conditions of the planned merger.

c. The manner and basis, if any, of converting the memberships of each public benefit or religious corporation into memberships of the surviving corporation or limited liability company.

d. If the merger involves a mutual benefit corporation, the manner and basis, if any, of converting memberships of each merging corporation into memberships, obligations, or securities of the surviving or any other corporation or limited liability company or into cash or other property in whole or in part.

3. The plan of merger may set forth any of the following:

a. Any amendments to the articles of incorporation or bylaws of the surviving corporation or limited liability company to be effected by the planned merger.

b. Other provisions relating to the planned merger.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §105
Subsection 1 amended

504.1102 Limitations on mergers by public benefit or religious corporations.

1. Without the prior approval of the district court, a public benefit or religious corporation may merge only with one of the following:

a. A public benefit or religious corporation.

b. A foreign corporation which would qualify under this chapter as a public benefit or religious corporation.

c. A wholly owned foreign or domestic business or mutual benefit corporation, provided the public benefit or religious corporation is the surviving corporation and continues to be a public benefit or religious corporation after the merger.

d. A business or mutual benefit corporation or limited liability company, provided that all of the following apply:

(1) On or prior to the effective date of the merger, assets with a value equal to the greater of the fair market value of the net tangible and intangible assets, including goodwill, of the public benefit or religious corporation or the fair market value of the public benefit or religious corporation if it were to be operated as a business concern are transferred or conveyed to one or more persons who would have received its assets under section 504.1405, subsection 1, paragraphs “e” and “f”, had it dissolved.

(2) The business or mutual benefit corporation or limited liability company shall return, transfer, or convey any assets held by it upon condition requiring return, transfer, or conveyance, which condition occurs by reason of the merger, in accordance with such condition.

(3) The merger is approved by a majority of directors of the public benefit or religious corporation who are not and will not become members or shareholders in or officers, employees, agents, or consultants of the surviving entity.

2. Without the prior approval of the district court in a proceeding in which a guardian ad litem has been appointed to represent the interests of the corporation, a member of a public benefit or religious corporation shall not receive or keep anything as a result of a merger other than a membership in the surviving public benefit or religious corporation. The court shall approve the transaction if it is in the public interest.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §106

Subsection 1, paragraph d, subparagraph (3) amended

504.1506 Corporate name of foreign corporation.

1. If the corporate name of a foreign corporation does not satisfy the requirements of section 504.401, the foreign corporation, to obtain or maintain a certificate of authority to transact business in this state, may use a fictitious name to transact business in this state if the corporation’s real name is unavailable and it delivers to the secretary of state for filing a copy of the resolution of its board of directors, certified by its secretary, adopting the fictitious name.

2. Except as authorized by subsections 3 and 4, the corporate name of a foreign corporation, including a fictitious name, must be distinguishable upon the records of the secretary of state from all of the following:

a. The corporate name of a nonprofit or business corporation incorporated or authorized to transact business in this state.

b. A corporate name reserved or registered under section 490.402 or 490.403 or section 504.402 or 504.403.

c. The fictitious name of another foreign business or nonprofit corporation authorized to trans-

act business in this state.

3. A foreign corporation may apply to the secretary of state for authorization to use in this state the name of another corporation incorporated or authorized to transact business in this state that is not distinguishable upon the records of the secretary of state from the name applied for. The secretary of state shall authorize use of the name applied for if either of the following applies:

a. The other corporation consents to the use in writing and submits an undertaking in a form satisfactory to the secretary of state to change its name to a name that is distinguishable upon the records of the secretary of state from the name of the applying corporation.

b. The applicant delivers to the secretary of state a certified copy of a final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction establishing the applicant’s right to use the name applied for in this state.

4. A foreign corporation may use in this state the name, including the fictitious name, of another domestic or foreign business or nonprofit corporation that is used in this state if the other corporation is incorporated or authorized to transact business in this state and the foreign corporation has filed documentation satisfactory to the secretary of state of the occurrence of any of the following:

a. The foreign corporation has merged with the other corporation.

b. The foreign corporation has been formed by reorganization of the other corporation.

c. The foreign corporation has acquired all or substantially all of the assets, including the corporate name, of the other corporation.

5. If a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this state changes its corporate name to one that does not satisfy the requirements of section 504.401, it shall not transact business in this state under the changed name until it adopts a name satisfying the requirements of section 504.401 and obtains an amended certificate of authority under section 504.1504.

Section not amended; footnote referring to former §504A.6 deleted

504.1701 Application to existing domestic corporations.

1. A domestic corporation that is incorporated under chapter 504A, Code 2005, is subject to this chapter beginning on July 1, 2005.

2. Prior to July 1, 2005, only the following corporations are subject to the provisions of this chapter:

a. A corporation formed on or after January 1, 2005.

b. A corporation incorporated under chapter 504A, Code 2005, that voluntarily elects to be subject to the provisions of this chapter in accordance with the procedures set forth in subsection 3.

3. A corporation incorporated under chapter 504A, Code 2005, may voluntarily elect to be subject to the provisions of this chapter by doing all of

the following:

a. The corporation shall amend or restate its articles of incorporation to indicate that the corporation voluntarily elects to be subject to the provisions of this chapter.

b. The corporation shall deliver a copy of the amended or restated articles of incorporation to the secretary of state for filing and recording in the office of the secretary of state.

4. After the amended or restated articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state all of the following shall occur:

a. The corporation shall be subject to all provisions of this chapter.

b. The secretary of state shall issue a certificate of filing of the corporation's amended or restated articles of incorporation indicating that the corporation has made a voluntary election to be subject to the provisions of this chapter and shall deliver the certificate to the corporation or to the

corporation's representative.

c. The secretary of state shall not file the amended or restated articles of incorporation of a corporation pursuant to this subsection unless at the time of filing the corporation is validly organized under the chapter under which it is incorporated, and has filed all biennial reports that are required and paid all fees that are due in connection with such reports.

5. The voluntary election of a corporation to be subject to the provisions of this chapter that is made pursuant to this section does not affect any right accrued or established, or any liability or penalty incurred by the corporation pursuant to the chapter under which the corporation was organized prior to such voluntary election.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §80 – 82
 Subsection 1 amended
 Subsection 2, paragraph b amended
 Subsection 3, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 504A

IOWA NONPROFIT CORPORATION ACT

Repealed by 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §190; see chapter 504
 Repeal is effective July 1, 2005; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §190
 With respect to proposed amendment to §504A.100 effective July 1, 2005,
 by 2002 Acts, ch 1017, §6, 8, and repeal of §504A.102 by its own terms
 effective July 1, 2005, see Code editor's note to §10B.4

CHAPTER 504B

NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS AND FEDERAL TAX LIABILITY

504B.1 Corporations applicable.

This chapter shall apply to every corporation organized under chapter 504, Code 1989, or current chapter 504, which corporation is deemed to be a private foundation as defined in section 509 of the Internal Revenue Code, which is incorporated in the state of Iowa after December 31, 1969, and as to any such corporation organized in this state before January 1, 1970, it shall apply only for its federal taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1972.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
 Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
 Code editor directive applied

504B.6 Certain powers not limited.

Nothing in this chapter shall limit the power of

any nonprofit corporation organized under chapter 504, Code 1989, or organized under current chapter 504:

1. To at any time amend its articles of incorporation or other instrument governing such corporation by any amendment process allowable under the laws of this state to provide that some or all provisions of sections 504B.2 and 504B.3 shall have no application to such corporation, or

2. In the case of any such corporation formed after July 1, 1971, to include any specific provisions in its original articles of incorporation, which provide that some or all provisions of sections 504B.2 and 504B.3 shall have no application to such corporation.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
 Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
 Code editor directive applied

CHAPTER 504C

NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS — HOUSING FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

504C.1 Housing — persons with physical disabilities.

1. For the purposes of this chapter, “*physical disability*” means a physical impairment that results in significant functional limitations in one or more areas of major life activity and in the need for specialized care, treatment, or training services of extended duration.

2. Individuals with physical disabilities may form nonprofit corporations pursuant to chapter 504 for the sole purpose of establishing homes for persons with disabilities which are intended to serve two to five residents who are members of the nonprofit corporation.

3. A nonprofit corporation formed under this section may do any of the following:

a. Design, modify, or construct a specific housing facility to provide appropriate services and support to the residents of the specific housing facility. Local requirements shall not be more restrictive than the rules adopted for a family home, as defined in section 335.25 or 414.22, and the state building code requirements for single-family

or multiple-family housing, as adopted pursuant to section 103A.7.

b. Contract for or employ staff for personal attendant needs and for the management and operation of the housing facility.

c. Purchase, modify, maintain, and operate transportation services for the use of the housing facility residents.

4. Residents of housing facilities established under this chapter shall be eligible to apply for or continue to receive funding provided through federal, state, and county funding sources, and assets of the members of the nonprofit corporation used in the establishment, management, and operation of the housing facility, including but not limited to provision of services to the residents of the facility, shall not be considered in determining a resident’s eligibility for funding provided through sources otherwise available to the resident.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191

Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191

Code editor directive applied

CHAPTER 505

INSURANCE DIVISION

505.25 Information provided to medical assistance and hawk-i programs.

A carrier, as defined in section 514C.13, shall enter into a health insurance data match program with the department of human services for the sole purpose of comparing the names of the carrier’s insureds with the names of recipients of the medical assistance program under chapter 249A or enrollees of the hawk-i program under chapter 514I.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §123
Section amended

505.26 Prescription drug assistance clearinghouse program.

1. The commissioner of insurance shall establish and administer a prescription drug assistance clearinghouse program to improve access to prescription drugs for individuals who have no or inadequate health insurance or other resources for the purchase of medically necessary prescription drugs and to assist individuals in accessing programs offered by pharmaceutical manufacturers that provide free or discounted prescription drugs or provide coverage for prescription drugs.

2. The commissioner of insurance shall utilize computer software programs to do all of the following:

a. Provide a clearinghouse to assist individuals in accessing manufacturer-sponsored prescription drug assistance programs for which they may be eligible, including listing the eligibility requirements for pharmaceutical assistance programs offered by manufacturers.

b. Disseminate information about and assist individuals in assessing pharmaceutical discount or insurance programs that may be beneficial.

c. Serve as a resource for pharmaceutical benefit issues.

d. Assist individuals in making application to and enrolling in the pharmaceutical assistance program most appropriate for the individual.

e. Maintain a listing of community-based pharmacy assistance programs for additional assistance.

3. The commissioner of insurance shall provide information to pharmacies, physicians, other appropriate health care providers, and the general public regarding the program and about manufacturer-sponsored prescription drug assistance programs.

4. The commissioner of insurance shall notify pharmaceutical manufacturers doing business in this state of the prescription drug assistance clearinghouse program, and every pharmaceutical

manufacturer that does business in this state that offers a pharmaceutical assistance program shall notify the commissioner of the existence of the program, the prescription drugs covered by the program, and all information necessary for application for assistance through the program. The commissioner of insurance shall provide for ongoing review and assessment of pharmaceutical discount or insurance programs.

5. The commissioner of insurance may work with pharmaceutical manufacturers to develop a simplified system to assist individuals in accessing pharmaceutical assistance programs. The system may include a simplified, uniform application process or a voucher system for dispensing prescription drugs through local pharmacies.

6. The commissioner of insurance shall monitor and evaluate the prescription drug assistance clearinghouse program including but not limited to the number of individuals served, the length and types of services provided, and any other mea-

asurable data available to assess the effectiveness of the program. The commissioner shall make recommendations for improvement of the program and shall identify and make recommendations regarding additional strategies to improve access to prescription drugs for citizens who have no or inadequate health insurance or other resources for the purchase of prescription drugs.

7. The commissioner of insurance shall submit a report regarding the effectiveness of the program and including any recommendations for improvement of the program to the governor and the general assembly on or before December 15, annually. If a national pharmaceutical assistance program is established by a public or private entity, the commissioner of insurance shall include in the annual report a recommendation regarding the continuation or elimination of the state prescription drug assistance clearinghouse program.

2005 Acts, ch 156, §1
NEW section

CHAPTER 505A

INTERSTATE INSURANCE PRODUCT REGULATION COMPACT

505A.1 Interstate insurance product regulation compact.

The interstate insurance product regulation compact is hereby entered into and enacted into law with all jurisdictions legally joining therein, in the form substantially as follows:

ARTICLE I — PURPOSES

The purposes of this compact are, through means of joint and cooperative action among the compacting states:

1. To promote and protect the interest of consumers of individual and group annuity, life insurance, disability income and long-term care insurance products.

2. To develop uniform standards for insurance products covered under this compact.

3. To establish a central clearinghouse to receive and provide prompt review of insurance products covered under the compact and, in certain cases, advertisements related thereto, submitted by insurers authorized to do business in one or more compacting states.

4. To give appropriate regulatory approval to those product filings and advertisements satisfying the applicable uniform standard.

5. To improve coordination of regulatory resources and expertise between state insurance departments regarding the setting of uniform standards and review of insurance products covered under this compact.

6. To create the interstate insurance product regulation commission.

7. To perform these and such other related functions as may be consistent with the state regulation of the business of insurance.

ARTICLE II — DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this compact, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Advertisement*” means any material designed to create public interest in a product, or induce the public to purchase, increase, modify, reinstate, borrow on, surrender, replace or retain a policy, as more specifically defined in the rules and operating procedures of the commission.

2. “*Bylaws*” means those bylaws established by the commission for its governance, or for directing or controlling the commission’s actions or conduct.

3. “*Commission*” means the interstate insurance product regulation commission established by this compact.

4. “*Commissioner*” means the chief insurance regulatory official of a state including, but not limited to, commissioner, superintendent, director, or administrator.

5. “*Compacting state*” means any state that has enacted this compact legislation and that has not withdrawn pursuant to article XIV, section 1, or been terminated pursuant to article XIV, section 2.

6. “*Domiciliary state*” means the state in

which an insurer is incorporated or organized, or, in the case of an alien insurer, its state of entry.

7. “*Insurer*” means any entity licensed by a state to issue contracts of insurance for any of the lines of insurance covered by this compact.

8. “*Member*” means the person chosen by a compacting state as its representative to the commission, or the person’s designee. The commissioner of insurance shall be the representative member of the compact for the state of Iowa.

9. “*Noncompacting state*” means any state which is not at the time a compacting state.

10. “*Operating procedures*” means procedures promulgated by the commission implementing a rule, uniform standard, or a provision of this compact.

11. “*Product*” means the form of a policy or contract, including any application, endorsement, or related form which is attached to and made a part of the policy or contract, and any evidence of coverage or certificate, for an individual or group annuity, life insurance, disability income, or long-term care insurance product that an insurer is authorized to issue.

12. “*Rule*” means a statement of general or particular applicability and future effect promulgated by the commission, including a uniform standard developed pursuant to article VII, designed to implement, interpret, or prescribe law or policy, or describing the organization, procedure, or practice requirements of the commission, which shall have the force and effect of law in the compacting states.

13. “*State*” means any state, district, or territory of the United States of America.

14. “*Third-party filer*” means an entity that submits a product filing to the commission on behalf of an insurer.

15. “*Uniform standard*” means a standard adopted by the commission for a product line, pursuant to article VII, and shall include all of the product requirements in aggregate, provided that each uniform standard shall be construed, whether express or implied, to prohibit the use of any inconsistent, misleading, or ambiguous provisions in a product, and the form of the product made available to the public shall not be unfair, inequitable, or against public policy as determined by the commission.

ARTICLE III — ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION AND VENUE

1. The compacting states hereby create and establish a joint public agency known as the interstate insurance product regulation commission. Pursuant to article IV, the commission has the power to develop uniform standards for product lines, receive and provide prompt review of products filed therewith, and give approval to those product filings satisfying applicable uniform standards, provided it is not intended for the commis-

sion to be the exclusive entity for receipt and review of insurance product filings. Nothing herein shall prohibit any insurer from filing its product in any state wherein the insurer is licensed to conduct the business of insurance, and any such filing shall be subject to the laws of the state where filed.

2. The commission is a body corporate and politic, and an instrumentality of the compacting state.

3. The commission is solely responsible for its liabilities except as otherwise specifically provided in this compact.

4. Venue is proper and judicial proceedings by or against the commission shall be brought solely and exclusively in a court of competent jurisdiction where the principal office of the commission is located.

ARTICLE IV — POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

The commission shall have the following powers:

1. To promulgate rules, pursuant to article VII, which shall have the force and effect of law and shall be binding in the compacting states to the extent and in the manner provided in this compact.

2. To exercise its rulemaking authority and establish reasonable uniform standards for products covered under this compact, and advertisement related thereto, which shall have the force and effect of law and shall be binding in the compacting states, but only for those products filed with the commission, provided that a compacting state shall have the right to opt out of such uniform standard pursuant to article VII, to the extent and in the manner provided in this compact, and, provided further, that any uniform standard established by the commission for long-term care insurance products may provide the same or greater protections for consumers as, but shall not provide less than, those protections set forth in the national association of insurance commissioners’ long-term care insurance model act and long-term care insurance model regulation, respectively, adopted as of 2001. The commission shall consider whether any subsequent amendments to the long-term care insurance model act or long-term care insurance model regulation adopted by the national association of insurance commissioners require amending of the uniform standards established by the commission for long-term care insurance products.

3. To receive and review in an expeditious manner products filed with the commission, and rate filings for disability income and long-term care insurance products, and give approval of those products and rate filings that satisfy the applicable uniform standard, where such approval shall have the force and effect of law, and be binding on the compacting states to the extent and in the manner provided in the compact.

4. To receive and review in an expeditious manner advertisement relating to long-term care insurance products for which uniform standards have been adopted by the commission, and give approval to all advertisement that satisfies the applicable uniform standard. For any product covered under this compact, other than long-term care insurance products, the commission shall have the authority to require an insurer to submit all or any part of its advertisement with respect to that product for review or approval prior to use, if the commission determines that the nature of the product is such that an advertisement of the product could have the capacity or tendency to mislead the public. The actions of the commission as provided in this article shall have the force and effect of law and shall be binding in the compacting states to the extent and in the manner provided in this compact.

5. To exercise its rulemaking authority and designate products and advertisement that may be subject to a self-certification process without the need for prior approval by the commission.

6. To promulgate operating procedures, pursuant to article VII, which shall be binding in the compacting states to the extent and in the manner provided in this compact.

7. To bring and prosecute legal proceedings or actions in its name as the commission, provided that the standing of any state insurance department to sue or be sued under applicable law shall not be affected.

8. To issue subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence.

9. To establish and maintain offices.

10. To purchase and maintain insurance and bonds.

11. To borrow, accept, or contract for services of personnel, including, but not limited to, employees of a compacting state.

12. To hire employees, professionals, or specialists, and elect or appoint officers, and to fix their compensation, define their duties, and give them appropriate authority to carry out the purposes of this compact, and determine their qualifications, and to establish the commission's personnel policies and programs relating to, among other things, conflicts of interest, rates of compensation, and qualifications of personnel.

13. To accept any and all appropriate donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services, and to receive, utilize, and dispose of the same, provided that at all times the commission shall strive to avoid any appearance of impropriety.

14. To lease, purchase, accept appropriate gifts or donations of, or otherwise to own, hold, improve, or use, any property, real, personal, or mixed, provided that at all times the commission shall strive to avoid any appearance of impropriety.

15. To sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise dispose of any property, real, personal, or mixed.

16. To remit filing fees to compacting states as may be set forth in the bylaws, rules, or operating procedures.

17. To enforce compliance by compacting states with rules, uniform standards, operating procedures, and bylaws.

18. To provide for dispute resolution among compacting states.

19. To advise compacting states on issues relating to insurers domiciled or doing business in noncompacting jurisdictions, consistent with the purposes of this compact.

20. To provide advice and training to those personnel in state insurance departments responsible for product review, and to be a resource for state insurance departments.

21. To establish a budget and make expenditures.

22. To borrow money.

23. To appoint committees, including advisory committees comprising members, state insurance regulators, state legislators or their representatives, insurance industry and consumer representatives, and such other interested persons as may be designated in the bylaws.

24. To provide and receive information from, and to cooperate with, law enforcement agencies.

25. To adopt and use a corporate seal.

26. To perform such other functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this compact consistent with the state regulation of the business of insurance.

ARTICLE V — ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION

1. *Membership, voting, and bylaws.*

a. Each compacting state shall have and be limited to one member. Each member shall be qualified to serve in that capacity pursuant to applicable law of the compacting state. Any member may be removed or suspended from office as provided by the law of the state from which the member is appointed. Any vacancy occurring in the commission shall be filled in accordance with the laws of the compacting state wherein the vacancy exists. Nothing herein shall be construed to affect the manner in which a compacting state determines the election or appointment and qualification of its own commissioner.

b. Each member shall be entitled to one vote and shall have an opportunity to participate in the governance of the commission in accordance with the bylaws. Notwithstanding any provision herein to the contrary, no action of the commission with respect to the promulgation of a uniform standard shall be effective unless two-thirds of the members vote in favor thereof.

c. The commission shall, by a majority of the

members, prescribe bylaws to govern its conduct as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes, and exercise the powers, of the compact, including, but not limited to:

(1) Establishing the fiscal year of the commission.

(2) Providing reasonable procedures for appointing and electing members, as well as holding meetings, of the management committee.

(3) Providing reasonable standards and procedures:

(a) For the establishment and meetings of other committees.

(b) Governing any general or specific delegation of any authority or function of the commission.

(4) Providing reasonable procedures for calling and conducting meetings of the commission that consists of a majority of commission members ensuring reasonable advance notice of each such meeting, and providing for the right of citizens to attend each such meeting with enumerated exceptions designed to protect the public's interest, the privacy of individuals, and insurers' proprietary information, including trade secrets. The commission may meet in camera only after a majority of the entire membership votes to close a meeting en toto or in part. As soon as practicable, the commission shall make public:

(a) A copy of the vote to close the meeting, revealing the vote of each member, with no proxy votes allowed.

(b) Votes taken during such meeting.

(5) Establishing the titles, duties, and authority, and reasonable procedures for the election of the officers of the commission.

(6) Providing reasonable standards and procedures for the establishment of the personnel policies and programs of the commission. Notwithstanding any civil service or other similar laws of any compacting state, the bylaws shall exclusively govern the personnel policies and programs of the commission.

(7) Providing a mechanism for winding up the operations of the commission and the equitable disposition of any surplus funds that may exist after the termination of this compact after the payment or reserving of all of its debts and obligations.

(8) Promulgating a code of ethics to address permissible and prohibited activities of commission members and employees.

d. The commission shall publish its bylaws in a convenient form and file a copy of the bylaws, along with any amendments, with the appropriate agency or officer in each of the compacting states.

2. Management committee, officers, and personnel.

a. A management committee comprising no more than fourteen members shall be established as follows:

(1) One member from each of the six compacting states with the largest premium volume for individual and group annuities, life, disability income, and long-term care insurance products, determined from the records of the national association of insurance commissioners for the prior year.

(2) Four members from those compacting states with at least two percent of the market based on the premium volume described in subparagraph (1), other than the six compacting states with the largest premium volume, selected on a rotating basis as provided in the bylaws.

(3) Four members from those compacting states with less than two percent of the market, based on the premium volume described in subparagraph (1), with one selected from each of the four zone regions of the national association of insurance commissioners as provided in the bylaws.

b. The management committee shall have such authority and duties as may be set forth in the bylaws, including but not limited to:

(1) Managing the affairs of the commission in a manner consistent with the bylaws and purposes of the commission.

(2) Establishing and overseeing an organizational structure within, and appropriate procedures for, the commission to provide for the creation of uniform standards and other rules, receipt and review of product filings, administrative and technical support functions, review of decisions regarding the disapproval of a product filing, and the review of elections made by a compacting state to opt out of a uniform standard, provided that a uniform standard shall not be submitted to the compacting states for adoption unless approved by two-thirds of the members of the management committee.

(3) Overseeing the offices of the commission.

(4) Planning, implementing, and coordinating communications and activities with other state, federal, and local government organizations in order to advance the goals of the commission.

c. The commission shall elect annually officers from the management committee, with each having such authority and duties, as may be specified in the bylaws.

d. The management committee may, subject to the approval of the commission, appoint or retain an executive director for such period, upon such terms and conditions and for such compensation as the commission may deem appropriate. The executive director shall serve as secretary to the commission, but shall not be a member of the commission. The executive director shall hire and supervise such other staff as may be authorized by the commission.

3. Legislative and advisory committees.

a. A legislative committee comprising state legislators or their designees shall be established to monitor the operations of, and make recommendations to, the commission, including the manage-

ment committee, provided that the manner of selection and term of any legislative committee member shall be as set forth in the bylaws. Prior to the adoption by the commission of any uniform standard, revision to the bylaws, annual budget, or other significant matter as may be provided in the bylaws, the management committee shall consult with and report to the legislative committee.

b. The commission shall establish two advisory committees, one of which shall comprise consumer representatives independent of the insurance industry, and the other comprising insurance industry representatives.

c. The commission may establish additional advisory committees as its bylaws may provide for the carrying out of its functions.

4. *Corporate records of the commission.* The commission shall maintain its corporate books and records in accordance with the bylaws.

5. *Qualified immunity, defense, and indemnification.*

a. The members, officers, executive director, employees, and representatives of the commission shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to, or loss of, property, personal injury, or other civil liability caused by or arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred, or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred, within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to protect any such person from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of that person.

b. The commission shall defend any member, officer, executive director, employee, or representative of the commission in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit that person from retaining the person's own counsel; and, provided further, that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from that person's intentional or willful and wanton misconduct.

c. The commission shall indemnify and hold harmless any member, officer, executive director, employee, or representative of the commission for the amount of any settlement or judgment obtained against that person arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that such person had a

reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of that person.

ARTICLE VI — MEETINGS AND ACTS OF THE COMMISSION

1. The commission shall meet and take such actions as are consistent with the provisions of this compact and the bylaws.

2. Each member of the commission shall have the right and power to cast a vote to which that compacting state is entitled and to participate in the business and affairs of the commission. A member shall vote in person or by such other means as provided in the bylaws. The bylaws may provide for members' participation in meetings by telephone or other means of communication.

3. The commission shall meet at least once during each calendar year. Additional meetings shall be held as set forth in the bylaws.

ARTICLE VII — RULES AND OPERATING PROCEDURES — RULEMAKING FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION AND OPTING OUT OF UNIFORM STANDARDS

1. *Rulemaking authority.* The commission shall promulgate reasonable rules, including uniform standards and operating procedures, in order to effectively and efficiently achieve the purposes of this compact. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event the commission exercises its rulemaking authority in a manner that is beyond the scope of the purposes of this compact, or the powers granted hereunder, such an action by the commission shall be invalid and have no force and effect.

2. *Rulemaking procedure.* Rules and operating procedures shall be made pursuant to a rulemaking process that conforms to the model state administrative procedure act of 1981 as amended, as may be appropriate to the operations of the commission. Before the commission adopts a uniform standard, the commission shall give written notice to the relevant state legislative committee or committees in each compacting state responsible for insurance issues of its intention to adopt the uniform standard. The commission, in adopting a uniform standard, shall consider fully all submitted materials and issue a concise explanation of its decision.

3. *Effective date and opt out of a uniform standard.* A uniform standard shall become effective ninety days after its promulgation by the commission or such later date as the commission may determine, provided, however, that a compacting state may opt out of a uniform standard as pro-

vided in this article. “*Opt out*” means any action by a compacting state to decline to adopt or participate in a promulgated uniform standard. All other rules and operating procedures, and amendments thereto, shall become effective as of the date specified in each rule, operating procedure, or amendment.

4. *Opt-out procedure.* A compacting state may opt out of a uniform standard, either by legislation or regulation duly promulgated by the insurance department under the compacting state’s administrative procedure act. If a compacting state elects to opt out of a uniform standard by regulation, it must do all of the following:

a. Give written notice to the commission no later than ten business days after the uniform standard is promulgated, or at the time the state becomes a compacting state.

b. Find that the uniform standard does not provide reasonable protections to the citizens of the state, given the conditions in the state.

The commissioner shall make specific findings of fact and conclusions of law, based on a preponderance of the evidence, detailing the conditions in the state which warrant a departure from the uniform standard and determining that the uniform standard would not reasonably protect the citizens of the state. The commissioner must consider and balance the following factors and find that the conditions in the state and needs of the citizens of the state outweigh both of the following:

(1) The intent of the legislature to participate in, and the benefits of, an interstate agreement to establish national uniform consumer protections for the products subject to this compact.

(2) The presumption that a uniform standard adopted by the commission provides reasonable protections to consumers of the relevant product.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, a compacting state may, at the time of its enactment of this compact, prospectively opt out of all uniform standards involving long-term care insurance products by expressly providing for such opt out in the enacted compact, and such an opt out shall not be treated as a material variance in the offer or acceptance of any state to participate in this compact. Such an opt out shall be effective at the time of enactment of this compact by the compacting state and shall apply to all existing uniform standards involving long-term care insurance products and those subsequently promulgated.

5. *Effect of opt out.* If a compacting state elects to opt out of a uniform standard, the uniform standard shall remain applicable in the compacting state electing to opt out until such time the opt-out legislation is enacted into law or the regulation opting out becomes effective.

Once the opt out of a uniform standard by a compacting state becomes effective, as provided under the laws of that state, the uniform standard shall have no further force and effect in that state unless and until the legislation or regulation imple-

menting the opt out is repealed or otherwise becomes ineffective under the laws of the state. If a compacting state opts out of a uniform standard after the uniform standard has been made effective in that state, the opt out shall have the same prospective effect as provided under article XIV for withdrawals.

ARTICLE VIII — COMMISSION RECORDS AND ENFORCEMENT

1. The commission shall promulgate rules establishing conditions and procedures for public inspection and copying of its information and official records, except such information and records involving the privacy of individuals and insurers’ trade secrets. The commission may promulgate additional rules under which it may make available to federal and state agencies, including law enforcement agencies, records, and information otherwise exempt from disclosure, and may enter into agreements with such agencies to receive or exchange information or records subject to nondisclosure and confidentiality provisions.

2. Except as to privileged records, data, and information, the laws of any compacting state pertaining to confidentiality or nondisclosure shall not relieve any compacting state commissioner of the duty to disclose any relevant records, data, or information to the commission, provided that disclosure to the commission shall not be deemed to waive or otherwise affect any confidentiality requirement, and further provided that, except as otherwise expressly provided in this compact, the commission shall not be subject to the compacting state’s laws pertaining to confidentiality and nondisclosure with respect to records, data, and information in its possession. Confidential information of the commission shall remain confidential after such information is provided to any commissioner.

3. The commission shall monitor compacting states for compliance with duly adopted bylaws, rules, including uniform standards, and operating procedures. The commission shall notify any non-complying compacting state in writing of its non-compliance with commission bylaws, rules, or operating procedures. If a non-complying compacting state fails to remedy its noncompliance within the time specified in the notice of noncompliance, the compacting state shall be deemed to be in default as set forth in article XIV.

4. The commissioner of any state in which an insurer is authorized to do business, or is conducting the business of insurance, shall continue to exercise the commissioner’s authority to oversee the market regulation of the activities of the insurer in accordance with the provisions of the state’s law. The commissioner’s enforcement of compliance with the compact is governed by the following provisions:

a. With respect to the commissioner's market regulation of a product or advertisement that is approved or certified to the commission, the content of the product or advertisement shall not constitute a violation of the provisions, standards, or requirements of this compact except upon a final order of the commission, issued at the request of a commissioner after prior notice to the insurer and an opportunity for hearing before the commission.

b. Before a commissioner may bring an action for violation of any provision, standard, or requirement of this compact relating to the content of an advertisement not approved or certified to the commission, the commission, or an authorized commission officer or employee, must authorize the action. However, authorization pursuant to this paragraph does not require notice to the insurer, opportunity for hearing, or disclosure of requests for authorization or records of the commission's action on such requests.

5. *Stay of uniform standard.* If a compacting state has formally initiated the process of opting out of a uniform standard by regulation, and while the regulatory opt out is pending, the compacting state may petition the commission, at least fifteen days before the effective date of the uniform standard, to stay the effectiveness of the uniform standard in that state. The commission may grant a stay if it determines the regulatory opt out is being pursued in a reasonable manner and there is a likelihood of success. If a stay is granted or extended by the commission, the stay or extension thereof may postpone the effective date by up to ninety days, unless affirmatively extended by the commission, provided a stay may not be permitted to remain in effect for more than one year unless the compacting state can show extraordinary circumstances which warrant a continuance of the stay, including, but not limited to, the existence of a legal challenge which prevents the compacting state from opting out. A stay may be terminated by the commission upon notice that the rulemaking process has been terminated.

6. Not later than thirty days after a rule or operating procedure is adopted, any person may file a petition for judicial review of the rule or operating procedure, provided that the filing of such a petition shall not stay or otherwise prevent the rule or operating procedure from becoming effective unless the court finds that the petitioner has a substantial likelihood of success. The court shall give deference to the actions of the commission consistent with applicable law and shall not find the rule or operating procedure to be unlawful if the rule or operating procedure represents a reasonable exercise of the commission's authority.

ARTICLE IX — DISPUTE RESOLUTION

The commission shall attempt, upon the request of a member, to resolve any disputes or other is-

ssues which are subject to this compact and which may arise between two or more compacting states, or between compacting states and noncompacting states, and the commission shall promulgate an operating procedure providing for resolution of such disputes.

ARTICLE X — PRODUCT FILING AND APPROVAL

1. Insurers and third-party filers seeking to have a product approved by the commission shall file the product with, and pay applicable filing fees to, the commission. Nothing in this compact shall be construed to restrict or otherwise prevent an insurer from filing its product with the insurance department in any state wherein the insurer is licensed to conduct the business of insurance, and such filing shall be subject to the laws of the states where filed.

2. The commission shall establish appropriate filing and review processes and procedures pursuant to commission rules and operating procedures. Notwithstanding any provision herein to the contrary, the commission shall promulgate rules to establish conditions and procedures under which the commission will provide public access to product filing information. In establishing such rules, the commission shall consider the interests of the public in having access to such information, as well as protection of personal medical and financial information and trade secrets, that may be contained in a product filing or supporting information.

3. Any product approved by the commission may be sold or otherwise issued in those compacting states in which the insurer is legally authorized to do business.

ARTICLE XI — REVIEW OF COMMISSION DECISIONS REGARDING FILINGS

1. Not later than thirty days after the commission has given notice of a disapproved product or advertisement filed with the commission, the insurer or third-party filer whose filing was disapproved may appeal the determination to a review panel appointed by the commission. The commission shall adopt rules to establish procedures for appointing such review panels and provide for notice and hearing. An allegation that the commission, in disapproving a product or advertisement filed with the commission, acted arbitrarily, capriciously, or in a manner that is an abuse of discretion or otherwise not in accordance with the law, is subject to judicial review in accordance with article III, section 4.

2. The commission shall have authority to monitor, review, and reconsider products and advertisement subsequent to their filing or approval upon a finding that the product does not meet the relevant uniform standard. Where appropriate,

the commission may withdraw or modify its approval after proper notice and hearing, subject to the appeal process in section 1.

ARTICLE XII — FINANCE

1. The commission shall pay or provide for the payment of the reasonable expenses of its establishment and organization. To fund the cost of its initial operations, the commission may accept contributions and other forms of funding from the national association of insurance commissioners, compacting states, and other sources. Contributions and other forms of funding from other sources shall be of such a nature that the independence of the commission concerning the performance of its duties shall not be compromised.

2. The commission shall collect a filing fee from each insurer and third-party filer filing a product with the commission to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the commission and its staff in a total amount sufficient to cover the commission's annual budget.

3. The commission's budget for a fiscal year shall not be approved until it has been subject to notice and comment as set forth in article VII.

4. The commission shall be exempt from all taxation in and by the compacting states.

5. The commission shall not pledge the credit of any compacting state, except by and with the appropriate legal authority of that compacting state.

6. The commission shall keep complete and accurate accounts of all its internal receipts, including grants and donations, and disbursements of all funds under its control. The internal financial accounts of the commission shall be subject to the accounting procedures established under its bylaws. The financial accounts and reports, including the system of internal controls and procedures of the commission, shall be audited annually by an independent certified public accountant. Upon the determination of the commission, but no less frequently than every three years, the review of the independent auditor shall include a management and performance audit of the commission. The commission shall make an annual report to the governor and legislature of the compacting states, which shall include a report of the independent audit. The commission's internal accounts shall not be confidential and such materials may be shared with the commissioner of any compacting state upon request; provided, however, that any work papers related to any internal or independent audit and any information regarding the privacy of the individuals and insurers' proprietary information, including trade secrets, shall remain confidential.

7. A compacting state shall not have any claim to or ownership of any property held by or vested in the commission or to any commission funds held pursuant to the provisions of this compact.

ARTICLE XIII — COMPACTING STATES,
EFFECTIVE DATE, AND AMENDMENT

1. Any state is eligible to become a compacting state.

2. This compact shall become effective and binding upon legislative enactment of this compact into law by two compacting states, provided the commission shall become effective for purposes of adopting uniform standards for reviewing, and giving approval or disapproval of, products filed with the commission that satisfy applicable uniform standards only after twenty-six states are compacting states or, alternatively, by states representing greater than forty percent of the premium volume for life insurance, annuity, disability income, and long-term care insurance products, based on records of the national association of insurance commissioners for the prior year. Thereafter, it shall become effective and binding as to any other compacting state upon enactment of this compact into law by that state.

3. Amendments to this compact may be proposed by the commission for enactment by the compacting states. An amendment shall not become effective and binding upon the commission and the compacting states unless and until all compacting states enact the amendment into law.

ARTICLE XIV — WITHDRAWAL, DEFAULT,
AND TERMINATION

1. *Withdrawal.*

a. Once effective, this compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each and every compacting state, provided that a compacting state may withdraw from this compact by enacting a statute specifically repealing the statute which enacted the compact into law.

b. The effective date of withdrawal is the effective date of the repealing statute. However, the withdrawal shall not apply to any product filings approved or self-certified, or any advertisement of such products, on the date the repealing statute becomes effective, except by mutual agreement of the commission and the withdrawing state unless the approval is rescinded by the withdrawing state as provided in paragraph "e".

c. The commissioner of the withdrawing state shall immediately notify the management committee in writing upon the introduction of legislation repealing this compact in the withdrawing state.

d. The commission shall notify the other compacting states of the introduction of such legislation within ten days after its receipt of notice.

e. The withdrawing state is responsible for all obligations, duties, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of withdrawal, including any obligations, the performance of which extend beyond the effective date of withdrawal, except to the extent those obligations may have been

released or relinquished by mutual agreement of the commission and the withdrawing state. The commission's approval of products and advertisement prior to the effective date of withdrawal shall continue to be effective and be given full force and effect in the withdrawing state, unless formally rescinded by the withdrawing state in the same manner as provided by the laws of the withdrawing state for the prospective disapproval of products or advertisement previously approved under state law.

f. Reinstatement following withdrawal of any compacting state shall occur upon the effective date of the withdrawing state reenacting the compact.

2. *Default.*

a. If the commission determines that any compacting state has at any time defaulted in the performance of any of its obligations or responsibilities under this compact, the bylaws or duly promulgated rules or operating procedures, then, after notice and hearing as set forth in the bylaws, all rights, privileges, and benefits conferred by this compact on the defaulting state shall be suspended from the effective date of default as fixed by the commission. The grounds for default include, but are not limited to, failure of a compacting state to perform its obligations or responsibilities, and any other grounds designated in commission rules. The commission shall immediately notify the defaulting state in writing of the defaulting state's suspension, pending a cure of the default. The commission shall stipulate the conditions and the time period within which the defaulting state must cure its default. If the defaulting state fails to cure the default within the time period specified by the commission, the defaulting state shall be terminated from this compact and all rights, privileges, and benefits conferred by this compact shall be terminated from the effective date of termination.

b. Product approvals by the commission or product self-certifications, or any advertisement in connection with such product, that are in force on the effective date of termination shall remain in force in the defaulting state in the same manner as if the defaulting state had withdrawn voluntarily pursuant to section 1.

c. Reinstatement following termination of any compacting state requires a reenactment of this compact.

3. *Dissolution of compact.*

a. This compact dissolves effective upon the date of the withdrawal or default of the compacting state which reduces membership in this compact to one compacting state.

b. Upon the dissolution of this compact, this compact becomes null and void and shall be of no further force or effect, and the business and affairs of the commission shall be wound up and any surplus funds shall be distributed in accordance with the bylaws.

ARTICLE XV — SEVERABILITY AND CONSTRUCTION

1. The provisions of this compact shall be severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision is deemed unenforceable, the remaining provisions of this compact shall be enforceable.

2. The provisions of this compact shall be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes.

ARTICLE XVI — BINDING EFFECT OF COMPACT AND OTHER LAWS

1. *Other laws.*

a. Nothing herein prevents the enforcement of any other law of a compacting state, except as provided in paragraph "b".

b. For any product approved or certified to the commission, the rules, uniform standards, and any other requirements of the commission shall constitute the exclusive provisions applicable to the content, approval, and certification of such products. For advertisement that is subject to the commission's authority, any rule, uniform standard, or other requirement of the commission which governs the content of the advertisement shall constitute the exclusive provision that a commissioner may apply to the content of the advertisement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, action taken by the commission shall not abrogate or restrict:

(1) The access of any person to state courts.

(2) Remedies available under state law related to breach of contract, tort, general consumer protection laws, or general consumer protection regulations that apply to the sale or advertisement of the product or other laws not specifically directed to the content of the product.

(3) State law relating to the construction of insurance contracts.

(4) The authority of the attorney general of the state, including but not limited to maintaining any actions or proceedings, as authorized by law.

c. All insurance products filed with individual states shall be subject to the laws of those states.

2. *Binding effect of this compact.*

a. All lawful actions of the commission, including all rules and operating procedures adopted by the commission, are binding upon the compacting states.

b. All agreements between the commission and the compacting states are binding in accordance with their terms.

c. Upon the request of a party to a conflict over the meaning or interpretation of commission actions, and upon a majority vote of the compacting states, the commission may issue advisory opinions regarding the meaning or interpretation in dispute.

d. In the event any provision of this compact exceeds the constitutional limits imposed on the legislature of any compacting state, the obligations, duties, powers, or jurisdiction sought to be

conferred by that provision upon the commission shall be ineffective as to that compacting state, and those obligations, duties, powers, or jurisdiction shall remain in the compacting state and shall be exercised by the agency thereof to which those

obligations, duties, powers, or jurisdiction are delegated by law in effect at the time this compact becomes effective.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §3
Article II, section 8 amended

CHAPTER 507C

INSURERS SUPERVISION, REHABILITATION, AND LIQUIDATION

507C.2 Definitions.

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

1. “*Affiliate*” of or “*affiliated*” with a specific person, means a person that directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controls or is controlled by, or is under common control with, the person specified.

2. “*Ancillary state*” means a state other than a domiciliary state.

3. “*Commissioner*” means the commissioner of insurance and any successor in office.

4. “*Commodity contract*” means any of the following:

a. A contract for the purchase or sale of a commodity for future delivery on, or subject to the rules of, a board of trade designated as a contract market by the commodity futures trading commission under the federal Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. § 1 et seq., or a board of trade outside the United States.

b. An agreement that is subject to regulation under section 19 of the federal Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. § 1 et seq., and that is commonly known to the commodities trade as a margin account, margin contract, leverage account, or leverage contract.

c. An agreement or transaction that is subject to regulation under section 4c(b) of the federal Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. § 1 et seq., and that is commonly known to the commodities trade as a commodity option.

5. “*Control*” means the same as defined in section 521A.1, subsection 3.

6. “*Creditor*” is a person having a claim against an insurer, whether the claim is matured or unmatured, liquidated or unliquidated, secured or unsecured, absolute, fixed or contingent.

7. “*Delinquency proceeding*” means a proceeding instituted against an insurer for the purpose of liquidating, rehabilitating, reorganizing or conserving the insurer, and a summary proceeding under section 507C.9 or 507C.10. “*Formal delinquency proceeding*” means any liquidation or rehabilitation proceeding.

8. “*Doing business*” means any of the following acts, whether effected by mail or otherwise:

a. The issuance or delivery of contracts of in-

surance to persons resident in this state.

b. The solicitation of applications for the contracts, or other negotiations preliminary to the execution of the contracts.

c. The collection of premiums, membership fees, assessments, or other consideration for the contracts.

d. The transaction of matters subsequent to execution of the contracts and arising out of them.

e. Operating as an insurer under a license or certificate of authority issued by the division.

9. “*Domiciliary state*” means the state in which an insurer is incorporated or organized, or, in the case of an alien insurer, its state of entry.

10. “*Fair consideration*” is given for property or obligation when either of the following is present:

a. When in good faith property is conveyed or services are rendered or an obligation is incurred or an antecedent debt is satisfied in exchange for the property or obligation, as a fair equivalent therefor, and in good faith.

b. When the property or obligation is received in good faith to secure a present advance or antecedent debt in amount not disproportionately small as compared to the value of the property or obligation obtained.

11. “*Foreign country*” means another jurisdiction not in a state.

12. “*Forward contract*” means a contract for the purchase, sale, or transfer of a commodity, as defined in section 1 of the federal Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. § 1 et seq., or any similar good, article, service, right, or interest that is presently or in the future becomes the subject of dealing in the forward contract trade, or product or by-product thereof, with a maturity date more than two days after the date the contract is entered into, including, but not limited to, a repurchase transaction, reverse repurchase transaction, consignment, lease, swap, hedge transaction, deposit, loan, option, allocated transaction, unallocated transaction, or a combination of them or option on any of them. “*Forward contract*” does not include a commodity contract.

13. “*General assets*” means all real, personal, or other property, not specifically mortgaged, pledged, deposited, or otherwise encumbered for

the security or benefit of specified persons or classes of persons. As to specifically encumbered property, “*general assets*” includes all property or its proceeds in excess of the amount necessary to discharge the sum or sums secured by the property or its proceeds. Assets held in trust and on deposit for the security or benefit of all policyholders or all policyholders and creditors, in more than a single state, shall be treated as general assets.

14. “*Guaranty association*” means the Iowa insurance guaranty association created in chapter 515B, the Iowa life and health insurance guaranty association created in chapter 508C, and any other similar entity either presently existing or to be created by the general assembly for the payment of claims of insolvent insurers. “*Foreign guaranty association*” means a similar entity presently existing in or to be created in the future by the legislature of any other state.

15. “*Insolvency*” or “*insolvent*” means any of the following:

a. For an insurer issuing only assessable fire insurance policies, either of the following:

(1) The inability to pay any obligation within thirty days after it becomes payable.

(2) If an assessment is made, the inability to pay the assessment within thirty days following the date specified in the first assessment notice issued after the date of loss.

b. For any other insurer that it is unable to pay its obligations when they are due, or when its admitted assets do not exceed its liabilities plus the greater of:

(1) Any capital and surplus required by law for its organization.

(2) The total par or stated value of its authorized and issued capital stock.

c. As to an insurer licensed to do business in this state as of July 1, 1984, which does not meet the standard established under paragraph “b”, the term “*insolvency*” or “*insolvent*” shall mean, for a period not to exceed three years from July 1, 1984, that it is unable to pay its obligations when they are due or that its admitted assets do not exceed its liabilities plus any required capital contribution ordered by the commissioner under provisions of the insurance law.

For purposes of this subsection “*liabilities*” includes but is not limited to reserves required by statute or by the division’s rules or specific requirements imposed by the commissioner upon a company at the time of or subsequent to admission.

16. “*Insurer*” means a person who has done, purports to do, is doing or is licensed to do insurance business, and is or has been subject to the authority of, or to liquidation, rehabilitation, reorganization, supervision, or conservation by an insurance commissioner. For purposes of this chapter, any other person included under section 507C.3 is an insurer.

17. “*Netting agreement*” means an agreement, including terms and conditions incorporated by reference therein, including a master agreement, which master agreement, together with all schedules, confirmations, definitions, and addenda thereto and transactions under any thereof, shall be treated as one netting agreement, that documents one or more transactions between parties to the agreement for or involving one or more qualified financial contracts and that provides for the netting or liquidation of qualified financial contracts or present or future payment obligations or payment entitlements thereunder, including liquidation or closeout values relating to such obligations or entitlements among the parties to the netting agreement.

18. “*Preferred claim*” means a claim with respect to which the terms of this chapter accord priority of payment from the general assets of the insurer.

19. “*Qualified financial contract*” means a commodity contract, forward contract, repurchase agreement, securities contract, swap agreement, and any similar agreement that the commissioner determines by regulation, resolution, or order to be a qualified financial contract for the purposes of this chapter.

20. “*Receiver*” means receiver, liquidator, rehabilitator, or conservator as the context requires.

21. “*Reciprocal state*” means a state other than this state in which section 507C.18, subsection 1, sections 507C.52 and 507C.53 and sections 507C.55 through 507C.57 are in force, and in which provisions are in force requiring that the commissioner or equivalent official be the receiver of a delinquent insurer, and in which some provision exists for the avoidance of fraudulent conveyances and preferential transfers.

22. “*Repurchase agreement*” means an agreement, including related terms, that provides for the transfer of certificates of deposit, eligible bankers’ acceptances, or securities that are direct obligations of, or that are fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the United States or an agency of the United States against the transfer of funds by the transferee of the certificates of deposit, eligible bankers’ acceptances or securities, with a simultaneous agreement by the transferee to transfer to the transferor certificates of deposit, eligible bankers’ acceptances, or securities as described above, at a date certain not later than one year after the transfers or on demand against the transfer of funds. For the purposes of this definition, the items that may be subject to a repurchase agreement include, but are not limited to, mortgage-related securities, a mortgage loan, and an interest in a mortgage loan, but shall not include any participation in a commercial mortgage loan, unless the commissioner determines by rule, resolution, or order to include the participation within the meaning of the term. Repurchase agreement

also applies to a reverse repurchase agreement.

23. “*Secured claim*” means a claim secured by mortgage, trust deed, pledge, deposit as security, escrow, or otherwise, but not including special deposit claims or claims against general assets. The term also includes claims which have become liens upon specific assets by reason of judicial process.

24. “*Securities contract*” means a contract for the purchase, sale, or loan of a security, including an option for the repurchase or sale of a security, certificate of deposit, or group or index of securities, including an interest therein or based on the value thereof, or an option entered into on a national securities exchange relating to foreign currencies, or the guarantee of a settlement of cash or securities by or to a securities clearing agency. For the purposes of this definition, the term “*security*” includes a mortgage loan, mortgage-related securities, and an interest in any mortgage loan or mortgage-related security.

25. “*Special deposit claim*” means a claim secured by a deposit made pursuant to statute for the security or benefit of a limited class or classes of persons, but not including a claim secured by general assets.

26. “*State*” means a state, district, or territory of the United States and the Panama Canal Zone.

27. “*Swap agreement*” means an agreement, including the terms and conditions incorporated by reference in an agreement, that is a rate swap agreement, basis swap, commodity swap, forward rate agreement, interest rate future, interest rate option, forward foreign exchange agreement, spot foreign exchange agreement, rate cap agreement, rate floor agreement, rate collar agreement, currency swap agreement, cross-currency rate swap agreement, currency future, or currency option or any other similar agreement, and includes any combination of agreements and an option to enter into an agreement.

28. “*Transfer*” shall include the sale and every other and different mode, direct or indirect, of disposing of or of parting with property or with an interest in the property, or with the possession of the property or of fixing a lien upon the property or upon an interest in the property, absolutely or conditionally, voluntarily, by or without judicial proceedings. The retention of a security title to property delivered to a debtor shall be deemed a transfer suffered by a debtor.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §4

NEW subsection 1 and former subsections 1 and 2 renumbered as 2 and 3

NEW subsections 4 and 5 and former subsections 3 – 8 renumbered as 6 – 11

NEW subsection 12 and former subsections 9 – 12 renumbered as 13 – 16

NEW subsection 17 and former subsection 13 renumbered as 18
NEW subsection 19 and former subsections 14 and 15 renumbered as 20 and 21

NEW subsection 22 and former subsection 16 renumbered as 23
NEW subsection 24 and former subsections 17 and 18 renumbered as 25 and 26

NEW subsection 27 and former subsection 19 renumbered as 28

507C.28A Qualified financial contracts.

1. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter to the contrary, including any other provision of this chapter permitting the modification of contracts, or other law of a state, a person shall not be stayed or prohibited from exercising any of the following:

a. A contractual right to terminate, liquidate, or close out any netting agreement or qualified financial contract with an insurer because of any of the following:

(1) The insolvency, financial condition, or default of the insurer at any time, provided that the right is enforceable under applicable law other than this chapter.

(2) The commencement of a formal delinquency proceeding under this chapter.

b. Any right under a pledge, security, collateral, or guarantee agreement or any other similar security arrangement or credit support document relating to a netting agreement or qualified financial contract.

c. Subject to any provision of section 507C.30, subsection 2, any right to set off or net out any termination value, payment amount, or other transfer obligation arising under or in connection with a netting agreement or qualified financial contract where the counterparty or its guarantor is organized under the laws of the United States or a state or foreign jurisdiction approved by the securities valuation office or the national association of insurance commissioners as eligible for netting.

2. Upon termination of a netting agreement, the net or settlement amount, if any, owed by a nondefaulting party to an insurer against which an application or petition has been filed under this chapter shall be transferred to or on the order of the receiver for the insurer, even if the insurer is the defaulting party, notwithstanding any provision in the netting agreement that may provide that the nondefaulting party is not required to pay any net or settlement amount due to the defaulting party upon termination. Any limited two-way payment provision in a netting agreement with an insurer that has defaulted shall be deemed to be a full two-way payment provision as against the defaulting insurer. Any such amount shall, except to the extent it is subject to one or more secondary liens or encumbrances, be a general asset of the insurer.

3. In making any transfer of a netting agreement or qualified financial contract of an insurer subject to a proceeding under this chapter, the receiver shall do either of the following:

a. Transfer to one party, other than an insurer subject to a proceeding under this chapter, all netting agreements and qualified financial contracts between a counterparty or any affiliate of the counterparty and the insurer that is the subject of the proceeding, including all of the following:

(1) All rights and obligations of each party under each such netting agreement and qualified financial contract.

(2) All property, including any guarantees or credit support documents, securing any claims of each party under each such netting agreement and qualified financial contract.

b. Transfer none of the netting agreements, qualified financial contracts, rights, obligations, or property referred to in paragraph “*a*” with respect to the counterparty and any affiliate of the counterparty.

4. If a receiver for an insurer makes a transfer of one or more netting agreements or qualified financial contracts, the receiver shall use the receiver’s best efforts to notify any person who is a party to the netting agreements or qualified financial contracts of the transfer by noon of the receiver’s local time on the business day following the transfer. For purposes of this subsection, “*business day*” means a day other than a Saturday, Sunday, or any day on which either the New York stock exchange or the federal reserve bank of New York is closed.

5. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter to the contrary, a receiver shall not avoid a transfer of money or other property arising under or in connection with a netting agreement or qualified financial contract, or any pledge security, collateral, or guarantee agreement or any other similar security arrangement or credit support document relating to a netting agreement or qualified financial contract, that is made before the commencement of a formal delinquency proceeding under this chapter. However, a transfer may be avoided under section 507C.28 if the transfer was made with actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud the insurer, a receiver appointed for the insurer, or existing or future creditors.

6. In exercising any of its powers under this chapter to disaffirm or repudiate a netting agreement or qualified financial contract, the receiver must take action with respect to each netting agreement or qualified financial contract and all transactions entered into in connection therewith, in its entirety. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter to the contrary, any claim of a counterparty against the estate arising from the receiver’s disaffirmance or repudiation of a netting agreement or qualified financial contract that has not been previously affirmed in the liquidation or in the immediately preceding rehabilitation case shall be determined and shall be allowed or disallowed as if the claim had arisen before the date of the filing of the petition for liquidation or, if a rehabilitation proceeding is converted to a liquidation proceeding, as if the claim had arisen before the date of filing the petition for rehabilitation. The amount of the claim shall be the actual direct compensatory damages determined as of

the date of the disaffirmance or repudiation of the netting agreement or qualified financial contract. The term “*actual direct compensatory damages*” does not include punitive or exemplary damages, damages for lost profit or lost opportunity, or damages for pain and suffering, but does include normal and reasonable costs of cover or other reasonable measures of damages utilized in the derivatives market for the contract and agreement claims.

7. The term “*contractual right*” as used in this section includes any right, whether or not evidenced in writing, arising under statutory or common law, a rule or bylaw of a national securities exchange, national securities clearing organization or securities clearing agency, a rule or bylaw, or a resolution of the governing body of a contract market or its clearing organization, or under law merchant.

8. This section shall not apply to persons who are affiliates of the insurer that is the subject of the proceeding.

9. All rights of a counterparty under this chapter shall apply to netting agreements and qualified financial contracts entered into on behalf of the general account or separate accounts, provided that the assets of each separate account are available only to counterparties to netting agreements and qualified financial contracts entered into on behalf of that separate account.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §5
NEW section

507C.30 Setoffs.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2 and section 507C.33 mutual debts or mutual credits between the insurer and another person in connection with an action or proceeding under this chapter shall be set off and the balance only shall be allowed or paid.

2. *a.* A setoff shall not be allowed in favor of a person where any of the following are found:

(1) At the date of the filing of a petition for liquidation, the obligation of the insurer to the person would not entitle the person to share as a claimant in the assets of the insurer.

(2) The obligation of the insurer to the person was purchased by or transferred to the person with a view to its being used as a setoff.

(3) The obligation of the insurer is owed to the affiliate of such person, or any other entity or association other than the person.

(4) The obligation of the person is owed to the affiliate of the insurer, or any other entity or association other than the insurer.

(5) The obligation of the person is to pay an assessment levied against the members or subscribers of the insurer, or is to pay a balance upon a subscription to the capital stock of the insurer, or is in

any other way in the nature of a capital contribution.

(6) The obligation of the person is to pay earned premiums to the insurer.

b. Nothing in paragraph “*a*”, however, restricts the right of a person to set off premium due

to or from the insurer pursuant to a reinsurance contract.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §6
Subsection 2, paragraph a, NEW subparagraph (4) and former subparagraphs (4) and (5) renumbered as (5) and (6)

CHAPTER 509

GROUP INSURANCE

509.3 Provisions as part of accident or health policy.

All policies of group accident or health insurance or combination thereof issued in this state shall contain in substance the following provisions:

1. The policy shall have a provision that a copy of the application, if any, of the policyholder shall be attached to the policy when issued or shall be furnished to the policyholder within thirty days after the policy is issued, that all statements made by the policyholder or by the persons insured shall be deemed representations and not warranties, and that no statement made by any person insured shall be used in any contest unless a copy of the instrument containing the statement is or has been furnished to such person.

2. A provision that the company will issue to the policyholder for delivery to each person insured under such policy an individual certificate setting forth a statement as to the insurance protection to which the person is entitled, to whom the insurance benefits are payable, and such provisions of the policy as are, in the opinion of the commissioner of insurance, necessary to inform the holder thereof as to the holder’s rights under the policy.

3. A provision that to the group or class thereof originally insured shall be added, from time to time, all new persons eligible to insurance in such group or class.

4. A provision that if the insurance on a person or insurance on a person and the person’s dependents covered by the policy ceases because of termination of employment or of membership in the class, the person and the person’s dependents may continue their accident or health insurance under the group policy and may subsequently apply for a converted policy without evidence of insurability, as provided in chapter 509B.

5. A provision shall be made available to policyholders, under group policies covering vision care services or procedures, for payment of necessary medical or surgical care and treatment provided by an optometrist licensed under chapter 154 if the care and treatment are provided within the scope of the optometrist’s license and if the policy would pay for the care and treatment if the

care and treatment were provided by a person engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery as licensed under chapter 148 or 150A. The policy shall provide that the policyholder may reject the coverage or provision if the coverage or provision for services which may be provided by an optometrist is rejected for all providers of similar vision care services as licensed under chapter 148, 150A, or 154. This subsection applies to group policies delivered or issued for delivery after July 1, 1983, and to existing group policies on their next anniversary or renewal date, or upon expiration of the applicable collective bargaining contract, if any, whichever is later. This subsection does not apply to blanket, short-term travel, accident-only, limited or specified disease, or individual or group conversion policies, or policies designed only for issuance to persons for coverage under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act, or any other similar coverage under a state or federal government plan.

6. A provision shall be made available to policyholders under group policies covering diagnosis and treatment of human ailments for payment or reimbursement for necessary diagnosis or treatment provided by a chiropractor licensed under chapter 151, if the diagnosis or treatment is provided within the scope of the chiropractor’s license and if the policy would pay or reimburse for the diagnosis or treatment by a person licensed under chapter 148, 150, or 150A of the human ailment, irrespective of and disregarding variances in terminology employed by the various licensed professions in describing the human ailment or its diagnosis or its treatment. The policy shall provide that the policyholder may reject the coverage or provision if the coverage or provision for diagnosis or treatment of a human ailment by a chiropractor is rejected for all providers of diagnosis or treatment for similar human ailments licensed under chapter 148, 150, 150A, or 151. A policy of group health insurance may limit or make optional the payment or reimbursement for lawful diagnostic or treatment service by all licensees under chapters 148, 150, 150A, and 151 on any rational basis which is not solely related to the license under or the practices authorized by chapter 151 or is not dependent upon a method of classification, categorization, or description based directly or indirectly

upon differences in terminology used by different licensees in describing human ailments or their diagnosis or treatment. This subsection applies to group policies delivered or issued for delivery after July 1, 1986, and to existing group policies on their next anniversary or renewal date, or upon expiration of the applicable collective bargaining contract, if any, whichever is later. This subsection does not apply to blanket, short-term travel, accident-only, limited or specified disease, or individual or group conversion policies, or policies under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act, or any other similar coverage under a state or federal government plan.

7. A provision shall be made available to policyholders, under group policies covering hospital, medical, or surgical expenses, for payment of covered services determined to be medically necessary provided by registered nurses certified by a national certifying organization, which organization shall be identified by the Iowa board of nursing pursuant to rules adopted by the board, if the services are within the practice of the profession of a registered nurse as that practice is defined in section 152.1, under terms and conditions agreed upon between the insurer and the policyholder, subject to utilization controls. This subsection shall not require payment for nursing services

provided by a certified nurse practicing in a hospital, nursing facility, health care institution, physician's office, or other noninstitutional setting if the certified nurse is an employee of the hospital, nursing facility, health care institution, physician, or other health care facility or health care provider. This subsection applies to group policies delivered or issued for delivery in this state on or after July 1, 1989, and to existing group policies on their next anniversary or renewal dates, or upon expiration of the applicable collective bargaining contract, if any, whichever is later. This subsection does not apply to blanket, short-term travel, accident-only, limited or specified disease, or individual or group conversion policies, policies rated on a community basis, or policies designed only for issuance to persons for eligible coverage under Title XVIII of the federal Social Security Act, or any other similar coverage under a state or federal government plan.

In addition to the provisions required in subsections 1 through 7, the commissioner shall require provisions through the adoption of rules implementing the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, Pub. L. No. 104-191.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §7
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 513B

SMALL GROUP HEALTH COVERAGE

513B.12 Application to become a risk-assuming carrier.

1. A small employer carrier may apply to become a risk-assuming carrier by filing an application with the commissioner in a form and manner prescribed by the commissioner.

2. In evaluating an application made pursuant to this section, the commissioner shall consider the following factors:

- a. The carrier's financial condition.
- b. The carrier's history of rating and underwriting small employer groups.
- c. The carrier's commitment to market fairly to all small employers in the state or the carrier's established geographic service area, as applicable.
- d. The carrier's experience with managing the risk of small employer groups.

3. The commissioner shall provide public notice of an application by a small employer carrier to be a risk-assuming carrier and shall provide at least a sixty-day period for public comment prior to making a decision on the application. If the application is not acted upon within ninety days of the receipt of the application by the commissioner, the carrier may request a hearing.

4. The commissioner may rescind the approval granted to a risk-assuming carrier under this section if the commissioner finds any of the following:

a. The carrier's financial condition will no longer support the assumption of risk from issuing coverage to small employers in compliance with section 513B.10 without the protection provided by the program.

b. The carrier has failed to market fairly to all small employers in the state or the carrier's established geographic service area, as applicable.

c. The carrier has failed to provide coverage to eligible small employers as required under section 513B.10.

5. A small employer carrier electing to be a risk-assuming carrier shall not be subject to the provisions of section 513B.13.

6. During the period of time that the operation of the small employer carrier reinsurance program is suspended pursuant to section 513B.13, subsection 14, a small employer carrier is not required to make an application to become a risk-assuming carrier pursuant to this section.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §8
NEW subsection 6

513B.13 Small employer carrier reinsurance program.

1. A nonprofit corporation is established to be known as the Iowa small employer health reinsurance program.

2. A reinsuring carrier is subject to this program.

3. *a.* The program shall operate subject to the supervision and control of a board. Subject to the provisions of paragraph “*b*”, the board shall consist of nine members appointed by the commissioner, and the commissioner or the commissioner’s designee, who shall serve as an ex officio member and as chairperson of the board.

b. In appointing the members of the board, the commissioner shall include representatives of small employers and small employer carriers and such other individuals as determined to be qualified by the commissioner. At least five of the members of the board shall be representatives of carriers and shall be selected from individuals nominated by small employer carriers in this state pursuant to procedures and guidelines provided by rule of the commissioner.

c. Members shall be appointed for terms of three years. A board member’s term shall continue until the member’s successor is appointed.

d. A vacancy in the board shall be filled by the commissioner for the remainder of the term. A member of the board may be removed by the commissioner for cause.

e. During the period of time that the program is suspended pursuant to subsection 14, the size of the board may be reduced with the approval of the commissioner.

4. The board may submit a plan of operation to the commissioner. The commissioner, after notice and hearing, may approve a plan of operation if the commissioner determines that the plan is suitable to assure the fair, reasonable, and equitable administration of the program, and provides for the sharing of program gains and losses on an equitable and proportionate basis in accordance with the provisions of this section. A plan of operation is effective upon written approval of the commissioner.

5. The board may submit to the commissioner any amendments to the plan necessary or suitable to assure the fair, reasonable, and equitable administration of the program. The amendments shall be effective upon the written approval of the commissioner.

6. The plan of operation shall do all of the following:

a. Establish procedures for the handling and accounting of program assets and moneys, and for an annual fiscal reporting to the commissioner.

b. Establish procedures for selecting an administering carrier and setting forth the powers and duties of the administering carrier.

c. Establish procedures for reinsuring risks in accordance with the provisions of this section.

d. Establish procedures for collecting assessments from reinsuring carriers to fund claims and administrative expenses incurred or estimated to be incurred by the program.

e. Establish a methodology for applying the dollar thresholds contained in this section for carriers that pay or reimburse health care providers through capitation or a salary.

f. Provide for any additional matters necessary to implement and administer the program.

7. The same general powers and authority granted under the laws of this state to insurance companies and health maintenance organizations licensed to transact business in this state may be exercised by the board under the program, except the power to issue health insurance coverages directly to either groups or individuals. Additionally, the board is granted the specific authority to do all or any of the following:

a. Enter into contracts as necessary or proper to administer the provisions and purposes of this subchapter, including the authority, with the approval of the commissioner, to enter into contracts with similar programs in other states for the joint performance of common functions or with persons or other organizations for the performance of administrative functions.

b. Sue or be sued, including taking any legal action necessary or proper to recover any assessments and penalties for, on behalf of, or against the program or any reinsuring carriers.

c. Take any legal action necessary to avoid the payment of improper claims made against the program.

d. Define the health insurance coverages for which reinsurance will be provided, and issue reinsurance policies, pursuant to this subchapter.

e. Establish rules, conditions, and procedures for reinsuring risks under the program.

f. Establish and implement actuarial functions as appropriate for the operation of the program.

g. Assess reinsuring carriers in accordance with the provisions of subsection 11, and make advance interim assessments as may be reasonable and necessary for organizational and interim operating expenses. Any interim assessments shall be credited as offsets against any regular assessments due following the close of the calendar year.

h. Appoint appropriate legal, actuarial, and other committees as necessary to provide technical assistance in the operation of the program, policy and other contract design, and any other function within the authority of the program.

i. Borrow money to effect the purposes of the program. Any notes or other evidence of indebtedness of the program not in default are legal investments for carriers and may be carried as admitted assets.

8. A reinsuring carrier may reinsure with the program as provided in this section.

a. The program shall reinsure up to the level of coverage provided in either a basic health benefit plan or standard health benefit plan established by the board.

b. A small employer carrier may reinsure an entire employer group within sixty days of the commencement of the group's coverage under health insurance coverage.

c. A reinsuring carrier may reinsure an eligible employee or dependent within a period of sixty days following the commencement of the coverage with the small employer. A newly eligible employee or dependent of a reinsured small employer may be reinsured within sixty days of the commencement of such person's coverage.

d. (1) The program shall not reimburse a reinsuring carrier with respect to the claims of a reinsured employee or dependent until the small employer carrier has incurred an initial level of claims for such employee or dependent of five thousand dollars in a calendar year for benefits covered by the program. In addition, the reinsuring carrier is responsible for ten percent of the next fifty thousand dollars of incurred claims during a calendar year and the program shall reinsure the remainder. A reinsuring carrier's liability under this subparagraph shall not exceed a maximum limit of ten thousand dollars in any one calendar year with respect to any reinsured individual.

(2) The board annually shall adjust the initial level of claims and the maximum limit to be retained by the small employer carrier to reflect increases in costs and utilization within the standard market for health benefit plans within the state. The adjustment shall not be less than the annual change in the medical component of the "consumer price index for all urban consumers" of the United States department of labor, bureau of labor statistics, unless the board proposes and the commissioner approves a lower adjustment factor.

e. A small employer carrier may terminate reinsurance for one or more of the reinsured employees or dependents of a small employer on any plan anniversary date.

f. Premium rates charged for reinsurance by the program to a health maintenance organization that is federally qualified under 42 U.S.C. § 300c(c)(2)(A), and is thereby subject to requirements that limit the amount of risk that may be ceded to the program that are more restrictive than those specified in paragraph "d", shall be reduced to reflect that portion of the risk above the amount set forth in paragraph "d" that may not be ceded to the program, if any.

9. *a.* The board, as part of the plan of operation, shall establish a methodology for determining premium rates to be charged by the program for reinsuring small employers and individuals pursuant to this section. The methodology shall include a system for classification of small employers that reflects the types of case characteristics

commonly used by small employer carriers in the state. The methodology shall provide for the development of base reinsurance premium rates, which shall be multiplied by the factors set forth in paragraph "b" to determine the premium rates for the program. The base reinsurance premium rates shall be established by the board, subject to the approval of the commissioner, and shall be set at levels which reasonably approximate gross premiums charged to small employers by small employer carriers for health insurance coverages with benefits similar to the standard health benefit plan.

b. Premiums for the program shall be as follows:

(1) An entire small employer group may be reinsured for a rate that is one and one-half times the base reinsurance premium rate for the group established pursuant to this subsection.

(2) An eligible employee or dependent may be reinsured for a rate that is five times the base reinsurance premium rate for the individual established pursuant to this subsection.

c. The board periodically shall review the methodology established under paragraph "a", including the system of classification and any rating factors, to assure that it reasonably reflects the claims experience of the program. The board may propose changes to the methodology which shall be subject to the approval of the commissioner.

10. If health insurance coverage for a small employer is entirely or partially reinsured with the program, the premium charged to the small employer for any rating period for the coverage issued shall meet the requirements relating to premium rates set forth in section 513B.4.

11. *a.* Prior to March 1 of each year, the board shall determine and report to the commissioner the program net loss for the previous calendar year, including administrative expenses and incurred losses for the year, taking into account investment income and other appropriate gains and losses.

b. Any net loss for the year shall be recouped by assessments of reinsuring carriers.

(1) The board shall establish, as part of the plan of operation, a formula by which to make assessments against reinsuring carriers. The assessment formula shall be based on both of the following:

(a) Each reinsuring carrier's share of the total premiums earned in the preceding calendar year from health insurance coverages delivered or issued for delivery to small employers in this state by reinsuring carriers.

(b) Each reinsuring carrier's share of the premiums earned in the preceding calendar year from newly issued health insurance coverages delivered or issued for delivery during such calendar year to small employers in this state by reinsuring carriers.

(2) The formula established pursuant to sub-

paragraph (1) shall not result in any reinsuring carrier having an assessment share that is less than fifty percent nor more than one hundred fifty percent of an amount which is based on the proportion of the reinsuring carrier's total premiums earned in the preceding calendar year from health insurance coverages delivered or issued for delivery to small employers in this state by reinsuring carriers to total premiums earned in the preceding calendar year from health insurance coverages delivered or issued for delivery to small employers in this state by all reinsuring carriers.

(3) The board, with approval of the commissioner, may change the assessment formula established pursuant to subparagraph (1) from time to time as appropriate. The board may provide for the shares of the assessment base attributable to premiums from all health insurance coverages and to premiums from newly issued health insurance coverages to vary during a transition period.

(4) Subject to the approval of the commissioner, the board shall make an adjustment to the assessment formula for reinsuring carriers that are approved health maintenance organizations which are federally qualified under 42 U.S.C. § 300 et seq., to the extent, if any, that restrictions are placed on them that are not imposed on other small employer carriers.

(5) Premiums and benefits paid by a reinsuring carrier that are less than an amount determined by the board to justify the cost of collection shall not be considered for purposes of determining assessments.

c. (1) Prior to March 1 of each year, the board shall determine and file with the commissioner an estimate of the assessments needed to fund the losses incurred by the program in the previous calendar year.

(2) If the board determines that the assessments needed to fund the losses incurred by the program in the previous calendar year will exceed the amount specified in subparagraph (3), the board shall evaluate the operation of the program and report its findings, including any recommendations for changes to the plan of operation, to the commissioner within ninety days following the end of the calendar year in which the losses were incurred. The evaluation shall include: an estimate of future assessments, the administrative costs of the program, the appropriateness of the premiums charged, and the level of insurer retention under the program and the costs of coverage for small employers. If the board fails to file the report with the commissioner within ninety days following the end of the applicable calendar year, the commissioner may evaluate the operations of the program and implement such amendments to the plan of operation the commissioner deems necessary to reduce future losses and assessments.

(3) For any calendar year, the amount specified in this subparagraph is five percent of total

premiums earned in the previous year from health insurance coverages delivered or issued for delivery to small employers in this state by reinsuring carriers.

(4) If assessments in each of two consecutive calendar years exceed by ten percent the amount specified in subparagraph (3), the commissioner may relieve carriers from any or all of the regulations of this subchapter or take such other actions as the commissioner deems equitable and necessary to spread the risk of loss and assure portability of coverages and continuity of benefits so as to reduce assessments to ten percent or less of that amount specified in subparagraph (3).

d. If assessments exceed net losses of the program, the excess shall be held in an interest-bearing account and used by the board to offset future losses or to reduce program premiums. As used in this paragraph, "future losses" includes reserves for incurred but not reported claims.

e. Each reinsuring carrier's proportion of the assessment shall be determined annually by the board based on annual statements and other reports deemed necessary by the board and filed by the reinsuring carriers with the board.

f. The plan of operation shall provide for the imposition of an interest penalty for late payment of assessments.

g. A reinsuring carrier may seek from the commissioner a deferment from all or part of an assessment imposed by the board. The commissioner may defer all or part of the assessment of a reinsuring carrier if the commissioner determines that the payment of the assessment would place the reinsuring carrier in a financially impaired condition. If all or part of an assessment against a reinsuring carrier is deferred, the amount deferred shall be assessed against the other participating carriers in a manner consistent with the basis for assessment set forth in this subsection. The reinsuring carrier receiving such deferment shall remain liable to the program for the amount deferred and shall be prohibited from reinsuring any individuals or groups in the program until such time as it pays such assessments.

12. The participation in the program as reinsuring carriers, the establishment of rates, forms, or procedures, or any other joint or collective action required by this subchapter shall not be the basis of any legal action, criminal or civil liability, or penalty against the program or any of its reinsuring carriers either jointly or separately.

13. The program is exempt from any and all state or local taxes.

14. The board of the Iowa small employer health reinsurance program, on an ongoing basis, shall review the program and make recommendations as to the continued cost effectiveness of the program to the commissioner, which recommendations may include proposed modifications or suspension of operation of the program. In mak-

ing such a review, the board shall consider such factors as the population reinsured by the program, the premiums and assessments paid to the program, the number and percentage of carriers electing to utilize the program, health care reform measures implemented in the state, as well as other factors deemed relevant by the board. The commissioner, upon finding that the program is not cost effective, may make modifications to the program or suspend the operation of the program by rule.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §9
Subsection 3, NEW paragraph e

513B.17 Discretion of the commissioner.

1. The commissioner may suspend all or any part of section 513B.4 as to the premium rates applicable to one or more small employers for one or

more rating periods upon a filing by the small employer carrier and a finding by the commissioner that the suspension is reasonable in light of the financial condition of the carrier or that the suspension would enhance the efficiency and fairness of the marketplace for small employer health insurance.

2. The commissioner may suspend or modify the normal workweek requirement of thirty or more hours under the definition of eligible employee upon a finding by the commissioner that the suspension would enhance the availability of health insurance to employees of small employers.

3. The commissioner may adopt, by rule or order, transition provisions to facilitate the implementation and administration of this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §10
Subsection 4 stricken

CHAPTER 513C

INDIVIDUAL HEALTH INSURANCE MARKET REFORM

513C.6 Provisions on renewability of coverage.

1. An individual health benefit plan subject to this chapter is renewable with respect to an eligible individual or dependents, at the option of the individual, except for one or more of the following reasons:

a. The individual fails to pay, or to make timely payment of, premiums or contributions pursuant to the terms of the individual health benefit plan.

b. The individual performs an act or practice constituting fraud or makes an intentional misrepresentation of a material fact under the terms of the individual health benefit plan.

c. A decision by the individual carrier or organized delivery system to discontinue offering a particular type of individual health benefit plan in the state's individual insurance market. An individual health benefit plan may be discontinued by the carrier or organized delivery system in that market with the approval of the commissioner or the director and only if the carrier or organized delivery system does all of the following:

(1) Provides advance notice of its decision to discontinue such plan to the commissioner or director. Notice to the commissioner or director, at a minimum, shall be no less than three days prior to the notice provided for in subparagraph (2) to affected individuals.

(2) Provides notice of its decision not to renew such plan to all affected individuals no less than ninety days prior to the nonrenewal date of any discontinued individual health benefit plans.

(3) Offers to each individual of the discontinued plan the option to purchase any other health plan currently offered by the carrier or organized

delivery system to individuals in this state.

(4) Acts uniformly in opting to discontinue the plan and in offering the option under subparagraph (3), without regard to the claims experience of any affected eligible individual or beneficiary under the discontinued plan or to a health status-related factor relating to any covered individuals or beneficiaries who may become eligible for the coverage.

d. A decision by the carrier or organized delivery system to discontinue offering and to cease to renew all of its individual health benefit plans delivered or issued for delivery to individuals in this state. A carrier or organized delivery system making such decision shall do all of the following:

(1) Provide advance notice of its decision to discontinue such plan to the commissioner or director. Notice to the commissioner or director, at a minimum, shall be no less than three days prior to the notice provided for in subparagraph (2) to affected individuals.

(2) Provide notice of its decision not to renew such plan to all individuals and to the commissioner or director in each state in which an individual under the discontinued plan is known to reside, no less than one hundred eighty days prior to the nonrenewal of the plan.

e. The commissioner or director finds that the continuation of the coverage is not in the best interests of the individuals, or would impair the carrier's or organized delivery system's ability to meet its contractual obligations.

2. At the time of coverage renewal, a carrier or organized delivery system may modify the health insurance coverage for a policy form offered to individuals in the individual market so long as such

modification is consistent with state law and effective on a uniform basis among all individuals with that policy form.

3. An individual carrier or organized delivery system that elects not to renew an individual health benefit plan under subsection 1, paragraph “d”, shall not write any new business in the individual market in this state for a period of five years after the date of notice to the commissioner or director.

4. This section, with respect to a carrier or organized delivery system doing business in one established geographic service area of the state, applies only to such carrier’s or organized delivery system’s operations in that service area.

5. A carrier or organized delivery system offering coverage through a network plan is not required to renew or continue in force coverage or to accept applications from an individual who no longer resides or lives in, or is no longer employed in, the service area of such carrier or organized delivery system, or no longer resides or lives in, or is no longer employed in, a service area for which the carrier is authorized to do business, but only if coverage is not offered or terminated uniformly without regard to health status-related factors of a covered individual.

6. A carrier or organized delivery system offering coverage through a bona fide association is not required to renew or continue in force coverage or to accept applications from an individual through an association if the membership of the individual in the association on which the basis of coverage is provided ceases, but only if the coverage is not offered or terminated under this paragraph uniformly without regard to health status-related factors of a covered individual.

7. An individual who has coverage as a dependent under a basic or standard health benefit plan may, when that individual is no longer a dependent under such coverage, elect to continue coverage under the basic or standard health benefit plan if the individual so elects immediately upon termination of the coverage under which the individual was covered as a dependent.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §11, 51

Subsection 7 takes effect April 28, 2005, and applies retroactively on and after January 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 70, §51

NEW subsection 7

513C.10 Iowa individual health benefit reinsurance association.

1. The Iowa individual health benefit reinsurance association is established as a nonprofit corporation.

a. All persons that provide health benefit plans in this state including insurers providing accident and sickness insurance under chapter 509, 514, or 514A, whether on an individual or group basis; fraternal benefit societies providing hospital, medical, or nursing benefits under chapter

512B; and health maintenance organizations, organized delivery systems, other entities providing health insurance or health benefits subject to state insurance regulation, and all other insurers as designated by the board of directors of the Iowa comprehensive health insurance association with the approval of the commissioner shall be members of the association.

b. The association shall be incorporated under chapter 504, shall operate under a plan of operation established and approved pursuant to chapter 504, and shall exercise its powers through the board of directors established under chapter 514E.

2. Rates for basic and standard coverages as provided in this chapter shall be determined by each carrier or organized delivery system as the product of a basic and standard factor and the lowest rate available for issuance by that carrier or organized delivery system adjusted for rating characteristics and benefits. Basic and standard factors shall be established annually by the Iowa comprehensive health insurance association board with the approval of the commissioner. Multiple basic and standard factors for a distinct grouping of basic and standard policies may be established. A basic and standard factor is limited to a minimum value defined as the ratio of the average of the lowest rate available for issuance and the maximum rate allowable by law divided by the lowest rate available for issuance. A basic and standard factor is limited to a maximum value defined as the ratio of the maximum rate allowable by law divided by the lowest rate available for issuance. The maximum rate allowable by law and the lowest rate available for issuance is determined based on the rate restrictions under this chapter. For policies written after January 1, 2002, rates for the basic and standard coverages as provided in this chapter shall be calculated using the basic and standard factors and shall be no lower than the maximum rate allowable by law. However, to maintain assessable loss assessments at or below one percent of total health insurance premiums or payments as determined in accordance with subsection 6, the Iowa comprehensive health insurance association board with the approval of the commissioner may increase the value for any basic and standard factor greater than the maximum value.

The Iowa individual health benefit reinsurance association may, with the approval of the commissioner, increase cost-sharing provisions including, but not limited to, basic and standard plan deductibles, coinsurance, or copayments.

3. Following the close of each calendar year, the association, in conjunction with the commissioner, shall require each carrier or organized delivery system to report the amount of earned premiums and the associated paid losses for all basic and standard plans issued by the carrier or orga-

nized delivery system. The reporting of these amounts must be certified by an officer of the carrier or organized delivery system.

4. The board shall develop procedures and assessment mechanisms and make assessments and distributions as required to equalize the individual carrier and organized delivery system gains or losses so that each carrier or organized delivery system receives the same ratio of paid claims to ninety percent of earned premiums as the aggregate of all basic and standard plans insured by all carriers and organized delivery systems in the state.

5. If the statewide aggregate ratio of paid claims to ninety percent of earned premiums is greater than one, the dollar difference between ninety percent of earned premiums and the paid claims shall represent an assessable loss.

6. The assessable loss plus necessary operating expenses for the association, plus any additional expenses as provided by law, shall be assessed by the association to all members in proportion to their respective shares of total health insurance premiums or payments for subscriber contracts received in Iowa during the second preceding calendar year, or with paid losses in the year, coinciding with or ending during the calendar year, or on any other equitable basis as provided in the plan of operation. In sharing losses, the association may abate or defer any part of the assessment of a member, if, in the opinion of the board, payment of the assessment would endanger the ability of the member to fulfill its contractual obligations. The association may also provide for an initial or interim assessment against the members of the association to meet the operating expenses of the association until the next calendar year is completed. For purposes of this subsection, “total health insurance premiums” and “payments for subscriber contracts” include, without limitation, premiums or other amounts paid to or received by a member for individual and group health plan care coverage provided under any chapter of the Code or Acts, and “paid losses” includes, without limitation, claims paid by a member operating on a self-funded basis for individual and group health plan care coverage provided under any chapter of the Code or Acts. For purposes of calculating and conducting the assessment, the association shall have the express authority to require members to report on an annual basis each member’s total health insurance premiums and payments for subscriber contracts and paid losses.

A member is liable for its share of the assessment calculated in accordance with this section regardless of whether it participates in the individual insurance market.

7. The board shall develop procedures for distributing the assessable loss assessments to each carrier and organized delivery system in proportion to the carrier’s and organized delivery system’s respective share of premium for basic and standard plans to the statewide total premium for all basic and standard plans.

8. The board shall ensure that procedures for collecting and distributing assessments are as efficient as possible for carriers and organized delivery systems. The board may establish procedures which combine, or offset, the assessment from, and the distribution due to, a carrier or organized delivery system.

9. A carrier or an organized delivery system may petition the association board to seek remedy from writing a significantly disproportionate share of basic and standard policies in relation to total premiums written in this state for health benefit plans. Upon a finding that a carrier or organized delivery system has written a disproportionate share, the board may agree to compensate the carrier or organized delivery system either by paying to the carrier or organized delivery system an additional fee not to exceed two percent of earned premiums from basic and standard policies for that carrier or organized delivery system or by petitioning the commissioner or director, as appropriate, for remedy.

10. a. The commissioner, upon a finding that the acceptance of the offer of basic and standard coverage by individuals pursuant to this chapter would place the carrier in a financially impaired condition, shall not require the carrier to offer coverage or accept applications for any period of time the financial impairment is deemed to exist.

b. The director, upon a finding that the acceptance of the offer of basic and standard coverage by individuals pursuant to this chapter would place the organized delivery system in a financially impaired condition, shall not require the organized delivery system to offer coverage or accept applications for any period of time the financial impairment is deemed to exist.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191

2003 amendments to subsection 1, paragraph a, and subsection 6 take effect April 28, 2003, and apply retroactively to July 1, 1995; 2003 Acts, ch 91, §53

Chapter 504A references stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191

Code editor directive applied

CHAPTER 514

NONPROFIT HEALTH SERVICE CORPORATIONS

514.1 Applicability — definitions.

A corporation organized under chapter 504, Code 1989, or current chapter 504 for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, and operating a nonprofit hospital service plan, whereby hospital service may be provided by the corporation or by a hospital with which it has a contract for service, to the public who become subscribers to this plan under a contract which entitles each subscriber to hospital service; or a corporation organized for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, and operating a plan whereby health care service may be provided at the expense of this corporation, by licensed physicians and surgeons, dentists, podiatric physicians, osteopathic physicians, osteopathic physicians and surgeons or chiropractors, to subscribers under contract, entitling each subscriber to health care service, as provided in the contract; or a corporation organized for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, and operating a nonprofit pharmaceutical service plan or optometric service plan, whereby pharmaceutical or optometric service may be provided by this corporation or by a licensed pharmacy with which it has a contract for service, to the public who become subscribers to this plan under a contract which entitles each subscriber to pharmaceutical or optometric service; shall be governed by this chapter and is exempt from all other provisions of the insurance laws of this state, unless specifically designated in this chapter, not only in governmental relations with the state but for every other purpose, and additions enacted after July 1, 1939, shall not apply to these corporations unless they are expressly designated in the additions.

For the purposes of this chapter, “*subscriber*” means an individual who enters into a contract for health care services with a corporation subject to this chapter and includes a person eligible for medical assistance or additional medical assistance as defined under chapter 249A, with respect to whom the department of human services has entered into a contract with a firm operating under chapter 514. For purposes of this chapter, “*provider*” means a person as defined in section 4.1, subsection 20, which is licensed or authorized in this state to furnish health care services. “*Health care*” means that care necessary for the purpose of preventing, alleviating, curing, or healing human physical or mental illness, injury, or disability.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

514.2 Incorporation.

Persons desiring to form a nonprofit hospital service corporation, or a nonprofit medical service corporation, or a nonprofit pharmaceutical or optometric service corporation shall have been incorporated under the provisions of chapter 504, Code 1989, or shall incorporate under the provisions of current chapter 504, as supplemented and amended herein and any Acts amendatory thereof.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

514.5 Contracts for service.

A hospital service corporation organized under chapter 504, Code 1989, or current chapter 504 may enter into contracts for the rendering of hospital service to any of its subscribers with hospitals maintained and operated by the state or any of its political subdivisions, or by any corporation, association, or individual. Such hospital service corporation may also contract with an ambulatory surgical facility to provide surgical services to the corporation’s subscribers. Hospital service is meant to include bed and board, general nursing care, use of the operating room, use of the delivery room, ordinary medications and dressings and other customary routine care. “*Ambulatory surgical facility*” means a facility constructed and operated for the specific purpose of providing surgery to patients admitted to and discharged from the facility within the same day.

A medical service corporation organized under this chapter may enter into contracts with subscribers to furnish health care service through physicians and surgeons, dentists, podiatric physicians, osteopathic physicians, osteopathic physicians and surgeons, or chiropractors.

Any pharmaceutical or optometric service corporation organized under the provisions of said chapter may enter into contracts for the rendering of pharmaceutical or optometric service to any of its subscribers. Membership in any pharmaceutical service corporation shall be open to all pharmacies licensed under chapter 155A.

A hospital service corporation or medical service corporation organized under this chapter may enter into contracts with subscribers and providers to furnish health care services not otherwise allocated by this section.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

514.19 Combined service corporations.

A corporation subject to this chapter may combine with any other corporation subject to this chapter as permitted under chapter 504 and upon the approval by the commissioner of insurance. Each corporation shall comply with chapter 504, the corporation's articles of incorporation, and the corporation's bylaws. The combined service corporation shall continue the service benefits previously provided by each corporation and may, subject to the approval of the commissioner of insurance, offer other service benefits not previously provided by the corporations before combining, which are permitted under chapter 514.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A references stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to
Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

514.23 Mutualization plan.

1. A corporation organized and governed by this chapter may become a mutual insurer under a plan which is approved by the commissioner of insurance. The plan shall state whether the insurer will be organized as a for-profit corporation pursuant to chapter 490 or 491 or a nonprofit corporation pursuant to chapter 504. Upon consummation of the plan, the corporation shall fully comply with the requirements of the law that apply to a mutual insurance company. If the insurer is to be organized under chapter 504, then at least seventy-five percent of the initial board of directors of

the mutual insurer so formed shall be policyholders who are also nonproviders of health care. All directors comprising this initial board of directors shall be selected by an independent committee appointed by the state commissioner of insurance. This independent committee shall consist of seven to eleven persons who are current policyholders, who are nonproviders of health care, and who are not directors of a corporation subject to this chapter. For purposes of this subsection, a "nonprovider of health care" is an individual who is not any of the following:

a. A "provider" as defined in section 514B.1, subsection 7.

b. A person who has material financial or fiduciary interest in the delivery of health care services or a related industry.

c. An employee of an institution which provides health care services.

d. A spouse or a member of the immediate family of a person described in paragraphs "a" through "c".

2. A corporation organized and governed by this chapter which becomes a mutual insurer under this section shall continue as a mutual insurer to be governed by the provisions of section 514.7 and shall also be governed by section 509.3, subsection 6.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A references stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to
Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

CHAPTER 514A**ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE****514A.5 Application.**

1. The insured shall not be bound by any statement made in an application for a policy unless a copy of such application is endorsed on the policy when issued as a part thereof or is furnished to the policyholder within thirty days after the policy is issued. If any such policy delivered or issued for delivery to any person in this state shall be reinstated or renewed, and the insured or the beneficiary or assignee of such policy shall make written request to the insurer for a copy of the application, if any, for such reinstatement or renewal, the insurer shall within fifteen days after the receipt of such request at its home office or any branch office of the insurer, deliver or mail to the person making such request, a copy of such application. If such copy shall not be so delivered or mailed, the insurer shall be precluded from introducing such ap-

plication as evidence in any action or proceeding based upon or involving such policy or its reinstatement or renewal.

2. No alteration of any written application for any such policy shall be made by any person other than the applicant without the applicant's written consent, except that insertions may be made by the insurer, for administrative purposes only, in such manner as to indicate clearly that such insertions are not to be ascribed to the applicant.

3. The falsity of any statement in the application for any policy covered by this chapter may not bar the right to recovery thereunder unless such false statement materially affected either the acceptance of the risk or the hazard assumed by the insurer.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §12
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 514B

HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS

514B.13 Open enrollment.

After a health maintenance organization has been in operation twenty-four months, it shall have an annual open enrollment period of at least one month during which it accepts enrollees up to the limits of its capacity, as determined by the health maintenance organization, in the order in which they apply for enrollment. A health maintenance organization may apply to the commissioner for authorization to impose such underwriting restrictions upon enrollment as are necessary to preserve its financial stability, to prevent excessive adverse selection by prospective enrollees, or to avoid unreasonably high or unmarketable

charges for enrollee coverage for health care services. The commissioner shall approve or deny the application made pursuant to this section within a reasonable period of time from the receipt of the application.

Health maintenance organizations providing services exclusively on a group contract basis may limit the open enrollment provided for in this section to all members of the group covered by the contract, including those members of the group who previously waived coverage.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §13
Unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

CHAPTER 514C

SPECIAL HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COVERAGES

514C.22 Biologically based mental illness coverage.

1. Notwithstanding the uniformity of treatment requirements of section 514C.6, a group policy, contract, or plan providing for third-party payment or prepayment of health, medical, and surgical coverage benefits issued by a carrier, as defined in section 513B.2, or by an organized delivery system authorized under 1993 Iowa Acts, ch. 158, shall provide coverage benefits for treatment of a biologically based mental illness if either of the following is satisfied:

a. The policy, contract, or plan is issued to an employer who on at least fifty percent of the employer's working days during the preceding calendar year employed more than fifty full-time equivalent employees. In determining the number of full-time equivalent employees of an employer, employers who are affiliated or who are able to file a consolidated tax return for purposes of state taxation shall be considered one employer.

b. The policy, contract, or plan is issued to a small employer as defined in section 513B.2, and such policy, contract, or plan provides coverage benefits for the treatment of mental illness.

2. Notwithstanding the uniformity of treatment requirements of section 514C.6, a plan established pursuant to chapter 509A for public employees shall provide coverage benefits for treatment of a biologically based mental illness.

3. For purposes of this section, "*biologically based mental illness*" means the following psychiatric illnesses:

- a.* Schizophrenia.
- b.* Bipolar disorders.

- c.* Major depressive disorders.
- d.* Schizo-affective disorders.
- e.* Obsessive-compulsive disorders.
- f.* Pervasive developmental disorders.
- g.* Autistic disorders.

4. The commissioner, by rule, shall define the biologically based mental illnesses identified in subsection 3. Definitions established by the commissioner shall be consistent with definitions provided in the most recent edition of the American psychiatric association's diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders, as such definitions may be amended from time to time. The commissioner may adopt the definitions provided in such manual by reference.

5. This section shall not apply to accident-only, specified disease, short-term hospital or medical, hospital confinement indemnity, credit, dental, vision, Medicare supplement, long-term care, basic hospital and medical-surgical expense coverage as defined by the commissioner, disability income insurance coverage, coverage issued as a supplement to liability insurance, workers' compensation or similar insurance, or automobile medical payment insurance, or individual accident and sickness policies issued to individuals or to individual members of a member association.

6. A carrier, organized delivery system, or plan established pursuant to chapter 509A may manage the benefits provided through common methods including, but not limited to, providing payment of benefits or providing care and treatment under a capitated payment system, prospective reimbursement rate system, utilization control system, incentive system for the use of least restric-

tive and least costly levels of care, a preferred provider contract limiting choice of specific providers, or any other system, method, or organization designed to assure services are medically necessary and clinically appropriate.

7. *a.* A group policy, contract, or plan covered under this section shall not impose an aggregate annual or lifetime limit on biologically based mental illness coverage benefits unless the policy, contract, or plan imposes an aggregate annual or lifetime limit on substantially all health, medical, and surgical coverage benefits.

b. A group policy, contract, or plan covered under this section that imposes an aggregate annual or lifetime limit on substantially all health, medical, and surgical coverage benefits shall not impose an aggregate annual or lifetime limit on biologically based mental illness coverage benefits that is less than the aggregate annual or lifetime limit imposed on substantially all health, medical, and surgical coverage benefits.

8. A group policy, contract, or plan covered under this section shall at a minimum allow for thirty inpatient days and fifty-two outpatient visits

annually. The policy, contract, or plan may also include deductibles, coinsurance, or copayments, provided the amounts and extent of such deductibles, coinsurance, or copayments applicable to other health, medical, or surgical services coverage under the policy, contract, or plan are the same. It is not a violation of this section if the policy, contract, or plan excludes entirely from coverage benefits for the cost of providing the following:

a. Marital, family, educational, developmental, or training services.

b. Care that is substantially custodial in nature.

c. Services and supplies that are not medically necessary or clinically appropriate.

d. Experimental treatments.

9. This section applies to third-party payment provider policies or contracts and to plans established pursuant to chapter 509A that are delivered, issued for delivery, continued, or renewed in this state on or after January 1, 2006.

2005 Acts, ch 91, §1
NEW section

CHAPTER 514E

IOWA COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

514E.2 Iowa comprehensive health insurance association.

1. The Iowa comprehensive health insurance association is established as a nonprofit corporation. The association shall assure that benefit plans as authorized in section 514E.1, subsection 2, for an association policy, are made available to each eligible Iowa resident and each federally eligible individual applying to the association for coverage. The association shall also be responsible for administering the Iowa individual health benefit reinsurance association pursuant to all of the terms and conditions contained in chapter 513C.

a. All carriers and all organized delivery systems licensed by the director of public health providing health insurance or health care services in Iowa, whether on an individual or group basis, and all other insurers designated by the association's board of directors and approved by the commissioner shall be members of the association.

b. The association shall operate under a plan of operation established and approved under subsection 3 and shall exercise its powers through a board of directors established under this section.

2. The board of directors of the association shall consist of all of the following:

a. Two members who shall be representatives of the two largest domestic carriers of individual

health insurance in the state as of the calendar year ending December 31, 2000, based on earned premium standards.

b. Three members who shall be representatives of the three largest carriers of health insurance in the state, based on earned premium standards, excluding Medicare supplement coverage premiums, that are not otherwise represented.

c. Two members selected by the members of the association, one of whom shall be a representative from a corporation operating pursuant to chapter 514 on July 1, 1989, or any successor in interest, and one of whom shall be a representative of an organized delivery system or an insurer providing coverage pursuant to chapter 509 or 514A.

d. Four public members selected by the governor.

e. The commissioner or the commissioner's designee from the division of insurance.

f. Two members of the general assembly, one of whom shall be appointed by the speaker of the house and one of whom shall be appointed by the president of the senate, after consultation with the majority leader and the minority leader of the senate, who shall be ex officio, nonvoting members.

The composition of the board of directors shall be in compliance with sections 69.16 and 69.16A. The governor's appointees shall be chosen from a

broad cross-section of the residents of this state.

Members of the board may be reimbursed from the moneys of the association for expenses incurred by them as members, but shall not be otherwise compensated by the association for their services.

3. The association shall submit to the commissioner a plan of operation for the association and any amendments necessary or suitable to assure the fair, reasonable, and equitable administration of the association. The plan of operation becomes effective upon approval in writing by the commissioner prior to the date on which the coverage under this chapter must be made available. After notice and hearing, the commissioner shall approve the plan of operation if the plan is determined to be suitable to assure the fair, reasonable, and equitable administration of the association, and provides for the sharing of association losses, if any, on an equitable and proportionate basis among the member carriers. If the association fails to submit a suitable plan of operation within one hundred eighty days after the appointment of the board of directors, or if at any later time the association fails to submit suitable amendments to the plan, the commissioner shall adopt, pursuant to chapter 17A, rules necessary to implement this section. The rules shall continue in force until modified by the commissioner or superseded by a plan submitted by the association and approved by the commissioner. In addition to other requirements, the plan of operation shall provide for all of the following:

- a. The handling and accounting of assets and moneys of the association.
- b. The amount and method of reimbursing members of the board.
- c. Regular times and places for meeting of the board of directors.
- d. Records to be kept of all financial transactions, and the annual fiscal reporting to the commissioner.
- e. Procedures for selecting the board of directors and submitting the selections to the commissioner for approval.
- f. The periodic advertising of the general availability of health insurance coverage from the association.
- g. Additional provisions necessary or proper for the execution of the powers and duties of the association.

4. The plan of operation may provide that the powers and duties of the association may be delegated to a person who will perform functions similar to those of the association. A delegation under this section takes effect only upon the approval of both the board of directors and the commissioner. The commissioner shall not approve a delegation unless the protections afforded to the insured are substantially equivalent to or greater than those provided under this chapter.

5. The association has the general powers and

authority enumerated by this subsection and executed in accordance with the plan of operation approved by the commissioner under subsection 3. The association has the general powers and authority granted under the laws of this state to carriers licensed to issue health insurance. In addition, the association may do any of the following:

a. Enter into contracts as necessary or proper to carry out this chapter.

b. Sue or be sued, including taking any legal action necessary or proper for recovery of any assessments for, on behalf of, or against participating carriers.

c. Take legal action necessary to avoid the payment of improper claims against the association or the coverage provided by or through the association.

d. Establish or utilize a medical review committee to determine the reasonably appropriate level and extent of health care services in each instance.

e. Establish appropriate rates, scales of rates, rate classifications, and rating adjustments, which rates shall not be unreasonable in relation to the coverage provided and the reasonable operations expenses of the association.

f. Pool risks among members.

g. Issue association policies on an indemnity or provision of service basis providing the coverage required by this chapter.

h. Administer separate pools, separate accounts, or other plans or arrangements considered appropriate for separate members or groups of members.

i. Operate and administer any combination of plans, pools, or other mechanisms considered appropriate to best accomplish the fair and equitable operation of the association.

j. Appoint from among members appropriate legal, actuarial, and other committees as necessary to provide technical assistance in the operation of the association, policy and other contract design, and any other functions within the authority of the association.

k. Hire independent consultants as necessary.

l. Develop a method of advising applicants of the availability of other coverages outside the association.

m. Include in its policies a provision providing for subrogation rights by the association in a case in which the association pays expenses on behalf of an individual who is injured or suffers a disease under circumstances creating a liability upon another person to pay damages to the extent of the expenses paid by the association but only to the extent the damages exceed the policy deductible and coinsurance amounts paid by the insured. The association may waive its subrogation rights if it determines that the exercise of the rights would be impractical, uneconomical, or would work a hardship on the insured.

6. Rates for coverages issued by the associa-

tion shall reflect rating characteristics used in the individual insurance market. The rates for a given classification shall not be more than one hundred fifty percent of the average premium or payment rate for the classification charged by the five carriers with the largest health insurance premium or payment volume in the state during the preceding calendar year. In determining the average rate of the five largest carriers, the rates or payments charged by the carriers shall be actuarially adjusted to determine the rate or payment that would have been charged for benefits similar to those issued by the association.

7. Following the close of each calendar year, the association shall determine the net premiums and payments, the expenses of administration, and the incurred losses of the association for the year. The association shall certify the amount of any net loss for the preceding calendar year to the commissioner of insurance and director of revenue. Any loss shall be assessed by the association to all members in proportion to their respective shares of total health insurance premiums or payments for subscriber contracts received in Iowa during the second preceding calendar year, or with paid losses in the year, coinciding with or ending during the calendar year or on any other equitable basis as provided in the plan of operation. In sharing losses, the association may abate or defer in any part the assessment of a member, if, in the opinion of the board, payment of the assessment would endanger the ability of the member to fulfill its contractual obligations. The association may also provide for an initial or interim assessment against members of the association if necessary to assure the financial capability of the association to meet the incurred or estimated claims expenses or operating expenses of the association until the next calendar year is completed. Net gains, if any, must be held at interest to offset future losses or allocated to reduce future premiums.

For purposes of this subsection, “total health insurance premiums” and “payments for subscriber contracts” include, without limitation, premiums or other amounts paid to or received by a member for individual and group health plan care coverage provided under any chapter of the Code or Acts, and “paid losses” includes, without limitation, claims paid by a member operating on a self-funded basis for individual and group health plan care coverage provided under any chapter of the Code or Acts. For purposes of calculating and conducting the assessment, the association shall have the express authority to require members to report on an annual basis each member’s total health insurance premiums and payments for subscriber contracts and paid losses. A member is liable for its share of the assessment calculated in accordance with this section regardless of whether it participates in the individual insurance market.

8. The association shall conduct periodic au-

ditions to assure the general accuracy of the financial data submitted to the association, and the association shall have an annual audit of its operations, made by an independent certified public accountant.

9. The association is subject to examination by the commissioner of insurance. Not later than April 30 of each year, the board of directors shall submit to the commissioner a financial report for the preceding calendar year in a form approved by the commissioner.

10. The association is subject to oversight by the legislative fiscal committee of the legislative council. Not later than April 30 of each year, the board of directors shall submit to the legislative fiscal committee a financial report for the preceding year in a form approved by the committee.

11. All policy forms issued by the association must be filed with and approved by the commissioner before their use.

12. The association is exempt from payment of all fees and all taxes levied by this state or any of its political subdivisions.

13. An insurer may offset an assessment made pursuant to this chapter against its premium tax liability pursuant to chapter 432 to the extent of twenty percent of the amount of the assessment for each of the five calendar years following the year in which the assessment was paid. If an insurer ceases doing business, all uncredited assessments may be credited against its premium tax liability for the year it ceases doing business.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §14 – 16, 51
 2005 amendments take effect April 28, 2005, and apply retroactively on and after July 1, 1986; 2005 Acts, ch 70, §51
 Subsection 1, paragraph a amended
 Subsection 5, paragraph 1 amended
 Subsection 7, NEW unnumbered paragraph 2

514E.7 Policies — eligible persons — dependent coverage — preexisting conditions.

1. An individual who is and continues to be a resident is eligible for plan coverage if evidence is provided of any of the following:

a. A notice of rejection or refusal to issue substantially similar insurance for health reasons by one carrier or organized delivery system.

b. A refusal by a carrier or organized delivery system to issue insurance except at a rate exceeding the plan rate.

c. That the individual is a federally defined eligible individual.

d. That the individual has a health condition that is established by the association’s board of directors, with the approval of the commissioner, to be eligible for plan coverage.

e. That the individual has coverage under a basic or standard health benefit plan under chapter 513C.

A rejection or refusal by a carrier or organized delivery system offering only stoploss, excess of loss, or reinsurance coverage with respect to an

applicant under paragraphs “a” and “b” is not sufficient evidence for purposes of this subsection.

The association shall rescind coverage for an individual who no longer resides in the state.

2. An association policy shall provide that coverage of a dependent unmarried person terminates when the person becomes nineteen years of age or, if the person is enrolled full time in an accredited educational institution, terminates at twenty-five years of age. The policy shall also provide in substance that attainment of the limiting age does not operate to terminate coverage when the person is and continues to be both of the following:

a. Incapable of self-sustaining employment by reason of mental retardation or physical disability.

b. Primarily dependent for support and maintenance upon the person in whose name the contract is issued.

Proof of incapacity and dependency must be furnished to the carrier within one hundred twenty days of the person’s attainment of the limiting age, and subsequently as may be required by the carrier, but not more frequently than annually after the two-year period following the person’s attainment of the limiting age.

3. An association policy that provides coverage for a family member of the person in whose name the contract is issued shall also provide, as to the family member’s coverage, that the health insurance benefits applicable for children include the coverage required under section 514C.1.

4. a. A preexisting condition exclusion shall not apply to a federally defined eligible individual.

b. Plan coverage shall not impose any preexisting condition exclusion as follows:

(1) In the case of a child who is adopted or placed for adoption before attaining eighteen years of age and who, as of the last day of the thirty-day period beginning on the date of the adoption or placement for adoption, is covered under creditable coverage. This subparagraph shall not apply to coverage before the date of such adoption or placement for adoption.

(2) In the case of an individual who, as of the last day of the thirty-day period beginning with the date of birth, is covered under creditable coverage.

(3) Relating to pregnancy as a preexisting condition.

(4) In the case of an individual transferring to an association policy from a basic or standard health benefit plan under chapter 513C beginning on or after January 1, 2005.

c. Plan coverage shall exclude charges or expenses incurred during the first six months following the effective date of coverage for preexisting conditions. Such preexisting condition exclusions shall be waived to the extent that similar exclusions, if any, have been satisfied under any prior

health insurance coverage which was involuntarily terminated, provided both of the following apply:

(1) Application for association coverage is made no later than sixty-three days following such involuntary termination and, in such case, coverage under the plan is effective from the date on which such prior coverage was terminated.

(2) The applicant is not eligible for continuation or conversion rights that would provide coverage substantially similar to plan coverage.

d. This subsection does not prohibit preexisting conditions coverage in an association policy that is more favorable to the insured than that specified in this subsection.

If the association policy contains a waiting period for preexisting conditions, an insured may retain any existing coverage the insured has under an insurance plan that has coverage equivalent to the association policy for the duration of the waiting period only.

5. An individual is not eligible for coverage by the association if any of the following apply:

a. The individual is at the time of application eligible for health care benefits under chapter 249A.

b. The individual has terminated coverage by the association within the past twelve months, except that this paragraph does not apply to an applicant who is a federally eligible individual.

c. The individual is an inmate of a public institution, except that this paragraph does not apply to an applicant who is a federally defined eligible individual.

d. The individual premiums are paid for or reimbursed under any government sponsored program or by any government agency or health care provider, except as an otherwise qualifying full-time employee, or dependent of the employee, of a government agency or health care provider.

e. The individual, on the effective date of the coverage applied for, has not been rejected for, already has, or will have coverage similar to an association policy as an insured or covered dependent. This paragraph does not apply to an applicant who is a federally eligible individual.

f. The individual is eligible for Medicare based upon age.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §17, 51
Subsection 1, paragraph e takes effect April 28, 2005, and applies retroactively on and after January 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 70, §51
Subsection 1, NEW paragraphs d and e

514E.8 Policies — renewal provisions — election to continue coverage upon death of policyholder.

1. An association policy shall contain provisions under which the association is obligated to renew the coverage for an individual until the day the individual becomes eligible for Medicare coverage based on age, provided that any individual who is covered by an association policy and is eligi-

ble for Medicare coverage based on age prior to January 1, 2005, may continue to renew the coverage under the association policy.

2. The association shall not change the rates for association policies except on a class basis with a clear disclosure in the policy of the association's right to do so.

3. An association policy shall provide that upon the death of the individual in whose name

the policy is issued, every other individual then covered under the contract may elect, within a period specified in the policy, to continue coverage under the same or a different policy until such time as the person would have ceased to be entitled to coverage had the individual in whose name the policy was issued lived.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §18
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 514H

LONG-TERM CARE ASSET DISREGARD INCENTIVES

For future text of this chapter and related provisions effective upon federal approval of all medical assistance state plan amendments and waivers necessary to implement the chapter, see 2005 Acts, ch 166

Code editor to receive notification upon receipt of federal approval by department of human services; 2005 Acts, ch 166, §13

CHAPTER 514I

HEALTHY AND WELL KIDS IN IOWA PROGRAM

514I.11 Hawk-i trust fund.

1. A hawk-i trust fund is created in the state treasury under the authority of the department of human services, in which all appropriations and other revenues of the program such as grants, contributions, and participant payments shall be deposited and used for the purposes of the program. The moneys in the fund shall not be considered revenue of the state, but rather shall be funds of the program.

2. The trust fund shall be separate from the general fund of the state and shall not be considered part of the general fund of the state. The moneys in the trust fund are not subject to section 8.33 and shall not be transferred, used, obligated, appropriated, or otherwise encumbered, except to provide for the purposes of this chapter and except

as provided in subsection 4. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the trust fund shall be credited to the trust fund.

3. Moneys in the fund are appropriated to the department and shall be used to offset any program costs.

4. The department may transfer moneys appropriated from the fund to be used for the purpose of expanding health care coverage to children under the medical assistance program.

5. The department shall provide periodic updates to the general assembly regarding expenditures from the fund.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §124, 125
Subsection 2 amended
NEW subsection 3 - 5

CHAPTER 515

INSURANCE OTHER THAN LIFE

515.1 Applicability.

Corporations formed for the purpose of insurance, other than life insurance, shall be governed by the provisions of chapter 490, chapter 491, or chapter 504, except as modified by the provisions of this chapter.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

515.109A Use of credit information — personal insurance.

1. *Definitions.* As used in this section unless the context otherwise requires:

a. "*Adverse action*" means a denial of issuance, cancellation, or refusal to renew, an increase in any charge for, or a reduction or other unfavorable change in the terms of coverage or amount of any

personal insurance existing or applied for, or in connection with the underwriting of personal insurance.

b. “*Affiliate*” means any company that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with another company.

c. “*Applicant*” means an individual who has applied to be covered by a personal insurance policy with an insurer.

d. “*Consumer*” means an insured whose credit information is used or whose insurance score is calculated in the underwriting or rating of a personal insurance policy or an applicant for such a personal insurance policy.

e. “*Consumer reporting agency*” means any person that, for monetary fees, dues, or on a cooperative nonprofit basis, regularly engages in whole or in part in the practice of assembling or evaluating consumer credit information or other information concerning consumers for the purpose of furnishing consumer credit reports to third parties.

f. “*Credit information*” means any information related to credit that is contained in or derived from a credit report, or provided in an application for personal insurance. Information that is not related to credit shall not be considered “credit information” regardless of whether the information is contained in or derived from a credit report or an application for credit or is used to calculate an insurance score.

g. “*Credit report*” means any written, oral, or other communication of information by a consumer reporting agency that relates to a consumer’s creditworthiness, credit standing, or credit capacity and that is used or expected to be used or is collected, in whole or in part, for the purpose of serving as a factor in determining personal insurance premiums, eligibility for personal insurance coverage, or tier placement.

h. “*Insurance score*” means a number or rating that is derived from an algorithm, computer application, model, or other process that is based in whole or in part on credit information for the purposes of predicting the future insurance loss exposure of a consumer.

i. “*Insured*” means an individual who is covered by a personal insurance policy.

j. “*Personal insurance*” means personal insurance and not commercial insurance and is limited to private passenger automobile, homeowners, farm owners, personal farm liability, motorcycle, mobile home owners, noncommercial dwelling fire, boat, personal watercraft, snowmobile, and recreational vehicle insurance policies, that are individually underwritten for personal, family, farm, or household use. No other type of insurance is included as personal insurance for the purposes of this section.

2. *Use of credit information.* An insurer authorized to do business in Iowa that uses credit in-

formation to underwrite or rate risks for a policy of personal insurance shall not do any of the following:

a. Use an insurance score that is calculated using income, gender, address, zip code, ethnic group, religion, marital status, race, or nationality of a consumer as a factor.

b. Deny issuance, cancel, or refuse to renew a policy of personal insurance solely on the basis of credit information, without consideration of any other applicable underwriting factors independent of credit information that are not otherwise prohibited under paragraph “a”.

c. Base a consumer’s renewal rates for personal insurance solely on the basis of credit information, without consideration of any other applicable underwriting factors independent of credit information that are not otherwise prohibited under paragraph “a”.

d. Take adverse action against a consumer solely because the consumer does not have a credit card account, without consideration of any other applicable underwriting factors independent of credit information that are not otherwise prohibited under paragraph “a”.

e. Consider an absence of credit information or an inability to calculate an insurance score in underwriting or rating personal insurance unless the insurer does one of the following:

(1) Treats the consumer as if the consumer has neutral credit information, as defined by the insurer.

(2) Excludes the use of credit information as an underwriting factor and only uses other underwriting criteria.

f. Take adverse action against a consumer based on credit information, unless the insurer obtains and uses a credit report issued or an insurance score calculated within ninety days before the date a personal insurance policy is first written or a renewal is issued.

g. Use credit information unless not later than every thirty-six months following the last time that the insurer obtained current credit information for the insured, the insurer recalculates the insurance score or obtains an updated credit report for the insured. Regardless of the requirements of this paragraph:

(1) At annual renewal, upon the request of the consumer or the consumer’s agent, the insurer shall re-underwrite and re-rate the personal insurance policy based upon a current credit report or insurance score. An insurer is not required to recalculate an insurance score or obtain a current credit report more than once in a twelve-month period.

(2) The insurer shall have the discretion to obtain current credit information for a consumer more frequently than every thirty-six months, if consistent with the insurer’s underwriting guidelines.

(3) Notwithstanding subparagraph (1), an insurer is not required to obtain current credit information for a consumer if any of the following applies:

(a) The insurer is treating the consumer as otherwise approved by the commissioner of insurance.

(b) The consumer is in the most favorably priced tier of the insurer, within a group of affiliated insurers. However, the insurer shall have the discretion to obtain current credit information, if consistent with the insurer's underwriting guidelines.

(c) Credit information was not used for underwriting or rating the insured when the personal insurance policy was initially written. However, the insurer shall have the discretion to use current credit information for underwriting or rating the insured upon renewal of the policy, if consistent with the insurer's underwriting guidelines.

(d) The insurer reevaluates the insured beginning no later than thirty-six months after the personal insurance policy was initially written and thereafter, based on other underwriting or rating factors, excluding credit information.

h. Use any of the following as a negative factor in any insurance scoring methodology or in reviewing credit information for the purpose of underwriting or rating a personal insurance policy:

(1) Credit inquiries not initiated by the consumer or inquiries requested by the consumer for the consumer's own credit information.

(2) Inquiries relating to insurance coverage, if so identified on a consumer's credit report.

(3) Collection accounts with a medical industry code, if so identified on a consumer's credit report.

(4) Multiple lender inquiries, if coded by a consumer reporting agency on the consumer's credit report as being from the home mortgage industry and made within thirty days of one another, unless only one inquiry is considered.

(5) Multiple lender inquiries, if coded by a consumer reporting agency on the consumer's credit report as being from the automobile lending industry and made within thirty days of one another, unless only one inquiry is considered.

3. *Dispute resolution and error correction.* If it is determined through the dispute resolution process set forth under the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(5), that the credit information of a current insured is incorrect or incomplete and the insurer receives notice of such determination from either the consumer reporting agency or from the insured, the insurer shall re-underwrite and re-rate the insured within thirty days of receiving the notice. After re-underwriting or re-rating the insured, the insurer shall make any adjustments necessary, consistent with the insurer's underwriting and rating guidelines. If an insurer determines that an insured has overpaid

the premium on a personal insurance policy, the insurer shall refund the amount of the overpayment to the insured, calculated for either the last twelve months of coverage or the actual policy period, whichever is shorter.

4. *Initial notification.*

a. If an insurer writing personal insurance uses credit information in underwriting or rating a consumer, the insurer or the insurer's agent shall disclose, either on the insurance application or at the time that the insurance application is taken, that the insurer may obtain credit information of the consumer in connection with the application. Such disclosure to a consumer shall either be written or provided in the same medium as the application for insurance. An insurer is not required to provide the disclosure statement required under this subsection to a consumer in connection with the renewal of a personal insurance policy if the consumer has previously been provided with such a disclosure statement.

b. An insurer that uses the following statement of disclosure shall be deemed to be in compliance with this subsection:

"In connection with this application for insurance, we may review your credit report or obtain or use a credit-based insurance score based on the information contained in that credit report. We may use a third party in connection with the development of your insurance score."

5. *Notification of adverse action.* If an insurer takes adverse action against a consumer based on credit information, the insurer shall do all of the following:

a. Provide notification to the consumer that adverse action has been taken, in accordance with the requirements of the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1681m(a).

b. Provide notification to the consumer explaining the reasons for the adverse action taken. Such notice shall give reasons for the adverse action taken in language that is sufficiently clear and specific so that a person can identify the basis for the insurer's decision to take adverse action. Such notification shall include a description of up to four factors that were the primary influences for the adverse action taken. The use of generalized terms such as "poor credit history", "poor credit rating", or "poor insurance score" does not meet the explanation requirements of this paragraph. Standardized credit explanations that are provided by consumer reporting agencies or other third-party vendors are deemed to comply with this paragraph.

6. *Information filed with the commissioner of insurance.*

a. An insurer that uses insurance scores to underwrite and rate risks for personal insurance shall file the insurer's scoring models or other scoring processes with the commissioner of insurance. A third party may file scoring models on be-

half of an insurer. Information filed with the commissioner that includes insurance scoring models may include information including loss experience that justifies the insurer's use of credit information.

b. Information filed with the commissioner of insurance pursuant to this subsection shall be considered a confidential record and be recognized and protected as a trade secret pursuant to section 22.7, subsection 3.

7. Indemnification. An insurer shall indemnify, defend, and hold harmless agents or producers of the insurer from and against all liability, fees, and costs, arising out of or relating to the actions, errors, or omissions of an agent or producer who obtains or uses credit information or insurance scores on behalf of an insurer, provided that the agent or producer follows the instructions or procedures established by the insurer and complies with any applicable law or regulation. This subsection shall not be construed to provide a consumer or other insured with a cause of action that does not exist in the absence of this subsection.

8. Consumer reporting agency — sale of credit information.

a. A consumer reporting agency shall not provide or sell data or lists that include any information that was submitted, in whole or in part, in conjunction with an insurance inquiry about a consumer's credit information or a request for a credit report or insurance score. Such information includes, but is not limited to, the expiration dates of an insurance policy or any other information that can be used to identify the expiration date of a consumer's insurance policy or the terms and conditions of the consumer's insurance coverage.

b. This subsection does not apply to the provision of information, including data or lists, by a consumer reporting agency to the agent or producer from whom the information was received, to the insurer on whose behalf the agent or producer acted, or to the insurer's affiliates or holding companies.

c. This subsection shall not be construed to restrict an insurer from obtaining a claims history report or a motor vehicle report of a consumer.

9. Severability. If any subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, phrase, or any other part of this section is declared invalid due to an interpretation of or a future change in the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act, the remaining subsections, paragraphs, sentences, clauses, phrases, or parts thereof shall be in no manner affected thereby but shall remain in full force and effect.

10. Applicability date. This section applies to personal insurance contracts or policies delivered, issued for delivery, continued, or renewed in this state on or after October 1, 2004.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §83, 84
Subsection 1, paragraph j amended
Subsection 3 amended

515.138 Fire insurance contract — standard policy provisions — permissible variations.

1. The printed form of a policy of fire insurance as set forth in subsection 6 shall be known and designated as the "standard policy" to be used in the state of Iowa.

2. Standard policy, additions, riders, and clauses. It shall be unlawful for any insurance company to issue any policy of fire insurance upon any property in this state except upon automobiles, airplanes, seaplanes, dirigibles, or other aircraft, farm crops until stored, marine and inland marine risks other or different from the standard form of fire insurance policy herein set forth.

There shall be printed at the head of said policy the name of the insurer or insurers issuing the policy; the location of the home office thereof; a statement whether said insurer or insurers are stock or mutual corporations or are reciprocal insurers; and subject to the approval of the commissioner of insurance, there may be added thereto such device or devices as the insurer or insurers issuing said policy shall desire. Provided, however, that any company organized under special charter provisions may so indicate upon its policy, and may add a statement of the plan under which it operates in this state.

The standard policy provided for herein need not be used for effecting reinsurance between insurers.

If the policy is issued by a mutual, cooperative, or reciprocal insurer having special regulations with respect to the payment by the policyholder of assessments, such regulations shall be printed upon the policy, and any such insurer may print upon the policy such regulations as may be required by its home state or appropriate to its form of organization.

3. Binders or other contracts for temporary insurance may be made and shall be deemed to include all the terms of such standard policy and all such applicable endorsements as may be designated in such contract of temporary insurance; except that the cancellation clause of such standard policy, and the clause thereof specifying the hour of the day at which the insurance shall commence, may be superseded by the express terms of such contract of temporary insurance.

4. Two or more insurers authorized to do in this state the business of fire insurance, may, with the approval of the commissioner of insurance, issue a combination standard form of policy which shall contain the following:

a. A provision substantially to the effect that the insurers executing such policy shall be severally liable for the full amount of any loss or damage, according to the terms of the policy, or for specified percentages or amounts thereof, aggregating the full amount of such insurance under

such policy.

b. A provision substantially to the effect that service of process, or of any notice or proof of loss required by such policy, upon any of the insurers executing such policy, shall be deemed to be service upon all such insurers.

5. Appropriate forms of other contracts or endorsements, insuring against one or more of the perils incident to the ownership, use or occupancy of said property, other than fire and lightning, which the insurer is empowered to assume, may be used in connection with the standard policy. Such forms of other contracts or endorsements attached or printed thereon may contain provisions and stipulations inconsistent with the standard policy if applicable only to such other perils. The pages of the standard policy may be renumbered and rearranged to provide space for the listing of rates and premiums for coverages insured thereunder or under endorsements attached or printed thereon, and such other data as may be included for duplication on daily reports for office records. An insurer may issue a policy, either on an unspecified basis as to coverage or for an indivisible premium, which contains coverage against the peril of fire and substantial coverage against other perils, if such policy includes provisions with respect to the peril of fire which are the substantial equivalent of the minimum provisions of such standard policy, provided further the policy is complete as to all its terms of coverage without reference to any other document and is approved in accordance with section 515.109.

6. The form of the standard policy (with permission to substitute for the word "company" a more accurate descriptive term for the type of insurer) shall be as follows:

FIRST PAGE OF STANDARD FIRE POLICY

No.

(Space for insertion of name of company or companies issuing the policy and other matter permitted to be stated at the head of the policy.)

(Space for listing amounts of insurance, rates and premiums for the basic coverages insured under the standard form of policy and for additional coverages or perils insured under endorsements attached.)

IN CONSIDERATION OF THE PROVISIONS AND STIPULATIONS HEREIN OR ADDED HERETO AND OF DOLLARS PREMIUM this company, for the term of from the day of (month), (year), to the day of (month), (year), at noon, Standard Time, at location of property involved, to an amount not exceeding Dollars, does insure and legal representatives, to the extent of the actual cash value of the property at the time of loss, but not exceeding the amount which it would cost to repair or replace the proper-

ty with material of like kind and quality within a reasonable time after such loss, without allowance for any increased cost of repair or reconstruction by reason of any ordinance or law regulating construction or repair, and without compensation for loss resulting from interruption of business or manufacture, nor in any event for more than the interest of the insured, against all DIRECT LOSS BY FIRE, LIGHTNING AND BY REMOVAL FROM PREMISES ENDANGERED BY THE PERILS INSURED AGAINST IN THIS POLICY, EXCEPT AS HEREINAFTER PROVIDED, to the property described hereinafter while located or contained as described in this policy, or pro rata for five days at each proper place to which any of the property shall necessarily be removed for preservation from the perils insured against in this policy, but not elsewhere.

Assignment of this policy shall not be valid except with the written consent of this company.

This policy is made and accepted subject to the foregoing provisions and stipulations and those hereinafter stated, which are hereby made a part of this policy, together with such other provisions, stipulations and agreements as may be added hereto, as provided in this policy.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this company has executed and attested these presents; but this policy shall not be valid unless countersigned by the duly authorized agent of this company at

. Secretary. President. Countersigned this day of (month), (year). Agent.

SECOND PAGE OF STANDARD FIRE POLICY

Concealment — fraud. This entire policy shall be void if, whether before or after a loss, an insured has willfully concealed or misrepresented any material fact or circumstance concerning this insurance or the subject thereof, or the interest of an insured therein, or in case of any fraud or false swearing by an insured relating thereto.

Uninsurable and excepted property. This policy shall not cover accounts, bills, currency, deeds, evidences of debt, money or securities; nor, unless specifically named hereon in writing, bul- lion or manuscripts.

Perils not included. This company shall not be liable for loss by fire or other perils insured against in this policy caused, directly or indirectly, by: (a) Enemy attack by armed forces, including action taken by military, naval or air forces in resisting an actual or an immediately impending enemy attack; (b) invasion; (c) insurrection; (d) rebellion; (e) revolution; (f) civil war; (g) usurped power; (h) order of any civil authority except acts of destruction at the time of and for the purpose of preventing the spread of fire, provided that such fire did not originate from any of the perils excluded by this policy;

(i) neglect of an insured to use all reasonable means to save and preserve the property at and after a loss, or when the property is endangered by fire in neighboring premises; (j) nor shall this company be liable for loss by theft.

Other insurance. Other insurance may be prohibited or the amount of insurance may be limited by endorsement attached hereto.

Conditions suspending or restricting insurance. Unless otherwise provided in writing added hereto this company shall not be liable for loss occurring under any of the following circumstances:

a. While the hazard is created or increased by any means within the control or knowledge of an insured.

b. While a described building, whether intended for occupancy by owner or tenant, is vacant or unoccupied beyond a period of sixty consecutive days.

c. As a result of explosion or riot, unless fire ensue, and in that event for loss by fire only.

Other perils or subjects. Any other peril to be insured against or subject of insurance to be covered in this policy shall be by endorsement in writing hereon or added hereto.

Added provisions. The extent of the application of insurance under this policy and of the contribution to be made by this company in case of loss, and any other provision or agreement not inconsistent with the provisions of this policy, may be provided for in writing added hereto, but no provision may be waived except such as by the terms of this policy is subject to change.

Waiver provisions. No permission affecting this insurance shall exist, or waiver of any provision be valid, unless granted herein or expressed in writing added hereto. No provision, stipulation or forfeiture shall be held to be waived by any requirement or proceeding on the part of this company relating to appraisal or to any examination provided for herein.

Cancellation of policy. This policy shall be canceled at any time at the request of the insured, in which case this company shall, upon demand and surrender of this policy, refund the excess of paid premium above the customary short rates for the expired time. This policy may be canceled at any time by this company by giving to the insured a five days' written notice of cancellation with or without tender of the excess of paid premium above the pro rata premium for the expired time, which excess, if not tendered, shall be refunded on demand. Notice of cancellation shall state that said excess premium (if not tendered) will be refunded on demand.

Mortgagee interests and obligations. If loss hereunder is made payable, in whole or in part, to a designated mortgagee not named herein as the insured, such interest in this policy may be canceled by giving to such mortgagee a ten days' written notice of cancellation.

If the insured fails to render proof of loss such

mortgagee, upon notice, shall render proof of loss in the form herein specified within sixty days thereafter and shall be subject to the provisions hereof relating to appraisal and time of payment and of bringing suit. If this company shall claim that no liability existed as to the mortgagor or owner, it shall, to the extent of payment of loss to the mortgagee, be subrogated to all the mortgagee's rights of recovery, but without impairing mortgagee's right to sue; or it may pay off the mortgage debt and require an assignment thereof and of the mortgage. Other provisions relating to the interests and obligations of such mortgagee may be added hereto by agreement in writing.

Pro rata liability. This company shall not be liable for a greater proportion of any loss than the amount hereby insured shall bear to the whole insurance covering the property against the peril involved, whether collectible or not.

Requirements in case loss occurs. The insured shall give immediate written notice to this company of any loss, protect the property from further damage, forthwith separate the damaged and undamaged personal property, put it in the best possible order, furnish a complete inventory of the destroyed, damaged and undamaged property, showing in detail quantities, costs, actual cash value and amounts of loss claimed; AND WITHIN SIXTY DAYS AFTER THE LOSS, UNLESS SUCH TIME IS EXTENDED IN WRITING BY THIS COMPANY, THE INSURED SHALL RENDER TO THIS COMPANY A PROOF OF LOSS, signed and sworn to by the insured, stating the knowledge and belief of the insured as to the following: The time and origin of the loss, the interest of the insured and of all others in the property, the actual cash value of each item thereof and the amount of loss thereto, all encumbrances thereon, all other contracts of insurance, whether valid or not, covering any of said property, any changes in the title, use, occupation, location, possession or exposures of said property since the issuing of this policy, by whom and for what purpose any building herein described and the several parts thereof were occupied at the time of loss and whether or not it then stood on leased ground, and shall furnish a copy of all the descriptions and schedules in all policies and, if required, verified plans and specifications of any building, fixtures or machinery destroyed or damaged. The insured, as often as may be reasonably required, shall exhibit to any person designated by this company all that remains of any property herein described, and submit to examinations under oath by any person named by this company, and subscribe the same; and, as often as may be reasonably required, shall produce for examination all books of account, bills, invoices and other vouchers, or certified copies thereof if originals be lost, at such reasonable time and place as may be designated by this company or its representative, and shall permit extracts and copies thereof to be made.

Appraisal. In case the insured and this compa-

ny shall fail to agree as to the actual cash value or the amount of loss, then, on the written demand of either, each shall select a competent and disinterested appraiser and notify the other of the appraiser selected within twenty days of such demand. The appraisers shall first select a competent and disinterested umpire; and failing for fifteen days to agree upon such umpire, then, on request of the insured or this company, such umpire shall be selected by a judge of a court of record in the state in which the property covered is located. The appraisers shall then appraise the loss, stating separately actual cash value and loss to each item; and, failing to agree, shall submit their differences, only, to the umpire. An award in writing, so itemized, of any two when filed with this company shall determine the amount of actual cash value and loss. Each appraiser shall be paid by the party selecting the appraiser and the expenses of appraisal and umpire shall be paid by the parties equally.

Company's options. It shall be optional with this company to take all, or any part, of the property at the agreed or appraised value, and also to repair, rebuild or replace the property destroyed or damaged with other of like kind and quality within a reasonable time, on giving notice of its intention so to do within thirty days after the receipt of the proof of loss herein required.

Abandonment. There can be no abandonment to this company of any property.

When loss payable. The amount of loss for which this company may be liable shall be payable sixty days after proof of loss, as herein provided, is received by this company and ascertainment of the loss is made either by agreement between the insured and this company expressed in writing or by the filing with this company of an award as herein provided.

Suit. No suit or action on this policy for the recovery of any claim shall be sustainable in any court of law or equity unless all the requirements of this policy shall have been complied with, and unless commenced within twelve months next af-

ter inception of the loss.

Subrogation. This company may require from the insured an assignment of all right of recovery against any party for loss to the extent that payment therefor is made by this company.

THIRD PAGE OF STANDARD FIRE POLICY

Attach Form Below This Line

FOURTH PAGE OF STANDARD FIRE POLICY

Standard Fire Insurance Policy

Expires		
Property		
	Total	
Amount \$		Premium \$
Insured		

SEE INSIDE OF POLICY FOR PERILS COVERED
No.

(Space of approximately two (2) inches for use of Agent or Insurer.)

(Space of approximately two (2) inches for use of Agent or Insurer.)

It is important that the written portions of all policies covering the same property read exactly alike. If they do not, they should be made uniform at once.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §85; 2005 Acts, ch 70, §19 - 21
See Code editor's note to §10B.4
Section amended

CHAPTER 515B

INSURANCE GUARANTY ASSOCIATION

515B.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Association" means the Iowa insurance guaranty association created pursuant to section 515B.3.

2. "Claimant" means an insured making a first party claim or any person instituting a liability claim against the insured of an insolvent insurer. "Claimant" does not include a person who is an affiliate of an insolvent insurer.

3. "Commissioner" means the commissioner of

insurance of this state.

4. a. "Covered claim" means an unpaid claim, including one for unearned premiums, which arises out of and is within the coverage and is subject to the applicable limits of an insurance policy to which this chapter applies issued by an insurer, if such insurer becomes an insolvent insurer after July 1, 1970, and one of the following conditions exists:

(1) The claimant or insured is a resident of this state at the time of the insured event. Other than an individual, the residence of the claimant or in-

sured is the state in which its principal place of business is located.

(2) The claim is a first party claim by an insured for damage to property permanently located in this state.

b. “Covered claim” does not include any amount as follows:

(1) That is due any reinsurer, insurer, insurance pool, underwriting association, or other group assuming insurance risks, as subrogation, contribution, or indemnity recoveries, or otherwise.

(2) That constitutes the portion of a claim that is within an insured’s deductible or self-insured retention.

(3) That is a claim for unearned premium calculated on a retrospective basis, experience-rated plan, or premium subject to adjustment after termination of the policy.

(4) That is due an attorney, adjuster, or witness as fees for services rendered to the insolvent insurer.

(5) That is a fine, penalty, interest, or punitive or exemplary damages.

(6) That constitutes a claim under a policy issued by an insolvent insurer with a deductible or self-insured retention of two hundred thousand dollars or more. However, such a claim shall be considered a covered claim, if as of the deadline set for the filing of claims against the insolvent insurer of its liquidator, the insured is a debtor under 11 U.S.C. § 701 et seq.

(7) That would otherwise be a covered claim, but is an obligation to or on behalf of a person who has a net worth greater than that allowed by the guarantee fund law of the state of residence of the claimant, and which state has denied coverage to that claimant on that basis.

(8) That is an obligation owed to or on behalf of an affiliate of, as defined in section 521A.1, an insolvent insurer.

Notwithstanding the subparagraphs of this lettered paragraph, a person is not prevented from presenting a noncovered claim to the insolvent insurer or its liquidator, but the noncovered claim

shall not be asserted against any other person, including the person to whom benefits were paid or the insured of the insolvent insurer, except to the extent that the claim is outside the coverage of the policy issued by the insolvent insurer.

5. “Insurer” means an insurer licensed to transact insurance business in this state under either chapter 515 or chapter 520, either at the time the policy was issued or when the insured event occurred. It does not include county or state mutual insurance associations licensed under chapter 518 or chapter 518A, or fraternal benefit societies, orders, or associations licensed under chapter 512B, or corporations operating nonprofit service plans under chapter 514, or life insurance companies or life, accident, or health associations licensed under chapter 508, or those professions under chapter 519.

6. “Insolvent insurer” means an insurer against which a final order of liquidation with a finding of insolvency has been entered on or after July 1, 1980, by a court of competent jurisdiction of this state or of the state of the insurer’s domicile.

7. “Net direct written premiums” means direct gross premiums written in this state on insurance policies to which this chapter applies, less return premiums and dividends paid or credited to policyholders on such direct business. Such term does not include premiums on contracts between insurers or reinsurers.

8. “Person” means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, or voluntary organization.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §22

Subsection 4, paragraph b, subparagraph (7) amended

515B.17 Timely filing of claims.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a covered claim shall not include any claim filed with the association after twenty-four months from the date of the order of liquidation or after the final date set by the court for the filing of claims against the insolvent insurer or its receiver, whichever occurs first.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §23

Section amended

CHAPTER 515F

CASUALTY INSURANCE

515F.36 Administration.

1. A governing committee shall administer the FAIR plan, subject to the supervision of the commissioner. The FAIR plan shall be operated by a manager appointed by the committee.

2. The committee shall consist of seven members.

a. Five of the members shall be elected to the committee, with one member from each of the following:

- (1) American insurance association.
 - (2) Property casualty insurers association of America.
 - (3) Iowa insurance institute.
 - (4) Mutual insurance association of Iowa.
 - (5) Independent insurance agents of Iowa.
- b.* Two of the members shall be elected to the committee by other insurer members of the plan.
3. Not more than one insurer in a group under the same management or ownership shall serve on

the committee at the same time.

4. The plan of operation and articles of association shall make provision for an underwriting association having authority on behalf of its members to cause to be issued property insurance policies, to reinsure in whole or in part any such policies, and to cede any such reinsurance. The plan of operation and articles of association shall provide, among other things, for the perils to be covered, limits of coverage, geographical area of cov-

erage, compensation and commissions, assessments of members, the sharing of expenses, income, and losses on an equitable basis, cumulative weighted voting for the governing committee of the association, the administration of the FAIR plan, and any other matter necessary or convenient for the purpose of assuring fair access to insurance requirements.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §24
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 516E

MOTOR VEHICLE SERVICE CONTRACTS

516E.1 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter:

1. “*Administrator*” means the deputy administrator appointed pursuant to section 502.601.

2. “*Commissioner*” means the commissioner of insurance as provided in section 505.1.

3. “*Maintenance agreement*” means a contract of limited duration that provides for scheduled maintenance only.

4. “*Mechanical breakdown insurance*” means a policy, contract, or agreement that undertakes to perform or provide repair or replacement service, or indemnification for that service, for the operational or structural failure of a motor vehicle due to a defect in materials or skill of work or normal wear and tear, and that is issued by an insurance company authorized to do business in this state.

5. “*Motor vehicle*” means any self-propelled vehicle subject to registration under chapter 321.

6. “*Provider*” means a person who sells or offers to sell a service contract.

7. “*Record*” means information stored or preserved in any medium, including in an electronic or paper format. A record includes but is not limited to documents, books, publications, accounts, correspondence, memoranda, agreements, computer files, film, microfilm, photographs, and audio or visual tapes.

8. “*Reimbursement insurance policy*” means a policy of insurance issued to a service company and pursuant to which the insurer agrees, for the benefit of the service contract holders, to discharge all of the obligations and liabilities of the service company under the terms of service contracts issued by the service company in the event of nonperformance by the service company. For the purposes of this definition, “*all obligations and liabilities*” include, but are not limited to, failure of the service company to perform under the service contract and the return of the unearned service company fee in the event of the service company’s unwillingness or inability to reimburse the unearned service company fee in the event of termination of a service contract.

9. “*Service company*” means a person who issues and is obligated to perform, or arrange for the performance of, services pursuant to a service contract.

10. “*Service contract*” means a contract or agreement given for consideration over and above the lease or purchase price of a new or used motor vehicle having a gross vehicle weight rating of less than sixteen thousand pounds, that undertakes to perform or provide repair or replacement service, or indemnification for that service, for the operation or structural failure of a motor vehicle due to a defect in materials or skill of work or normal wear and tear, but does not include mechanical breakdown insurance or maintenance agreements.

11. “*Service contract holder*” means a person who purchases a service contract.

12. “*Third-party administrator*” means a person who contracts with a service company to be responsible for the administration of the service company’s service contracts, including processing and adjudicating claims pursuant to a service contract.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §25
Section amended

516E.2 Requirements for doing business — registration — fee.

1. A service contract shall not be issued, sold, or offered for sale in this state unless the service company does all of the following:

a. Provides a receipt for the purchase of the service contract to the service contract holder.

b. Provides a copy of the service contract to the service contract holder within a reasonable period of time after the date of purchase of the service contract.

2. A service company shall not issue a service contract or arrange to perform services pursuant to a service contract unless the service company is registered with the commissioner. A service company shall file a registration with the commissioner annually, on a form prescribed by the commis-

sioner, accompanied by a registration fee in the amount of five hundred dollars.

3. In order to assure the faithful performance of a service company's obligations to its service contract holders, the administrator may by rule require financial responsibility standards.

4. The commissioner may issue an order denying, suspending, or revoking any registration if the commissioner finds that the order is in the public interest and finds any of the following:

a. The registration is incomplete in any material respect or contains any statement which, in light of the circumstances under which the registration was made, is determined by the commissioner to be false or misleading with respect to any material fact.

b. A provision of this chapter or a rule, order, or condition lawfully imposed under this chapter, has been willfully violated in connection with the sale of service contracts by any of the following persons:

(1) The person filing the registration, but only if the person filing the registration is directly or indirectly controlled by or acting for the service company.

(2) The service company, any partner, officer, or director of the service company or any person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions for the service company, or any person directly or indirectly controlling or controlled by the service company.

c. The service company has not filed a document or information required under this chapter.

d. The service company's literature or advertising is misleading, incorrect, incomplete, or deceptive.

e. The service company has failed to pay the proper filing fee. However, the commissioner shall vacate an order issued pursuant to this paragraph when the proper fee has been paid.

f. The service company does not have the minimum net worth, as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, required under this chapter.

The commissioner may vacate or modify an order issued under this subsection if the commissioner finds that the conditions which prompted the entry of the order have changed or that it is otherwise in the public interest to do so.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §26
Section amended

516E.3 Filing and fee requirements.

1. *Service companies.*

a. A service contract shall not be issued, sold, or offered for sale in this state unless a true and correct copy of the service contract, and the service company's reimbursement insurance policy have been filed with the commissioner by the service company.

b. A service company shall file a consent to service of process on the commissioner, and such oth-

er information as the commissioner requires, annually with the commissioner no later than the first day of August. If the first day of August falls on a weekend or a holiday, the date for filing shall be the next business day. In addition to the annual filing, the service company shall promptly file copies of any amended documents if material amendments have been made in the materials on file with the commissioner. If an annual filing is made after the first of August and sales have occurred during the period when the service company was in noncompliance with this section, the commissioner shall assess an additional filing fee that is two times the amount normally required for an annual filing. A fee shall not be charged for interim filings made to keep the materials filed with the division current and accurate. The annual filing shall be accompanied by a filing fee determined by the commissioner which shall be sufficient to defray the costs of administering this chapter.

c. A service company shall promptly file the following information with the commissioner:

(1) A change in the name or ownership of the service company.

(2) The termination of the service company's business.

The service company is not required to submit a fee as part of this filing.

2. *Providers.*

a. A service contract shall not be sold or offered for sale in this state unless a true and correct copy of the service contract has been filed with the commissioner by the provider.

b. A provider shall file a consent to service of process on the commissioner, and such other information as the commissioner requires, annually with the commissioner no later than August 1. If August 1 falls on a weekend or a holiday, the date for filing shall be the next business day. In addition to the annual filing, the provider shall promptly file copies of any amended documents if material amendments have been made in the materials on file with the commissioner. If an annual filing is made after August 1 and sales have occurred during the period when the provider was in noncompliance with this section, the commissioner shall assess an additional filing fee that is two times the amount normally required for an annual filing. A fee shall not be charged for interim filings made to keep the materials filed with the division current and accurate. The annual filing shall be accompanied by a filing fee in the amount of one hundred dollars.

c. A provider shall promptly file the following information with the commissioner:

(1) A change in the name or ownership of the provider.

(2) The termination of the provider's business.

A provider is not required to submit a fee as part of this filing.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §27
Section amended

516E.4 Reimbursement insurance policy requirements.

1. *Required disclosures.* A reimbursement insurance policy insuring a service contract issued, sold, or offered for sale in this state shall conspicuously state that, upon failure of the service company to perform under the contract, including but not limited to a failure to return the unearned consideration paid for a service contract in excess of the premium, the insurer that issued the policy shall pay on behalf of the service company any amount that is owed to the service contract holder by the service company to satisfy the service company's obligations under a service contract issued or sold by the service company.

2. *Termination.* As applicable, an insurer that issued a reimbursement insurance policy shall not terminate the policy unless a written notice has been received by the commissioner and by each applicable provider, service company, or third-party administrator. The notice shall fix the date of termination at a date no earlier than ten days after receipt of the notice by the commissioner and by the applicable provider, service company, or third-party administrator. The notice may be delivered in person or sent by mail, and a restricted certified mail return receipt shall be deemed proof of receipt of notice. The termination of a reimbursement insurance policy shall not reduce the issuer's responsibility for a service contract issued by a service company prior to the date of termination.

3. *Indemnification or subrogation.* This section does not prevent or limit the right of an insurer that issued a reimbursement insurance policy to seek indemnification from or subrogation against a service company if the insurer pays or is obligated to pay a service contract holder sums that the service company was obligated to pay pursuant to the provisions of a service contract or pursuant to a contractual agreement.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §28
Section stricken and rewritten

516E.5 Disclosure to service contract holders — contract provisions.

1. A service contract shall not be issued, sold, or offered for sale in this state unless the contract conspicuously states that the obligations of the service company to the service contract holder are guaranteed under a reimbursement insurance policy, including a statement in substantially the following form:

“Obligations of the service company under this service contract are guaranteed under a reimbursement insurance policy. If the service company fails to pay or provide service on a claim within sixty days after proof of loss has been filed with the service company, the service contract holder is entitled to make a claim directly against the reimbursement insurance policy.”

A claim against a reimbursement insurance policy shall also include a claim for return of the unearned consideration paid for the service contract in excess of the premium paid. A service contract shall conspicuously state the name and address of the issuer of the reimbursement insurance policy for that service contract.

2. A service contract shall be written in clear, understandable language and the entire contract shall be printed or typed in easy-to-read type, size, and style, and shall not be issued, sold, or offered for sale in this state unless the contract does all of the following:

a. Clearly and conspicuously states the name and address of the service company, describes the service company's obligations to perform services or to arrange for the performance of services under the service contract, and states that the obligations of the service company to the service contract holder are guaranteed under a reimbursement insurance policy.

b. Clearly and conspicuously states the name and address of the issuer of the reimbursement insurance policy.

c. Identifies the service company obligated to perform the service under the service contract, any third-party administrator, and the service contract holder to the extent that the name and address of the service contract holder has been furnished by the service contract holder.

d. Sets forth the total purchase price of the service contract and the terms under which the purchase price of the service contract is to be paid.

e. Sets forth the procedure for making a claim, including a telephone number.

f. Clearly and conspicuously states the dates that coverage starts and ends and the existence, terms, and conditions of a deductible amount, if any.

g. Specifies the merchandise or services, or both, to be provided and clearly states any and all limitations, exceptions, or exclusions.

h. Sets forth the conditions on which substitution of services will be allowed.

i. Sets forth all of the obligations and duties of the service contract holder, including but not limited to the duty to protect against any further damage to the motor vehicle, and the obligation to notify the service company in advance of any repair, if any.

j. Sets forth any and all terms, restrictions, or conditions governing transferability of the service contract, if any.

k. Describes or references any and all applicable provisions of the Iowa consumer credit code, chapter 537.

l. States the name and address of the commissioner.

m. Sets forth any and all conditions on which the service contract may be canceled, the terms and conditions for the refund of any portion of the

purchase price, the identity of the person primarily liable to provide any refund, and the identity of any other person liable to provide any portion of the refund. If the service contract holder cancels the service contract, the service company shall mail a written notice of termination to the service contract holder within fifteen days of the date of the termination.

n. Permits the service contract holder to cancel and return the service contract within at least twenty days of the date of mailing the service contract to the service contract holder or within at least ten days after delivery of the service contract if the service contract is delivered at the time of sale of the service contract, or within a longer period of time as permitted under the service contract. If no claim has been made under the service contract prior to its return, the service contract is void and the full purchase price of the service contract shall be refunded to the service contract holder. A ten percent penalty shall be added each month to a refund that is not paid to a service contract holder within thirty days of the return of the service contract to the service company. The applicable time period for cancellation of a service contract shall apply only to the original service contract holder that purchased the service contract.

3. A complete copy of the terms of the service contract shall be delivered to the prospective service contract holder at or before the time that the prospective service contract holder makes application for the service contract. If there is no separate application procedure, then a complete copy of the service contract shall be delivered to the service contract holder at or before the time the service contract holder becomes bound under the contract.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §29
Section amended

516E.6 Commissioner may prohibit certain sales — injunction.

The commissioner shall issue an order instructing a provider, service company, or third-party administrator to cease and desist from selling or offering for sale service contracts if the commissioner determines that the provider, service company, or third-party administrator has failed to comply with a provision of this chapter. Upon the failure of a provider, service company, or third-party administrator to obey a cease and desist order issued by the commissioner, the commissioner may give notice in writing of the failure to the attorney general, who shall immediately commence an action against the provider, service company, or third-party administrator to enjoin the provider, service company, or third-party administrator from selling or offering for sale service contracts until the provider, service company, or third-party administrator complies with the provisions of this chapter,

and the district court may issue the injunction.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §30
Section amended

516E.7 Rules.

The commissioner may adopt rules as provided in chapter 17A to administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter and to establish minimum standards for disclosure of service contract coverage limitations and exclusions.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §31
Section amended

516E.8 Exemption.

This chapter does not apply to a service contract issued by the manufacturer or importer of the motor vehicle covered by the service contract or to any third party acting in an administrative capacity on the manufacturer's behalf in connection with that service contract.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §32
Section amended

516E.9 Misrepresentations of state approval.

A service company shall not represent or imply in any manner that the service company has been sponsored, recommended, or approved or that the service company's abilities or qualifications have in any respect been passed upon by the state of Iowa, including the commissioner, the insurance division, or the division's securities bureau.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §33
Section amended

516E.10 Prohibited acts — unfair or deceptive trade practices.

1. *Misrepresentations, false advertising, and unfair practices.*

a. Unless licensed as an insurance company, a service company shall not use in its name, contracts, or literature, the words "insurance", "casualty", "surety", "mutual", or any other words descriptive of the insurance, casualty, or surety business or deceptively similar to the name or description of any insurance or surety corporation, or any other service company.

b. A service company shall not, without the written consent of the purchaser, knowingly charge a purchaser for duplication of coverage or duties required by state or federal law, a warranty expressly issued by a manufacturer or seller of a product, or an implied warranty enforceable against the lessor, seller, or manufacturer of a product.

c. A provider, service company, or third-party administrator shall not make, permit, or cause a false or misleading statement, either oral or written, in connection with the sale, offer to sell, or advertisement of a service contract.

d. A provider, service company, or third-party administrator shall not permit or cause the omis-

sion of a material statement in connection with the sale, offer to sell, or advertisement of a service contract, which under the circumstances should have been made in order to make the statement not misleading.

e. A provider, service company, or third-party administrator shall not make, permit, or cause to be made a false or misleading statement, either oral or written, about the benefits or services available under the service contract.

f. A provider, service company, or third-party administrator shall not make, permit, or cause to be made a statement of practice which has the effect of creating or maintaining a fraud.

g. A provider, service company, or third-party administrator shall not make, publish, disseminate, circulate, or place before the public, or cause, directly or indirectly, to be made, published, disseminated, circulated, or placed before the public in a newspaper, magazine, or other publication, or in the form of a notice, circular, pamphlet, letter, or poster, or over a radio or television station, or in any other way, an advertisement, announcement, or statement containing an assertion, representation, or statement with respect to the service contract industry or with respect to a provider, service company, or third-party administrator which is untrue, deceptive, or misleading. It is deceptive or misleading to use any combination of words, symbols, or physical materials which by their content, phraseology, shape, color, or other characteristics are so similar to a combination of words, symbols, or physical materials used by a manufacturer or of such a nature that the use would tend to mislead a person into believing that the solicitation is in some manner connected with the manufacturer, unless actually authorized or issued by the manufacturer.

h. A bank, savings and loan association, credit union, insurance company, or other lending institution shall not require the purchase of a service contract as a condition of a loan.

2. *Defamation.* A provider, service company, or third-party administrator shall not make, publish, disseminate, or circulate, directly or indirectly, or aid, abet, or encourage the making, publishing, disseminating, or circulating of an oral or written statement or a pamphlet, circular, article, or literature which is false or maliciously critical of or derogatory to the financial condition of a person, and which is calculated to injure the person.

3. *Boycott, coercion, and intimidation.* A provider, service company, or third-party administrator* agreement to commit, or by a concerted action commit, an act of boycott, coercion, or intimidation resulting in or tending to result in unreasonable restraint of, or monopoly in, the service contract industry.

4. *False statements.* A provider, service company, or third-party administrator shall not knowingly file with a supervisory or other public offi-

cial, or knowingly make, publish, disseminate, circulate, or deliver to a person, or place before the public, or knowingly cause directly or indirectly to be made, published, disseminated, circulated, delivered to a person, or placed before the public, a false material statement of fact as to the financial condition of a person.

5. *False entries.* A provider, service company, or third-party administrator shall not knowingly make a false entry of a material fact in a book, report, or statement of a person or knowingly fail to make a true entry of a material fact pertaining to the business of the person in a book, report, or statement of the person.

6. *Used or rebuilt parts.* A service company shall not repair a motor vehicle covered by a service contract with any of the following:

a. Used parts, unless the service company receives prior written authorization by the vehicle owner.

b. Rebuilt parts, unless the parts are rebuilt according to national standards recognized by the insurance division.

7. *Marketing.* A provider, service company, or third-party administrator shall not market, advertise, offer to sell, or sell a service contract by using personal information obtained in violation of the federal Driver's Privacy Protection Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2721 et seq.

8. *Violations of section 714.16.*

a. A violation of this chapter or rules adopted by the commissioner pursuant to this chapter is an unfair practice as defined in section 714.16.

b. An enforcement agreement between the commissioner and a provider, service company, or third-party administrator does not bar the attorney general from bringing an action against the provider, service company, or third-party administrator under section 714.16 as to allegations that a violation of this chapter constitutes a violation of section 714.16.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §34

*The words "shall not enter into an" probably intended; corrective legislation is pending

Section amended

516E.11 Records — explanation of reasons for denial of claims.

1. A provider, service company, or third-party administrator shall keep accurate records concerning transactions regulated under this chapter.

a. Records of a provider, service company, or third-party administrator shall include all of the following:

(1) Copies of each type of service contract issued or sold.

(2) The name and address of each service contract holder.

(3) Claim files which shall contain, at a minimum, the dates, amounts, and descriptions of all receipts, claims, and expenditures related to ser-

vice contracts.

(4) Copies of all materials relating to claims which have been denied.

b. A provider, service company, or third-party administrator shall retain all required records pertaining to a service contract holder for at least two years after the specified period of coverage has expired. A provider, service company, or third-party administrator discontinuing business in this state shall maintain its records until the provider, service company, or third-party administrator furnishes the commissioner satisfactory proof that the provider, service company, or third-party administrator has discharged all obligations to contract holders in this state.

c. A provider, service company, or third-party administrator shall make all records concerning transactions regulated under the chapter available to the commissioner for the purpose of examination.

d. A provider, service company, or third-party administrator may keep all records required under this chapter in an electronic form. If an administrator maintains records in a form other than a printed copy, the records shall be accessible from a computer terminal available to the commissioner and shall be capable of duplication to a legible printed copy.

2. A provider, service company, or third-party administrator shall promptly deliver a written explanation to the service contract holder, describing the reasons for denying a claim or for the offer of a compromise settlement, based on all relevant facts or legal requirements and referring to applicable provisions of the service contract.

3. A provider, service company, or third-party administrator shall keep accurate records concerning transactions regulated under this chapter, including a list of the locations where service contracts are marketed, sold, offered for sale, or performed.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §35
Section amended

516E.12 Service of process.

The commissioner shall be the agent for service of process upon a provider, service company, or third-party administrator and an issuer of a reimbursement insurance policy.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §36
Section amended

516E.13 Orders, investigations, examinations, and subpoenas.

1. The commissioner may take actions which are necessary or appropriate for the protection of service contract holders or for the effective administration of this chapter. The commissioner may make private and public investigations and examinations as the commissioner deems necessary to determine whether any person has violated or is about to violate this chapter or a rule or order

adopted or issued pursuant to this chapter.

2. In an investigation or proceeding under this chapter, the commissioner or any officer designated by the commissioner may administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses and compel their attendance, take evidence, and require the production of records which the commissioner deems relevant or material to an inquiry, all of which may be enforced in accordance with chapter 17A.

3. A person is not excused from attending and testifying or from producing a document or record before the administrator or in obedience to a subpoena of the administrator or an officer designated by the administrator, or in a proceeding instituted by the administrator, on the grounds that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of the person may tend to incriminate or subject the person to a penalty or forfeiture. However, a person shall not be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture due to a transaction or matter about which the person is compelled, after claiming privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise. The person testifying, however, is not exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury or contempt committed while testifying.

4. Upon the commissioner's determination that a provider, service company, or third-party administrator has engaged, is engaging, or is about to engage in any act or practice constituting a violation of this chapter or a rule adopted pursuant to this chapter, the commissioner may issue a summary order directing the person to cease and desist from engaging in the act or practice resulting in the violation or to take other affirmative action as in the judgment of the commissioner is necessary to comply with the requirements of this chapter.

a. If a hearing is not timely requested, the summary order becomes final by operation of law. The order shall remain effective from the date of issuance until the date the order becomes final by operation of law or is overturned by a presiding officer or court following a request for hearing. A person who has been issued a summary order under this subsection may contest the order by filing a request for a contested case proceeding as provided in chapter 17A and in accordance with rules adopted by the commissioner. However, the person shall have at least thirty days from the date that the order is issued in order to file the request. Section 17A.18A is inapplicable to a summary order issued under this subsection.

b. A person violating a summary order issued under this subsection shall be deemed in contempt of that order. The commissioner may petition the district court to enforce the order as certified by the commissioner. The district court shall adjudge the person in contempt of the order if the court finds after hearing that the person is not in compli-

ance with the order. The court shall assess a civil penalty against the person in an amount not less than three thousand dollars but not greater than ten thousand dollars per violation, and may issue further orders as it deems appropriate.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §37
 Subsection 4, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

516E.14 Audits.

The commissioner may examine or cause to be examined the records of a provider, service company, or third-party administrator for the purpose of verifying compliance with this chapter. The commissioner may require, by a subpoena, the attendance of the provider, service company, or third-party administrator, or a representative thereof, and any other witness whom the commissioner deems necessary or expedient, and the production of records relating in any manner to compliance with this chapter if a provider, service company, third-party administrator, or witness fails or refuses to produce the documents for examination when requested by the commissioner.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §38
 Section amended

516E.15 Violations — penalties.

1. *a.* Except as provided in paragraph “*b*”, all of the following shall apply:

(1) A violation of this chapter or a rule adopted pursuant to this chapter is a violation of section 714.16, subsection 2, paragraph “*a*”. The remedies and penalties provided by section 714.16, including but not limited to injunctive relief and civil penalties, apply to violations of this chapter.

(2) A person who willfully and knowingly violates this chapter or a rule adopted pursuant to this chapter is, upon conviction, guilty of a class “*D*” felony.

b. A provider, service company, or third-party administrator that fails to file documents and information with the commissioner as required pursuant to section 516E.3 may be subject to a civil penalty. The amount of the civil penalty shall not be more than four hundred dollars plus two dollars for each service contract that the person executed prior to satisfying the filing requirement. However, a person who fails to file information regarding a change in the name or the termination of the business of a provider, service company, or third-party administrator as required pursuant to section 516E.3 is subject to a civil penalty of not more than five hundred dollars.

2. If the commissioner believes that grounds exist for the criminal prosecution of a provider, service company, or third-party administrator for violating this chapter or any other law of this state, the commissioner may forward to the attorney general or the county attorney the grounds for the belief, including all evidence in the commissioner’s possession for action deemed appropriate by the attorney general or county attorney. At the

request of the attorney general, the county attorney shall appear and prosecute the action when brought in the county served by the county attorney.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §39, 40
 Subsection 1, paragraph b amended
 Subsection 2 amended

516E.16 Court action for failure to cooperate.

1. If a person fails or refuses to file a statement or report or to produce any books, accounts, papers, correspondence, memoranda, purchase agreements, files, or other documents or records, or to obey a subpoena issued by the commissioner, the commissioner may refer the matter to the attorney general, who may apply to a district court to enforce compliance. The court may order any of the following:

a. Injunctive relief restricting or prohibiting the offer or sale of service contracts.

b. Production of documents or records including but not limited to books, accounts, papers, correspondence, memoranda, purchase agreements, files, or other documents or records.

c. Such other relief as may be appropriate.

2. A court order issued pursuant to subsection 1 is effective until the person who is subject to the order files the statement or report, produces the documents requested, or obeys the subpoena.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §41
 NEW section

516E.17 Net worth requirement.

A service company that has issued or renewed in the aggregate one thousand or fewer service contracts during the preceding calendar year shall maintain a minimum net worth of forty thousand dollars. The minimum net worth to be maintained shall be increased by an additional twenty thousand dollars for each additional five hundred contracts or fraction thereof issued or renewed, up to a maximum required net worth of four hundred thousand dollars. At least twenty thousand dollars of net worth shall consist of paid-in capital.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §42
 NEW section

516E.18 Public access to records.

1. The administrator shall keep a register of all filings and orders which have been entered. The register shall be open for public inspection.

2. Upon request and for a reasonable fee, the administrator shall furnish to any person copies of any register entry or any document which is a matter of public record and not confidential. Copies shall be available during normal business hours and may be certified upon request. In any administrative, civil, or criminal proceeding, a certified copy is prima facie evidence of the contents of the document certified.

3. Pursuant to chapter 22, the administrator may maintain the confidentiality of information

obtained during an investigation or audit.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §43
NEW section

516E.19 Administration.

1. This chapter shall be administered by the commissioner. The deputy administrator appointed pursuant to section 502.601 shall be the principal operations officer responsible to the commissioner for the routine administration of this chapter and management of the administrative staff. In the absence of the commissioner, whether because of vacancy in the office, by reason of absence, physical disability, or other cause, the

deputy administrator shall be the acting administrator and shall, for the time being, have and exercise the authority conferred upon the commissioner. The commissioner may from time to time delegate to the deputy administrator any or all of the functions assigned to the commissioner in this chapter. The deputy administrator shall employ officers, attorneys, accountants, auditors, investigators, and other employees as shall be needed for the administration of this chapter.

2. Upon request, the commissioner may honor requests from interested persons for interpretive opinions.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §44
NEW section

CHAPTER 518

COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

518.14 Investments.

1. *General considerations.* The following considerations apply in the interpretation of this section:

a. This section applies to the investments of county mutual insurance associations.

b. The purpose of this section is to protect and further the interests of policyholders, claimants, creditors, and the public by providing standards for the development and administration of programs for the investment of the assets of associations organized under this chapter. These standards, and the investment programs developed by associations, shall take into account the safety of the association's principal, investment yield and growth, stability in the value of the investment, and liquidity necessary to meet the association's expected business needs, and investment diversification.

All investments made pursuant to this section shall have investment qualities and characteristics such that the speculative elements of the investments are not predominant.

c. Financial terms relating to county mutual insurance associations have the meanings assigned to them under statutory accounting methods. Financial terms relating to companies or associations other than county mutual insurance associations have the meanings assigned to them under generally accepted accounting principles.

d. Investments shall be valued in accordance with the valuation procedures established by the national association of insurance commissioners, unless the commissioner requires or finds another method of valuation reasonable under the circumstances.

e. If an investment qualifies under more than one subsection, an association may elect to hold the investment under the subsection of its choice. This section does not prevent an association from

electing to hold an investment under a subsection different from the one under which it previously held the investment.

2. *Definitions.* For purposes of this section:

a. "Admitted assets", for purposes of computing percentage limitations on particular types of investments, means the assets which are authorized to be shown on the commissioner's annual statement blank as admitted assets as of the December 31 immediately preceding the date the association acquires the investment.

b. "Clearing corporation" means as defined in section 554.8102.

c. "Custodian bank" means as defined in section 515.35.

d. "Issuer" means as defined in section 554.8201.

e. "Member bank" means a national bank, state bank, or trust company which is a member of the United States federal reserve system.

f. "National securities exchange" means an exchange registered under section 6 of the federal Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or an exchange regulated under the laws of Canada.

g. "Obligations" includes bonds, notes, debentures, transportation equipment certificates, domestic repurchase agreements, and obligations for the payment of money not in default as to payments of principal and interest on the date of investment, which constitute general obligations of the issuer or payable only out of certain revenues or certain funds pledged or otherwise dedicated for payment of principal and interest on the obligations. A lease is an obligation if the lease is assigned to the insurer and is nonterminable by the lessee upon foreclosure of any lien upon the leased property, and if rental payments are sufficient to amortize the investment over the primary lease term.

3. *Investments in name of association or nomi-*

nee and prohibitions.

a. An association's investments shall be held in its own name or the name of its nominee, except as follows:

(1) Investments may be held in the name of a clearing corporation or of a custodian bank or in the name of the nominee of either on the following conditions:

(a) The clearing corporation, custodian bank, or nominee must be legally authorized to hold the particular investment for the account of others.

(b) When the investment is evidenced by a certificate and held in the name of a custodian bank or the nominee of a custodian bank, a written agreement shall provide that certificates so deposited shall at all times be kept separate and apart from other deposits with the depository, so that at all times they may be identified as belonging solely to the association making the deposit.

(c) If a clearing corporation is to act as depository, the investment may be merged or held in bulk in the name of the clearing corporation or its nominee with other investments deposited with the clearing corporation by any other person, if a written agreement between the clearing corporation and the association provides that adequate evidence of the deposit is to be obtained and retained by the association or a custodian bank.

(2) An association may loan stocks or obligations held by it under this chapter to a broker-dealer registered under the federal Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or to a member bank. The loan must be evidenced by a written agreement which provides all of the following:

(a) That the loan will be fully collateralized by cash or obligations issued or guaranteed by the United States or an agency or an instrumentality of the United States, and that the collateral will be adjusted as necessary each business day during the term of the loan to maintain the required collateralization in the event of market value changes in the loaned securities or collateral.

(b) That the loan may be terminated by the association at any time, and that the borrower will return the loaned stocks or obligations within five business days after termination.

(c) That the association has the right to retain the collateral or use the collateral to purchase investments equivalent to the loaned securities if the borrower defaults under the terms of the agreement, and that the borrower remains liable for any losses and expenses incurred by the association due to default that are not covered by the collateral.

(3) An association may participate through a member bank in the United States federal reserve book entry system, and the records of the member bank shall at all times show that the investments are held for the association or for specific accounts of the association.

(4) An investment may consist of an individual interest in a pool of obligations or a fractional in-

terest in a single obligation if the certificate of participation or interest or the confirmation of participation or interest in the investment is issued in the name of the association, the name of the custodian bank, or the nominee of either, and, if the interest as evidenced by the certificate or confirmation is, if held by a custodian bank, kept separate and apart from the investments of others so that at all times the participation may be identified as belonging solely to the association making the investment.

(5) Transfers of ownership of investments held as described in paragraph "a", subparagraph (1), subparagraph subdivision (c), and subparagraphs (3) and (4), may be evidenced by bookkeeping entry on the books of the issuer of the investment, its transfer or recording agent, or the clearing corporation without physical delivery of a certificate evidencing the association's investment.

b. Except as provided in paragraph "a", subparagraph (5), if an investment is not evidenced by a certificate, adequate evidence of the association's investment shall be obtained from the issuer or its transfer or recording agent and retained by the association, a custodian bank, or clearing corporation. Adequate evidence, for purposes of this paragraph, means a written receipt or other verification issued by the depository or issuer or a custodian bank which shows that the investment is held for the association.

4. *Investments.* Except as otherwise permitted by this section, an association organized under this chapter shall only invest in the following:

a. *United States government obligations.* Bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued, assumed, or guaranteed by the United States of America, or by any agency or instrumentality of the United States of America, include investments in an open-end management investment company registered with the federal securities and exchange commission under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80(a) and operated in accordance with 17 C.F.R. § 270.2a-7, the portfolio of which is limited to the United States obligations described in this paragraph, and which are included in the national association of insurance commissioners' securities valuation office's United States direct obligation – full faith and credit list.

b. *Certain development bank obligations.* Obligations issued or guaranteed by the international bank for reconstruction and development, the Asian development bank, the inter-American development bank, the export-import bank, the world bank, or any United States government-sponsored organization of which the United States is a member, if the principal and interest is payable in United States dollars. An association shall not invest more than five percent of its total admitted assets in the obligations of any one of these banks or organizations, and shall not invest more than a total of ten percent of its total admitted as-

sets in the obligations authorized by this paragraph.

c. State obligations. Obligations issued or guaranteed by a state, a political subdivision of a state, or an instrumentality of a state.

d. Canadian government obligations. Obligations issued or guaranteed by Canada, by an agency or province of Canada, by a political subdivision of such province, or by an instrumentality of any of those provinces or political subdivisions.

e. Corporate and business trust obligations. Obligations issued, assumed, or guaranteed by a corporation or business trust organized under the laws of the United States or a state, or the laws of Canada or a province of Canada, provided that an association shall not invest more than five percent of its admitted assets in the obligations of any one corporation or business trust. Investments shall be made only in investment grade bonds.

f. Stocks. Common stocks, common stock equivalents, mutual fund shares, securities convertible into common stocks or common stock equivalents, or preferred stocks issued or guaranteed by a corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States or a state, or the laws of Canada or a province of Canada. Aggregate investments in nondividend paying stocks shall not ex-

ceed five percent of surplus.

(1) Stocks purchased under this lettered paragraph shall not exceed fifty percent of surplus. With the approval of the commissioner, an association may invest any amount in common stocks, preferred stocks, or other securities of one or more subsidiaries provided that after such investments the association's surplus as regards policyholders will be reasonable in relation to the association's outstanding liabilities and adequate to its financial needs.

(2) An association shall not invest more than ten percent of its surplus in the stocks of any one corporation.

g. Home office real estate. Funds may be invested in a home office building, at the direction of the board of directors and with the prior approval of the commissioner of insurance. An association shall not invest more than twenty-five percent of its total admitted assets in such real estate. With the prior approval of the commissioner, an association may exceed the real estate investment limitation to effectuate a merger with, or the acquisition of, another association.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §45
Subsection 4, paragraph a amended

CHAPTER 518A

STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

518A.12 Investments.

1. *General considerations.* The following considerations apply in the interpretation of this section:

a. This section applies to the investments of state mutual insurance associations.

b. The purpose of this section is to protect and further the interests of policyholders, claimants, creditors, and the public by providing standards for the development and administration of programs for the investment of the assets of associations organized under this chapter. These standards, and the investment programs developed by companies, shall take into account the safety of the association's principal, investment yield and growth, stability in the value of the investment, and liquidity necessary to meet the association's expected business needs, and investment diversification.

All investments made pursuant to this section shall have investment qualities and characteristics such that the speculative elements of the investments are not predominant.

c. Financial terms relating to state mutual insurance associations have the meanings assigned to them under statutory accounting methods. Fi-

nancial terms relating to companies other than state mutual insurance associations have the meanings assigned to them under generally accepted accounting principles.

d. Investments shall be valued in accordance with the valuation procedures established by the national association of insurance commissioners, unless the commissioner requires or finds another method of valuation reasonable under the circumstances.

e. If an investment qualifies under more than one subsection, an association may elect to hold the investment under the subsection of its choice. This section does not prevent an association from electing to hold an investment under a subsection different from the one under which it previously held the investment.

2. *Definitions.* For purposes of this section:

a. "Admitted assets", for purposes of computing percentage limitations on particular types of investments, means the assets which are authorized to be shown on the national association of insurance commissioner's annual statement blank as admitted assets as of the December 31 immediately preceding the date the association acquires the investment.

b. "Clearing corporation" means as defined in section 554.8102.

c. "Custodian bank" means as defined in section 515.35.

d. "Issuer" means as defined in section 554.8201.

e. "Member bank" means a national bank, state bank, or trust company which is a member of the United States federal reserve system.

f. "National securities exchange" means an exchange registered under section 6 of the federal Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or an exchange regulated under the laws of Canada.

g. "Obligations" includes bonds, notes, debentures, transportation equipment certificates, domestic repurchase agreements, and obligations for the payment of money not in default as to payments of principal and interest on the date of investment, which constitute general obligations of the issuer or payable only out of certain revenues or certain funds pledged or otherwise dedicated for payment of principal and interest on the obligations. A lease is an obligation if the lease is assigned to the insurer and is nonterminable by the lessee upon foreclosure of any lien upon the leased property, and if rental payments are sufficient to amortize the investment over the primary lease term.

3. *Investments in name of association or nominee and prohibitions.*

a. An association's investments shall be held in its own name or the name of its nominee, except as follows:

(1) Investments may be held in the name of a clearing corporation or of a custodian bank or in the name of the nominee of either on the following conditions:

(a) The clearing corporation, custodian bank, or nominee must be legally authorized to hold the particular investment for the account of others.

(b) When the investment is evidenced by a certificate and held in the name of a custodian bank or the nominee of a custodian bank, a written agreement shall provide that certificates so deposited shall at all times be kept separate and apart from other deposits with the depository, so that at all times they may be identified as belonging solely to the association making the deposit.

(c) If a clearing corporation is to act as depository, the investment may be merged or held in bulk in the name of the clearing corporation or its nominee with other investments deposited with the clearing corporation by any other person, if a written agreement between the clearing corporation and the association provides that adequate evidence of the deposit is to be obtained and retained by the association or a custodian bank.

(2) An association may loan stocks or obligations held by it under this chapter to a broker-dealer registered under the federal Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or to a member bank. The loan

must be evidenced by a written agreement which provides all of the following:

(a) That the loan will be fully collateralized by cash or obligations issued or guaranteed by the United States or an agency or an instrumentality of the United States, and that the collateral will be adjusted as necessary each business day during the term of the loan to maintain the required collateralization in the event of market value changes in the loaned securities or collateral.

(b) That the loan may be terminated by the association at any time, and that the borrower will return the loaned stocks or obligations within five business days after termination.

(c) That the association has the right to retain the collateral or use the collateral to purchase investments equivalent to the loaned securities if the borrower defaults under the terms of the agreement, and that the borrower remains liable for any losses and expenses incurred by the association due to default that are not covered by the collateral.

(3) An association may participate through a member bank in the United States federal reserve book entry system, and the records of the member bank shall at all times show that the investments are held for the association or for specific accounts of the association.

(4) An investment may consist of an individual interest in a pool of obligations or a fractional interest in a single obligation if the certificate of participation or interest or the confirmation of participation or interest in the investment is issued in the name of the association, the name of the custodian bank, or the nominee of either, and, if the interest as evidenced by the certificate or confirmation is, if held by a custodian bank, kept separate and apart from the investments of others so that at all times the participation may be identified as belonging solely to the association making the investment.

(5) Transfers of ownership of investments held as described in paragraph "a", subparagraph (1), subparagraph subdivision (c), and subparagraphs (3) and (4), may be evidenced by bookkeeping entry on the books of the issuer of the investment, its transfer or recording agent, or the clearing corporation without physical delivery of a certificate evidencing the association's investment.

b. Except as provided in paragraph "a", subparagraph (5), if an investment is not evidenced by a certificate, adequate evidence of the association's investment shall be obtained from the issuer or its transfer or recording agent and retained by the association, a custodian bank, or clearing corporation. Adequate evidence, for purposes of this paragraph, means a written receipt or other verification issued by the depository or issuer or a custodian bank which shows that the investment is held for the association.

4. *Investments.* Except as otherwise permit-

ted by this section, an association organized under this chapter shall only invest in the following:

a. United States government obligations. Bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued, assumed, or guaranteed by the United States of America, or by any agency or instrumentality of the United States of America, include investments in an open-end management investment company registered with the federal securities and exchange commission under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80(a) and operated in accordance with 17 C.F.R. § 270.2a-7, the portfolio of which is limited to the United States obligations described in this paragraph, and which are included in the national association of insurance commissioners' securities valuation office's United States direct obligation – full faith and credit list.

b. Certain development bank obligations. Obligations issued or guaranteed by the international bank for reconstruction and development, the Asian development bank, the inter-American development bank, the export-import bank, the world bank, or any United States government-sponsored organization of which the United States is a member, if the principal and interest is payable in United States dollars. An association shall not invest more than five percent of its total admitted assets in the obligations of any one of these banks or organizations, and shall not invest more than a total of ten percent of its total admitted assets in the obligations authorized by this paragraph.

c. State obligations. Obligations issued or guaranteed by a state, a political subdivision of a state, or an instrumentality of a state.

d. Canadian government obligations. Obligations issued or guaranteed by Canada, by an agency or province of Canada, by a political subdivision of such province, or by an instrumentality of any of those provinces or political subdivisions.

e. Corporate and business trust obligations.

Obligations issued, assumed, or guaranteed by a corporation or business trust organized under the laws of the United States or a state, or the laws of Canada or a province of Canada, provided that an association shall not invest more than five percent of its admitted assets in the obligations of any one corporation or business trust. Investments shall be made only in investment grade bonds.

f. Stocks. Common stocks, common stock equivalents, mutual fund shares, securities convertible into common stocks or common stock equivalents, or preferred stocks issued or guaranteed by a corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States or a state, or the laws of Canada or a province of Canada. Aggregate investments in nondividend paying stocks shall not exceed five percent of surplus.

(1) Stocks purchased under this lettered paragraph shall not exceed fifty percent of surplus. With the approval of the commissioner, an association may invest any amount in common stocks, preferred stocks, or other securities of one or more subsidiaries provided that after such investments the association's surplus as regards policyholders will be reasonable in relation to the association's outstanding liabilities and adequate to its financial needs.

(2) An association shall not invest more than ten percent of its surplus in the stocks of any one corporation.

g. Home office real estate. Funds may be invested in a home office building, at the direction of the board of directors and with the prior approval of the commissioner of insurance. An association shall not invest more than twenty-five percent of its total admitted assets in such real estate. With the prior approval of the commissioner, an association may exceed the real estate investment limitation to effectuate a merger with, or the acquisition of, another association.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §46
Subsection 4, paragraph a amended

CHAPTER 520

RECIPROCAL OR INTERINSURANCE CONTRACTS

520.19 Annual tax — fees.

In lieu of all other taxes, licenses, charges, and fees whatsoever, such attorney shall annually pay to the commissioner the same fees as are paid by mutual companies transacting the same kind of business, and an annual tax based upon the applicable percentage stated in section 432.1, subsection 4, calculated upon the gross premiums or deposits collected from subscribers in this state dur-

ing the preceding calendar year, after deducting therefrom returns, or cancellations, and all amounts returned to subscribers or credited to their accounts as savings, and the amount returned upon canceled policies and rejected applications covering property situated or on business done within this state.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §47
Section amended

CHAPTER 522B

LICENSING OF INSURANCE PRODUCERS

522B.17 Cease and desist orders — penalties.

An insurer or insurance producer who, after hearing, is found to have violated this chapter may be ordered to cease and desist from engaging in the conduct resulting in the violation and may be assessed a civil penalty pursuant to chapter 507B.

A person who, after hearing, is found to have violated this chapter by acting as an agent of an insurer or otherwise selling, soliciting, or negotiating insurance in this state, or offering to the public advice, counsel, or services with regard to insurance, who is not properly licensed may be ordered to cease and desist from engaging in the conduct resulting in the violation and may be assessed a civil penalty according to the provisions of chapter 507A.

If a person does not comply with an order issued pursuant to this section, the commissioner may petition a court of competent jurisdiction to enforce the order. The court shall not require the commissioner to post a bond in an action or proceeding under this section. If the court finds, after notice and opportunity for hearing, that the person is not in compliance with an order, the court may adjudge the person to be in civil contempt of the order. The court may impose a civil penalty against the person for contempt in an amount not less than three thousand dollars but not greater than ten thousand dollars for each violation and may grant any other relief that the court determines is just and proper in the circumstances.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §48
Section amended

522B.17A Injunctive relief.

1. An association with at least twenty-five insurance producer members may bring an action in district court to enjoin a person from selling, soliciting, or negotiating insurance in violation of section 522B.2. However, before bringing an action in district court to enjoin a person pursuant to this section, an association shall file a complaint with

the insurance division alleging that the person is selling, soliciting, or negotiating insurance in violation of section 522B.2.

2. If the division makes a determination to proceed administratively against the person for a violation of section 522B.2, the complainant shall not bring an action in district court against the person pursuant to this section based upon the allegations contained in the complaint filed with the division.

3. If the division does not make a determination to proceed administratively against the person for a violation of section 522B.2, the division shall issue, on or before ninety days from the date of filing of the complaint, a release to the complainant that permits the complainant to bring an action in district court pursuant to this section.

4. The filing of a complaint with the division pursuant to this section tolls the statute of limitations pursuant to section 614.1 as to the alleged violation for a period of one hundred twenty days from the date of filing the complaint.

5. Any action brought in district court by a complainant against a person pursuant to this section, based upon the allegations contained in the complaint filed with the division, shall be brought within one year after the ninety-day period following the filing of the complaint with the division, or the date of the issuance of a release by the division, whichever is earlier.

6. If the court finds that the person is in violation of section 522B.2 and enjoins the person from selling, soliciting, or negotiating insurance in violation of that section, the court's findings of fact and law, and the judgment and decree, when final, shall be admissible in any proceeding initiated pursuant to section 522B.17 by the commissioner against the person enjoined and the person enjoined shall be precluded from contesting in that proceeding the court's determination that the person sold, solicited, or negotiated insurance in violation of section 522B.2.

2005 Acts, ch 70, §49
NEW section

CHAPTER 523A

CEMETERY AND FUNERAL MERCHANDISE AND FUNERAL SERVICES

523A.203 Financial institution trustees — qualification and investment requirements.

1. A financial institution may serve as a trustee if granted those powers under the laws of this

state or of the United States. A financial institution acting as a trustee of trust funds under this chapter shall invest the funds in accordance with applicable law.

2. A financial institution acting as a trustee of

trust funds under this chapter has a fiduciary duty to make reasonable investment decisions and to properly oversee and manage the funds entrusted to it. The trustee shall use the judgment and care under the circumstances then prevailing that persons of prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not in regard to speculation but in regard to the permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income as well as the probable safety of their capital. The commissioner may take enforcement action against a financial institution in its capacity as trustee for a breach of fiduciary duty proven under this chapter.

3. Moneys deposited under a master trust agreement may be commingled by the financial institution for investment purposes if each deposit includes a detailed listing of the amount deposited in trust for each beneficiary and maintenance of a separate accounting of each purchaser's principal, interest, and income.

4. Subject to a master trust agreement, the seller may appoint an independent investment adviser to advise the financial institution about investment of the trust funds.

5. Subject to agreement between the parties, the financial institution may receive a reasonable fee from the trust funds for services rendered as trustee. The trust shall pay the trust operation costs and any annual audit fees.

6. The seller or any officer, director, agent, employee, or affiliate of the seller shall not serve as trustee. A financial institution holding trust funds shall not do any of the following:

a. Be owned, under the control of, or affiliated with a seller.

b. Use any funds required to be held in trust under this chapter to purchase an interest in any contract or agreement to which a seller is a party.

c. Otherwise invest, directly or indirectly, in a seller's business operations.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §3
Subsection 6, paragraph b amended

523A.204 Establishment annual reporting requirements.

1. An establishment shall file with the commissioner not later than March 1 of each year an annual report on a form prescribed by the commissioner containing all of the following:

a. The seller's name and address and the name and address of the establishment that will provide the cemetery merchandise, funeral merchandise, funeral services, or a combination thereof.

b. The balance of each trust account as of the end of the preceding calendar year, identified by purchaser or beneficiary name.

c. A report of any amounts withdrawn from the trust account including the reason for each withdrawal.

d. A detailed listing of the insurance funding

outstanding at the end of the preceding calendar year, identified by the name of the purchaser or the beneficiary.

e. A complete inventory of the cemetery merchandise, funeral merchandise, or a combination thereof delivered in lieu of trust fund requirements under section 523A.401, including the following:

(1) The location of the merchandise.

(2) Merchandise serial numbers or warehouse receipt numbers identified by the name of the purchaser or the beneficiary.

(3) A verified statement of a certified public accountant on a form prescribed by the commissioner that all of the following have occurred:

(a) A physical inventory of the cemetery merchandise or funeral merchandise has been conducted.

(b) Each item of that merchandise is in the seller's possession at the specified location.

f. The purchaser and beneficiary names, the amount of each purchase agreement made in the preceding year, and the date the purchase agreement was made.

g. A summary of any purchase agreements converted from trust-funded benefits to insurance-funded or annuity benefits during the preceding year which shall include, as of the conversion date, the following information, as well as aggregated totals for each of the following categories of information, if appropriate:

(1) Insured's name.

(2) Insured's policy number.

(3) Original prepaid purchase agreement amount.

(4) Amount paid in.

(5) Unpaid balance of the prepaid purchase agreement.

(6) Unpaid balance of the purchase agreement.

(7) Amount retained by the establishment.

(8) Amount applied to the purchase of the insurance policy or annuity.

(9) Initial cash surrender value and initial death benefit under the insurance policy.

The establishment shall include a notarized statement attesting that the insurance policies or annuities have been issued and funded on behalf of the purchasers listed in the summary and that all notices required under this section have been given.

h. A summary of any purchase agreements converted from trust-funded benefits to a surety bond during the preceding year which shall include, as of the conversion date, the following information, as well as aggregated totals for each of the following categories of information, if appropriate:

(1) Name of the purchaser and beneficiary.

(2) Original prepaid purchase agreement amount.

(3) Amount paid in.

(4) Unpaid balance of the prepaid purchase agreement.

(5) Unpaid balance of the purchase agreement.

(6) Amount retained by the establishment.

(7) Amount applied to the purchase of the surety bond.

(8) A description of the surety bond and the applicable amount of coverage.

i. Any other information the commissioner deems necessary for the administration of this chapter.

2. A person holding multiple establishment permits may elect to file only one annual report after noting all establishments on the report.

3. An establishment shall make a good faith effort to complete the annual report. The establishment shall note on the annual report any information not reasonably available to the establishment as an exception or variance. Account balances within twelve months of the date of the filing of the annual report shall be accepted if the actual date of the account balances is noted.

4. In lieu of the annual report form described in subsection 1, the commissioner may authorize an establishment to file a short form annual report on a form prescribed by the commissioner. The short form annual report may incorporate by reference information readily available to the establishment. The commissioner may certify and decertify establishments authorized to file the short form based upon:

a. The establishment's recordkeeping system.

b. The number of purchase agreements which the establishment has sold that are subject to regulation under this chapter.

c. The availability and accessibility of information at the establishment for purchase agreements subject to regulation.

d. Whether the establishment places one hundred percent of funds received pursuant to its purchase agreements in trust.

e. The findings of the commissioner concerning audits and consumer complaints.

The commissioner shall retain the authority to require establishments permitted to file the short form annual report to provide all of the information required in the annual report form required by subsection 1 for audit purposes or otherwise.

5. An establishment filing an annual report shall pay a filing fee of ten dollars per purchase agreement sold during the year covered by the report. The fee does not apply to any of the following:

a. A purchase agreement where the beneficiary dies in the same year the agreement was sold.

b. Any modifications or additions, such as payments, for an existing purchase agreement sold in a previous year.

c. An additional agreement purchased and already reported to the commissioner by the purchaser.

d. A purchase agreement canceled or revoked

in the same year it was sold.

All purchase agreement changes for which a filing fee is not required must be reported to the commissioner on the annual report for the year covered.

6. As part of the annual filing with the commissioner, an establishment shall file an authorization for the commissioner or a designee to investigate, audit, and verify all funds, accounts, safe deposit boxes, and other evidence of establishment trust funds held by or in a financial institution.

7. Forms may be obtained at cost from the commissioner upon request. The commissioner may accept annual reports submitted in an electronic format, including but not limited to computer diskettes.

8. Notwithstanding chapter 22, all records maintained by the commissioner under this section shall be confidential and shall not be made available for inspection or copying except upon approval of the commissioner or the attorney general.

See also §523A.814

Section not amended; footnote added

523A.402 Purchase agreements funded by annuity proceeds.

1. A purchase agreement may be funded by proceeds derived from a new or existing annuity issued by an insurance company authorized to do business and doing business within this state.

2. Such funding may be in lieu of the trust requirements of this chapter when the purchaser assigns the proceeds of an existing annuity.

3. Such funding may be in lieu of the trust requirements of this chapter when a new annuity is purchased to fund the purchase agreement, with a face amount equal to or greater than the current retail price of the cemetery merchandise, funeral merchandise, and funeral services to be delivered under the purchase agreement or, if less, a face amount equal to the total of all payments to be submitted by the purchaser pursuant to the purchase agreement.

4. The premiums of any new annuity shall be fully paid within thirty days after execution of the purchase agreement or, with respect to a purchase agreement that provides for periodic payments, the premiums shall be paid directly by the purchaser to the insurance company issuing the annuity.

5. The annuity shall satisfy the following conditions:

a. Except as necessary and appropriate to satisfy the requirements regarding burial trust funds under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act, the annuity shall not be owned by the establishment or irrevocably assigned to the establishment and any designation of the establishment as a beneficiary shall not be made irrevocable.

b. The annuity shall provide that any assign-

ment of benefits is contingent upon the establishment's delivery of cemetery merchandise, funeral merchandise, and funeral services pursuant to a purchase agreement.

c. The annuity shall have an increasing death benefit or similar feature that provides some means for increasing the funding as the cost of cemetery merchandise, funeral merchandise, and funeral services increases.

6. With the written consent of the purchaser, an existing prepaid purchase agreement with trust-funded benefits may be converted to a prepaid purchase agreement with annuity-funded benefits provided the establishment and the annuity benefits comply with the following provisions:

a. The transfer of the trust funds to the insurance company must be at least equal to the full sum required to be deposited as trust principal under the trust-funded prepaid purchase agreement plus all net earnings accumulated with respect thereto, as of the transfer date. Commissions, allowances, surrender charges or other forms of compensation or expense loads, premium expense, administrative charges or expenses, or fees shall not be deducted from the trust funds transferred pursuant to the conversion.

b. The face amount of any annuity issued on an individual must be no less than the amount of principal and interest transferred for that individual to the insurance company, and any supplemental annuity issued to cover the unfunded portion of the purchase agreement must have a face amount that is at least as great as the unfunded principal balance. The face amount of the annuity purchased shall not, under any circumstances, be less than the total of all payments made by the purchaser pursuant to the agreement plus all net earnings accumulated with respect thereto, as of the transfer date.

c. The annuity shall not be contestable, or limit death benefits in the case of suicide, with respect to that portion of the face amount of the annuity which is required by paragraph "b". The annuity shall not refer to physical examination, or otherwise operate as an exclusion, limitation, or condition other than requiring submission of proof of death or surrender of the annuity at the time the prepaid purchase agreement is funded, matures, or is canceled, as the case may be.

d. The establishment shall maintain a copy of any prepaid trust-funded purchase agreement that was converted to a prepaid annuity-funded purchase agreement and retain the payment history records for each converted purchase agreement prior to conversion until the cemetery merchandise, funeral merchandise, and funeral ser-

vices have been delivered.

7. The seller of a purchase agreement subject to this chapter which is to be funded by annuity proceeds shall obtain all permits required to be obtained and comply with all reporting requirements under this chapter.

8. An insurance company issuing annuities funding purchase agreements subject to this chapter shall file an annual report with the commissioner on a form prescribed by the commissioner. The report shall list the applicable annuities outstanding for each establishment. Computer printouts may be submitted so long as each legibly provides the same information required in the prescribed form.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §107; 2005 Acts, ch 70, §50
See Code editor's note to §10B.4
Subsection 6, paragraph c amended

523A.812 Insurance division regulatory fund.

The insurance division may authorize the creation of a special revenue fund in the state treasury, to be known as the insurance division regulatory fund. The commissioner shall allocate annually from the fees paid pursuant to section 523A.204, two dollars for each purchase agreement reported on an establishment permit holder's annual report for deposit to the regulatory fund. The remainder of the fees collected pursuant to section 523A.204 shall be deposited into the general fund of the state. The commissioner shall also allocate annually the audit fees paid pursuant to section 523A.814 for deposit to the regulatory fund. The moneys in the regulatory fund shall be retained in the fund. The moneys are appropriated and, subject to authorization by the commissioner, may be used to pay auditors, audit expenses, investigative expenses, the expenses of mediation ordered by the commissioner, consumer education expenses, the expenses of a toll-free telephone line to receive consumer complaints, and the expenses of receiverships established under section 523A.811. An annual allocation to the regulatory fund shall not be imposed if the current balance of the fund exceeds two hundred thousand dollars.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §4
Section amended

523A.814 Audit fee.

In addition to the filing fee paid pursuant to section 523A.204, subsection 5, an establishment filing an annual report shall pay an audit fee in the amount of five dollars for each purchase agreement subject to a filing fee that is sold between July 1, 2005, and December 31, 2007.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §5
NEW section

CHAPTER 523I

IOWA CEMETERY ACT

Former ch 523I repealed effective July 1, 2005;
2005 Acts, ch 128, §74

SUBCHAPTER I
TITLE — DEFINITIONS —
APPLICABILITY

523I.101 Short title.

This chapter may be cited as the “*Iowa Cemetery Act*”.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §6
NEW section

523I.102 Definitions.

For purposes of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Authorized to do business within this state*” means a person licensed, registered, or subject to regulation by an agency of the state of Iowa or who has filed a consent to service of process with the commissioner for purposes of this chapter.
2. “*Burial site*” means any area, except a cemetery, that is used to inter or scatter remains.
3. “*Capital gains*” means appreciation in the value of trust assets for which a market value may be determined with reasonable certainty after deduction of investment losses, taxes, expenses incurred in the sale of trust assets, any costs of the operation of the trust, and any annual audit fees.
4. “*Care fund*” means funds set aside for the care of a perpetual care cemetery, including all of the following:
 - a. Money or real or personal property impressed with a trust by the terms of this chapter.
 - b. Contributions in the form of a gift, grant, or bequest.
 - c. Any accumulated income that the trustee of the fund or the cemetery allocates to principal.
5. “*Casket*” means a rigid container which is designed for the encasement of human remains and which is usually constructed of wood, metal, fiberglass, plastic, or like material and ornamented and lined with fabric.
6. “*Cemetery*” means any area that is or was open to use by the public in general or any segment thereof and is used or is intended to be used to inter or scatter remains. “*Cemetery*” does not include the following:
 - a. A private burial site where use is restricted to members of a family, if the interment rights are conveyed without a monetary payment, fee, charge, or other valuable form of compensation or consideration.
 - b. A private burial site where use is restricted to a narrow segment of the public, if the interment rights are conveyed without a monetary payment, fee, charge, or other valuable form of compensa-

tion or consideration.

- c. A pioneer cemetery.
7. “*Columbarium*” means a structure, room, or space in a mausoleum or other building containing niches or recesses for disposition of cremated remains.
8. “*Commissioner*” means the commissioner of insurance or the deputy administrator authorized in section 523A.801 to the extent the commissioner delegates functions to the deputy administrator.
9. “*Common business enterprise*” means a group of two or more business entities that share common ownership in excess of fifty percent.
10. “*Disinterment*” means to remove human remains from their place of final disposition.
11. “*Doing business in this state*” means issuing or performing wholly or in part any term of an interment rights agreement executed within the state of Iowa.
12. “*Financial institution*” means a state or federally insured bank, savings and loan association, credit union, trust department thereof, or a trust company that is authorized to do business within this state, that has been granted trust powers under the laws of this state or the United States, and that holds funds under a trust agreement. “*Financial institution*” does not include a cemetery or any person employed by or directly involved with a cemetery.
13. “*Garden*” means an area within a cemetery established by the cemetery as a subdivision for organizational purposes, not for sale purposes.
14. “*Grave space*” means a space of ground in a cemetery that is used or intended to be used for an in-ground burial.
15. “*Gross selling price*” means the aggregate amount a purchaser is obligated to pay for interment rights, exclusive of finance charges.
16. “*Inactive cemetery*” means a cemetery that is not operating on a regular basis, is not offering to sell or provide interments or other services reasonably necessary for interment, and does not provide or permit reasonable ingress or egress for the purposes of visiting interment spaces.
17. “*Income*” means the return in money or property derived from the use of trust principal after deduction of investment losses, taxes, and expenses incurred in the sale of trust assets, any cost of the operation of the trust, and any annual audit fees. “*Income*” includes but is not limited to:
 - a. Rent of real or personal property, including sums received for cancellation or renewal of a lease and any royalties.

b. Interest on money lent, including sums received as consideration for prepayment of principal.

c. Cash dividends paid on corporate stock.

d. Interest paid on deposit funds or debt obligations.

e. Gain realized from the sale of trust assets.

18. “*Insolvent*” means the inability to pay debts as they become due in the usual course of business.

19. “*Interment rights*” means the rights to place remains in a specific location for use as a final resting place or memorial.

20. “*Interment rights agreement*” means an agreement to furnish memorials, memorialization, opening and closing services, or interment rights.

21. “*Interment space*” means a space used or intended to be used for the interment of remains including, but not limited to, a grave space, lawn crypt, mausoleum crypt, and niche.

22. “*Lawn crypt*” means a preplaced enclosed chamber, which is usually constructed of reinforced concrete and poured in place, or a precast unit installed in quantity, either side-by-side or at multiple depths, and covered by earth or sod.

23. “*Lot*” means an area in a cemetery containing more than one interment space which is uniquely identified by an alphabetical, numeric, or alphanumerical identification system.

24. “*Maintenance fund*” means funds set aside for the maintenance of a nonperpetual care cemetery, including all of the following:

a. Money or real or personal property impressed with a trust by the terms of this chapter.

b. Contributions in the form of a gift, grant, or bequest.

c. Any accumulated income that the trustee of the fund or the cemetery allocates to principal.

25. “*Mausoleum*” means an aboveground structure designed for the entombment of human remains.

26. “*Mausoleum crypt*” means a chamber in a mausoleum of sufficient size to contain casketed human remains.

27. “*Memorial*” means any product, including any foundation other than a mausoleum or columbarium, used for identifying an interment space or for commemoration of the life, deeds, or career of a decedent including, but not limited to, a monument, marker, niche plate, urn garden plaque, crypt plate, cenotaph, marker bench, and vase.

28. “*Memorial care*” means any care provided or to be provided for the general maintenance of memorials including foundation repair or replacement, resetting or straightening tipped memorials, repairing or replacing inadvertently damaged memorials, and any other care clearly specified in the purchase agreement.

29. “*Memorial dealer*” means any person offering or selling memorials retail to the public.

30. “*Memorialization*” means any permanent

system designed to mark or record the name and other data pertaining to a decedent.

31. “*Merchandise*” means any personal property offered or sold for use in connection with the funeral, final disposition, memorialization, or interment of human remains, but which is exclusive of interment rights.

32. “*Neglected cemetery*” means a cemetery where there has been a failure to cut grass or weeds or care for graves, memorials or memorialization, walls, fences, driveways, and buildings, or for which proper records of interments have not been maintained.

33. “*Niche*” means a recess or space in a columbarium or mausoleum used for placement of cremated human remains.

34. “*Opening and closing services*” means one or more services necessarily or customarily provided in connection with the interment or entombment of human remains or a combination thereof.

35. “*Operating a cemetery*” means offering to sell or selling interment rights, or any service or merchandise necessarily or customarily provided for a funeral, or for the entombment or cremation of a dead human, or any combination thereof, including but not limited to opening and closing services, caskets, memorials, vaults, urns, and interment receptacles.

36. “*Outer burial container*” means any container which is designed for placement in the ground around a casket or an urn including, but not limited to, containers commonly known as burial vaults, urn vaults, grave boxes, grave liners, and lawn crypts.

37. “*Perpetual care cemetery*” includes all of the following:

a. Any cemetery that was organized or commenced business in this state on or after July 1, 1995.

b. Any cemetery that has established a care fund in compliance with section 523I.810.

c. Any cemetery that represents that it is a perpetual care cemetery in its interment rights agreement.

d. Any cemetery that represents in any other manner that the cemetery provides perpetual, permanent, or guaranteed care.

38. “*Person*” means an individual, firm, corporation, partnership, joint venture, limited liability company, association, trustee, government or governmental subdivision, agency, or other entity, or any combination thereof.

39. “*Pioneer cemetery*” means a cemetery where there were six or fewer burials in the preceding fifty years.

40. “*Purchaser*” means a person who purchases memorials, memorialization, opening and closing services, scattering services, interment rights, or a combination thereof. A purchaser need not be a beneficiary of the interment rights agreement.

41. “*Relative*” means a great-grandparent,

grandparent, father, mother, spouse, child, brother, sister, nephew, niece, uncle, aunt, first cousin, second cousin, third cousin, or grandchild connected to a person by either blood or affinity.

42. “*Religious cemetery*” means a cemetery that is owned, operated, or controlled by a recognized church or denomination, or a cemetery designated as such in the official catholic directory on file with the insurance division or in a similar publication of a recognized church or denomination, or a cemetery that the commissioner determines is operating as a religious cemetery upon review of an application by the cemetery that includes a description of the cemetery’s affiliation with a recognized church or denomination, the extent to which the affiliate organization is responsible for the financial and contractual obligations of the cemetery, or the provision of the Internal Revenue Code, if any, that exempts the cemetery from the payment of federal income tax.

43. “*Relocation*” means the act of taking remains from the place of interment or the place where the remains are being held to another designated place.

44. “*Remains*” means the body of a deceased human or a body part, or limb that has been removed from a living human, including a body, body part, or limb in any stage of decomposition, or cremated remains.

45. “*Scattering services provider*” means a person in the business of scattering human cremated remains.

46. “*Seller*” means a person doing business within this state, including a person doing business within this state who advertises, sells, promotes, or offers to furnish memorials, memorialization, opening and closing services, scattering services, or interment rights, or a combination thereof, whether the transaction is completed or offered in person, through the mail, over the telephone, by the internet, or through any other means of commerce.

47. “*Special care*” means any care provided or to be provided that supplements or exceeds the requirements of this chapter in accordance with the specific directions of any donor of funds for such purposes.

48. “*Undeveloped space*” means a designated area or building within a cemetery that has been mapped and planned for future development but is not yet fully developed.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §7
NEW section

523I.103 Applicability of chapter.

1. This chapter applies to all of the following:
 - a. All cemeteries, except religious cemeteries that commenced business prior to July 1, 2005.
 - b. All persons advertising or offering memorials, memorialization, opening and closing services, scattering services at a cemetery, interment rights, or a combination thereof for sale.

c. Interments made in areas not dedicated as a cemetery, by a person other than the state archaeologist.

2. This chapter applies when a purchase agreement is executed within this state or an advertisement, promotion, or offer to furnish memorials, memorialization, opening and closing services, scattering services, interment rights, or a combination thereof is made or accepted within this state. An offer to furnish memorials, memorialization, opening and closing services, scattering services, interment rights, or a combination thereof is made within this state, whether or not either party is then present in this state, when the offer originates from this state or is directed by the offeror to this state and received by the offeree in this state through the mail, over the telephone, by the internet, or through any other means of commerce.

3. If a foreign person does not have a registered agent or agents in the state of Iowa, doing business within this state shall constitute the person’s appointment of the secretary of state of the state of Iowa to be its true and lawful attorney upon whom may be served all lawful process of original notice in actions or proceedings arising or growing out of any contract or tort.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §8
NEW section

SUBCHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

523I.201 Administration.

1. This chapter shall be administered by the commissioner. The deputy administrator appointed pursuant to section 523A.801 shall be the principal operations officer responsible to the commissioner for the routine administration of this chapter and management of the administrative staff. In the absence of the commissioner, whether because of vacancy in the office due to absence, physical disability, or other cause, the deputy administrator shall, for the time being, have and exercise the authority conferred upon the commissioner. The commissioner may by order from time to time delegate to the deputy administrator any or all of the functions assigned to the commissioner in this chapter. The deputy administrator shall employ officers, attorneys, accountants, and other employees as needed for administering this chapter.

2. It is unlawful for the commissioner or any administrative staff to use for personal benefit any information which is filed with or obtained by the commissioner and which is not made public. This chapter does not authorize the commissioner or any staff member to disclose any such information except among themselves or to other cemetery and funeral administrators, regulatory authori-

ties, or governmental agencies, or when necessary and appropriate in a proceeding or investigation under this chapter or as required by chapter 22. This chapter neither creates nor derogates any privileges that exist at common law or otherwise when documentary or other evidence is sought under a subpoena directed to the commissioner or any administrative staff.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §9
NEW section

523I.202 Investigations and subpoenas.

1. The commissioner may, for the purpose of discovering a violation of this chapter or implementing rules or orders issued under this chapter, do any of the following:

a. Make such public or private investigations within or outside of this state as the commissioner deems necessary to determine whether any person has violated or is about to violate this chapter, or implementing rules or orders issued under this chapter, or to aid in the enforcement of this chapter, or in the prescribing of rules and forms under this chapter.

b. Require or permit any person to file a statement in writing, under oath or otherwise as the commissioner or attorney general determines, as to all the facts and circumstances concerning the matter being investigated.

c. Notwithstanding chapter 22, keep confidential the information obtained in the course of an investigation. However, if the commissioner determines that it is necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of the public, the commissioner may share information with other administrators, regulatory authorities, or governmental agencies, or may publish information concerning a violation of this chapter, or implementing rules or orders issued under this chapter.

d. Investigate a cemetery and examine the books, accounts, papers, correspondence, memoranda, purchase agreements, files, or other documents or records of the cemetery.

e. Administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, take evidence, and require the production of any books, accounts, papers, correspondence, memoranda, purchase agreements, files, or other documents or records which the commissioner deems relevant or material to any investigation or proceeding under this chapter and implement rules, all of which may be enforced under chapter 17A.

f. Apply to the district court for an order requiring a person's appearance before the commissioner or attorney general, or a designee of either or both, in cases where the person has refused to obey a subpoena issued by the commissioner or attorney general. The person may also be required to produce documentary evidence germane to the subject of the investigation. Failure to obey a court order under this subsection constitutes con-

tempt of court.

2. The commissioner may issue and bring an action in district court to enforce subpoenas within this state at the request of an agency or administrator of another state, if the activity constituting an alleged violation for which the information is sought would be a violation of this chapter had the activity occurred in this state.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §10
NEW section

523I.203 Cease and desist orders — injunctions.

If it appears to the commissioner that a person has engaged or is about to engage in an act or practice constituting a violation of this chapter, or implementing rules or orders issued under this chapter, the commissioner or the attorney general may do any of the following:

1. Issue a summary order directed to the person that requires the person to cease and desist from engaging in such an act or practice. A person may request a hearing within thirty days of issuance of the summary order. If a hearing is not timely requested, the summary order shall become final by operation of law. The order shall remain effective from the date of issuance until the date the order becomes final by operation of law or is overturned by a presiding officer following a request for hearing. Section 17A.18A is inapplicable to summary cease and desist orders issued under this section.

2. Bring an action in the district court in any county of the state for an injunction to restrain a person subject to this chapter and any agents, employees, or associates of the person from engaging in conduct or practices deemed contrary to the public interest. In any proceeding for an injunction, the commissioner or attorney general may apply to the court for a subpoena to require the appearance of a defendant and the defendant's agents, employees, or associates and for the production of any books, accounts, papers, correspondence, memoranda, purchase agreements, files, or other documents or records germane to the hearing upon the petition for an injunction. Upon a proper showing, a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or writ of mandamus shall be granted and a receiver may be appointed for the defendant or the defendant's assets. The commissioner or attorney general shall not be required to post a bond.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §11
NEW section

523I.204 Court action for failure to cooperate.

1. If a person fails or refuses to file a statement or report or to produce any books, accounts, papers, correspondence, memoranda, purchase agreements, files, or other documents or records, or to obey a subpoena issued by the commissioner, the commissioner may refer the matter to the at-

torney general, who may apply to a district court to enforce compliance. The court may order any or all of the following:

a. Injunctive relief restricting or prohibiting the offer or sale of memorials, memorialization, opening and closing services, scattering services, interment rights, or a combination thereof.

b. Production of documents or records including but not limited to books, accounts, papers, correspondence, memoranda, purchase agreements, files, or other documents or records.

c. Such other relief as may be required.

2. A court order issued pursuant to subsection 1 is effective until the person files the statement or report or produces the documents requested, or obeys the subpoena.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §12
NEW section

523I.205 Prosecution for violations of law — civil penalties.

1. A violation of this chapter or rules adopted or orders issued under this chapter is a violation of section 714.16, subsection 2, paragraph “a”. The remedies and penalties provided by section 714.16, including but not limited to injunctive relief and penalties, apply to violations of this chapter.

2. If the commissioner believes that grounds exist for the criminal prosecution of persons subject to this chapter for violations of this chapter or any other law of this state, the commissioner may forward to the attorney general or the county attorney the grounds for the belief, including all evidence in the commissioner’s possession, so that the attorney general or the county attorney may proceed with the matter as deemed appropriate. At the request of the attorney general, the county attorney shall appear and prosecute the action when brought in the county attorney’s county.

3. A person who violates a provision of this chapter or rules adopted or orders issued under this chapter may be subject to civil penalties in addition to criminal penalties. The commissioner may impose, assess, and collect a civil penalty not exceeding ten thousand dollars for each violation. For the purposes of computing the amount of each civil penalty, each day of a continuing violation constitutes a separate violation. All civil penalties collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §13
NEW section

523I.206 Cooperation with other agencies.

1. The commissioner may cooperate with any governmental law enforcement or regulatory agency to encourage uniform interpretation and administration of this chapter and effective enforcement of this chapter and effective regulation of the sale of memorials, memorialization, and

cemeteries.

2. Cooperation with other agencies may include but is not limited to:

a. Making a joint examination or investigation.

b. Holding a joint administrative hearing.

c. Filing and prosecuting a joint civil or administrative proceeding.

d. Sharing and exchanging personnel.

e. Sharing and exchanging relevant information and documents.

f. Formulating, in accordance with chapter 17A, rules or proposed rules on matters such as statements of policy, regulatory standards, guidelines, and interpretive opinions.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §14
NEW section

523I.207 Rules, forms, and orders.

1. Under chapter 17A, the commissioner may from time to time make, amend, and rescind such rules, forms, and orders as are necessary or appropriate for the protection of purchasers and the public and to administer the provisions of this chapter, its implementing rules, and orders issued under this chapter.

2. A rule, form, or order shall not be made, amended, or rescinded unless the commissioner finds that the action is necessary or appropriate to protect purchasers and the public and is consistent with the policies and provisions of this chapter, its implementing rules, and orders issued under this chapter.

3. A provision of this chapter imposing any liability does not apply to an act done or omitted in good faith in conformity with any rule, form, or order of the commissioner.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §15
NEW section

523I.208 Date of filing — interpretive opinions.

1. A document is filed when it is received by the commissioner.

2. Requests for interpretive opinions may be granted in the commissioner’s discretion.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §16
NEW section

523I.209 Misleading filings.

It is unlawful for a person to make or cause to be made, in any document filed with the commissioner, or in any proceeding under this chapter, any statement of material fact which is, at the time and in the light of the circumstances under which it is made, false or misleading, or, in connection with such statement, to omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they are made, not misleading.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §17
NEW section

523I.210 Misrepresentations of government approval.

It is unlawful for a seller under this chapter to represent or imply in any manner that the seller has been sponsored, recommended, or approved, or that the seller's abilities or qualifications have in any respect been passed upon by the commissioner.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §18
NEW section

523I.211 Fraudulent practices.

A person who commits any of the following acts commits a fraudulent practice which is punishable as provided in chapter 714:

1. Knowingly fails to comply with any requirement of this chapter.
2. Knowingly makes, causes to be made, or subscribes to a false statement or representation in a report or other document required under this chapter, or implementing rules or orders, or renders such a report or document misleading through the deliberate omission of information properly belonging in the report or document.
3. Conspires to defraud in connection with the sale of memorials, memorialization, opening and closing services, scattering services, interment rights, or a combination thereof under this chapter.
4. Fails to deposit funds under this chapter or withdraws funds in a manner inconsistent with this chapter.
5. Knowingly sells memorials, memorialization, opening and closing services, scattering services, interment rights, or a combination thereof without the permits required under this chapter.
6. Deliberately misrepresents or omits a material fact relative to the sale of memorials, memorialization, opening and closing services, scattering services, interment rights, or a combination thereof.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §19
NEW section

523I.212 Receiverships.

1. The commissioner shall notify the attorney general of the potential need for establishment of a receivership if the commissioner finds that a cemetery subject to this chapter meets one or more of the following conditions:

- a. Is insolvent.
- b. Has utilized trust funds for personal or business purposes in a manner inconsistent with this chapter.
- c. The amount held in trust in a maintenance fund or care fund is less than the amount required by this chapter.

2. The commissioner or attorney general may apply to the district court in any county of the state for the establishment of a receivership. Upon proof that any of the conditions described in this

section have occurred, the court may grant a receivership.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §20
NEW section

523I.213 Insurance division's enforcement fund.

A special revenue fund in the state treasury, to be known as the insurance division's enforcement fund, is created under the authority of the commissioner. The commissioner shall allocate annually from the audit fees paid pursuant to section 523I.808, an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, for deposit to the insurance division's enforcement fund. The moneys in the enforcement fund shall be retained in the fund. The moneys are appropriated and, subject to authorization by the commissioner, shall be used to pay auditors, audit expenses, investigative expenses, the expenses of consumer education, compliance, and education programs for filers and other regulated persons, and educational or compliance program materials, the expenses of a toll-free telephone line for consumer complaints, and the expenses of receiverships of perpetual care cemeteries established under section 523I.212.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §21
NEW section

523I.214 Violations of law — referrals to the Iowa department of public health.

If the commissioner discovers a violation of a provision of this chapter or any other state law or rule concerning the disposal or transportation of human remains, the commissioner shall forward all evidence in the possession of the commissioner concerning such a violation to the Iowa department of public health for such proceedings as the Iowa department of public health deems appropriate.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §22
NEW section

SUBCHAPTER III

CEMETERY MANAGEMENT

523I.301 Disclosure requirements — prices and fees.

1. A cemetery shall disclose, prior to the sale of interment rights, whether opening and closing of the interment space is included in the purchase of the interment rights. If opening and closing services are not included in the sale and the cemetery offers opening and closing services, the cemetery must disclose that the price for this service is subject to change and disclose the current prices for opening and closing services provided by the cemetery.

2. The cemetery shall fully disclose all fees required for interment, entombment, or inurnment of human remains.

3. A person owning interment rights may sell

those rights to third parties. The cemetery shall fully disclose, in the cemetery's rules, any requirements necessary to transfer title of interment rights to a third party.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §23
NEW section

523I.302 Installation of outer burial containers.

A cemetery shall provide services necessary for the installation of outer burial containers or other similar merchandise sold by the cemetery. This section shall not require the cemetery to provide for opening and closing of interment or entombment space, unless an agreement executed by the cemetery expressly provides otherwise.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §24
NEW section

523I.303 Access by funeral directors.

A cemetery shall not deny access to a licensed funeral director who is conducting funeral services or supervising the interment or disinterment of human remains.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §25
NEW section

523I.304 Rulemaking and enforcement.

1. A cemetery may adopt, amend, and enforce rules for the use, care, control, management, restriction, and protection of the cemetery, as necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the cemetery, including, but not limited to, the use, care, and transfer of any interment space or right of interment.

2. A cemetery may restrict and limit the use of all property within the cemetery by rules that do, but are not limited to doing, all of the following:

a. Prohibit the placement of memorials or memorialization, buildings, or other types of structures within any portion of the cemetery.

b. Regulate the uniformity, class, and kind of memorials and memorialization and structures within the cemetery.

c. Regulate the scattering or placement of cremated remains within the cemetery.

d. Prohibit or regulate the placement of non-human remains within the cemetery.

e. Prohibit or regulate the introduction or care of trees, shrubs, and other types of plants within the cemetery.

f. Regulate the right of third parties to open, prepare for interment, and close interment spaces.

g. Prohibit interment in any part of the cemetery not designated as an interment space.

h. Prevent the use of space for any purpose inconsistent with the use of the property as a cemetery.

3. A cemetery shall not adopt or enforce a rule that prohibits interment because of the race, color, or national origin of a decedent. A provision of a contract or a certificate of ownership or other in-

strument conveying interment rights that prohibits interment in a cemetery because of the race, color, or national origin of a decedent is void.

4. A cemetery's rules shall be plainly printed or typewritten and maintained for inspection in the office of the cemetery or, if the cemetery does not have an office, in another suitable place within the cemetery. The cemetery's rules shall be provided to owners of interment spaces upon request.

5. A cemetery's rules shall specify the cemetery's obligations in the event that interment spaces, memorials, or memorialization are damaged or defaced by acts of vandalism. The rules may specify a multiyear restoration of an interment space, or a memorial or memorialization when the damage is extensive or when money available from the cemetery's trust fund is inadequate to complete repairs immediately. The owner of an interment space, or a memorial or memorialization that has been damaged or defaced shall be notified by the cemetery by restricted certified mail at the owner's last known address within sixty days of the discovery of the damage or defacement. The rules shall specify whether the owner is liable, in whole or in part, for the cost to repair or replace an interment space or a damaged or defaced memorial or memorialization.

6. The cemetery shall not approve any rule which unreasonably restricts competition, or which unreasonably increases the cost to the owner of interment rights in exercising these rights.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §26
NEW section

523I.305 Memorials and memorialization.

1. *Authorization.* A cemetery is entitled to determine whether a person requesting installation of a memorial is authorized to do so, to the extent that this can be determined from the records of the cemetery, as is consistent with the cemetery's rules. The owner of an interment space or the owner's agent may authorize a memorial dealer or independent third party to perform all necessary work related to preparation and installation of a memorial.

2. *Conformity with cemetery rules.* A person selling a memorial shall review the rules of the cemetery where the memorial is to be installed to ensure that the memorial will comply with those rules prior to ordering or manufacturing the memorial.

3. *Specifications.* Upon request, a cemetery shall provide reasonable written specifications and instructions governing installation of memorials, which shall apply to all installations whether performed by the cemetery or another person. The written specifications shall include provisions governing hours of installation or any other relevant administrative requirements of the cemetery. A copy of these specifications and instructions shall be provided upon request, without

charge, to the owner of the interment space, next of kin, or a personal representative or agent of the owner, including the person installing the memorial. The person installing the memorial shall comply with the cemetery's written installation specifications and instructions. A cemetery shall not adopt or enforce any rule prohibiting the installation of a memorial by a memorial dealer or independent third party, unless the rule is adopted and enforced uniformly for all memorials installed in the cemetery.

4. *Written notice.* A memorial dealer or independent third party shall provide the cemetery with at least seven business days' prior written notice of intent to install a memorial at the cemetery, or such lesser notice as the cemetery deems acceptable. The notice shall contain the full name, address, and relationship of the memorial's purchaser to the person interred in the interment space or the owner of the interment space, if different. The notice shall also contain the color, type, and size of the memorial, the material, the inscription, and the full name and interment date of the person interred in the interment space.

5. *Preparation and installation.*

a. A person installing a memorial shall be responsible to the cemetery for any damage caused to the cemetery grounds, including roadways, other than normal use during installation of the memorial.

b. Installation work shall cease during any nearby funeral procession or committal service.

c. Installation work shall be done during the cemetery's normal weekday hours or at such other times as may be arranged with the cemetery.

d. A memorial must comply with the cemetery's rules. In the event of noncompliance, the person installing a memorial is responsible for removal of the memorial and shall pay any reasonable expenses incurred by the cemetery in connection with the memorial's removal.

e. The cemetery shall, without charge, provide information as described on the cemetery's map or plat necessary to locate the place where a memorial is to be installed and any other essential information the person installing the memorial needs to locate the proper interment space.

f. A person installing a memorial shall follow the cemetery's instructions regarding the positioning of the memorial.

g. During the excavation, all sod and dirt shall be carefully removed with no sod or dirt left on the interment space except the amount needed to fill the space between the memorial and the adjacent lawn.

h. A person installing a memorial shall carefully fill in any areas around the memorial with topsoil or sand, in accordance with the cemetery's written instructions.

i. A person installing a memorial shall remove all equipment and any debris which has accumulated during installation of the memorial.

j. A person installing a memorial shall check to see if any adjacent memorials have become soiled or dirty during installation of the memorial and, if so, clean the adjacent memorials.

k. If the person who is installing a memorial damages any cemetery property, the person shall notify the cemetery immediately. The person installing the memorial shall then repair the damage as soon as possible, upon approval by the cemetery. The cemetery may require a person installing a memorial to provide current proof of workers' compensation insurance as required by state law and current proof of liability insurance, sufficient to indemnify the cemetery against claims resulting from installation of the memorial. Proof of liability insurance in an amount of one million dollars or more shall preclude the cemetery from requiring a person installing a memorial to obtain a performance bond.

l. If a cemetery has an office, a person installing a memorial shall immediately leave notice at the cemetery office when the memorial has been installed and all work related to the installation is complete.

6. *Inspection.* A cemetery may inspect the installation site of a memorial at any time. If the cemetery determines that cemetery rules are not being followed during the installation, the cemetery may order the installation to stop until the infraction is corrected. The cemetery shall provide written notice to the installer as soon as possible if the cemetery believes that any of the following have occurred:

a. The memorial has not been installed correctly.

b. The person installing the memorial has damaged property at the cemetery.

c. Other cemetery requirements for installation have not been met, such as removal of debris or equipment.

7. *Location and service charge.* A cemetery may charge a reasonable service charge for allowing the installation of a memorial purchased or obtained from and installed by a person other than the cemetery or its agents. This service charge shall be based on the cemetery's actual labor costs, including fringe benefits, of those employees whose normal duty is to inspect the installation of memorials, in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. General administrative and overhead costs and any other functions not related to actual inspection time shall be excluded from the service charge.

8. *Faulty installation.* If a memorial sinks, tilts, or becomes misaligned within twelve months of its installation and the cemetery believes the cause is faulty installation, the cemetery shall notify the person who installed the memorial in writing and the person who installed the memorial shall be responsible to correct the damage, unless the damage is caused by inadequate written specifications and instructions from the cemetery or

acts of the cemetery and its agents or employees, including but not limited to running a backhoe over the memorial, carrying a vault or other heavy equipment over the memorial, or opening or closing an interment space adjacent to the memorial.

9. *Perpetual care.* A cemetery may require contributions from the purchaser of a memorial for perpetual care, if a perpetual care fund deposit is uniformly charged on every memorial installed in the cemetery.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §27
NEW section

523I.306 Commission or bonus unlawful.

It shall be unlawful for any organization subject to the provisions of this chapter to pay or offer to pay to, or for any person, firm, or corporation to receive directly or indirectly, a commission or bonus or rebate or other thing of value, for or in connection with the sale of any interment space, lot, or part thereof, in any cemetery. The provisions of this section shall not apply to a person regularly employed and supervised by such organization or to a person, firm, corporation, or other entity licensed under chapter 523A that contracts with the cemetery to sell interment spaces or lots. The conduct of any person, firm, corporation, or other entity described in this section is the direct responsibility of the cemetery.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §28
NEW section

523I.307 Discrimination prohibited.

It shall be unlawful for any organization subject to the provisions of this chapter to deny the privilege of interment of the remains of any deceased person in any cemetery solely because of the race, color, or national origin of such deceased person. Any contract, agreement, deed, covenant, restriction, or charter provision at any time entered into, or bylaw, rule, or regulation adopted or put in force, either subsequent or prior to July 4, 1953, authorizing, permitting, or requiring any organization subject to the provisions of this chapter to deny such privilege of interment because of race, color, or national origin of such deceased person is hereby declared to be null and void and in conflict with the public policy of this state. An organization subject to the provisions of this chapter or any director, officer, agent, employee, or trustee thereof, shall not be liable for damages or other relief, or be subjected to any action in any court of competent jurisdiction for refusing to commit any act unlawful under this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §29
NEW section

523I.308 Speculation prohibited.

A cemetery or any person representing a cemetery in a sales capacity shall not advertise or represent, in connection with the sale or attempted sale of any interment space, that the same is or

will be a desirable speculative investment for resale purposes.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §30
Similar provision, see §523I.802
NEW section

523I.309 Interment, relocation, or disinterment of remains.

1. Any available member of the following classes of persons, in the priority listed, shall have the right to control the interment, relocation, or disinterment of a decedent's remains within or from a cemetery:

- a. The attorney in fact of the decedent pursuant to a durable power of attorney for health care.
- b. The surviving spouse of the decedent.
- c. The decedent's surviving adult children. If there is more than one surviving adult child, any adult child who can confirm, in writing, that all other adult children have been notified of the proposed interment, relocation, or disinterment may authorize the interment, relocation, or disinterment, unless the cemetery receives an objection to such action from another adult child of the decedent.
- d. A surviving parent of the decedent.
- e. A surviving adult sibling of the decedent.
- f. A surviving grandparent of the decedent.
- g. The legal guardian of the decedent at the time of the decedent's death.

2. A person who represents that the person knows the identity of a decedent and, in order to procure the interment, relocation, or disinterment of the decedent's remains, signs an order or statement, other than a death certificate, that warrants the identity of the decedent is liable for all damages that result, directly or indirectly, from that representation.

3. A person may provide written directions for the interment, relocation, or disinterment of the person's own remains in a prepaid funeral or cemetery contract, or written instrument signed and acknowledged by the person. The directions may govern the inscription to be placed on a grave marker attached to any interment space in which the decedent had the right of interment at the time of death and in which interment space the decedent is subsequently interred. The directions may be modified or revoked only by a subsequent writing signed and acknowledged by the person. A person other than a decedent who is entitled to control the interment, relocation, or disinterment of a decedent's remains under this section shall faithfully carry out the directions of the decedent to the extent that the decedent's estate or the person controlling the interment, relocation, or disinterment is financially able to do so.

4. A cemetery shall not be liable for carrying out the written directions of a decedent or the directions of any person entitled to control the interment, relocation, or disinterment of the decedent's remains.

5. In the event of a dispute concerning the right to control the interment, relocation, or disinterment of a decedent's remains, the dispute may be resolved by a court of competent jurisdiction. A cemetery shall not be liable for refusing to accept the decedent's remains, relocate or disinter, inter or otherwise dispose of the decedent's remains, until the cemetery receives a court order or other suitable confirmation that the dispute has been resolved or settled.

6. *a.* If good cause exists to relocate or disinter remains interred in a cemetery, the remains may be removed from the cemetery pursuant to a disinterment permit as required under section 144.34, with the written consent of the cemetery, the current interment rights owner and the person entitled by this section to control the interment, relocation, or disinterment of the decedent's remains.

b. If the consent required by this subsection cannot be obtained, the remains may be relocated by permission of the district court of the county in which the cemetery is located. Before the date of application to the court for permission to relocate remains under this subsection, notice must be given to the cemetery in which the remains are interred, each person whose consent is required for relocation of the remains under subsection 1, and any other person that the court requires to be served.

c. For the purposes of this subsection, personal notice must be given not later than the eleventh day before the date of application to the court for permission to relocate or disinter the remains, or notice by certified mail or restricted certified mail must be given not later than the sixteenth day before the date of application.

d. This subsection does not apply to the removal of remains from one interment space to another interment space in the same cemetery to correct an error, or relocation of the remains by the cemetery from an interment space for which the purchase price is past due and unpaid, to another suitable interment space.

7. A person who removes remains from a cemetery shall keep a record of the removal, and provide a copy to the cemetery, that includes all of the following:

- a.* The date the remains are removed.
- b.* The name of the decedent and age at death if those facts can be conveniently obtained.
- c.* The place to which the remains are removed.
- d.* The name of the cemetery and the location of the interment space from which the remains are removed.

8. A cemetery may disinter and relocate remains interred in the cemetery for the purpose of correcting an error made by the cemetery after obtaining a disinterment permit as required by section 144.34. The cemetery shall provide written

notice describing the error to the commissioner and to the person who has the right to control the interment, relocation, or disinterment of the remains erroneously interred, by restricted certified mail at the person's last known address and sixty days prior to the disinterment. The notice shall include the location where the disinterment will occur and the location of the new interment space. A cemetery is not civilly or criminally liable for an erroneously made interment that is corrected in compliance with this subsection unless the error was the result of gross negligence or intentional misconduct.

9. Relocations and disinterments of human remains shall be done in compliance with sections 144.32 and 144.34.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §31
NEW section

523I.310 Sale of interment rights.

1. For sales or transfers of interment rights made on or after July 1, 2005, a cemetery shall issue a certificate of interment rights or other instrument evidencing the conveyance of exclusive rights of interment upon payment in full of the purchase price.

2. The interment rights in an interment space that is conveyed by a certificate of ownership or other instrument shall not be divided without the consent of the cemetery.

3. A conveyance of exclusive rights of interment shall be filed and recorded in the cemetery office. Any transfer of the ownership of interment rights shall be filed and recorded in the cemetery office. The cemetery may charge a reasonable recording fee to record the transfer of interment rights.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §32
NEW section

523I.311 Records of interment rights and interment.

1. For sales or transfers of interment rights made on or after July 1, 2005, a cemetery shall keep complete records identifying the owners of all interment rights sold by the cemetery and historical information regarding any transfers of ownership. The records shall include all of the following:

- a.* The name and last known address of each owner or previous owner of interment rights.
- b.* The date of each purchase or transfer of interment rights.
- c.* A unique numeric or alphanumeric identifier that identifies the location of each interment space sold by the cemetery.

2. For interments made on or after July 1, 2005, a cemetery shall keep a record of each interment in a cemetery. The records shall include all of the following:

- a.* The date the remains are interred.
- b.* The name, date of birth, and date of death of

the decedent interred, if those facts can be conveniently obtained.

c. A unique numeric or alphanumeric identifier that identifies the location of the interment space where the remains are interred.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §33
NEW section

523I.312 Disclosure requirements — interment agreements.

1. Each nonperpetual care cemetery shall have printed or stamped at the head of all of its contracts, deeds, statements, letterheads, and advertising material, the legend: “This is a nonperpetual care cemetery”, and shall not sell any lot or interment space in the cemetery unless the purchaser of the interment space is informed that the cemetery is a nonperpetual care cemetery.

2. An agreement for interment rights under this chapter shall be written in clear, understandable language and do all of the following:

- a. Identify the seller and purchaser.
- b. Identify the salesperson.
- c. Specify the interment rights to be provided and the cost of each item.
- d. State clearly the conditions on which substitution will be allowed.
- e. Set forth the total purchase price and the terms under which it is to be paid.
- f. State clearly whether the agreement is revocable or irrevocable, and if revocable, which parties have the authority to revoke the agreement.
- g. State the amount or percentage of money to be placed in the cemetery’s care or maintenance fund.
- h. If the cemetery has a care fund, set forth an explanation that the care fund is an irrevocable trust, that deposits cannot be withdrawn even in the event of cancellation, and that the trust’s income shall be used by the cemetery for its care.
- i. Set forth an explanation of any fees or expenses that may be charged.
- j. Set forth an explanation of whether amounts for perpetual care will be deposited in trust upon payment in full or on an allocable basis as payments are made.
- k. Set forth an explanation of whether initial payments on agreements for multiple items of funeral and cemetery merchandise or services, or both, will be allocated first to the purchase of an interment space. If such an allocation is to be made, the agreement shall provide for the immediate transfer of such interment rights upon payment in full and prominently state that any applicable trust deposits under chapter 523A will not be made until the cemetery has received payment in full for the interment rights. The transfer of an undeveloped interment space may be deferred until the interment space is ready for interment.
- l. If the transfer of an undeveloped interment space will be deferred until the interment space is ready for interment as permitted in paragraph “k”,

the agreement shall provide for some form of written acknowledgement upon payment in full, specify a reasonable time period for development of the interment space, describe what happens in the event of a death prior to development of the interment space, and provide for the immediate transfer of the interment rights when development of the interment space is complete.

m. Specify the purchaser’s right to cancel and the damages payable for cancellation, if any.

n. State the name and address of the commissioner.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §34
NEW section

523I.313 New cemeteries and gardens and cemetery registry.

1. A person that dedicates property for a new cemetery on or after July 1, 2005, and a cemetery that dedicates an additional garden on or after July 1, 2005, shall:

a. In the case of land, survey and subdivide the property into gardens with descriptive names or numbers and make a map or plat of the cemetery or garden.

b. In the case of a mausoleum or a columbarium, make a map or plat of the property delineating sections or other divisions with descriptive names and numbers.

c. File the map or plat with the commissioner, including a written certificate or declaration of dedication of the property delineated by the map or plat, dedicating the property for cemetery purposes.

2. A map or plat and a certificate or declaration of dedication that is filed pursuant to this section dedicates the property for cemetery purposes and constitutes constructive notice of that dedication.

3. The commissioner shall maintain a registry of perpetual care and nonperpetual care cemeteries, to the extent that information is available. A cemetery selling interment rights on or after July 1, 2005, shall file a written notice with the commissioner that includes the legal description of the property with boundary lines of the land, the name of the cemetery, the status of the cemetery as either perpetual care or nonperpetual care, the status of the cemetery as either religious or non-religious, and the cemetery’s ownership in a form approved by the commissioner. A cemetery shall notify the commissioner of any changes in this information within sixty days of the change.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §35
NEW section

523I.314 New construction.

1. A person shall not offer to sell interment rights in a mausoleum or columbarium that will be built or completed in the future unless the person has notified the commissioner of the offer to sell on a form prescribed by the commissioner.

2. The notice of an offer to sell interment

rights in such a mausoleum or columbarium shall include the following information:

a. A description of the new facility or the proposed expansion, including a description of the interment rights to be offered to prospective purchasers.

b. A statement of the financial resources available for the project.

c. A copy of the proposed interment rights agreement to be used, which shall include the following:

(1) That purchase payments will be held in trust in accordance with the requirements of chapter 523A until construction of the mausoleum or columbarium is complete.

(2) That the purchaser may request a refund of the purchase amount, if construction does not begin within five years of the purchaser's first payment.

(3) That the new facility will operate as a perpetual care cemetery in compliance with this chapter, even if the facility is located at a nonperpetual care cemetery.

(4) That the purchaser will receive an ownership certificate upon payment in full or, if later, when construction is complete.

3. Unless financing has been secured that is adequate in amount and terms to complete the facility proposed, new construction of a mausoleum or columbarium shall not begin until the notice required by this section has been approved by the commissioner.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §36
NEW section

523L.315 Unpaid care assessments and unoccupied interment spaces.

1. *Foreclosure — unpaid assessments.* Unpaid care assessments for an unoccupied interment space not under perpetual care shall create a lien by the cemetery against the applicable interment space. The cemetery may, following notice, foreclose on the interment space if the amount of the lien exceeds the amount paid for the interment space. If the lien is not paid within one year from the date that notice of foreclosure is served on the owner of record or the owner of record's heirs, the ownership in or right to the unoccupied interment space shall revert to the cemetery that owns the cemetery in which the unoccupied interment space is located.

2. *Abandonment — quiet title action.* A cemetery may file an action to quiet title to determine whether an interment space has been abandoned if the interment space is unoccupied and has not been occupied in the preceding seventy-five years. An action to quiet title shall commence when the cemetery serves notice on the owner of record or the owner of record's heirs declaring that the interment space is considered to be abandoned. If the owner of record or the owner of record's heirs do not respond within three years from the date

that notice is served, the abandonment is considered to be complete. The ownership in or right to an abandoned interment space shall revert to the cemetery in which the abandoned interment space is located and the cemetery may sell and convey title to the interment space.

3. *Service of notice.* Notice under this section shall be served personally on the owner of record or the owner of record's heirs, or may be served by mailing notice by certified mail to the owner of record or to the owner of record's heirs at the last known address. If the address of the owner of record or the owner of record's heirs cannot be ascertained, notice of abandonment shall be given by one publication of the notice in the official newspaper of the county in which the cemetery is located.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §37
NEW section

523L.316 Protection of cemeteries and burial sites.

1. *Existence of cemetery or burial site — notification.* If a governmental subdivision is notified of the existence of a cemetery, or a marked burial site that is not located in a dedicated cemetery, within its jurisdiction and the cemetery or burial site is not otherwise provided for under this chapter, the governmental subdivision shall, as soon as is practicable, notify the owner of the land upon which the cemetery or burial site is located of the cemetery's or burial site's existence and location. The notification shall include an explanation of the provisions of this section. If there is a basis to believe that interment may have occurred more than one hundred fifty years earlier, the governmental subdivision shall also notify the state archaeologist.

2. *Disturbance of interment spaces — penalty.* A person who knowingly and without authorization damages, defaces, destroys, or otherwise disturbs an interment space commits criminal mischief in the third degree. Criminal mischief in the third degree is an aggravated misdemeanor.

3. *Duty to preserve and protect.* A governmental subdivision having a cemetery, or a burial site that is not located within a dedicated cemetery, within its jurisdiction, for which preservation is not otherwise provided, shall preserve and protect the cemetery or burial site as necessary to restore or maintain its physical integrity as a cemetery or burial site. The governmental subdivision may enter into an agreement to delegate the responsibility for the preservation and protection of the cemetery or burial site to a private organization interested in historical preservation.

4. *Confiscation and return of memorials.* A law enforcement officer having reason to believe that a memorial or memorialization is in the possession of a person without authorization or right to possess the memorial or memorialization may take possession of the memorial or memorialization from that person and turn it over to the offi-

cer's law enforcement agency. If a law enforcement agency determines that a memorial or memorialization the agency has taken possession of rightfully belongs on an interment space, the agency shall return the memorial or memorialization to the interment space, or make arrangements with the person having jurisdiction over the interment space for its return.

5. *Burial sites located on private property.* If a person notifies a governmental subdivision that a burial site of the person's relative is located on property owned by another person within the jurisdiction of the governmental subdivision, the governmental subdivision shall notify the property owner of the location of the burial site and that the property owner is required to permit the person reasonable ingress and egress for the purposes of visiting the burial site of the person's relative.

6. *Discovery of human remains.* Any person discovering human remains shall notify the county or state medical examiner or a city, county, or state law enforcement agency as soon as is reasonably possible unless the person knows or has good reason to believe that such notice has already been given or the discovery occurs in a cemetery. If there is reason to believe that interment may have occurred more than one hundred fifty years earlier, the governmental subdivision notified shall also notify the state archaeologist. A person who does not provide notice required pursuant to this subsection commits a serious misdemeanor.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §38
NEW section

removal of the remains and the remains shall be properly interred in another cemetery, at the expense of the county. The removal and reinterment of the remains shall be done pursuant to a disinterment permit issued under section 144.34 with due care and decency. In deciding whether to order the removal of interred remains, a court shall consider present or future access to the cemetery, the historical significance of the cemetery, and the wishes of the parties concerned if they are brought to the court's attention, including the desire of any beneficiaries to reserve their rights to waive a reservation of rights in favor of removal, and shall exercise the court's sound discretion in granting or refusing the removal of interred remains.

2. Any heir at law or descendent of a deceased person interred in a neglected cemetery may file suit in the district court in the county where the cemetery is located to have the deceased person's remains interred in the cemetery removed to another cemetery. The owner of the land, any beneficiaries of any reservation of rights, and any other persons in interest, known or unknown, other than the plaintiffs shall be made defendants. If any parties are unknown, notice may be given by publication. After hearing and upon a showing of good cause, the court may order removal and the proper interment of the remains in another cemetery, at the expense of the petitioner. The removal and reinterment shall be done with due care and decency.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §40
NEW section

SUBCHAPTER IV

COUNTY CEMETERY COMMISSIONS
AND NEGLECTED CEMETERIES

523I.401 Neglected cemeteries.

The commissioner shall create a form that interested persons may use to report neglected cemeteries to the commissioner. The commissioner shall catalog and review the neglected cemetery reports received on or before December 31, 2007, conduct site visits as warranted to determine the nature or extent of any neglect, and publish a report of findings on or before December 31, 2008.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §39
NEW section

523I.402 Removal of remains.

1. Upon a showing of good cause, a county cemetery commission may file suit in the district court in that county to have remains interred in a cemetery owned and operated by the commission removed to another cemetery. All persons in interest, known or unknown, other than the plaintiffs, shall be made defendants to the suit. If any parties are unknown, notice may be given by publication. After hearing and a showing of good cause for the removal, the court may order the re-

SUBCHAPTER V

GOVERNMENTAL SUBDIVISIONS

523I.501 Cemetery authorized.

The governing body of a governmental subdivision may purchase, establish, operate, enclose, improve, or regulate a cemetery. A cemetery owned or operated by a governmental subdivision may sell interment rights subject to the provisions of this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §41
NEW section

523I.502 Trust for cemetery.

1. A governmental subdivision that owns or operates a cemetery or has control of cemetery property may act as a permanent trustee for the perpetual maintenance of interment spaces in the cemetery.

2. To act as a trustee, a majority of the governmental subdivision's governing body must adopt an ordinance or resolution stating the governmental subdivision's willingness and intention to act as a trustee for the perpetual maintenance of cemetery property. When the ordinance or resolution is adopted and the trust is accepted, the trust is perpetual.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §42
NEW section

523I.503 Authority to receive gifts and deposits for care — certificates.

1. A governmental subdivision that is a trustee for the perpetual maintenance of a cemetery may adopt reasonable rules governing the receipt of a gift or grant from any source.

2. A governmental subdivision that is a trustee for a person shall accept the amount the governmental subdivision requires for permanent maintenance of an interment space on behalf of that person or a decedent.

3. A governmental subdivision's acceptance of a deposit for permanent maintenance of an interment space constitutes a perpetual trust for the designated interment space.

4. Upon acceptance of a deposit, a governmental subdivision's secretary, clerk, or mayor shall issue a certificate in the name of the governmental subdivision to the trustee or depositor. The certificate shall state all of the following:

- a. The depositor's name.
- b. The amount and purpose of the deposit.
- c. The location, with as much specificity as possible, of the interment space to be maintained.
- d. Other information required by the governmental subdivision.

5. An individual, association, foundation, or corporation that is interested in the maintenance of a neglected cemetery in a governmental subdivision's possession and control may donate funds to the cemetery's perpetual trust fund to beautify and maintain the entire cemetery or burial grounds generally.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §43
NEW section

523I.504 Appointment of successor trustee.

A district judge of a county in which a cemetery is located shall appoint a suitable successor or trustee to faithfully execute a trust in accordance with this subchapter if a governmental subdivision renounces a trust assumed under this subchapter, fails to act as its trustee, a vacancy occurs, or the appointment of a successor or trustee is otherwise necessary.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §44
NEW section

523I.505 County auditor as trustee.

1. In the absence of a trustee for care funds, unless otherwise provided by law, the care funds shall be placed in the hands of the county auditor, who shall provide a receipt for, loan, and make annual reports of the care funds.

2. The county auditor shall not be required to post a bond.

3. The county auditor shall serve without compensation, but may, out of the income received, pay all proper items of expense incurred in the performance of the auditor's duties as trustee, if any.

4. The county auditor shall make a full report

of the trustee's actions and trust funds annually in January. The net proceeds for care funds received by the county auditor as trustee shall be apportioned and credited to each of any separate care funds assigned to the auditor.

5. The county auditor shall turn over the accrued income from each care fund annually to the person having control of the cemetery.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §45
NEW section

523I.506 Commingling of care funds by governmental subdivisions.

A governmental subdivision subject to this section may commingle care funds for more than one cemetery for the purposes of investment and administration and may file a single report, if each cemetery is appropriately identified and separate records are maintained for each cemetery.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §46
NEW section

523I.507 Investment of care funds by governmental subdivisions.

Notwithstanding section 12B.10, a perpetual care cemetery owned by a governmental subdivision may invest and reinvest deposits pursuant to the requirements of this chapter. The trustee shall use the judgment and care under the circumstances then prevailing that persons of prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not in regard to speculation but in regard to the permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income as well as the probable safety of their capital. The trustee of the trust funds has a fiduciary duty to make reasonable investment decisions and to properly oversee and manage the funds entrusted to the trust fund.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §47
NEW section

523I.508 Management by governmental subdivisions.

1. *Political subdivisions as trustees.* Counties, cities, irrespective of their form of government, boards of trustees of cities to whom the management of municipal cemeteries has been transferred by ordinance, and civil townships wholly outside of any city, are trustees in perpetuity, and are required to accept, receive, and expend all moneys and property donated or left to them by bequest for perpetual care, and that portion of interment space sales or permanent charges made against interment spaces which has been set aside in a perpetual care fund for which there is no other acting trustee, shall be used in caring for the property of the donor or lot owner who by purchase or otherwise has provided for the perpetual care of an interment space in any cemetery, or in accordance with the terms of the donation, bequest, or agreement for sale and purchase of an interment space, and the money or property thus received shall be

used for no other purpose.

2. *Authority to invest funds — current care charge payments.* The board of supervisors, mayor and council, or other elected governmental body, as the case may be, may receive and invest all moneys and property, donated or bequeathed, and that portion of cemetery lot sales and permanent charges made against cemetery lots which have been set aside in a perpetual care fund, and in so investing, shall use the judgment and care under the circumstances then prevailing that persons of prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs not in regard to speculation but in regard to the permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income as well as the probable safety of their capital. The trustee of the trust funds has a fiduciary duty to make reasonable investment decisions and to properly oversee and manage the funds entrusted to the trust fund. The income from the investment shall be used in caring for the property of the donor in any cemetery, or as provided in the terms of the gift or donations or agreement for sale and purchase of a cemetery lot.

All current care charge payments received shall be allocated to the perpetual care fund or to the fund paying the costs of cemetery operations. Care charge payments received one year or more after the date they were incurred shall be used to fund the cost of operating the cemetery. Care charge payments received one year or more in advance of their due date shall be deposited in the perpetual care fund. Interest from the perpetual care fund shall be used for the maintenance of both occupied and unoccupied lots or spaces. Any remaining interest may be used for costs of access roads and paths, fencing, and general maintenance of the cemetery. Lots under perpetual care shall be maintained in accordance with the cemetery covenants of sale.

3. *Resolution of acceptance — interest.* Before any part of the principal may be invested or used, the county, city, board of trustees of a city to whom the management of a municipal cemetery has been transferred by ordinance, or civil township shall, by resolution, accept the moneys described in subsection 1 and, by resolution, shall provide for the payment of interest annually to the appropriate fund, or to the cemetery, or the person in charge of the cemetery, to be used in caring for or maintaining the individual property of the donor in the cemetery, or interment spaces which have been sold if provision was made for perpetual care, all in accordance with the terms of the donation or bequest, or the terms of the sale or purchase of an interment space.

If there is no person in charge of the cemetery, the income from the fund shall be expended under the direction of the board of supervisors, city council, board of trustees, or civil township trustees, as the case may be, in accordance with the terms of the donation or bequest, or the terms of the sale or

purchase of an interment space.

4. *Delegates to conventions.* A township having one or more cemeteries under its control may designate, not to exceed two, officials from each cemetery as delegates to attend meetings of cemetery officials, and certain expenses, including association dues, not to exceed twenty-five dollars, of the delegates may be paid out of the cemetery fund of the township.

5. *Subscribing to publications.* The cemetery officials of every township having a cemetery under its control may subscribe to one or more publications devoted exclusively to cemetery management, and the subscriptions may be paid out of the cemetery fund of the township.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §48
NEW section

SUBCHAPTER VI GENERAL PROVISIONS

523I.601 Settlement of estates — maintenance fund.

The court in which the estate of a deceased person is administered, before final distribution, may allow and set apart from the estate a sum sufficient to provide an income adequate to pay for the perpetual care and upkeep of the interment spaces upon which the body of the deceased is buried, except where perpetual care has otherwise been provided for. The sum so allowed and set apart shall be paid to a trustee as provided by this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §49
NEW section

523I.602 Management by trustee.

1. *Trustee appointed — trust funds.* The owners of, or any party interested in, a cemetery may, by petition presented to the district court of the county where the cemetery is situated, have a trustee appointed with authority to receive any and all moneys or property that may be donated for and on account of the cemetery and to invest, manage, and control the moneys or property under the direction of the court. However, the trustee shall not be authorized to receive any gift, except with the understanding that the principal sum is to be a permanent fund, and only the net proceeds therefrom shall be used in carrying out the purpose of the trust created, and all such funds shall be exempt from taxation.

2. *Requisites of petition.* The petition shall state the amount proposed to be placed in such trust fund, the manner of investment thereof, and the provisions made for the disposition of any surplus income not required for the care and upkeep of the property described in such petition.

3. *Approval of court — surplus fund.* Such provisions shall be subject to the approval of the court and when so approved the trust fund and the trustee thereof shall, at all times, be subject to the orders and control of the court and such surplus

arising from the trust fund shall not be used except for charitable, eleemosynary, or public purposes under the direction of the court.

4. *Receipt — cemetery record.* Every such trustee shall execute and deliver to the donor a receipt showing the amount of money or other property received, and the use to be made of the net proceeds from the same, duly attested by the clerk of the court granting letters of trusteeship, and a copy thereof, signed by the trustee and so attested, shall be filed with and recorded by the clerk in a book to be known as the cemetery record, in which shall be recorded all reports and other papers, including orders made by the court relative to cemetery matters.

5. *Investments.* Any such trustee may receive and invest all moneys and property, so donated or bequeathed, and that portion of cemetery lot sales and permanent charges made against interment spaces which has been set aside in a perpetual care fund, in such authorized investments and in the manner prescribed in section 636.23.

6. *Bond — approval — oath.* Every such trustee before entering upon the discharge of the trustee's duties or at any time thereafter when required by the court shall give a bond in an amount as may be required by the court, approved by the clerk, and conditioned for the faithful discharge of the trustee's duties, and take and subscribe an oath the same in substance as the condition of the bond, which bond and oath must be filed with the clerk.

7. *Clerk — duty of.* At the time of filing each bond and oath the clerk shall at once advise the court as to the amount of the principal fund in the hands of such trustee, the amount of the bond filed, and whether it is good and sufficient for the amount given.

8. *Compensation — costs.* Such trustee shall serve without compensation, but may, out of the income received, pay all proper items of expense incurred in the performance of the trustee's duties, including cost of the bond, if any.

9. *Annual report.* Such trustee shall make a full report of the trustee's doings in the month of January following appointment and in January of each successive year. In each report the trustee shall apportion the net proceeds received from the sum total of the permanent funds assigned to the trustee in trust.

10. *Removal — vacancy filled.* Any such trustee may be removed by the court at any time for cause, and in the event of removal or death, the court shall appoint a new trustee and require the new trustee's predecessor or the predecessor's personal representative to make a full accounting.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §50
NEW section

523I.603 Owners of interment rights.

1. An interment space in which exclusive rights of interment are conveyed is presumed to be

the separate property of the person named as grantee in the certificate of interment rights or other instrument of conveyance.

2. Two or more owners of interment rights may designate a person to represent the interment space and file notice of the designation of a representative with the cemetery. If notice is not filed, the cemetery may inter or permit an interment in the interment space at the request or direction of a registered co-owner of the interment space.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §51
NEW section

523I.604 Lien against cemetery property.

1. A cemetery, by contract, may incur indebtedness as necessary to conduct its business and may secure the indebtedness by mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien against its property.

2. A mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien placed on dedicated cemetery property, or on cemetery property that is later dedicated with the consent of the holder of the lien, does not affect the dedication and is subject to the dedication. A sale on foreclosure of the lien is subject to the dedication of the property for cemetery purposes.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §52
NEW section

523I.605 Private care of graves.

This subchapter does not affect the right of a person who has an interest in an interment space, or who is a relative of a decedent interred in a cemetery, to beautify or maintain an interment space individually or at the person's own expense in accordance with reasonable rules established by the cemetery.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §53
NEW section

SUBCHAPTER VII

LAWN CRYPTS

523I.701 Requirements for lawn crypts.

A lawn crypt shall not be installed unless all of the following apply:

1. The lawn crypt is constructed of concrete and reinforced steel or other comparable durable material.

2. The lawn crypt is installed on not less than six inches of rock, gravel, or other drainage material.

3. The lawn crypt provides a method to drain water out of the lawn crypt.

4. The lawn crypt is capable of withstanding the weight of the soil and sod above the top surface and the weight of machinery and equipment normally used in the maintenance of the cemetery.

5. Except as provided by section 523I.702, the lawn crypt is installed in multiple units of ten or more.

6. The lawn crypt shall be installed in compli-

ance with any applicable law or rule adopted by the Iowa department of public health.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §54
NEW section

523I.702 Request to install lawn crypts in fewer than ten units.

1. A lawn crypt may be installed in fewer than ten units if it is installed in an interment space pursuant to a written request to the commissioner signed by the owner or owners of the interment space.

2. The written request shall be filed on a form prescribed by the commissioner and shall contain substantially all of the following information:

- a. The owner's name and address.
- b. The name of the cemetery and the owner of the cemetery.
- c. The number of lawn crypt units to be installed.
- d. A description of the interment spaces.
- e. A statement that the lawn crypt meets the requirements of section 523I.701, including all of the following:

(1) A statement that the lawn crypt will be constructed of concrete and reinforced steel or other comparable durable materials.

(2) A statement that the lawn crypt will be installed on not less than six inches of rock, gravel, or other drainage material.

(3) A statement that the lawn crypt will provide a method to drain water out of the lawn crypt.

(4) A statement that the outside top surface of the lawn crypt at the time of installation will be capable of withstanding the weight of the soil and sod above the top surface and the weight of machinery and equipment normally used in the maintenance of the cemetery.

f. A statement that the space in which the lawn crypt is to be installed is located in a garden.

g. The date on which a representative of the cemetery signed the form.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §55
NEW section

SUBCHAPTER VIII

PERPETUAL CARE CEMETERIES
— REQUIREMENTS

523I.801 Applicability and conversion by nonperpetual care cemeteries.

1. All cemeteries are designated as either "perpetual care cemeteries" or "nonperpetual care cemeteries" for the purposes of this chapter. A cemetery that represents that it is offering perpetual care on or after July 1, 2005, is subject to this subchapter.

2. A cemetery that operates a nonperpetual care cemetery may elect to become a perpetual care cemetery if at all times subsequent to the date of the election, the cemetery complies with the oth-

er requirements of this subchapter except section 523I.805.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §56
NEW section

523I.802 Advertising.

1. A cemetery shall not advertise, represent, guarantee, promise, or contract to provide or offer perpetual care or use terms or phrases like permanent care, permanent maintenance, care forever, continuous care, eternal care, or everlasting care to imply that a certain level of care and financial security will be furnished or is guaranteed except in compliance with the provisions of this subchapter.

2. A cemetery or person advertising or selling interment rights shall not represent that the purchase of the interment rights is or will be a desirable speculative investment for resale purposes.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §57
Similar provision, see §523I.308
NEW section

523I.803 Perpetual care registry.

1. A cemetery that operates a perpetual care cemetery shall maintain a registry of individuals who have purchased interment rights in the cemetery subject to the care fund requirements of this subchapter.

2. The registry shall include the amount deposited in trust for each interment rights agreement entered into on or after July 1, 1995.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §58
NEW section

523I.804 Use of gift for special care.

A trustee may accept and hold money or property transferred to the trustee in trust for the purpose of applying the principal or income of the money or property transferred for a purpose consistent with the purpose of a perpetual care cemetery, including the following:

1. Improvement or embellishment of any part of the cemetery.

2. Erection, renewal, repair, or preservation of a monument, fence, building, or other structure in the cemetery.

3. Planting or cultivation of plants in or around the cemetery.

4. Special care of or embellishment of an interment space, section, or building in the cemetery.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §59
NEW section

523I.805 Initial deposit.

1. A cemetery owned or operated by a political subdivision of this state is not required to make a minimum initial deposit in a care fund. Any other cemetery commencing business in this state on or after July 1, 2005, shall not sell interment spaces unless the cemetery has a care fund of at least twenty-five thousand dollars in cash.

2. If an initial deposit is made by a cemetery to satisfy subsection 1, the initial twenty-five thou-

sand dollar deposit may be withdrawn by the cemetery when the care fund balance reaches one hundred thousand dollars. An affidavit shall be filed with the commissioner providing prior notice of the intended withdrawal of the initial deposit and attesting that the money has not previously been withdrawn. Upon a showing by the cemetery that the initial deposit has not previously been withdrawn, the commissioner shall approve withdrawal of the money and the withdrawal shall take place within one year after the care fund balance reaches one hundred thousand dollars.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §60
NEW section

523I.806 Irrevocable trust.

1. A perpetual care cemetery shall establish a care fund as an irrevocable trust to provide for the care of the cemetery, which shall provide for the appointment of a trustee, with perpetual succession.

2. The care fund shall be administered under the jurisdiction of the district court of the county where the cemetery is located. Notwithstanding chapter 633,* annual reports shall not be required unless specifically required by the district court. Reports shall be filed with the court when necessary to receive approval of appointments of trustees, trust agreements and amendments, changes in fees or expenses, and other matters within the court's jurisdiction. A court having jurisdiction over a care fund shall have full jurisdiction to approve the appointment of trustees, the amount of surety bond required, if any, and investment of funds.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §61
*Reference to chapter 633A probably also intended; corrective legislation is pending
NEW section

523I.807 Care fund deposits.

1. To continue to operate as a perpetual care cemetery, a cemetery shall set aside and deposit in the care fund an amount equal to or greater than fifty dollars or twenty percent of the gross selling price received by the cemetery for each sale of interment rights, whichever is more.

2. A cemetery may require a contribution to the care fund for perpetual care of a memorial or memorialization placed in the cemetery. A cemetery may establish a separate care fund for this purpose. The contributions shall be nonrefundable and shall not be withdrawn from the trust fund once deposited. The amount charged shall be uniformly charged on every installation of a memorial, based on the height and width of the memorial or the size of the ground surface area used for the memorial. A fee for special care of a memorial may be collected if the terms of the special care items and arrangements are clearly specified in the interment rights agreement. Except as otherwise provided in an interment rights agreement,

a cemetery is not liable for repair or maintenance of memorials or vandalism. A cemetery may use income from a care fund to repair or replace memorials or interment spaces damaged by vandalism or acts of God.

3. Moneys shall be deposited in the care fund no later than the fifteenth day after the close of the month when the cemetery receives the final payment from a purchaser of interment rights.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §62
NEW section

523I.808 Audit fee.

An audit fee shall be submitted with the cemetery's annual report in an amount equal to five dollars for each certificate of interment rights issued during the fiscal year covered by the report. The cemetery may charge the audit fee directly to the purchaser of the interment rights.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §63
NEW section

523I.809 Trust agreement provisions.

1. A trust agreement shall provide for the appointment of at least one trustee, with perpetual succession, in case the cemetery is dissolved or ceases to be responsible for the cemetery's care.

2. A cemetery and the trustee or trustees of the care fund may, by agreement, amend the instrument that established the fund to include any provision that is necessary to comply with the requirements of this chapter.

3. A cemetery is responsible for the deposit of all moneys required to be placed in a care fund.

4. The commissioner may require the amending of a trust agreement that is not in accord with the provisions of this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §64
NEW section

523I.810 Care funds.

1. A trustee of a care fund shall use the judgment and care under the circumstances then prevailing that persons of prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not in regard to speculation but in regard to the permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income as well as the probable safety of their capital. The trustee of a care fund has a fiduciary duty to make reasonable investment decisions and to properly oversee and manage the funds entrusted to the care fund.

a. A financial institution may serve as a trustee if granted those powers under the laws of this state or of the United States. A financial institution acting as a trustee of a care fund under this chapter shall invest the funds in accordance with applicable law.

b. A financial institution acting as a trustee of a care fund under this chapter has a fiduciary duty to make reasonable investment decisions and to properly oversee and manage the funds entrusted

to the financial institution. The commissioner may take enforcement action against a financial institution in its capacity as trustee for a breach of fiduciary duty under this chapter.

c. Care fund moneys may be deposited pursuant to a master trust agreement, if each care fund is treated as a separate beneficiary of the trust and each care fund is separable. The master trust shall maintain a separate accounting of principal and income for each care fund. Moneys deposited under a master trust agreement may be commingled by the financial institution for investment purposes.

d. Subject to a master trust agreement, the cemetery may appoint an independent investment advisor to advise the financial institution about investment of the care fund.

e. Subject to an agreement between the cemetery and the financial institution, the financial institution may receive a reasonable fee from the care fund for services rendered as trustee.

f. If the amount of a care fund exceeds two hundred thousand dollars, the cemetery or any officer, director, agent, employee, or affiliate of the cemetery shall not serve as trustee unless the cemetery is a cemetery owned or operated by a governmental subdivision of this state. A financial institution holding care funds shall not do any of the following:

(1) Be owned, under the control of, or affiliated with the cemetery.

(2) Use any funds required to be held in trust under this chapter to purchase an interest in a contract or agreement to which the cemetery is a party.

(3) Otherwise invest care funds, directly or indirectly, in the cemetery's business operations.

2. All moneys required to be deposited in the care fund shall be deposited in the name of the trustee, as trustee, under the terms of a trust agreement and the trustee may invest, reinvest, exchange, retain, sell, and otherwise manage the care fund trust for the benefit and protection of the cemetery.

3. This section does not prohibit a cemetery from moving care funds from one financial institution to another.

4. A care fund may receive and hold as part of the care fund or as an incident to the care fund any property contributed to the care fund.

5. A contribution to a care fund is considered to be for charitable purposes if the care financed by the care fund is for the following purposes:

a. The discharge of a duty due from the cemetery to persons interred and to be interred in the cemetery.

b. The benefit and protection of the public by preserving and keeping the cemetery in a dignified condition so that the cemetery does not become a nuisance or a place of disorder, reproach, and desolation in the community in which the

cemetery is located.

6. A contribution to a care fund is not invalid because of the following:

a. Indefiniteness or uncertainty as to the person designated as a beneficiary in the instrument establishing the care fund.

b. A violation of the law against perpetuities or the law against the suspension of the power of alienation of title to or use of property.

7. A care fund shall pay the fund's operation costs and any annual audit fees. The principal of a care fund is intended to remain available perpetually as a funding source for care of the cemetery. The principal of a care fund shall not be reduced voluntarily and shall remain inviolable, except as provided in this section. The trustee or trustees of a care fund shall maintain the principal of the care fund separate from all operating funds of the cemetery.

8. In establishing a care fund, the cemetery may adopt plans for the care of the cemetery and installed memorials and memorialization.

9. A cemetery may, by resolution adopted by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members of its board at any authorized meeting of the board, authorize the withdrawal and use of not more than twenty percent of the principal of the care fund to acquire additional land for cemetery purposes, to repair a mausoleum or other building or structure intended for cemetery purposes, or to build, improve, or repair roads and walkways in the cemetery. The resolution shall establish a reasonable repayment schedule, not to exceed five years, and provide for interest in an amount comparable to the care fund's current rate of return on its investments. However, the care fund shall not be diminished below an amount equal to the greater of twenty-five thousand dollars or five thousand dollars per acre of land in the cemetery. The resolution, and either a bond or proof of insurance to guarantee replenishment of the care fund, shall be filed with the commissioner thirty days prior to the withdrawal of funds.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §65
NEW section

523L.811 Use of distributions from care fund.

1. Care fund distributions may be used in any manner determined to be in the best interests of the cemetery if authorized by a resolution, bylaw, or other action or instrument establishing the care fund, including but not limited to the general care of memorials, memorialization, and any of the following:

a. Cutting and trimming lawns, shrubs, and trees at reasonable intervals.

b. Maintaining drains, water lines, roads, buildings, fences, and other structures.

c. Maintaining machinery, tools, and equipment.

d. Compensating maintenance employees, paying insurance premiums, and making payments to employees' pension and benefit plans.

e. Paying overhead expenses incidental to such purposes.

f. Paying expenses necessary to maintain ownership, transfer, and interment records of the cemetery.

2. The commissioner may, by rule, establish terms and conditions under which a cemetery may withdraw capital gains from the care fund.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §66
NEW section

523I.812 Suit by commissioner.

1. If the person or persons in control of a cemetery do not care for and maintain the cemetery, the district court of the county in which the cemetery is located may do the following:

a. By injunction compel the cemetery to expend the net income of the care fund as required by this chapter.

b. Appoint a receiver to take charge of the care fund and expend the net income of the care fund as required by this chapter.

c. Grant relief on a petition for relief filed pursuant to this section by the commissioner.

2. Inadequate care and maintenance of a cemetery includes but is not limited to the following:

a. Failure to adequately mow grass.

b. Failure to adequately edge and trim bushes, trees, and memorials.

c. Failure to keep walkways and sidewalks free of obstructions.

d. Failure to adequately maintain the cemetery's equipment and fixtures.

This subsection is not intended to prevent the establishment of a cemetery as a nature park or preserve.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §67
NEW section

523I.813 Annual report by perpetual care cemeteries.

1. A perpetual care cemetery shall file a written report at the end of each fiscal year of the cemetery that includes all of the following:

a. The name and address of the cemetery.

b. The name and address of the corporation that owns the cemetery, if any.

c. A description of any common business enterprise or parent company that owns the cemetery, if any.

d. The name and address of any owner, officer, or other official of the cemetery, including, when relevant, the chief executive officer and the members of the board of directors.

e. The name and address of any trustee holding trust funds for the cemetery, including the name and location of the applicable trust account.

f. An affidavit that the cemetery is in compliance with this chapter.

g. Copies of all sales agreement forms used by the cemetery.

h. The amount of the principal of the cemetery's care funds or maintenance funds, if any, at the end of the fiscal year.

2. The report shall be filed with the commissioner within four months following the end of the cemetery's fiscal year in the form required by the commissioner.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §68
NEW section

523I.814 Unified annual reports.

The commissioner shall permit the filing of a unified report in the event of commonly owned or affiliated cemeteries if each cemetery is separately identified and separate records are maintained for each cemetery.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §69
NEW section

CHAPTER 524

BANKS

524.103 Definitions.

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

1. "*Account*" means any account with a state bank and includes a demand, time or savings deposit account or any account for the payment of money to a state bank.

2. "*Administrator*" means the person designated in section 537.6103.

3. "*Aggregate capital*" means the sum of capital, surplus, undivided profits, and reserves as of the most recent calculation date.

4. "*Agreement for the payment of money*" means a monetary obligation, other than an ob-

ligation in the form of an evidence of indebtedness or an investment security; including, but not limited to, amounts payable on open book accounts receivable and executory contracts and rentals payable under leases of personal property.

5. "*Agricultural credit corporation*" means as defined in section 535.12, subsection 4.

6. "*Articles of incorporation*" means the original or restated articles of incorporation and all amendments thereto and includes articles of merger. "*Articles of incorporation*" also means the original or restated articles of organization and all amendments including articles of merger if a state bank is organized as a limited liability company

under this chapter.

7. “*Assets*” means all the property and rights of every kind of a state bank.

8. “*Bank*” means a corporation or limited liability company organized under this chapter or 12 U.S.C. § 21.

9. “*Bankers’ bank*” means a bank which is organized under the laws of any state or under federal law, and whose shares are owned exclusively by other banks or by a bank holding company whose shares are owned exclusively by other banks, except for directors’ qualifying shares when required by law, and which engages exclusively in providing services for depository institutions and officers, directors and employees of those depository institutions.

10. “*Board of directors*” means the board of directors of a state bank as provided in section 524.601. For a state bank organized as a limited liability company under this chapter, “*board of directors*” means a board of directors or board of managers as designated by the limited liability company in its articles of organization or operating agreement.

11. “*Borrower*” means a person named as a borrower or debtor in a loan or extension of credit, or any other person, including a drawer, endorser, or guarantor, deemed to be a borrower under section 524.904, subsection 3.

12. “*Business of banking*” means the business generally done by banks.

13. “*Calculation date*” means the most recent of the following:

a. The date the bank’s statement of condition is required to be filed pursuant to section 524.220, subsection 2.

b. The date an event occurs that reduces or increases the bank’s aggregate capital by ten percent or more.

c. As the superintendent may direct.

14. “*Capital*” means the sum of the par value of the preferred and common shares of a state bank issued and outstanding.

15. “*Capital structure*” means the capital, surplus, and undivided profits of a state bank and shall include an amount equal to the sum of any capital notes and debentures issued and outstanding pursuant to section 524.404.

16. “*Chief executive officer*” means the person designated by the board of directors to be responsible for the implementation of and adherence to board policies and resolutions by all officers and employees of the bank.

17. “*Contractual commitment to advance funds*” means a bank’s obligation to do either of the following:

a. Advance funds under a standby letter of credit or other similar arrangement.

b. Make payment, directly or indirectly, to a third person contingent upon default by a customer of the bank in performing an obligation and to make such payment in keeping with the agreed

upon terms of the customer’s contract with a third person, or to make payments upon some other stated condition.

The term does not include commercial letters of credit and similar instruments where the issuing bank expects the beneficiary to draw on the issuer, that do not guarantee payment, and that do not provide for payment in the event of a default by a third person.

18. “*Control*” means when a person, directly or indirectly or acting through or together with one or more persons, satisfies any of the following:

a. Owns, controls, or has the power to vote fifty percent or more of any class of voting securities or membership interests of another person.

b. Controls, in any manner, the election of a majority of the directors, managers, trustees, or other persons exercising similar functions of another person.

c. Has the power to exercise a controlling influence over the management or policies of another person.

19. “*Customer*” means a person with an account or other contractual arrangement with a state bank.

20. “*Director*” means a member of the board of directors and includes a manager of a state bank organized as a limited liability company under this chapter.

21. “*Evidence of indebtedness*” means a note, draft or similar negotiable or nonnegotiable instrument.

22. “*Executive officer*” means a person who participates or has authority to participate, other than in the capacity of a director or manager, in major policymaking functions of a state bank, whether or not the officer has an official title, whether or not such a title designates the officer as an assistant, or whether or not the officer is serving without salary or other compensation. The chief executive officer, chairperson of the board, the president, every vice president, and the cashier of a state bank are deemed to be executive officers, unless such an officer is excluded, by resolution of the board of directors of a state bank or by the bylaws of the state bank, from participation, other than in the capacity of a director, in major policymaking functions of the state bank, and the officer does not actually participate in the major policymaking functions. All officers who serve on a board of directors are deemed to be executive officers, except as provided for in section 524.701, subsection 3.

23. “*Fiduciary*” means an executor, administrator, guardian, conservator, receiver, trustee or one acting in a similar capacity.

24. “*Insolvent*” means the inability of a state bank to pay its debts and obligations as they become due in the ordinary course of its business. A state bank is also considered to be insolvent if the ratio of its capital, surplus, and undivided profits to assets is at or close to zero or if its assets are of

such poor quality that its continued existence is uncertain.

25. “*Insured bank*” means a state bank the deposits of which are insured in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.

26. “*Manager*” means a person designated by the members to manage a state bank organized as a limited liability company under this chapter as provided in the articles of organization or an operating agreement and may include a member of the board of directors.

27. “*Member*” means a person with a membership interest in a state bank organized as a limited liability company under this chapter.

28. “*Membership interest*” means a member’s share of the profits and losses, the right to receive distributions of assets, and any right to vote or participate in management of a state bank organized as a limited liability company under this chapter.

29. “*Municipal corporation*” means an incorporated city.

30. “*Officer*” means chief executive officer, executive officer, or any other administrative official of a bank elected by the bank’s board of directors to carry out any of the bank’s operating rules and policies.

31. “*Operations subsidiary*” means a wholly owned corporation incorporated and controlled by a bank that performs functions which the bank is authorized to perform.

32. “*Person*” means as defined in section 4.1.

33. “*Reserves*” means the amount of the allowance for loan and lease losses of a state bank.

34. “*Sale of federal funds*” means any transaction between depository institutions involving the transfer of immediately available funds resulting from credits to deposit balances at federal reserve banks, or from credits to new or existing deposit balances due from a correspondent depository institution.

35. “*Shareholder*” means one who is a holder of record of shares in a state bank. If a state bank is organized as a limited liability company under this chapter, “*shareholder*” means any member of the limited liability company.

36. “*Shares*” means the units into which the proprietary interests in a state bank are divided, including any membership interests of a state bank organized as a limited liability company under this chapter.

37. “*Standby letter of credit*” means a letter of credit, or similar arrangement, that represents an obligation to the beneficiary on the part of the issuer to do any of the following:

a. Repay money borrowed by or advanced to or for the account of the account holder.

b. Make payment on account of any indebtedness undertaken by the account holder.

c. Make payment on account of any default by the account holder in the performance of an obligation.

38. “*State bank*” means any bank incorporated pursuant to the provisions of this chapter after January 1, 1970, and any “state bank” or “savings bank” incorporated pursuant to the laws of this state and doing business as such on January 1, 1970, or organized as a limited liability company under this chapter.

39. “*Superintendent*” means the superintendent of banking of this state.

40. “*Supervised financial organization*” as defined and used in the Iowa consumer credit code, chapter 537, includes a person organized pursuant to this chapter.

41. “*Surplus*” means the aggregate of the amount originally paid in as required by section 524.401, subsection 3, any amounts transferred to surplus pursuant to section 524.405 and any amounts subsequently designated as such by action of the board of directors of the state bank.

42. “*Trust company*” means a business organization which is authorized to engage in trust business pursuant to section 524.1005. A bank lawfully exercising trust powers under the laws of this state or of the United States is not a trust company by reason of having authority to engage in trust business in addition to its general business.

43. “*Undivided profits*” means the accumulated undistributed net profits of a state bank, including any residue from the fund established pursuant to section 524.401, subsection 4, after:

a. Payment or provision for payment of taxes and expenses of operations.

b. Transfers to reserves allocated to a particular asset or class of assets.

c. Losses estimated or sustained on a particular asset or class of assets in excess of the amount of reserves allocated therefor.

d. Transfers to surplus and capital.

e. Amounts declared as dividends to shareholders.

44. “*Unincorporated area*” means a village within which a state bank or national bank has its principal place of business.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §86
Subsection 10 amended

524.310 Name of state bank.

1. The name of a state bank originally incorporated or organized after the effective date of this chapter shall include the word “bank” and may include the word “state” or “trust” in its name. A state bank using the word “trust” in its name must be authorized under this chapter to act in a fiduciary capacity. A national bank or federal savings association shall not use the word “state” in its legally chartered name.

2. The provisions of this section shall not require any state bank existing and operating on January 1, 1970, to add to, modify or otherwise change its corporate or organizational name, either on January 1, 1970, or upon renewal of its corporate existence pursuant to section 524.314.

3. If a state bank existing and operating on January 1, 1970, causes its corporate or organizational name to be changed, the name as changed shall comply with subsection 1 of this section.

4. *a.* A person may reserve the exclusive use of a corporate or organizational name for a state bank by delivering an application to the secretary of state for filing. The application must set forth the name and address of the applicant and the name proposed to be reserved. If the secretary of state finds that the corporate or organizational name applied for is available, the secretary of state shall reserve the name for the applicant's exclusive use for a nonrenewable one hundred twenty-day period.

b. The owner of a reserved corporate or organizational name may transfer the reservation to another person by delivering to the secretary of state a signed notice of the transfer that states the name and address of the transferee.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §108
Subsection 1 amended

524.538 Voting of shares.

1. Each outstanding share shall be entitled to one vote on each matter submitted to a vote at a meeting of shareholders, except to the extent that the voting rights of the shares of a class or series may be limited or denied by the articles of incorporation.

2. Shares of a state bank purchased or acquired by such state bank pursuant to this chapter shall not be voted at any meeting and shall be excluded in determining whether matters voted upon by the shareholders were adopted by the requisite number of shares.

3. A shareholder may vote either in person or by proxy executed in writing by the shareholder or by the shareholder's duly authorized attorney in fact. A proxy shall not be valid after eleven months from the date of its execution.

4. At each election for directors every shareholder entitled to vote at such election shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, the number of shares owned by the shareholder for as many individuals as there are directors to be elected and for whose election the shareholder has a right to vote.

5. In an election of directors, a state bank shall not vote its own shares held by it as sole trustee unless under the terms of the trust the manner in which such shares shall be voted may be determined by a donor or beneficiary of the trust and unless such donor or beneficiary actually directs how the shares shall be voted. However, shares held in trust by a state bank pursuant to an instrument in effect prior to January 1, 1970, under the terms of which the manner in which such shares shall be voted could not be determined by a donor or beneficiary of the trust, may be voted in an election of directors of a state bank upon petition filed by the state bank, to a court of competent jurisdiction,

and the appointment by such court of an individual to determine the manner in which the shares shall be voted. When the shares of a state bank are held by such state bank and one or more persons as trustees, the shares may be voted by such other person or persons as trustees, in the same manner as if the person or persons were the sole trustee. Whenever shares cannot be voted by reason of being held by a state bank as sole trustee, the shares shall be excluded in determining whether matters voted upon by the shareholders were adopted by the requisite number of shares.

Section not amended; footnote deleted

524.810A Safe deposit box access.

1. A bank shall permit a person named in and authorized by a court order to open, examine, and remove the contents of a safe deposit box located at the bank. If a court order has not been delivered to the bank, the following persons may access and remove any or all contents of a safe deposit box located at a state bank which box is described in an ownership or rental agreement or lease between the state bank and a deceased owner or lessee:

a. A co-owner or co-lessee of the safe deposit box.

b. A person designated in the safe deposit box agreement or lease to have access to the safe deposit box upon the death of the lessee, to the extent provided in the safe deposit box agreement or lease.

c. An executor or administrator of the estate of a deceased owner or lessee upon delivery to the state bank of a certified copy of letters of appointment.

d. A person named as an executor in a copy of a purported will produced by the person, provided such access shall be limited to the removal of a purported will, and no other contents shall be removed.

e. A trustee of a trust created by the deceased owner or lessee upon delivery to the state bank of either of the following:

(1) A certification of trust pursuant to section 633A.4604 which certifies that the trust property is reasonably believed to include property in the safe deposit box.

(2) A copy of the trust with an affidavit by the trustee which certifies that a copy of the trust delivered to the state bank with the affidavit is an accurate and complete copy of the trust, that the trustee is the duly authorized and acting trustee under the trust, that the trust property is reasonably believed to include property in the safe deposit box, and that, to the knowledge of the trustee, the trust has not been revoked.

2. A person removing any contents of a safe deposit box pursuant to subsection 1 shall deliver any writing purported to be a will of the decedent to the court having jurisdiction over the decedent's estate.

3. *a.* If a person authorized to have access under subsection 1 does not request access to the safe deposit box within the thirty-day period immediately following the date of death of the owner or lessee of a safe deposit box, and the state bank has knowledge of the death of the owner or lessee of the safe deposit box, the safe deposit box may be opened by or in the presence of two employees of the state bank. If no key is produced, the state bank may cause the safe deposit box to be opened and the state bank shall have a claim against the estate of the deceased owner or lessee and a lien upon the contents of the safe deposit box for the costs of opening and resealing the safe deposit box.

b. If a safe deposit box is opened pursuant to paragraph “*a*”, the bank employees present at such opening shall do all of the following:

(1) Remove any purported will of the deceased owner or lessee.

(2) Unseal, copy, and retain in the records of the state bank a copy of a purported will removed from the safe deposit box. An additional copy of such purported will shall be made, dated, and signed by the bank employees present at the safe deposit box opening and placed in the safe deposit box. The safe deposit box shall then be resealed.

(3) The original of a purported will shall be sent by registered or certified mail or personally delivered to the district court in the county of the last known residence of the deceased owner or lessee, or the court having jurisdiction over the testator’s estate. If the residence is unknown or last known and not in this state, the purported will shall be sent by registered or certified mail or personally delivered to the district court in the county where the safe deposit box is located.

4. The state bank may rely upon published information or other reasonable proof of death of an owner or lessee. A state bank has no duty to inquire about or discover, and is not liable to any person for failure to inquire about or discover, the death of the owner or lessee of a safe deposit box. A state bank has no duty to open or cause to be opened, and is not liable to any person for failure to open or cause to be opened, a safe deposit box of a deceased owner or lessee. Upon compliance with the requirements of subsection 1 or 3, the state bank is not liable to any person as a result of the opening of the safe deposit box, removal and delivery of the purported will, or retention of the unopened safe deposit box and contents.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §55

Internal reference change applied

524.1201 General provisions.

1. A state bank may establish and operate any number of bank offices at any location in this state subject to the approval and regulation of the superintendent. A bank office may furnish all banking services ordinarily furnished to customers and depositors at the principal place of business of the

state bank which operates the office, and a bank office manager or an officer of the bank shall be physically present at each bank office during a majority of its business hours. The central executive and official business and principal recordkeeping functions of a state bank shall be exercised only at its principal place of business or at another bank office as authorized by the superintendent for these functions.

2. Notwithstanding subsection 1, data processing services referred to in section 524.804 may be performed for the state bank at some other location. All transactions of a bank office shall be immediately transmitted to the principal place of business or other bank office authorized under subsection 1 of the state bank which operates the office, and no current recordkeeping functions shall be maintained at a bank office other than the bank office authorized under subsection 1, except to the extent the state bank which operates the office deems it desirable to keep there duplicates of the records kept at the principal place of business or authorized bank office of the state bank.

3. Notwithstanding any of the other provisions of this section, original loan documentation and trust recordkeeping functions may be located at any authorized bank office or at any other location approved by the superintendent.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §109
Subsection 4 stricken

524.1303 Voluntary dissolution after commencement of business.

1. A state bank which has commenced business may propose to voluntarily dissolve upon the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the shares entitled to vote on the voluntary dissolution, adopting a plan of dissolution involving both a provision for acquisition of its assets and assumption of its liabilities by another state bank, national bank, or other financial institution insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation and a provision for continuance of its business if acquisition of its assets and assumption of its liabilities is not effected, or any other plan of dissolution providing for full payment of its liabilities.

2. Upon acceptance for processing of an application for approval of a plan of dissolution on forms prescribed by the superintendent, the superintendent shall conduct such investigation as the superintendent may deem necessary to determine whether the plan adequately protects the interests of depositors, other creditors and shareholders and, if the plan involves an acquisition of assets and assumption of liabilities by another state bank, whether such acquisition and assumption would be consistent with adequate and sound banking and in the public interest, on the basis of factors substantially similar to those set forth in section 524.1403, subsection 1, paragraph “*d*”.

3. Within thirty days after the application for dissolution involving a provision of acquisition of

the state bank's assets and assumption of its liabilities by another state bank is accepted for processing, the dissolving bank shall publish notice of the proposed transaction in a newspaper of general circulation published in the municipal corporation or unincorporated area in which the dissolving bank has its principal place of business, and in the municipal corporation or unincorporated area in which the acquiring state bank has its principal place of business, or if there is none, a newspaper of general circulation published in the county or counties, or in a county adjoining the county or counties, in which the dissolving bank and the acquiring bank have their principal place of business. The notice shall be on forms provided by the superintendent, and proof of publication of the notice shall be delivered to the superintendent within fourteen days.

4. Within thirty days after the date of the publication of the notice, any interested person may submit to the superintendent written comments and data on the application. The superintendent may extend the thirty-day comment period if, in the superintendent's judgment, extenuating circumstances exist.

5. Within thirty days after the date of the publication of the notice, any interested person may submit to the superintendent a written request for a hearing on the application. The request shall state the nature of the issues or facts to be presented and the reasons why written submissions would be insufficient to make an adequate presentation to the superintendent. If the reasons are related to factual disputes, the disputes shall be described. Comments challenging the legality of an application shall be submitted separately in writing and shall not be considered at a hearing conducted pursuant to this section. Written requests for hearings shall be evaluated by the superintendent, who may grant or deny such requests in whole or in part. A hearing request shall generally be granted only if it is determined that written submissions would be inadequate or that a hearing would otherwise be beneficial to the decision-making process. A hearing may be limited to issues considered material by the superintendent.

6. If a request for a hearing has been made and denied, the superintendent shall notify the applicant and all interested persons and shall state the reasons for the denial. Interested persons may submit to the superintendent, with simultaneous copies to the applicant, additional written comments or information on the application within fourteen days after the date of the notice of denial. The applicant shall be provided an additional seven days, after the fourteen-day deadline has expired, within which to respond to any comments submitted within the fourteen-day period. The superintendent may waive this seven-day period upon request by the applicant. A copy of any response submitted by the applicant shall also be

mailed simultaneously by the applicant to the interested persons.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §110
Subsections 4 and 5 amended

524.1309 Becoming subject to chapter 490 or 490A.

In lieu of the dissolution procedure prescribed in sections 524.1303 to 524.1306, a state bank may cease to carry on the business of banking and, after compliance with this section, continue as a corporation subject to chapter 490; or if the state bank is organized as a limited liability company under this chapter, continue as a limited liability company subject to chapter 490A.

1. A state bank that has commenced business may propose to voluntarily cease to carry on the business of banking and become a corporation subject to chapter 490, or a limited liability company subject to chapter 490A, upon the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the shares entitled to vote on such proposal, adopting a plan involving both a provision for acquisition of its assets and assumption of its liabilities by another state bank, national bank, or other financial institution insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation, and a provision for continuance of its business if acquisition of its assets and assumption of its liabilities is not effected, or any other plan providing for the cessation of banking business and the payment of its liabilities.

2. The application to the superintendent for approval of a plan described in subsection 1 shall be treated by the superintendent in the same manner as an application for approval of a plan of dissolution under section 524.1303, subsection 2, and shall be subject to section 524.1303, subsection 3.

3. Immediately upon adoption and approval of a plan to voluntarily cease to carry on the business of banking and become a corporation subject to chapter 490, or a limited liability company subject to chapter 490A, the state bank shall deliver to the superintendent a plan to cease the business of banking and become a corporation subject to chapter 490, or a limited liability company subject to chapter 490A, which shall be signed by two of its duly authorized officers and shall contain the name of the state bank, the post office address of its principal place of business, the name and address of its officers and directors, the number of shares entitled to vote on the plan and the number of shares voted for or against the plan, respectively, the nature of the business to be conducted by the corporation under chapter 490, or by the limited liability company subject to chapter 490A, and the general nature of the assets to be held by the corporation or company.

4. Upon approval of the plan by the superintendent, the state bank shall immediately surrender to the superintendent its authorization to do business as a bank and shall cease to accept depos-

its and carry on the banking business except insofar as may be necessary for it to complete the settlement of its affairs as a state bank in accordance with subsection 5.

5. The board of directors has full power to complete the settlement of the affairs of the state bank. Within thirty days after approval by the superintendent of the plan to cease the business of banking and become a corporation subject to chapter 490, or a limited liability company subject to chapter 490A, the state bank shall give notice of its intent to persons identified in section 524.1305, subsection 3, in the manner provided for in that subsection. In completing the settlement of its affairs as a state bank, the state bank shall also follow the procedure prescribed in section 524.1305, subsections 4, 5, and 6.

6. Upon completion of all the requirements of this section, the state bank shall deliver to the superintendent articles of intent to be subject to chapter 490 or 490A, together with the applicable filing and recording fees, which shall set forth that the state bank has complied with this section, that it has ceased to carry on the business of banking, and the information required by section 490.202 relative to the contents of articles of incorporation under chapter 490, or articles of organization under chapter 490A. If the superintendent finds that the state bank has complied with this section and that the articles of intent to be subject to chapter 490 or 490A satisfy the requirements of this section, the superintendent shall deliver them to the secretary of state for filing and recording in the secretary of state's office, and the superintendent shall file and record them in the office of the county recorder.

7. Upon the filing of the articles of intent to be subject to chapter 490 or 490A, the state bank shall cease to be a state bank subject to this chapter, and shall cease to have the powers of a state bank subject to this chapter and shall become a corporation subject to chapter 490 or a limited liability company subject to chapter 490A. The secretary of state shall issue a certificate as to the filing of the articles of intent to be subject to chapter 490 or 490A and send the certificate to the corporation or limited liability company or its representative. The articles of intent to be subject to chapter 490 or 490A shall be the articles of incorporation of the corporation or a limited liability company. The provisions of chapter 490 or 490A becoming applicable to a corporation or limited liability company formerly doing business as a state bank shall not affect any right accrued or established, or liability or penalty incurred under this chapter prior to the filing with the secretary of state of the articles of intent to be subject to chapter 490 or 490A.

8. A shareholder of a state bank who objects to adoption by the state bank of a plan to cease to carry on the business of banking and to continue as a corporation subject to chapter 490, or a limit-

ed liability company subject to chapter 490A, is entitled to appraisal rights provided for in chapter 490, division XIII, or in chapter 490A, subchapter VII.

9. A state bank, at any time prior to the approval of the articles of intent to become subject to chapter 490 or 490A, may revoke the proceedings in the manner prescribed by section 524.1306.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §111
Subsections 5 and 6 amended

524.1402 Requirements for a merger.

The requirements for a merger which must be satisfied by the parties to the merger are as follows:

1. The parties shall adopt a plan stating all of the following:

a. The names of the parties proposing to merge and the name of the bank into which they propose to merge, which is the "*resulting bank*".

b. The terms and conditions of the proposed merger.

c. The manner and basis of converting the shares of each party into shares, obligations, or other securities of the resulting bank or of any other corporation, or, in whole or in part, into cash or other property.

d. The rights of the shareholders of each of the parties.

e. An agreement concerning the merger.

f. Such other provisions with respect to the proposed merger which are deemed necessary or desirable.

2. In the case of a state bank which is a party to the plan, if the proposed merger will result in a state bank subject to this chapter, adoption of the plan by such state bank requires the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the directors and approval by the shareholders, in the manner and according to the procedures prescribed in section 490.1104, at a meeting called in accordance with the terms of that section. In the case of a national bank, or if the proposed merger will result in a national bank, adoption of the plan by each party to the merger shall require the affirmative vote of at least such directors and shareholders whose affirmative vote on the plan is required under the laws of the United States. Subject to applicable requirements of the laws of the United States in a case in which a national bank is a party to a plan, any modification of a plan which has been adopted shall be made by any method provided in the plan, or in the absence of such provision, by the same vote as required for adoption.

3. If a proposed merger will result in a state bank, application for the required approval by the superintendent shall be made in the manner prescribed by the superintendent. There shall also be delivered to the superintendent, when available, the following:

a. Articles of merger.

b. Applicable fees payable to the secretary of

state, as specified in section 490.122, for the filing and recording of the articles of merger.

c. If there is any modification of the plan at any time prior to the approval by the superintendent under section 524.1403, an amendment of the application and, if necessary, of the articles of merger, signed in the same manner as the originals, setting forth the modification of the plan, the method by which the modification was adopted and any related change in the provisions of the articles of merger.

d. Proof of publication of the notice required by subsection 4.

4. If a proposed merger will result in a state bank, within thirty days after the application for merger is accepted for processing, the parties to the plan shall publish a notice of the proposed transaction in a newspaper of general circulation published in the municipal corporation or unincorporated area in which each party to the plan has its principal place of business, or if there is none, in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county, or in a county adjoining the county, in which each party to the plan has its principal place of business. The notice shall be on forms prescribed by the superintendent and shall set forth the names of the parties to the plan and the resulting state bank, the location and post office address of the principal place of business of the resulting state bank and of each office to be maintained by the resulting state bank, and the purpose or purposes of the resulting state bank. Proof of publication of the notice shall be delivered to the superintendent within fourteen days.

5. Within thirty days after the date of the publication of the notice required under subsection 4, any interested person may submit to the superintendent written comments and data on the application. Comments challenging the legality of an application shall be submitted separately in writing. The superintendent may extend the thirty-day comment period if, in the superintendent's judgment, extenuating circumstances exist.

6. Within thirty days after the date of the publication of the notice required under subsection 4, any interested person may submit to the superintendent a written request for a hearing on the application. The request shall state the nature of the issues or facts to be presented and the reasons why written submissions would be insufficient to make an adequate presentation to the superintendent. If the reasons are related to factual disputes, the disputes shall be described. Written requests for hearings shall be evaluated by the superintendent, who may grant or deny such requests in whole or in part. A hearing request shall generally be granted only if it is determined that written submissions would be inadequate or that a hearing would otherwise be beneficial to the decision-making process. A hearing may be limited to issues considered material by the superintendent.

7. If a request for a hearing is denied, the su-

perintendent shall notify the applicant and all interested persons and shall state the reasons for the denial. Interested persons may submit to the superintendent, with simultaneous copies to the applicant, additional written comments or data on the application within fourteen days after the date of the notice of denial. The applicant shall be provided an additional seven days, after the fourteen-day deadline has expired, within which to respond to any comments submitted within the fourteen-day period. The superintendent may waive this seven-day period upon request by the applicant. A copy of any response submitted by the applicant shall also be mailed simultaneously by the applicant to the interested persons.

8. The articles of merger shall be signed by two duly authorized officers of each party to the plan and shall contain all of the following:

a. The names of the parties to the plan, and of the resulting state bank.

b. The location and the post office address of the principal place of business of each party to the plan, and of each additional office maintained by the parties to the plan, and the location and post office address of the principal place of business of the resulting state bank, and of each additional office to be maintained by the resulting state bank.

c. The votes by which the plan was adopted, and the date and place of each meeting in connection with such adoption.

d. The number of directors constituting the board of directors, and the names and addresses of the individuals who are to serve as directors until the next annual meeting of the shareholders or until their successors be elected and qualify.

e. Any amendment of the articles of incorporation of the resulting state bank.

f. The plan of merger.

9. If a proposed merger will result in a national bank, a state bank which is a party to the plan shall do all of the following:

a. Notify the superintendent of the proposed merger.

b. Provide such evidence of the adoption of the plan as the superintendent may request.

c. Notify the superintendent of any abandonment or disapproval of the plan.

d. File with the superintendent and with the secretary of state evidence of approval of the merger by the comptroller of the currency of the United States.

e. Notify the superintendent of the date upon which the merger is to become effective.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §112
Subsections 5 and 6 amended

524.1408 Merger of corporation or limited liability company substantially owned by a state bank.

A state bank owning at least ninety percent of the outstanding shares, of each class, of another corporation or limited liability company which it

is authorized to own under this chapter may merge the other corporation or limited liability company into itself without approval by a vote of the shareholders of either the state bank or the subsidiary corporation or limited liability company. The board of directors of the state bank shall approve a plan of merger, mail the plan of merger to shareholders of record of the subsidiary corporation or holders of membership interests in the subsidiary limited liability company, and prepare and execute articles of merger in the manner provided for in section 490.1105. The articles of merger, together with the applicable filing and record-

ing fees, shall be delivered to the superintendent who shall, if the superintendent approves of the proposed merger and if the superintendent finds the articles of merger satisfy the requirements of this section, deliver them to the secretary of state for filing and recording in the secretary of state's office, and they shall be filed in the office of the county recorder. The secretary of state upon filing the articles of merger shall issue a certificate of merger and send the certificate to the state bank and a copy of it to the superintendent.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §87
Section amended

CHAPTER 533

CREDIT UNIONS

533.24 Taxation.

1. A credit union shall be deemed an institution for savings and is subject to taxation only as to its real estate and moneys and credits. The shares shall not be taxed.

2. The moneys and credits tax on credit unions is imposed at a rate of five mills on each dollar of the legal and special reserves which are required to be maintained by the credit union under section 533.17, and shall be levied by the board of supervisors, and placed upon the tax list and collected by the county treasurer, except that an exemption shall be given to each credit union in the amount of forty thousand dollars. The amount collected in each taxing district within a city shall be apportioned twenty percent to the county, thirty percent to the city general fund, and fifty percent to the general fund of the state, and the amount collected in each taxing district outside of cities shall be apportioned fifty percent to the county and fifty percent to the general fund of the state. The moneys and credits tax shall be collected at the location of the credit union as shown in its articles of incorporation.

3. The moneys and credits tax imposed under this section shall be reduced by an investment tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.43.

4. The moneys and credits tax imposed under this section shall be reduced by an investment tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.51.

5. The moneys and credits tax imposed under this section shall be reduced by an endow Iowa tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.305.

6. The moneys and credits tax imposed under this section shall be reduced by an economic development region revolving fund contribution tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.232.

7. The moneys and credits tax imposed under this section shall be reduced by a wage-benefits

tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15I.2.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §17, 66, 69
Subsection 7 takes effect June 9, 2005, and applies to qualified new jobs created and to tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §69

NEW subsections 6 and 7

533.49E Safe deposit box access.

1. A credit union shall permit a person named in and authorized by a court order to open, examine, and remove the contents of a safe deposit box located at the credit union. If a court order has not been delivered to the credit union, the following persons may access and remove any or all contents of a safe deposit box located at a state credit union which box is described in an ownership or rental agreement or lease between the state credit union and a deceased owner or lessee:

a. A co-owner or co-lessee of the safe deposit box.

b. A person designated in the safe deposit box agreement or lease to have access to the safe deposit box upon the death of the lessee, to the extent provided in the safe deposit box agreement or lease.

c. An executor or administrator of the estate of a deceased owner or lessee upon delivery to the state credit union of a certified copy of letters of appointment.

d. A person named as an executor in a copy of a purported will produced by the person, provided such access shall be limited to the removal of a purported will, and no other contents shall be removed.

e. A trustee of a trust created by the deceased owner or lessee upon delivery to the state credit union of either of the following:

(1) A certification of trust pursuant to section 633A.4604 which certifies that the trust property

is reasonably believed to include property in the safe deposit box.

(2) A copy of the trust with an affidavit by the trustee which certifies that a copy of the trust delivered to the state credit union with the affidavit is an accurate and complete copy of the trust, that the trustee is the duly authorized and acting trustee under the trust, that the trust property is reasonably believed to include property in the safe deposit box, and that, to the knowledge of the trustee, the trust has not been revoked.

2. A person removing any contents of a safe deposit box pursuant to subsection 1 shall deliver any writing purported to be a will of the decedent to the court having jurisdiction over the decedent's estate.

3. *a.* If a person authorized to have access under subsection 1 does not request access to the safe deposit box within the thirty-day period immediately following the date of death of the owner or lessee of a safe deposit box, and the state credit union has knowledge of the death of the owner or lessee of the safe deposit box, the safe deposit box may be opened by or in the presence of two employees of the state credit union. If no key is produced, the state credit union may cause the safe deposit box to be opened and the state credit union shall have a claim against the estate of the deceased owner or lessee and a lien upon the contents of the safe deposit box for the costs of opening and resealing the safe deposit box.

b. If a safe deposit box is opened pursuant to paragraph "a", the credit union employees present at such opening shall do all of the following:

(1) Remove any purported will of the deceased owner or lessee.

(2) Unseal, copy, and retain in the records of the state credit union a copy of a purported will removed from the safe deposit box. An additional copy of such purported will shall be made, dated, and signed by the credit union employees present at the safe deposit box opening and placed in the safe deposit box. The safe deposit box shall then be resealed.

(3) The original of a purported will shall be sent by registered or certified mail or personally delivered to the district court in the county of the last known residence of the deceased owner or lessee or the court having jurisdiction over the testator's estate. If the residence is unknown or last known and not in this state, the purported will shall be sent by registered or certified mail or personally delivered to the district court in the county where the safe deposit box is located.

4. The state credit union may rely upon published information or other reasonable proof of death of an owner or lessee. A state credit union has no duty to inquire about or discover, and is not liable to any person for failure to inquire about or discover, the death of the owner or lessee of a safe deposit box. A state credit union has no duty to open or cause to be opened, and is not liable to any person for failure to open or cause to be opened, a safe deposit box of a deceased owner or lessee. Upon compliance with the requirements of subsection 1 or 2, the state credit union is not liable to any person as a result of the opening of the safe deposit box, removal and delivery of the purported will, or retention of the unopened safe deposit box and contents.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §55
Internal reference change applied

CHAPTER 533C

UNIFORM MONEY SERVICES ACT

533C.204 Issuance of license.

1. When an application is filed under this article, the superintendent shall investigate the applicant's financial condition and responsibility, financial and business experience, character, and general fitness. The superintendent may conduct an on-site investigation of the applicant, the reasonable cost of which the applicant must pay. The superintendent shall issue a license to an applicant under this article if the superintendent finds that all of the following conditions have been fulfilled:

a. The applicant has complied with sections 533C.202, 533C.203, and 533C.206.

b. The applicant has not been convicted of or pled guilty to a felony or an indictable misdemeanor for financial gain within the past ten years.

c. The applicant has paid a fee set by the de-

partment of public safety, division of criminal investigation, to defray the costs associated with the search of criminal history records of the applicant. If the applicant is a corporation, the applicant shall pay the fee associated with a criminal history record check for the directors and officers of the corporation. If the applicant is a partnership, the applicant shall pay the fee associated with a criminal history record check for each of the partners. The superintendent may require the applicant to provide additional information from the applicant if the department of public safety records indicate that a person with the same name has a criminal history. If the applicant is a publicly traded corporation or a subsidiary or affiliate of a publicly traded corporation, no criminal history record check shall be required.

2. When an application for an original license

under this article is complete, the superintendent shall promptly notify the applicant of the date on which the application was determined to be complete and the superintendent shall approve or deny the application within one hundred twenty days after that date.

3. The superintendent may for good cause extend the application period.

4. An applicant whose application is denied by the superintendent under this article may appeal, within thirty days after receipt of the notice of the denial, from the denial and request a hearing. The denial of a license shall not be deemed a contested case.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §31
Terminology change applied

533C.303 Issuance of license.

1. Upon the filing of an application under this article, the superintendent shall investigate the applicant's financial condition and responsibility, financial and business experience, character, and general fitness. The superintendent may conduct an on-site investigation of the applicant, the reasonable cost of which the applicant must pay. The superintendent shall issue a license to an applicant under this article if the superintendent finds that all of the following conditions have been fulfilled:

a. The applicant has complied with section 533C.302.

b. The applicant has not been convicted of or pled guilty to any felony or an indictable misdemeanor for financial gain within the past ten years.

c. The applicant has paid a fee set by the department of public safety, division of criminal investigation, to defray the costs associated with the search of criminal history records of the applicant.

If the applicant is a corporation, the applicant shall pay the fee associated with a criminal history record check for the directors and officers of the corporation. If the applicant is a partnership, the applicant shall pay the fee associated with a criminal history record check for each of the partners. The superintendent may require the applicant to provide additional information from the applicant if the department of public safety records indicate that a person with the same name has a criminal history. If the applicant is a publicly traded corporation or a subsidiary or affiliate of a publicly traded corporation, no criminal history record check shall be required.

d. The financial condition and responsibility, financial and business experience, competence, character, and general fitness of the applicant; and the competence, experience, character, and general fitness of the executive officers, managers, directors, and persons in control of the applicant indicate that it is in the interest of the public to permit the applicant to engage in currency exchange.

2. When an application for an original license under this article is complete, the superintendent shall promptly notify the applicant of the date on which the application was determined to be complete and the superintendent shall approve or deny the application within one hundred twenty days after that date.

3. The superintendent may for good cause extend the application period.

4. An applicant who is denied a license by the superintendent under this article may appeal, within thirty days after receipt of the notice of the denial, from the denial and request a hearing. The denial of a license shall not be deemed a contested case under chapter 17A.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §31
Terminology change applied

CHAPTER 534

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

534.501 Articles of incorporation.

1. *Original articles.* The original articles of incorporation of an association shall set forth:

a. The name of the association.

b. Whether the association is organized as a mutual association or a stock association.

c. That the association will operate under this chapter.

d. The period of duration if for a limited period, but in the absence of any statement in the articles an association shall have perpetual duration.

e. The officer or officers authorized to sign instruments pertaining to real estate.

f. Whether or not the association will have a corporate seal, and whether such seal must be af-

fixed to instruments pertaining to real estate.

g. If a stock association, the information specified in section 490.202 and sections 490.601 and 490.602.

h. Any other provision not inconsistent with this chapter.

i. The person to whom the certificate of incorporation should be mailed by the secretary of state after filing.

j. The address of its registered office including street and number, if any, the name of the county in which the registered office is located, and the name of its registered agent or agents at such address.

k. The name and address of each incorporator.

l. The name and address and initial term of office of each member of the initial board of directors.

m. Any provision eliminating or limiting the personal liability of a director to the corporation or its shareholders or members, for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, provided that the provision does not eliminate or limit the liability of a director for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the association or its shareholders or members, for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, or for any transaction from which the director derives an improper personal benefit. A provision shall not eliminate or limit the liability of a director for any act or omission occurring prior to the date when the provision in the articles of incorporation becomes effective.

2. Articles may omit powers. It shall not be necessary to set forth in the articles of incorporation any of the corporate powers enumerated in this chapter.

3. Restated articles. Restated articles of incorporation shall set forth the information specified in paragraphs "a", "b", "c", "d", "e", "f", "g", "h", "i", "j", and "m" of subsection 1.

4. Amendment procedure. The procedure for amending articles of incorporation or adopting restated articles for mutual associations is that specified in chapter 504, subchapter X, and for stock associations it is that specified in section 490.726 and sections 490.1002 through 490.1005.

5. Effective date. Original articles, amendments, and restatements are effective on the date they are filed with the secretary of state, or on such later effective date as is stated therein. The secretary of state shall not accept any of these documents for filing unless it has been approved by the superintendent.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

534.513 Liquidation.

1. Voluntary liquidation. Building and loan or savings and loan associations, by a vote of three-fourths of the members of such association represented in person or by proxy, may go into voluntary

liquidation upon such plan as shall be determined upon by the members at their meeting.

2. Reorganization — liquidation. Any savings and loan association, including one in receivership, may reorganize under any plan approved by its board of directors and by the superintendent. Such reorganization may include reduction of savings credits of its member, not pledged as security for real estate loans, and may also include segregation of assets of uncertain or doubtful value by transfer thereof to trustees for management and liquidation or by transfer to a separate fund within the association, to be managed and liquidated by the association for the benefit of the members whose savings credits have been reduced in connection with such segregation.

3. Supervision during liquidation. During the period of voluntary liquidation of any such association, the superintendent shall have substantially the same powers and duties as to supervision as before such liquidation, and the persons in charge of such voluntary liquidation shall furnish and deposit with the superintendent such bonds as the superintendent shall require and approve, and shall semiannually, or more often if required by the superintendent, report fully as to their doings and progress, and as to the financial condition of the association. Upon completion of such liquidation they shall file with the superintendent a verified final report of such liquidation and disbursement of proceeds and upon approval of such report the superintendent shall issue a written order discharging the liquidators, and their duties shall thereupon cease.

4. Transfer of mortgages — maturity. In case any such association resolves to go into voluntary liquidation, it shall have power after crediting the mortgages given by the borrowing member with the full book value of the stock, to sell and assign such mortgages to a similar building and loan association, or to any other parties who will hold the same upon the terms under which such mortgage was given to the association. In that event the said mortgage shall be held to become due, if no other time can be agreed upon between the mortgagor and the association, within three years after the assignment thereof.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §88
Subsection 3 amended

CHAPTER 535

MONEY AND INTEREST

535.8 Loan charges limited.

1. As used in this section, the term "loan" means a loan of money which is wholly or in part to be used for the purpose of purchasing real property which is a single-family or a two-family dwelling occupied or to be occupied by the borrower.

"Loan" includes the refinancing of a contract of sale, and the refinancing of a prior loan, whether or not the borrower also was the borrower under the prior loan, and the assumption of a prior loan.

2. a. A lender may collect, in connection with a loan made pursuant to a written agreement exe-

cuted by the borrower on or after July 1, 1983, or in connection with a loan made pursuant to a written commitment by the lender mailed or delivered to the borrower on or after that date, a loan processing fee which does not exceed two percent of an amount which is equal to the loan principal; except that to the extent of an assumption by a new borrower of the obligation to make payments under a prior loan, or to the extent that the loan principal is used to refinance a prior loan between the same borrower and the same lender, the lender may collect a loan processing fee which does not exceed an amount which is a reasonable estimate of the expenses of processing the loan assumption or refinancing but which does not exceed one percent of the unpaid balance of the loan that is assumed or refinanced. In addition, a lender may collect from a borrower, a seller of property, another lender, or any other person, or from any combination of these persons, in contemplation of or in connection with a loan, a commitment fee, closing fee, or both, that is agreed to in writing by the lender and the persons from whom the charges are to be collected. A loan fee collected under this paragraph is compensation to the lender solely for the use of money, notwithstanding any provision of the agreement to the contrary. However, a loan fee collected under this paragraph shall be disregarded for purposes of determining the maximum charge permitted by section 535.2 or 535.9, subsection 2. The collection in connection with a loan of a loan origination fee, closing fee, commitment fee, or similar charge is prohibited other than expressly authorized by this paragraph or a payment reduction fee authorized by subsection 3.

b. A lender may collect in connection with a loan any of the following costs which are incurred by the lender in connection with the loan and which are disclosed to the borrower:

- (1) Credit reports.
- (2) Appraisal fees paid to a third party, or when the appraisal is performed by the lender, a fee which is a reasonable estimate of the expense incurred by the lender in performing the appraisal.
- (3) Attorney's opinions.
- (4) Abstracting fees paid to a third party, or when the abstracting is performed by the lender, a fee which is a reasonable estimate of the expense incurred by the lender in performing the abstracting.
- (5) County recorder's fees.
- (6) Inspection fees.
- (7) Mortgage guarantee insurance charge.
- (8) Surveying of property.
- (9) Termite inspection.
- (10) The cost of a title guaranty issued by the Iowa finance authority pursuant to chapter 16.

The lender shall not charge the borrower for the cost of revenue stamps or real estate commissions which are paid by the seller.

The collection of any costs other than as express-

ly permitted by this paragraph "b" is prohibited. However, additional costs incurred in connection with a loan under this paragraph "b", if bona fide and reasonable, may be collected by a state-chartered financial institution licensed under chapter 524, 533, or 534, to the extent permitted under applicable federal law as determined by the office of the comptroller of the currency of the United States department of treasury, the national credit union administration, or the office of thrift supervision of the United States department of treasury. Such costs shall apply only to the same type of state-chartered entity as the federally chartered entity affected and shall apply to and may be collected by an insurer organized under chapter 508 or 515, or otherwise authorized to conduct the business of insurance in this state.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to change the prohibition against the sale of title insurance or sale of insurance against loss or damage by reason of defective title or encumbrances as provided in section 515.48, subsection 10.

c. If the purpose of the loan is to enable the borrower to purchase a single-family or two-family dwelling, for the borrower's residence, any provision of a loan agreement which prohibits the borrower from transferring the borrower's interest in the property to a third party for use by the third party as the third party's residence, or any provision which requires or permits the lender to make a change in the interest rate, the repayment schedule or the term of the loan as a result of a transfer by the borrower of the borrower's interest in the property to a third party for use by the third party as the third party's residence shall not be enforceable except as provided in the following sentence. If the lender on reasonable grounds believes that its security interest or the likelihood of repayment is impaired, based solely on criteria which is not more restrictive than that used to evaluate a new mortgage loan application, the lender may accelerate the loan, or to offset any such impairment, may adjust the interest rate, the repayment schedule or the term of the loan. A provision of a loan agreement which violates this paragraph is void.

d. If a lender collects a fee or charge which is prohibited by paragraph "a" or "b" of this subsection or which exceeds the amount permitted by paragraph "a" or "b" of this subsection, the person from whom the fee was collected has the right to recover the unlawful fee or charge or the unlawful portion of the fee or charge, plus attorney fees and costs incurred in any action necessary to effect recovery.

e. Notwithstanding section 628.3 when a foreclosure of a mortgage on real property results from the enforcement of a due-on-sale clause, the mortgagor may redeem the real property at any time within three years from the day of sale under the levy, and the mortgagor shall, in the meantime, be entitled to the possession thereof; and for the first

thirty months thereafter such right of redemption is exclusive. Any real property redeemed by the debtor shall thereafter be free and clear from any liability for any unpaid portion of the judgment under which the real property was sold. The right of redemption established by this paragraph is not subject to waiver by the mortgagor and the period of redemption established by this paragraph shall not be reduced. The times for redemption by creditors provided in sections 628.5, 628.15 and 628.16 shall be extended to thirty-three months in any case in which the mortgagor's period for redemption is extended by this paragraph. This paragraph does not apply to foreclosure of a mortgage if for any reason other than enforcement of a due-on-sale clause. As used in this paragraph, "due-on-sale clause" means any type of covenant which gives the mortgagee the right to demand payment of the outstanding balance or a major part thereof upon a transfer by the mortgagor to a third party of an interest of the mortgagor in property covered by the mortgage. This paragraph applies to any foreclosure occurring on or after May 10, 1980. However, this paragraph does not apply if the lender establishes, based on reasonable criteria which are not more restrictive than those used to evaluate new mortgage-loan applications, that the security interest or the likelihood of repayment is impaired as a result of the transfer of interest.

This lettered paragraph applies only to a mortgage given in connection with a loan as defined in subsection 1 of this section.

3. A lender who offers to make a loan with only those fees authorized by subsection 2 may also offer in exchange for the payment of an interest reduction fee to make a loan on all of the same terms except at a lower interest rate and with the lower payments resulting from the lower interest rate. Prior to accepting an application for a loan which includes a payment reduction fee, the lender shall provide the potential borrower with a written disclosure describing in plain language the specific terms which the loan would have both with the payment reduction fee and without it. This disclosure shall include a good faith example showing the amount of the payment reduction fee and the reduction in payments which would result from the payment of this fee in a typical loan transaction. A payment reduction fee which complies with this subsection may be collected in connection with a loan in addition to the fees authorized by subsection 2.

4. A lender shall not, as a condition of making a loan as defined in this section, require the borrower to place money, or to place property other than that which is given as security for the loan, on deposit with or in the possession or control of the lender or some other person if the effect is to increase the yield to the lender with respect to that loan; provided that this subsection shall not prohibit a lender from requiring the borrower to de-

posit money without interest with the lender in an escrow account for the payment of insurance premiums, property taxes and special assessments payable by the borrower to third persons. Any lender who requires an escrow account shall not violate the provisions of section 507B.5, subsection 1, paragraph "a".

5. If any lender receives interest either in a manner or in an amount which is prohibited by subsection 4 of this section, the borrower shall have the right to recover all amounts collected or earned by the lender, whether or not from the borrower, in violation of this section, plus attorney fees, plus court costs incurred in any action necessary to effect such recovery.

6. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any loan which is subject to the provisions of section 636.46, nor shall it apply to origination fees, administrative fees, commitment fees or similar charges paid by one lender to another lender if these fees are not ultimately paid either directly or indirectly by the borrower who occupies or will occupy the dwelling or by the seller of the dwelling.

A lender shall not use an appraisal for any purpose in connection with making a loan under this section if the appraisal is performed by a person who is employed by or affiliated with any person receiving a commission or fee from the seller of the property. If a lender violates this paragraph the borrower is entitled to recover any actual damages plus the costs paid by the borrower, plus attorney fees incurred in an action necessary to effect recovery.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §113, 114

Subsection 2, paragraph b, unnumbered paragraph 3 amended

Subsection 2, paragraph b, NEW unnumbered paragraph 4

535.17 Requirements of credit agreements — statute of frauds — modifications.

1. A credit agreement is not enforceable in contract law by way of action or defense by any party unless a writing exists which contains all of the material terms of the agreement and is signed by the party against whom enforcement is sought.

2. Unless otherwise expressly agreed in writing, a modification of a credit agreement which occurs after the person asserting the modification has been notified in writing that oral or implied modifications to the credit agreement are unenforceable and should not be relied upon, is not enforceable in contract law by way of action or defense by any party unless a writing exists containing the material terms of the modification and is signed by the party against whom enforcement is sought. This notification can be included among the terms of a credit agreement, can be included on a separate form or together with other disclosures that are provided when the agreement is made, or can be given wholly apart from the agreement and at any time after the agreement has been made. To be effective, the notification and its language must be conspicuous. A person who gives a notifi-

ation is bound by it to the same extent as the person notified. A notification with respect to any credit agreement is effective with respect to all other credit agreements then in effect between the parties if the notification conspicuously so provides. When a modification is required by this section to be in writing and signed, such requirement cannot be modified except by clear and explicit language in a writing signed by the person against whom the modification is to be enforced.

3. A notification referred to in subsection 2 in the following form in boldface, ten point type, complies with the requirements of this section:

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE SIGNING. THE TERMS OF THIS AGREEMENT SHOULD BE READ CAREFULLY BECAUSE ONLY THOSE TERMS IN WRITING ARE ENFORCEABLE. NO OTHER TERMS OR ORAL PROMISES NOT CONTAINED IN THIS WRITTEN CONTRACT MAY BE LEGALLY ENFORCED. YOU MAY CHANGE THE TERMS OF THIS AGREEMENT ONLY BY ANOTHER WRITTEN AGREEMENT.

4. Notwithstanding subsections 1 and 2, a credit agreement or modification of a credit agreement which is not in writing, but which is valid in other respects, is enforceable if the party against whom enforcement is sought admits in court that the agreement or modification was made, but no agreement or modification is enforceable under this subsection beyond the terms admitted.

5. For purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “*Action*” includes petition, complaint, counterclaim, cross-claim, or any other pleading or proceeding to enforce affirmatively any right or duty or to recover damages for the nonperformance of any duty.

b. “*Contract*” means a promise or set of promises for the breach of which the law would give a remedy or the performance of which the law would recognize a duty, and includes promissory obligations based on instruments and similar documents or on the contract doctrine of promissory estoppel.

c. “*Credit agreement*” means any contract made or acquired by a lender to loan money, finance any transaction, or otherwise extend credit for any purpose, and includes all of the terms of the contract. “*Credit agreement*” does not mean a contract to loan money, finance a transaction, or otherwise extend credit by means of or pursuant to a credit card, as defined in section 537.1301, subsection 17, or pursuant to open-end credit, as defined in section 537.1301, subsection 31, or pursuant to a home equity line of credit, as defined in section 535.10 whether the loan, financing, or credit is for consumer or business purposes or a consumer rental purchase agreement as defined in section 537.3604, subsection 8.

d. “*Defense*” includes setoff, recoupment, and any basis or means for barring or reducing liability or obligation on any claim.

e. “*Lender*” means any person primarily in the business of loaning money, or financing sales, leases, or other provision of property or services.

f. “*Modification*” includes change, addition, waiver, rescission, and any other variation of any kind whether expressly made or implied by, or inferred from, conduct of any kind.

6. This section shall be interpreted and applied purposively to ensure that contract actions and defenses on credit agreements are supported by clear and certain written proof of the terms of such agreements to protect against fraud and to enhance the clear and predictable understanding of rights and duties under credit agreements.

7. This section entirely displaces principles of common law and equity that would make or recognize exceptions to or otherwise limit or dilute the force and effect of its provisions concerning the enforcement in contract law of credit agreements or modifications of credit agreements. However, this section does not displace any additional or other requirements of contract law, which shall continue to apply, with respect to the making of enforceable contracts, including the requirement of consideration or other basis of validation.

8. This section does not apply to a credit agreement made primarily for a personal, family, or household purpose where the credit extended is twenty thousand dollars or less.

Section not amended; internal reference changes applied

CHAPTER 535B

MORTGAGE BANKERS AND BROKERS

535B.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Administrator*” means the superintendent of the division of banking of the department of commerce.

2. “*First mortgage loan*” means a loan of mon-

ey secured by a first lien on residential real property and includes a refinancing of a contract of sale, an assumption of a prior loan, and a refinancing of a prior loan.

3. “*Licensee*” means a person licensed under this chapter; however, any individual who is acting solely as an employee or agent of a mortgage

banker or broker licensed under this Act need not be separately licensed.

4. “*Mortgage banker*” means a person who does one or more of the following:

a. Makes at least four first mortgage loans on residential real property located in this state in a calendar year.

b. Originates at least four first mortgage loans on residential real property located in this state in a calendar year and sells four or more such loans in the secondary market.

c. Services at least four first mortgage loans on residential real property located in this state. However, a natural person, who services less than fifteen first mortgage loans on residential real estate within the state and who does not sell or transfer first mortgage loans, is exempt from this paragraph if that person is otherwise exempt from the provisions of this chapter.

5. “*Mortgage broker*” means a person who arranges or negotiates, or attempts to arrange or negotiate, at least four first mortgage loans or commitments for four or more such loans on residential real property located in this state in a calendar year.

6. “*Person*” means an individual, an association, joint venture or joint stock company, partnership, limited partnership, business corporation, nonprofit corporation, or any other group of individuals however organized.

“*Natural person*” means an individual who is not an association, joint venture, or joint stock company, partnership, limited partnership, business corporation, nonprofit corporation, other business entity, or any other group of individuals or business entities, however organized.

7. “*Registrant*” means a person registered under section 535B.3.

8. “*Residential real property*” means real property, which is an owner-occupied single-family or two-family dwelling, located in this state, occupied or used or intended to be occupied or used for residential purposes, including an interest in any real property covered under chapter 499B.

For future amendments to this section effective July 1, 2006, see 2005 Acts, ch 83, §1 – 3, 10

Section not amended; footnote added

535B.2 Exemptions.

This chapter, except for sections 535B.3, 535B.11, 535B.12, and 535B.13, does not apply to any of the following:

1. A national bank.
2. A federally chartered savings and loan association.
3. A federally chartered savings bank.
4. A federally chartered credit union.
5. A loan company licensed under chapter 536 or 536A.
6. A bank organized under chapter 524.
7. A savings and loan association or savings bank organized under chapter 534.

8. A credit union organized under chapter 533.

9. An insurance company organized under the laws of this state and subject to regulation by the commissioner of insurance.

10. A wholly owned subsidiary of an organization listed in subsections 1 through 9 if the listed organization has its principal place of business in Iowa.

11. A bank, savings and loan association, credit union, or insurance company organized or chartered under the laws of any other state, provided the financial institution or insurance company has a place of business in Iowa or in a county of another state if that county is contiguous to an Iowa border.

12. Mortgage lenders or mortgage bankers maintaining an office in this state whose principal business in this state is conducted with or through mortgage lenders or mortgage bankers otherwise exempt under this section and which maintain a place of business in this state.

13. A nonprofit organization qualifying for tax-exempt status under the Internal Revenue Code as defined in section 422.3 which offers housing services to low and moderate income families.

For future amendments to this section effective July 1, 2006, see 2005 Acts, ch 83, §4, 10

Section not amended; footnote added

535B.3 Registration.

1. A person exempt under section 535B.2, subsection 10, 11, 12, or 13, shall register with the administrator.

2. A registrant shall submit to the administrator a registration statement on forms provided by the administrator. The forms shall include all addresses at which business is to be conducted, the names and titles of each director and principal officer of the business, and a description of the activities of the applicant in such detail as the administrator may require.

3. The registrant, except a nonprofit organization exempt under section 535B.2, subsection 13, shall pay an annual registration fee of one hundred dollars.

4. A registration under this chapter is not assignable.

For future amendments to subsections 1 and 3 effective July 1, 2006, see 2005 Acts, ch 83, §5, 10

Section not amended; footnote added

535B.4A Reserved.

For future text of this section effective July 1, 2006, see 2005 Acts, ch 83, §6, 10

535B.9 Bonds required of license applicants.

1. An applicant for a license shall file with the administrator a bond furnished by a surety company authorized to do business in this state. The bond shall be in the amount of fifteen thousand dollars for an applicant seeking to transact business solely as a mortgage broker, or thirty thousand dollars for an applicant seeking to transact

business as a mortgage banker. The bond shall be continuous in nature until canceled by the surety with not less than thirty days' notice in writing to the mortgage broker or mortgage banker and to the administrator indicating the surety's intention to cancel the bond on a specific date. The bond shall be for the use of the state and any persons who may have causes of action against the applicant. The bond shall be conditioned upon the applicant's faithfully conforming to and abiding by this chapter and any rules adopted under this chapter and shall require that the surety pay to the state and to any persons all moneys that become due or owing to the state and to the persons from the applicant by virtue of this chapter.

2. In lieu of filing a bond, the applicant may pledge an alternative form of collateral acceptable to the administrator, if the alternative collateral provides protection to the state and any aggrieved person that is equivalent to that provided by a bond.

For future amendments to subsection 1 effective July 1, 2006, see 2005 Acts, ch 83, §7, 10
Section not amended; footnote added

535B.9A Reserved.

For future text of this section effective July 1, 2006, see 2005 Acts, ch 83, §8, 10

535B.10 Investigations and examinations.

1. Within one hundred twenty days after the end of a licensee's fiscal year, the licensee shall file financial statements which are certified by an independent accounting firm.

2. For the purposes of discovering violations of this chapter or any rules adopted under this chapter or for securing information lawfully required under this chapter, the administrator may at any time and as often as the administrator deems necessary, investigate the business and examine the books, accounts, records, and files used by a licensee. However, if the financial statement required by subsection 1 shows that the licensee satisfies the minimum net worth requirement necessary to be an approved mortgagee by the United States department of housing and urban development pursuant to its guidelines, as amended, the licensee is not subject to an investigation or examination as described in this subsection.

3. Notwithstanding subsection 2, all licensees are subject to limited examination by the adminis-

trator to investigate complaints or alleged violations about the licensee made to the administrator. Such investigation or examination by the administrator shall be restricted to acquiring information from the licensee relevant to the alleged violations.

4. In conducting any examination under this section, the administrator may rely on current reports made by the licensee which have been prepared for the following federal agencies or federally related entities:

- a. United States department of housing and urban development.
- b. Federal housing administration.
- c. Federal national mortgage association.
- d. Government national mortgage association.
- e. Federal home loan mortgage corporation.
- f. Veterans administration.

5. With respect to mortgage lenders or mortgage bankers who are specifically exempted from this chapter but are subject to sections 535B.11, 535B.12, and 535B.13, the powers of examination and investigation concerning compliance with sections 535B.11, 535B.12, and 535B.13 shall be exercised by the official or agency to whose supervision the exempted person is subject. If the administrator receives a complaint or other information concerning noncompliance with this chapter by an exempted person, the administrator shall inform the official or agency having supervisory authority over that person.

6. The total charge for an examination or investigation shall be paid by the licensee to the administrator within thirty days after the administrator has requested payment. The administrator may by rule provide for a charge for late payment of the fee. The amount of the fee shall be based on the actual costs of the examination as determined by the administrator. Examination reports and correspondence regarding these reports shall be kept confidential except as provided in this subsection, notwithstanding chapter 22. The administrator may release the reports and correspondence in the course of an enforcement proceeding or a hearing held by the administrator. The administrator may also provide this information to the attorney general for purposes of enforcing this chapter or the consumer fraud Act, section 714.16.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §89
Subsection 6 amended

CHAPTER 536

REGULATED LOANS

536.4 Grant or refusal of license.

Upon the filing of such application, the approval of such bond and the payment of such fees, the superintendent shall make a thorough and complete

investigation of the facts as the superintendent may deem necessary or proper.

If the superintendent shall determine from such application and from such investigation that the

applicant can have a reasonable expectancy of a successful lending business at the location of the office for which application is made, and that there is a real need and necessity in that community for additional lending facilities to adequately serve the local people, and that said applicant is one who will command the respect of and confidence from the people in that community; that the financial responsibility, experience, character, and general fitness of the applicant, and of the members thereof if the applicant be a copartnership or association, and of the officers and directors thereof if the applicant be a corporation, are such as to warrant the belief that the business will be operated lawfully, honestly, fairly, and efficiently within the purposes of this chapter, and if the superintendent shall find that the applicant has available or actually in use the assets described in section 536.2, the superintendent shall thereupon issue and deliver a license to the applicant to make loans in accordance with the provisions of this chapter at the place of business specified in the said application; if the superintendent shall not so find the superintendent shall not issue such license and the superintendent shall notify the applicant of the denial and return to the applicant the bond and the sum paid by the applicant as a license fee, retaining the investigation fee to cover the costs of investigating the application. The superintendent shall approve or deny every application for a license hereunder within sixty days from the filing of the application and the approved bond and the payment of the said fees.

If the application is denied, the superintendent shall within twenty days thereafter file with the banking division a written transcript of the evidence and decision and findings with respect thereto containing the reasons supporting the denial, and forthwith serve upon the applicant a copy thereof.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §90
Unnumbered paragraph 3 amended

536.13 Banking council — report — classification — rules — penalty — consumer credit code.

1. The state banking council may investigate the conditions and find the facts with reference to the business of making regulated loans, as described in section 536.1 and after making the investigation, report in writing its findings to the next regular session of the general assembly, and upon the basis of the facts:

a. Classify regulated loans by a rule according to a system of differentiation which will reasonably distinguish the classes of loans for the purposes of this chapter.

b. Determine and fix by a rule the maximum rate of interest or charges upon each class of regulated loans which will induce efficiently managed commercial capital to enter the business in sufficient amounts to make available adequate credit

facilities to individuals. The maximum rate of interest or charge shall be stated by the council as an annual percentage rate calculated according to the actuarial method and applied to the unpaid balances of the amount financed.

2. Except as provided in subsection 7, the council may redetermine and refix by rule, in accordance with subsection 1, any maximum rate of interest or charges previously fixed by it, but the changed maximum rates shall not affect pre-existing loan contracts lawfully entered into between a licensee and a borrower. All rules which the council may make respecting rates of interest or charges shall state the effective date of the rules, which shall not be earlier than thirty days after notice to each licensee by mailing the notice to each licensed place of business.

3. Before fixing any classification of regulated loans or any maximum rate of interest or charges, or changing a classification or rate under authority of this section, the council shall give reasonable notice of its intention to consider doing so to all licensees and a reasonable opportunity to be heard and to introduce evidence with respect to the change or classification.

4. Beginning July 4, 1965, and until such time as a different rate is fixed by the council, the maximum rate of interest or charges upon the class or classes of regulated loans is three percent per month on any part of the unpaid principal balance of the loan not exceeding one hundred fifty dollars and two percent per month on any part of the loan in excess of one hundred fifty dollars, but not exceeding three hundred dollars, and one and one-half percent per month on any part of the unpaid principal balance of the loan in excess of three hundred dollars, but not exceeding seven hundred dollars, and one percent per month on any part of the unpaid principal balance of the loan in excess of seven hundred dollars.

5. A licensee under this chapter may lend any sum of money not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars in amount and may charge, contract for, and receive on the loan interest or charges at a rate not exceeding the maximum rate of interest or charges determined and fixed by the council under authority of this section or pursuant to subsection 7 for those amounts in excess of ten thousand dollars.

6. If any interest or charge on a loan regulated by this chapter in excess of those permitted by this chapter is charged, contracted for, or received, the contract of loan is void as to interest and charges and the licensee has no right to collect or receive any interest or charges. In addition, the licensee shall forfeit the right to collect the lesser of two thousand dollars of principal of the loan or the total amount of the principal of the loan.

7. The council may establish the maximum rate of interest or charges as permitted under this chapter for those loans whose unpaid principal balance is ten thousand dollars or less. For those

loans whose unpaid principal balance is over ten thousand dollars, the maximum rate of interest or charges which a licensee may charge shall be the greater of the rate permitted by chapter 535 or the rate authorized for supervised financial organizations by chapter 537.

The Iowa consumer credit code, chapter 537, applies to a consumer loan in which the licensee participates or engages, and a violation of the Iowa consumer credit code, chapter 537, is a violation of this chapter.

Article 2, parts 3, 5 and 6 of chapter 537, and article 3 of chapter 537, sections 537.3203, 537.3206, 537.3209, 537.3304, 537.3305 and 537.3306 apply to any credit transaction, as defined in section 537.1301 in which a licensee participates or engages, and any violation of those parts or sections is a violation of this chapter. For the purpose of applying the Iowa consumer credit code, chapter 537, to those credit transactions, “consumer loan” includes a loan for a business purpose.

A provision of the Iowa consumer credit code, chapter 537, applicable to loans regulated by this chapter supersedes a conflicting provision of this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §117, 118
Section not amended; section history added

536.28 Definitions.

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

1. “*Administrator*” means the person designated in section 537.6103.
2. “*Consumer loan*” means a loan as defined in section 537.1301.
3. “*Council*” means the state banking council.
4. “*Licensee*” means a person licensed under this chapter.
5. “*Superintendent*” means the state superintendent of banking.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §117, 118
Section not amended; section history added

CHAPTER 536C

LENDER CREDIT CARDS

536C.2 Definitions.

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

1. “*Administrator*” means the superintendent of banking, the superintendent of savings and loan associations or the superintendent’s successor, or the superintendent of credit unions. However, the powers of administration and enforcement of this chapter are to be exercised pursuant to section 536C.14.
2. “*Agreement*” means agreement as defined in section 537.1301, subsection 4.
3. “*Cardholder*” means cardholder as defined in section 537.1301, subsection 8.
4. “*Consumer credit transaction*” means consumer credit transaction as defined in section 537.1301, subsection 12.
5. “*Credit card*” means a card or device issued

by a financial institution under an arrangement pursuant to which a card issuer gives a cardholder the privilege of purchasing or leasing property, or purchasing services, obtaining loans, or otherwise obtaining credit from at least one hundred persons not related to the card issuer.

6. “*Financial institution*” means a bank incorporated under the provisions of any state or federal law, a savings and loan association incorporated under the provisions of any state or federal law, a credit union organized under the provisions of any state or federal law, and any affiliate of such bank, savings and loan association, or credit union.

7. “*Person*” means any individual, firm, corporation, partnership, joint venture, or association, and any other organization or group, however organized.

Section not amended; internal reference changes applied

CHAPTER 537

CONSUMER CREDIT CODE

537.1103 Law applicable.

Unless displaced by the particular provisions of this chapter, the uniform commercial code as provided in chapter 554 and the principles of law and equity, including the law relative to capacity to contract, principal and agent, estoppel, fraud, misrepresentation, duress, coercion, mistake, bankruptcy or other validating or invalidating

cause supplement its provisions.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §91
Section amended

537.1301 General definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless otherwise required by the context:

1. “*Actuarial method*” means the method of al-

locating payments made on a debt between the amount financed and the finance charge, pursuant to which a payment is applied first to the accumulated finance charge and any remainder is subtracted from, or any deficiency is added to, the unpaid balance of the amount financed. The administrator may adopt rules not inconsistent with the Truth in Lending Act further defining the term and prescribing its application.

2. “*Administrator*” means the administrator designated in section 537.6103.

3. “*Affiliate*” as used in reference to a state bank means the same as defined in section 524.1101. “*Affiliate*” as used in reference to a national banking association means the same as defined in section 524.1101, except that the term “national banking association” shall be substituted for the term “state bank”. “*Affiliate*” as used in reference to a savings and loan association shall mean the same as defined in 12 C.F.R. § 561.4.

4. “*Agreement*” means the oral or written bargain of the parties in fact as found in their language or by implication from other circumstances including course of dealing or usage of trade or course of performance.

5. “*Amount financed*” means:

a. In the case of a sale, the cash price of the goods, services, or interest in land, plus the amount actually paid or to be paid by the seller pursuant to an agreement with the buyer to discharge a security interest in, a lien on, or a debt with respect to property traded in, less the amount of any down payment whether made in cash or in property traded in, plus additional charges if permitted under paragraph “c”.

b. In the case of a loan, the net amount paid to, receivable by, or paid or payable for the account of the debtor, plus the amount of any discount excluded from the finance charge under subsection 21, paragraph “b”, subparagraph (3), plus additional charges if permitted under paragraph “c” of this subsection.

c. In the case of a sale or loan, additional charges permitted under section 537.2501, to the extent that payment is deferred, that the charge is not otherwise included, in the amount permitted respectively in paragraph “a” or “b”, and that the charge is authorized by and disclosed to the consumer as required by law.

6. “*Billing cycle*” means the time interval between periodic billing statement dates.

7. “*Card issuer*” means a person who issues a credit card.

8. “*Cardholder*” means a person to whom a credit card is issued or who has agreed with the card issuer to pay obligations arising from the issuance or use of the card to or by another person.

9. “*Cash price*” of goods, services, or an interest in land means, except in the case of a consumer rental purchase agreement, the price at which they are sold by the seller to cash buyers in the ordinary course of business, and may include

the cash price of accessories or services related to the sale, such as delivery, installation, alterations, modifications, and improvements, and taxes to the extent imposed on a cash sale of the goods, services, or interest in land.

10. “*Conspicuous*.” A term or clause is conspicuous when it is so written that a reasonable person against whom it is to operate ought to have noticed it. Whether or not a term or clause is conspicuous is for decision by the court.

11. “*Consumer*” means the buyer, lessee, or debtor to whom credit is granted in a consumer credit transaction.

12. “*Consumer credit transaction*” means a consumer credit sale or consumer loan, or a refinancing or consolidation thereof, or a consumer lease, or a consumer rental purchase agreement.

13. “*Consumer credit sale*.”

a. Except as provided in paragraph “b”, a consumer credit sale is a sale of goods, services, or an interest in land in which all of the following are applicable:

(1) Credit is granted either pursuant to a seller credit card or by a seller who regularly engages as a seller in credit transactions of the same kind.

(2) The buyer is a person other than an organization.

(3) The goods, services or interest in land are purchased primarily for a personal, family or household purpose.

(4) Either the debt is payable in installments or a finance charge is made.

(5) With respect to a sale of goods or services, the amount financed does not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

b. A “*consumer credit sale*” does not include:

(1) A sale in which the seller allows the buyer to purchase goods or services pursuant to a lender credit card.

(2) A sale of an interest in land if the finance charge does not exceed twelve percent per year calculated on the actuarial method on the assumption that the debt will be paid according to the agreed terms and will not be paid before the end of the agreed term.

(3) A consumer rental purchase agreement as defined in section 537.3604.

14. “*Consumer lease*.”

a. Except as provided in paragraph “b”, a consumer lease is a lease of goods in which all of the following are applicable:

(1) The lessor is regularly engaged in the business of leasing.

(2) The lessee is a person other than an organization.

(3) The lessee takes under the lease primarily for a personal, family, or household purpose.

(4) The amount payable under the lease does not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

(5) The lease is for a term exceeding four months.

b. A consumer lease does not include a con-

sumer rental purchase agreement as defined in section 537.3604.

15. *Consumer loan.*

a. Except as provided in paragraph "b", a "consumer loan" is a loan in which all of the following are applicable:

(1) The person is regularly engaged in the business of making loans.

(2) The debtor is a person other than an organization.

(3) The debt is incurred primarily for a personal, family or household purpose.

(4) Either the debt is payable in installments or a finance charge is made.

(5) The amount financed does not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

b. A "consumer loan" does not include:

(1) A sale or lease in which the seller or lessor allows the buyer or lessee to purchase or lease pursuant to a seller credit card.

(2) A debt which is secured by a first lien on real property and which is incurred primarily for the purpose of acquiring that real property, or refinancing a contract for deed to that real property, or constructing on that real property a building containing one or more dwelling units.

(3) A loan financed by the Iowa finance authority and secured by a lien on land.

(4) A consumer rental purchase agreement as defined in section 537.3604.

c. In determining which loans are consumer loans under this subsection the rules of construction stated in this paragraph shall be applied:

(1) A debt is incurred primarily for the purpose to which a majority of the loan proceeds are applied or are designated by the debtor to be applied.

(2) Loan proceeds used to refinance or pay a prior loan owed by the same borrower are incurred for the same purposes and in the same proportion as the principal of the loan refinanced or paid.

(3) Loan proceeds used to pay a prior loan by a different borrower are incurred for the new borrower's purposes in agreeing to pay the prior loan.

(4) The assumption of a loan by a different borrower is treated as if the new borrower had obtained a new loan and had used all of the proceeds to pay the loan assumed.

(5) The provisions of this paragraph shall not be construed to modify or limit the provisions of section 535.8, subsection 2, paragraph "c" or "e".

16. "Credit" means the right granted by a person extending credit to a person to defer payment of debt, to incur debt and defer its payment, or to purchase property or services and defer payment therefor.

17. "Credit card" means a card or device issued under an arrangement pursuant to which a card issuer gives a cardholder the privilege of purchasing or leasing property or purchasing services, obtaining loans, or otherwise obtaining credit from the card issuer or other persons. A transaction is "pursuant to a credit card" if credit is obtained ac-

ording to the terms of the arrangement by transmitting information contained on the card or device orally, in writing, by mechanical or automated methods, or in any other manner. A transaction is not "pursuant to a credit card" if the card or device is used solely to identify the cardholder and credit is not obtained according to the terms of the arrangement.

18. "Creditor" means the person who grants credit in a consumer credit transaction or, except as otherwise provided, an assignee of a creditor's right to payment, but use of the term does not in itself impose on an assignee any obligation of the assignee's assignor. In the case of credit granted pursuant to a credit card, the "creditor" is the card issuer and not another person honoring the credit card.

19. "Credit union service organization" means an organization, corporation, or association whose membership or ownership is primarily confined or restricted to credit unions or organizations of credit unions and whose purpose is primarily designed to provide services to credit unions, organizations of credit unions, or credit union members.

20. "Earnings" means compensation paid or payable to an individual or for the individual's account for personal services rendered or to be rendered by the individual, whether denominated as wages, salary, commission, bonus, or otherwise, and includes periodic payments pursuant to a pension, retirement or disability program.

21. *Finance charge.*

a. Except as otherwise provided in paragraph "b", "finance charge" means the sum of all charges payable directly or indirectly by the consumer and imposed directly or indirectly by the creditor as an incident to or as a condition of the extension of credit, including any of the following types of charges which are applicable:

(1) Interest or any amount payable under a point, discount or other system of charges, however denominated, except that with respect to a consumer credit sale of goods or services a cash discount of five percent or less of the stated price of goods or services which is offered to the consumer for payment by cash, check or the like either immediately or within a period of time, is not part of the finance charge for the purpose of determining maximum charges pursuant to section 537.2401. A cash discount permitted by this subparagraph is not part of the finance charge for the purpose of determining compliance with section 537.3201 if it is properly disclosed as required by the Truth in Lending Act as amended to and including July 1, 1982 and regulations issued pursuant to that Act prior to July 1, 1982.

(2) Time price differential, credit service, service, carrying or other charge, however denominated.

(3) Premium or other charge for any guarantee or insurance protecting the creditor against the consumer's default or other credit loss.

(4) Charges incurred for investigating the collateral or credit-worthiness of the consumer or for commissions or brokerage for obtaining the credit, irrespective of the person to whom the charges are paid or payable, unless the creditor had no notice of the charges when the credit was granted.

b. "Finance charge" does not include:

(1) Charges as a result of default or delinquency if made for actual unanticipated late payment, delinquency, default, or other like occurrence unless the parties agree that these charges are finance charges. A charge is not made for actual unanticipated late payment, delinquency, default or other like occurrence if imposed on an account which is or may be debited from time to time for purchases or other debts and, under its terms, payment in full or at a specified amount is required when billed, and in the ordinary course of business the consumer is permitted to continue to have purchases or other debts debited to the account after the imposition of the charge.

(2) Additional charges as defined in section 537.2501, or deferral charges as defined in section 537.2503.

(3) A discount, if a creditor purchases or satisfies obligations of a cardholder pursuant to a credit card and the purchase or satisfaction is made at less than the face amount of the obligation.

(4) Lease payments for a consumer rental purchase agreement, or charges specifically authorized by this chapter for consumer rental purchase agreements.

22. "Gift certificate" means a merchandise certificate conspicuously designated as a gift certificate, and purchased by a buyer for use by a person other than the buyer.

23. a. "Goods" includes, but is not limited to:

(1) "Goods" as described in section 554.2105, subsection 1.

(2) Goods not in existence at the time the transaction is entered into.

(3) Things in action.

(4) Investment securities.

(5) Mobile homes regardless of whether they are affixed to the land.

(6) Gift certificates.

b. "Goods" excludes money, chattel paper, documents of title, instruments and merchandise certificates other than gift certificates.

24. "Insurance premium loan" means a consumer loan that is made for the sole purpose of financing the payment by or on behalf of an insured of the premium on one or more policies or contracts issued by or on behalf of an insurer, is secured by an assignment by the insured to the lender of the unearned premium on the policy or contract, and contains an authorization to cancel the policy or contract financed.

25. "Lender" means a person who makes a loan or, except as otherwise provided in this Act, a person who takes an assignment of a lender's right to

payment, but use of the term does not in itself impose on an assignee any obligation of the lender.

26. "Lender credit card" means a credit card issued by a lender.

27. a. "Loan" means any of the following, except as provided in paragraph "b":

(1) The creation of debt by the lender's payment of or agreement to pay money to the debtor or to a third person for the account of the debtor.

(2) The creation of debt by a credit to an account with the lender upon which the debtor is entitled to draw immediately.

(3) The creation of debt pursuant to a lender credit card in any manner, including a cash advance or the card issuer's honoring a draft or similar order for the payment of money drawn or accepted by the debtor, paying or agreeing to pay the debtor's obligation, or purchasing or otherwise acquiring the debtor's obligation from the obligee or the obligee's assignees.

(4) The creation of debt by a cash advance to a debtor pursuant to a seller credit card.

(5) The forbearance of debt arising from a loan.

b. "Loan" does not include:

(1) A card issuer's payment or agreement to pay money to a third person for the account of a debtor if the debt of the debtor arises from a sale or lease and results from use of a seller credit card.

(2) The forbearance of debt arising from a sale or lease.

28. "Merchandise certificate" means a writing not redeemable in cash and usable in its face amount in lieu of cash in exchange for goods or services. Sale of a merchandise certificate on credit is a credit sale beginning at the time the certificate is redeemed.

29. "Mortgage lender" means a domestic or foreign corporation authorized in this state to make loans secured by mortgages or deeds of trust.

30. "Official fees" means:

a. Fees and charges prescribed by law which actually are or will be paid to public officials for determining the existence of or for perfecting, releasing, terminating, or satisfying a security interest related to a consumer credit transaction.

b. Premiums payable for insurance in lieu of perfecting a security interest otherwise required by the creditor in connection with the transaction, if the premium does not exceed the fees and charges described in paragraph "a" which would otherwise be payable.

31. "Open-end credit" means an arrangement, other than a consumer rental purchase agreement, pursuant to which all of the following are applicable:

a. A creditor may permit a consumer, from time to time, to purchase or lease on credit from the creditor or pursuant to a credit card, or to obtain loans from the creditor or pursuant to a credit card.

b. The amounts financed and the finance and

other appropriate charges are debited to an account.

c. The finance charge, if made, is computed on the account periodically.

d. Either the consumer has the privilege of paying in full or in installments, or the transaction is a consumer credit transaction solely because a delinquency charge or the like is treated as a finance charge pursuant to subsection 21, paragraph "b", subparagraph (1) of this section or the creditor otherwise periodically imposes charges computed on the account for delaying payment of it and permits the consumer to continue to purchase or lease on credit.

32. "*Organization*" means a corporation, government or governmental subdivision or agency, trust, estate, cooperative, or association.

33. "*Payable in installments*" means that payment is required or permitted by agreement to be made in more than four periodic payments, excluding a down payment. If any periodic payment other than the down payment under an agreement requiring or permitting two or more periodic payments is more than twice the amount of any other periodic payment excluding the down payment, a transaction is "payable in installments".

34. "*Person*" means:

a. A natural person, partnership, or an individual.

b. An organization.

35. a. "*Person related to*" with respect to a natural person or an individual means any of the following:

(1) The spouse of the individual.

(2) A brother, brother-in-law, sister, or sister-in-law of the individual.

(3) An ancestor or lineal descendant of the individual or the individual's spouse.

(4) Any other relative, by blood or marriage, of the individual or the individual's spouse, if the relative shares the same home with the individual.

b. "*Person related to*" with respect to an organization means:

(1) A person directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with the organization.

(2) An officer or director of the organization or a person performing similar functions with respect to the organization or to a person related to the organization.

(3) The spouse of a person related to the organization.

(4) A relative by blood or marriage of a person related to the organization who shares the same home with the person.

36. A "*precomputed consumer credit transaction*" is a consumer credit transaction, other than a consumer lease or a consumer rental purchase agreement, in which the debt is a sum comprising the amount financed and the amount of the finance charge computed in advance. A disclosure required by the Truth in Lending Act does not in

itself make a finance charge or transaction pre-computed.

37. "*Presumed*" or "*presumption*" means that the trier of fact must find the existence of the fact presumed unless and until evidence is introduced which would support a finding of its nonexistence.

38. "*Sale of goods*" includes, but is not limited to, any agreement in the form of a bailment or lease of goods if the bailee or lessee pays or agrees to pay as compensation for use a sum substantially equivalent to or in excess of the aggregate value of the goods involved and it is agreed that the bailee or lessee will become, or for no other or a nominal consideration has the option to become, the owner of the goods upon full compliance with the terms of the agreement. "*Sale of goods*" does not include a consumer rental purchase agreement.

39. "*Sale of an interest in land*" includes, but is not limited to, a lease in which the lessee has an option to purchase the interest, by which all or a substantial part of the rental or other payments previously made by the lessee are applied to the purchase price.

40. "*Sale of services*" means furnishing or agreeing to furnish services for a consideration and includes making arrangements to have services furnished by another.

41. "*Seller*" means a person who makes a sale or, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person who takes an assignment of the seller's right to payment, but use of the term does not in itself impose on an assignee any obligation of the seller.

42. "*Seller credit card*" means either of the following:

a. A credit card issued primarily for the purpose of giving the cardholder the privilege of using the credit card to purchase or lease property or services from the card issuer, persons related to the card issuer, persons licensed or franchised to do business under the card issuer's business or trade name or designation, or from any of these persons and from other persons as well.

b. A credit card issued by a person other than a supervised lender primarily for the purpose of giving the cardholder the privilege of using the credit card to purchase or lease property or services from at least one hundred persons not related to the card issuer.

43. "*Services*" includes, but is not limited to:

a. Work, labor, and other personal services.

b. Privileges or benefits with respect to transportation, hotel and restaurant accommodations, education, entertainment, recreation, physical culture, hospital accommodations, funerals, cemetery accommodations, and the like.

c. Insurance.

44. "*Supervised financial organization*" means a person, other than an insurance company or other organization primarily engaged in an insurance business, which is organized, chartered, or holding an authorization certificate pursuant to

chapter 524, 533, or 534, or pursuant to the laws of any other state or of the United States which authorizes the person to make loans and to receive deposits, including a savings, share, certificate or deposit account, and which is subject to supervision by an official or agency of this state, such other state, or of the United States.

45. “*Supervised loan*” means a consumer loan, including a loan made pursuant to open end credit, in which the rate of the finance charge, calculated according to the actuarial method, exceeds the rate of finance charge permitted in chapter 535.

With respect to a consumer loan made pursuant to open end credit, the finance charge shall be deemed not to exceed the rate permitted in chapter 535 if the finance charge contracted for and received does not exceed a charge for each monthly billing cycle which is one-twelfth of that rate multiplied by the average daily balance of the open end account in the billing cycle for which the charge is made. The average daily balance of the open end account is the sum of the amount unpaid each day during that cycle divided by the number of days in the cycle. The amount unpaid on a day is determined by adding to the balance, if any, unpaid as of the beginning of that day all purchases and other debits and deducting all payments and other credits made or received as of that day. If the billing cycle is not monthly, the finance charge shall be deemed not to exceed that rate per year if the finance charge contracted for and received does not exceed a percentage which bears the same relation to that rate as the number of days in the billing cycle bears to three hundred sixty-five. A billing cycle is monthly if the closing date of the cycle is the same date each month or does not vary by more than four days from the regular date.

2005 Acts, ch 44, §1
NEW subsection 3 and former subsections 3 – 17 renumbered as 4 – 18
NEW subsection 19 and former subsections 18 – 43 renumbered as 20
– 45

537.1303 Other defined terms.

Other defined terms in this chapter and the sections in which they appear are:

1. “*Closing costs*”. Section 537.2501, subsection 1, paragraph “e”.
2. “*Computational period*”. Section 537.2510, subsection 4, paragraph “a”.
3. “*Debt*”. Section 537.7102, subsection 3.
4. “*Debt collection*”. Section 537.7102, subsection 4.
5. “*Debt collector*”. Section 537.7102, subsection 5.
6. “*Disposable earnings*”. Section 537.5105, subsection 1, paragraph “a”.
7. “*Garnishment*”. Section 537.5105, subsection 1, paragraph “b”.
8. “*Interval*”. Section 537.2510, subsection 4, paragraph “b”.
9. “*Location*”. Section 537.2310, subsection 1.
10. “*Pursuant to a credit card*”. Section

537.1301, subsection 17.

11. “*Residence*”. Section 537.1201, subsection 4.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

537.3603 Exclusions.

This part does not apply to, and an agreement which complies with this part is not governed by, the provisions regarding:

1. A consumer credit sale as defined in section 537.1301, subsection 13.
2. A consumer lease as defined in section 537.1301, subsection 14.
3. A consumer loan as defined in section 537.1301, subsection 15.
4. A lease or agreement which constitutes a “*credit sale*” as defined in 12 C.F.R. § 226.2(a16), and the Truth In Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1602(g), or an agreement which constitutes a “*sale of goods*” under section 537.1301, subsection 38.
5. A lease which constitutes a consumer lease as defined in 12 C.F.R. § 213.2(a6).
6. A lease or agreement which constitutes a security interest as defined in section 554.1201, subsection 37.

Section not amended; internal reference changes applied

537.7103 Prohibited practices.

1. A debt collector shall not collect or attempt to collect a debt by means of an illegal threat, coercion or attempt to coerce. The conduct described in each of the following paragraphs is an illegal threat, coercion or attempt to coerce within the meaning of this subsection:

- a. The use, or express or implicit threat of use, of force, violence or other criminal means, to cause harm to a person or to property of a person.
 - b. The false accusation or threat to falsely accuse a person of fraud or any other crime.
 - c. False accusations made to a person, including a credit reporting agency, or the threat to falsely accuse, that a debtor is willfully refusing to pay a just debt. However, a failure to reply to requests for payment and a failure to negotiate disputes in good faith are deemed willful refusal.
 - d. The threat to sell or assign to another an obligation of the debtor with an attending representation or implication that the result of the sale or assignment will be to subject the debtor to harsh, vindictive or abusive collection attempts.
 - e. The false threat that nonpayment of a debt may result in the arrest of a person or the seizure, garnishment, attachment or sale of property or wages of that person.
 - f. An action or threat to take an action prohibited by this chapter or any other law.
2. A debt collector shall not oppress, harass or abuse a person in connection with the collection or attempted collection of a debt of that person or another person. The following conduct is oppressive, harassing or abusive within the meaning of this subsection:

a. The use of profane or obscene language or language that is intended to abuse the hearer or reader and which by its utterance would tend to incite an immediate breach of the peace.

b. The placement of telephone calls to the debtor without disclosure of the name of the business or company the debt collector represents.

c. Causing expense to a person in the form of long distance telephone tolls, telegram fees or other charges incurred by a medium of communication by attempting to deceive or mislead persons as to the true purpose of the notice, letter, message or communication.

d. Causing a telephone to ring or engaging a person in telephone conversation repeatedly or continuously or at unusual hours or times known to be inconvenient, with intent to annoy, harass or threaten a person.

3. A debt collector shall not disseminate information relating to a debt or debtor as follows:

a. The communication or threat to communicate or imply the fact of a debt to a person other than the debtor or a person who might reasonably be expected to be liable for the debt, except with the written permission of the debtor given after default. For the purposes of this paragraph, the use of language on envelopes indicating that the communication relates to the collection of a debt is a communication of the debt. However, this paragraph does not prohibit a debt collector from any of the following:

(1) Notifying a debtor of the fact that the debt collector may report a debt to a credit bureau or engage an agent or an attorney for the purpose of collecting the debt.

(2) Reporting a debt to a credit reporting agency or any other person reasonably believed to have a legitimate business need for the information.

(3) Engaging an agent or attorney for the purpose of collecting a debt.

(4) Attempting to locate a debtor whom the debt collector has reasonable grounds to believe has moved from the debtor's residence, where the purpose of the communication is to trace the debtor, and the content of the communication is restricted to requesting information on the debtor's location.

(5) Communicating with the debtor's employer or credit union not more than once during any three-month period when the purpose of the communication is to obtain an employer's or credit union's debt counseling services for the debtor. In the event no response is received by the debt collector from a communication to the debtor's employer or credit union the debt collector may make one inquiry as to whether the communication was received. In addition a debt collector may respond to any communications by a debtor's employer or credit union.

(6) Communicating with the debtor's employer once during any one-month period, if the purpose of the communication is to verify with an em-

ployer the fact of the debtor's employment and if the debt collector does not disclose, except as permitted in subparagraph (5), information other than the fact that a debt exists. This subparagraph does not authorize a debt collector to disclose to an employer the fact that a debt is in default.

(7) Communicating the fact of the debt not more than once in any three-month period, with the parents of a minor debtor, or with any trustee of any property of the debtor, conservator of the debtor or the debtor's property, or guardian of the debtor. In addition, a debt collector may respond to inquiry from a parent, trustee, conservator or guardian.

(8) Communicating with the debtor's spouse with the consent of the debtor, or responding to inquiry from the debtor's spouse.

b. The disclosure, publication, or communication of information relating to a person's indebtedness to another person, by publishing or posting a list of indebted persons, commonly known as "deadbeat lists", or by advertising for sale a claim to enforce payment of a debt when the advertisement names the debtor.

c. The use of a form of communication to the debtor, except a telegram, an original notice or other court process, or an envelope displaying only the name and address of a debtor and the return address of the debt collector, intended or so designed as to display or convey information about the debt to another person other than the name, address, and phone number of the debt collector.

4. A debt collector shall not use a fraudulent, deceptive, or misleading representation or means to collect or attempt to collect a debt or to obtain information concerning debtors. The following conduct is fraudulent, deceptive, or misleading within the meaning of this subsection:

a. The use of a business, company or organization name while engaged in the collection of debts, other than the true name of the debt collector's business, company, or organization or the name of the business or company the debt collector represents.

b. The failure to disclose in the initial written communication with the debtor and, in addition, if the initial communication with the debtor is oral, in that initial oral communication, that the debt collector is attempting to collect a debt and that information obtained will be used for that purpose, and the failure to disclose in subsequent communications that the communication is from a debt collector, except that this paragraph does not apply to either of the following:

(1) A formal pleading made in connection with a legal action.

(2) Communications issued directly by a state bank as defined in section 524.103 or its affiliate, a state bank chartered under the laws of any other state or its affiliate, a national banking association or its affiliate, a trust company, a federally

chartered savings and loan association or savings bank or its affiliate, an out-of-state chartered savings and loan association or savings bank or its affiliate, a financial institution chartered by the federal home loan bank board, an association incorporated or authorized to do business under chapter 534, a state or federally chartered credit union, a credit union service organization, or a company or association organized or authorized to do business under chapter 515, 518, 518A, or 520, or an officer, employee, or agent of such company or association, provided the communication does not deceptively conceal its origin or its purpose.

c. A false representation that the debt collector has information in the debt collector's possession or something of value for the debtor, which is made to solicit or discover information about the debtor.

d. The failure to clearly disclose the name and full business address of the person to whom the claim has been assigned at the time of making a demand for money.

e. An intentional misrepresentation, or a representation which tends to create a false impression of the character, extent or amount of a debt, or of its status in a legal proceeding.

f. A false representation, or a representation which tends to create a false impression, that a debt collector is vouched for, bonded by, affiliated with, or an instrumentality, agency or official of the state or an agency of federal, state or local government.

g. The use or distribution or sale of a written communication which simulates or is falsely represented to be a document authorized, issued or approved by a court, an official or other legally constituted or authorized authority, or which tends to create a false impression about its source, authorization or approval.

h. A representation that an existing obligation of the debtor may be increased by the addition of attorney's fees, investigation fees, service fees or other fees or charges, when in fact such fees or charges may not legally be added to the existing obligation.

i. A false representation, or a representation which tends to create a false impression, about the status or true nature of, or services rendered by, the debt collector or the debt collector's business.

5. A debt collector shall not engage in the fol-

lowing conduct to collect or attempt to collect a debt:

a. The seeking or obtaining of a written statement or acknowledgment in any form that specifies that a debtor's obligation is one chargeable upon the property of either husband or wife or both, under section 597.14, when the original obligation was not in fact so chargeable.

b. The seeking or obtaining of a written statement or acknowledgment in any form containing an affirmation of an obligation which has been discharged in bankruptcy, without clearly disclosing the nature and consequences of the affirmation and the fact that the debtor is not legally obligated to make the affirmation. However, this subsection does not prohibit the accepting of promises to pay that are voluntarily written and offered by a bankrupt debtor.

c. The collection of or the attempt to collect from the debtor a part or all of the debt collector's fee for services rendered, unless both of the following are applicable:

(1) The fee is reasonably related to the actions taken by the debt collector.

(2) The debt collector is legally entitled to collect the fee from the debtor.

d. The collection of or the attempt to collect interest or other charge, fee or expense incidental to the principal obligation unless the interest or incidental charge, fee, or expense is expressly authorized by the agreement creating the obligation and is legally chargeable to the debtor, or is otherwise legally chargeable.

e. A communication with a debtor when the debt collector knows that the debtor is represented by an attorney and the attorney's name and address are known, or could be easily ascertained, unless the attorney fails to answer correspondence, return phone calls or discuss the obligation in question, within a reasonable time, or prior approval is obtained from the debtor's attorney or when the communication is a response in the ordinary course of business to the debtor's inquiry.

6. A debt collector shall not use or distribute, sell or prepare for use, a written communication that violates or fails to conform to United States postal laws and regulations.

2005 Acts, ch 44, §2
Subsection 4, paragraph b, subparagraph (2) amended

CHAPTER 543B

REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND SALESPERSONS

543B.5 Other definitions.

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

1. "Agency" means a relationship in which a

real estate broker acts for or represents another by the other person's express authority in a transaction.

2. "Agency agreement" means a written agree-

ment between a broker and a client which identifies the party the broker represents in a transaction.

3. “*Appointed agent*” means that affiliated licensee who is appointed by the designated broker of the affiliated licensee’s real estate brokerage agency to act solely for a client of that brokerage agency to the exclusion of other affiliated licensees of that brokerage agency.

4. “*Branch office*” means a real estate broker’s office other than a principal place of business.

5. “*Broker associate*” means a person who has a broker’s license but is licensed under, and employed by or otherwise associated with, another broker as a salesperson.

6. “*Brokerage*” means the business or occupation of a real estate broker.

7. “*Brokerage agreement*” means a contract between a broker and a client which establishes the relationship between the parties as to the brokerage services to be performed and contains the provisions required in section 543B.56A.

8. “*Brokerage services*” means those activities identified in sections 543B.3 and 543B.6.

9. “*Client*” means a party to a transaction who has an agency agreement with a broker for brokerage services.

10. “*Customer*” means a consumer who is not being represented by a licensee but for whom the licensee may perform ministerial acts.

11. “*Designated broker*” means a licensee designated by a real estate brokerage agency to act for the agency in conducting real estate brokerage services.

12. “*Inactive license*” means either a broker or salesperson license certificate that is on file with the real estate commission in the commission office and during which time the licensee is precluded from engaging in any of the acts of this chapter.

13. “*Licensee*” means a broker or a salesperson licensed pursuant to this chapter.

14. “*Material adverse fact*” means an adverse fact that a party indicates is of such significance, or that is generally recognized by a competent licensee as being of such significance to a reasonable party, that it affects or would affect the party’s decision to enter into a contract or agreement concerning a transaction, or affects or would affect the party’s decision about the terms of the contract or agreement.

For purposes of this subsection, “*adverse fact*” means a condition or occurrence that is generally recognized by a competent licensee as resulting in any of the following:

a. Significantly and adversely affecting the value of the property.

b. Significantly reducing the structural integrity of improvement to real estate.

c. Presenting a significant health risk to occupants of the property.

15. “*Negotiate*” means to act as an intermediary between the parties to a transaction, and includes any of the following acts:

a. Participating in the parties’ discussion of the terms of a contract or agreement concerning a transaction.

b. Completing, when requested by a party, appropriate forms or other written record to document the party’s proposal in a manner consistent with the party’s intent.

c. Presenting to a party the proposals of other parties to the transaction and informing the party receiving a proposal of the advantages and disadvantages of the proposal.

16. “*Party*” means a person seeking to sell, exchange, buy, or rent an interest in real estate, a business, or a business opportunity. “*Party*” includes a person who seeks to grant or accept an option to buy, sell, or rent an interest in real estate.

17. “*Person*” means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation.

18. “*Regular employee*” means a person whose compensation is fixed in advance, who does not receive a commission, who works exclusively for the owner, and whose total compensation is subject to state and federal withholding.

19. “*Salesperson*” means a person who is licensed under, and employed by or otherwise associated with, a real estate broker, as a selling, renting, or listing agent or representative of the broker.

20. “*Transaction*” means the sale, exchange, purchase, or rental of, or the granting or acceptance of an option to sell, exchange, purchase, or rent an interest in real estate.

2005 Acts, ch 40, §1
Subsection 7 amended

543B.7 Acts excluded from provisions.

The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to the sale, exchange, purchase, rental, lease, or advertising of any real estate in any of the following cases:

1. A person who, as owner, spouse of an owner, general partner of a limited partnership, lessor, or prospective purchaser, or through another engaged by such person on a regular full-time basis, buys, sells, manages, or otherwise performs any act with reference to property owned, rented, leased, or to be acquired by such person.

2. By any person acting as attorney in fact under a duly executed and acknowledged power of attorney from the owner, to act on behalf of the owner or lessor to authorize the final consummation and execution of any contract for the sale, leasing, or exchange of real estate. The exclusion in this subsection does not apply to a person who, in the regular course of a business operated in the nature of a property management or brokerage business, makes repeated and successive transactions of a like character for compensation.

3. A licensed attorney admitted to practice in Iowa acting solely as an incident to the practice of law.

4. A person acting as a receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, administrator, executor, guardian, or while acting under court order or under authority of a deed of trust, trust agreement, or will.

5. The acts of an auctioneer in conducting a public sale or auction. The auctioneer's role must be limited to establishing the time, place, and method of an auction; advertising the auction including a brief description of the property for auction and the time and place for the auction; and crying the property at the auction. The auctioneer shall provide in any advertising the name and address of the real estate broker who is providing brokerage services for the transaction and the name of the real estate broker or attorney who is responsible for closing the sale of the property. The real estate broker providing brokerage services shall be present at the time of the auction and, if found to be in violation of this subsection, shall be subject to a civil penalty of two thousand five hundred dollars. If the auctioneer closes or attempts to close the sale of the property or otherwise engages in acts defined in sections 543B.3 and 543B.6, then the requirements of this chapter do apply to the auctioneer. If an investigation pursuant to this chapter reveals that an auctioneer has violated this subsection or has assumed to act in the capacity of a real estate broker or real estate salesperson, the real estate commission may issue a cease and desist order, and shall issue a warning letter notifying the auctioneer of the violation for the first offense, and impose a penalty of up to the greater of ten thousand dollars or ten percent of the real estate sales price for each subsequent violation.

6. An isolated real estate rental transaction by an owner's representative on behalf of the owner; such transaction not being made in the course of repeated and successive transactions of a like character.

7. The sale of time-share uses as defined in section 557A.2.

8. A person acting as a resident manager when such resident manager resides in the dwelling and is engaged in the leasing of real property in connection with their employment.

9. An officer or employee of the federal government, state government, or a political subdivision of the state, in the conduct of the officer's or employee's official duties.

10. A person employed by a public or private utility who performs an act with reference to property owned, leased, or to be acquired by the utility employing that person, where such an act is performed in the regular course of, or incident to, the management of the property and the investment in the property.

11. A nonlicensed employee of a licensee who

provides information to another licensee concerning the sale, exchange, purchase, rental, lease, or advertising of real estate which has been provided to the employee by the employer licensee either verbally or in writing.

2005 Acts, ch 101, §1
Subsection 5 amended

543B.8 Real estate commission created — staff.

A real estate commission is created within the professional licensing and regulation division of the department of commerce. The commission consists of five members licensed under this chapter and two members not licensed under this chapter and who shall represent the general public. At least one of the licensed members shall be a licensed real estate salesperson, except that if the licensed real estate salesperson becomes a licensed real estate broker during a term of office, that person may complete the term, but is not eligible for reappointment on the commission as a licensed real estate salesperson. A licensed member shall be actively engaged in the real estate business and shall have been so engaged for five years preceding the appointment, the last two of which shall have been in Iowa. Professional associations or societies of real estate brokers or real estate salespersons may recommend the names of potential commission members to the governor. However, the governor is not bound by their recommendations. A commission member shall not be required to be a member of any professional association or society composed of real estate brokers or salespersons. Commission members shall be appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate. Appointments shall be for three-year terms and shall commence and end as provided in section 69.19. A member shall serve no more than three terms or nine years, whichever is less. No more than one member shall be appointed from a county. A commission member shall not hold any other elective or appointive state or federal office. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term by appointment of the governor and are subject to senate confirmation. A majority of the commission members constitutes a quorum. The administrator of the professional licensing and regulation division shall hire and provide staff to assist the commission with implementing this chapter.

The administrator of the professional licensing and regulation division of the department of commerce shall hire a real estate education director to assist the commission in administering education programs for the commission.

2005 Acts, ch 41, §1
Confirmation, see §2.32
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

543B.15 Qualifications.

1. Except as provided in section 543B.20 an

applicant for a real estate broker's or salesperson's license must be a person whose application has not been rejected for licensure in this or any other state within twelve months prior to the date of application, and whose real estate license has not been revoked in this or any other state within two years prior to date of application.

2. To qualify for a license as a real estate broker or salesperson a person shall be eighteen years of age or over. However, an applicant is not ineligible because of citizenship, sex, race, religion, marital status, or national origin, although the application form may require citizenship information.

3. An applicant for a real estate broker's or salesperson's license who has been convicted of forgery, embezzlement, obtaining money under false pretenses, theft, extortion, conspiracy to defraud, or other similar offense, or of any crime involving moral turpitude in a court of competent jurisdiction in this state, or in any other state, territory, or district of the United States, or in any foreign jurisdiction, may be denied a license by the commission, on the grounds of the conviction. For purposes of this section, "*conviction*" means a conviction for an indictable offense and includes a guilty plea, deferred judgment from the time of entry of the deferred judgment until the time the defendant is discharged by the court without entry of judgment, or other finding of guilt by a court of competent jurisdiction.

4. An applicant for a real estate broker's or salesperson's license who has had a professional license of any kind revoked in this or any other jurisdiction may be denied a license by the commission on the grounds of the revocation.

5. A person who makes a false statement of material fact on an application for a real estate broker's or salesperson's license, or who causes to be submitted, or has been a party to preparing or submitting any false application for such license, may be denied a license by the commission on the grounds of the false statement or submission. A licensee found to have made such a statement or who caused to be submitted, or was a party to preparing or submitting any false application for a real estate broker's or salesperson's license, may have the license suspended or revoked by the commission on the grounds of the false statement or submission.

6. A licensed real estate broker or salesperson shall notify the commission of the licensee's conviction of an offense included in subsection 3 within sixty days of the conviction. The failure of the licensee to notify the commission of the conviction within sixty days of the date of the conviction is sufficient grounds for revocation of the license.

7. The commission, when considering the denial or revocation of a license pursuant to this section, shall consider the nature of the offense; any aggravating or extenuating circumstances which are documented; the time lapsed since the revocation, conduct, or conviction; the rehabilitation,

treatment, or restitution performed by the applicant or licensee; and any other factors the commission deems relevant. Character references may be required but shall not be obtained from licensed real estate brokers or salespersons.

8. To qualify for a license as a real estate broker, a person shall complete at least sixty contact hours of commission approved real estate education within twenty-four months prior to taking the broker examination. This education shall be in addition to the required salesperson prelicense course. The applicant shall have been a licensed real estate salesperson actively engaged in real estate for a period of at least twenty-four months preceding the date of application, or shall have had experience substantially equal to that which a licensed real estate salesperson would ordinarily receive during a period of twenty-four months, whether as a former broker or salesperson, a manager of real estate, or otherwise.

9. A qualified applicant for a license as a real estate salesperson shall complete a commission approved short course in real estate education of at least thirty hours during the twelve months prior to taking the salesperson examination.

10. An applicant for an initial real estate broker's or salesperson's license shall be subject to a national criminal history check through the federal bureau of investigation. The commission shall request the criminal history check and shall provide the applicant's fingerprints to the department of public safety for submission through the state criminal history repository to the federal bureau of investigation. The applicant shall authorize release of the results of the criminal history check to the real estate commission. The applicant shall pay the actual cost of the fingerprinting and criminal history check, if any. Unless the criminal history check was completed within the ninety calendar days prior to the date the license application is received by the real estate commission, the commission shall reject and return the application to the applicant. The results of a criminal history check conducted pursuant to this subsection shall not be considered a public record under chapter 22.

2005 Acts, ch 36, §1
NEW subsection 10

543B.34 Investigations by commission — licensing sanctions — civil penalty.

The real estate commission may upon its own motion and shall upon the verified complaint in writing of any person, if the complaint together with evidence, documentary or otherwise, presented in connection with the complaint makes out a prima facie case, request commission staff or any other duly authorized representative or designee to investigate the actions of any real estate broker, real estate salesperson, or other person who assumes to act in either capacity within this state, and may suspend or revoke a license issued

under this chapter at any time if the licensee has by false or fraudulent representation obtained a license, or if the licensee or other person assuming to act in the capacity of a real estate broker or real estate salesperson, except for those actions exempt pursuant to section 543B.7, is found to be guilty of any of the following:

1. Making any substantial misrepresentation.
2. Making any false promise of a character likely to influence, persuade or induce.
3. Pursuing a continued and flagrant course of misrepresentation, or making of false promises through agents or salespersons or advertising or otherwise.
4. Acting for more than one party in a transaction without the knowledge of all parties for whom the licensee acts.
5. Accepting a commission or valuable consideration as a real estate broker associate or salesperson for the performance of any of the acts specified in this chapter, from any person, except the broker associate's or salesperson's employer, who must be a licensed real estate broker. However, a broker associate or salesperson may, without violating this subsection, accept a commission or valuable consideration from a corporation which is wholly owned, or owned with a spouse, by the broker associate or salesperson if the conditions described in subsection 9 are met.
6. Representing or attempting to represent a real estate broker other than the licensee's employer, without the express knowledge and consent of the employer.
7. Failing, within a reasonable time, to account for or to remit any moneys coming into the licensee's possession which belong to others.
8. Being unworthy or incompetent to act as a real estate broker or salesperson in such manner as to safeguard the interests of the public.

9. *a.* Paying a commission or other valuable consideration or any part of such commission or consideration for performing any of the acts specified in this chapter to a person who is not a licensed broker or salesperson under this chapter or who is not engaged in the real estate business in another state or foreign country, provided that the provisions of this section shall not be construed to prohibit the payment of earned commissions or consideration to any of the following:

- (1) The estate or heirs of a deceased real estate licensee when such licensee had a valid real estate license in effect at the time the commission or consideration was earned.
- (2) A citizen of another country acting as a referral agent if that country does not license real estate brokers and if the Iowa licensee paying the commission or consideration obtains and maintains reasonable written evidence that the payee is a citizen of the other country, is not a resident of this country, and is in the business of brokering real estate in that other country.
- (3) A corporation pursuant to paragraph "b".

b. A broker may pay a commission to a corporation which is wholly owned, or owned with a spouse, by a salesperson or broker associate employed by or otherwise associated with the broker, if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The corporation does not engage in real estate transactions as a third-party agent or in any other activity requiring a license under this chapter.

(2) The employing broker is not relieved of any obligation to supervise the employed licensee or any other requirement of this chapter or the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.

(3) The employed broker associate or salesperson is not relieved from any personal civil liability for any licensed activities by interposing the corporate form.

10. Failing, within a reasonable time, to provide information requested by the commission as the result of a formal or informal complaint to the commission which would indicate a violation of this chapter.

11. Any other conduct, whether of the same or different character from that specified in this section, which demonstrates bad faith, or improper, fraudulent, or dishonest dealings which would have disqualified the licensee from securing a license under this chapter.

Any unlawful act or violation of any of the provisions of this chapter by any real estate broker associate or salesperson, employee, or partner or associate of a licensed real estate broker, is not cause for the revocation of the license of any real estate broker, unless the commission finds that the real estate broker had guilty knowledge of the unlawful act or violation.

If an investigation pursuant to this section reveals that an unlicensed person has assumed to act in the capacity of a real estate broker or real estate salesperson, the commission may issue a cease and desist order, and may impose a civil penalty of up to the greater of ten thousand dollars or ten percent of the real estate sale price.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §72

Subsection 9, paragraph a, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

543B.56A Brokerage agreements — contents.

A brokerage agreement shall specify that the broker shall, at a minimum, do all of the following:

1. Accept delivery of and present to the client offers and counteroffers to buy, sell, rent, lease, or exchange the client's property or the property the client seeks to purchase or lease.
2. Assist the client in developing, communicating, negotiating, and presenting offers or counteroffers until a rental agreement, lease, exchange agreement, offer to buy or sell, or purchase agreement is signed and all contingencies are satisfied or waived and the transaction is completed.
3. Answer the client's questions relating to the brokerage agreements, listing agreements, offers,

counteroffers, notices, and contingencies.

4. Provide prospective buyers access to listed properties.

2005 Acts, ch 40, §2
NEW section

543B.60A Prohibited practices.

1. A licensee shall not request a referral fee after a bona fide offer to purchase is accepted.

2. A licensee shall not request a referral fee after a bona fide listing agreement has been signed.

3. A licensee shall not offer, promote, perform, provide, or otherwise participate in any marketing plan that requires a consumer to receive brokerage services, including referral services, from two or more licensees in a single real estate transaction, as a required condition for the consumer to receive either of the following:

a. Brokerage services from one or more of such licensees.

b. A rebate, prize, or other inducement from one or more such licensees.

4. For purposes of this section, “consumer” shall include parties or prospective parties to a real estate transaction, clients or prospective clients of a licensee, or customers or prospective customers of a licensee.

5. This section does not address relationships between a broker and the broker associates or salespersons licensed under, employed by, or otherwise associated with the broker in a real estate brokerage agency.

6. A violation of this section is deemed a violation of section 543B.29, subsection 3.

7. The purpose of this section is to prohibit licensee practices that interfere with contractual arrangements, place improper restrictions on consumer choice, compromise a licensee’s fiduciary obligations, and create conflicts of interest.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §73
Section stricken and rewritten

CHAPTER 544A

REGISTERED ARCHITECTS

544A.16 Definitions.

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

1. “*Architect*” means a person qualified to engage in the practice of architecture who holds a current valid registration under the laws of this state.

2. “*Board*” means the architectural examining board established in section 544A.1.

3. “*Construction*” means physical alteration of a building or improvement of real estate, and includes new construction, enlargements, or additions to existing construction, and alterations, renovation, remodeling, restoration, preservation, or other material modification to and within existing construction.

4. “*Construction documents*” means the drawings, specifications, technical submissions, and other documents upon which construction is based.

5. “*Direct supervision and responsible charge*” means an architect’s personal supervisory control of work as to which the architect has detailed professional knowledge. In respect to preparing technical submissions, “*direct supervision and responsible charge*” means that the architect has the exercising, directing, guiding, and restraining power over the design of the building or structure and the preparation of the documents, and exercises professional judgment in all architectural matters embodied in the documents. Merely reviewing the work prepared by another person does not constitute “*direct supervision and responsible charge*” unless the reviewer actually exercises supervision

and control and is in responsible charge of the work.

6. “*Good moral character*” means a reputation for trustworthiness, honesty, and adherence to professional standards of conduct.

7. “*Observation of construction site progress*” means intermittent visitation to the construction site by an architect or the architect’s employee for the purpose of general familiarity with the progress and quality of the construction and general conformance of the construction to the construction documents and general compliance with the applicable building codes. For the purpose of this chapter, such observation does not imply exhaustive or continuous on-site inspections to check the quality or quantity of construction work.

8. “*Practice of architecture*” means performing, or offering to perform, professional architectural services in connection with the design, preparation of construction documents, or construction of one or more buildings, structures, or related projects, and the space within and surrounding the buildings or structures, or the addition to or alteration of one or more buildings or structures, which buildings or structures have as their principal purpose human occupancy or habitation, if the safeguarding of life, health, or property is concerned or involved, unless the buildings or structures are excepted from the requirements of this chapter by section 544A.18.

9. “*Professional architectural services*” means consultation, investigation, evaluation, programming, planning, preliminary design and feasibility studies, designs, drawings, specifications and oth-

er technical submissions, administration of construction contracts, observation of construction site progress, or other services and instruments of service related to architecture. A person is performing or offering to perform professional architectural services within the meaning of this chapter, if the person, by verbal claim, sign, advertisement, letterhead, card, or in any other way represents the person to be an architect or through the use of a title implies that the person is an architect.

10. “*Professional consultant*” means a person who is required by the laws of this state to hold a current and valid certificate of registration in the field of the person’s professional practice, and who is employed by the architect to perform, or who offers to perform professional services as a consultant to the architect, in connection with the de-

sign, preparation of construction documents or other technical submissions, or construction of one or more buildings or structures, and the space within and surrounding the buildings or structures.

11. “*Programming*” means the identification, verification, and analysis of the architectural requirements precedent to the planning and design of a building or structure.

12. “*Registration*” means the certificate of registration issued to an architect by the board.

13. “*Technical submissions*” means the designs, drawings, sketches, specifications, details, studies, and other technical reports, including construction documents, prepared in the course of the practice of architecture.

2005 Acts, ch 104, §1

Subsection 7 stricken and subsections 8 – 14 renumbered as 7 – 13

CHAPTER 544C

REGISTERED INTERIOR DESIGNERS

544C.1 Definitions.

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

1. “*Board*” means the interior design examining board established pursuant to this chapter.

2. “*Division*” means the professional licensing and regulation division of the department of commerce.

3. “*Interior design*” means the design of interior spaces including the preparation of documents relating to space planning, finish materials, furnishings, fixtures, and equipment, and the preparation of documents relating to interior construction that does not affect the mechanical or structural systems of a building. “*Interior design*” does not include services that constitute the practice of architecture or the practice of professional engineering.

4. “*Registered interior designer*” means a person registered under this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 104, §2
NEW section

544C.2 Establishment of interior design examining board.

1. An interior design examining board is established within the division. The board consists of seven members: five members who are interior designers who are registered under this chapter and who have been in the active practice of interior design for not less than five years, the last two of which shall have been in Iowa; and two members who are not registered under this chapter and who shall represent the general public. Members shall be appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate.

2. Professional associations or societies composed of interior designers may recommend the names of potential board members to the governor, but the governor is not bound by the recommendations. A board member is not required to be a member of any professional association or society composed of registered interior designers.

3. Appointments shall be for three-year terms and shall commence and end as provided in section 69.19. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term by appointment of the governor and shall require senate confirmation. Members shall serve no more than three terms or nine years, whichever is less.

2005 Acts, ch 104, §3
Confirmation, see §2.32

Initial composition of board; 2005 Acts, ch 104, §15
NEW section

544C.3 Duties of the board.

The duties of the board shall include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

1. Administering and enforcing this chapter.

2. Establishing requirements for the examination, education, and practical training of applicants for registration.

3. Holding meetings each year for the purpose of transacting business pertaining to the affairs of the board. Action at a meeting shall not be taken without the affirmative votes of a majority of members of the board.

4. Adopting rules under chapter 17A necessary for the proper performance of its duties. The rules shall include provisions addressing conflicts of interest and full disclosure, including sources of compensation.

5. Establishing fees for registration as a regis-

tered interior designer, renewal of registration, reinstatement of registration, and for other activities of the board pertaining to its duties. The fees shall be sufficient to defray the costs of administering this chapter, and shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

6. Maintaining records, which are open to public inspection at all reasonable times, of its proceedings relating to the issuance, refusal, renewal, suspension, and revocation of registration. The records shall also contain a roster indicating the name, place of business and residence, and the date and registration number of every registrant.

The administrator of the division shall provide staff to assist the board in the implementation of this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 104, §4
NEW section

544C.4 Expenses — compensation.

The members of the board are entitled to be reimbursed for the actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties within the limits of the funds appropriated to the board. Each member of the board may also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6.

2005 Acts, ch 104, §5
NEW section

544C.5 Qualifications for registration.

Each applicant for registration must meet the interior design education and practical training requirements adopted by rule by the board, and have passed an examination prescribed by the board that is task-oriented, focused on public safety, and validated by a recognized testing agency. The division shall register an individual who submits an application to the board on the form and in the manner prescribed by the board as a registered interior designer if the individual satisfies the following requirements:

1. Submits written proof that the individual has successfully passed the national council for interior design qualification examination, or its equivalent.

2. Has completed any of the following:

a. Four years of interior design education plus two years of full-time work experience in interior design.

b. Three years of interior design education plus three years of full-time work experience in interior design.

c. Two years of interior design education plus four years of full-time work experience in interior design.

3. Submits the required registration fee to the board.

2005 Acts, ch 104, §6
NEW section

544C.6 Reciprocal registration.

The board may also grant registration by reci-

procity. An applicant applying to the board for registration by reciprocity shall furnish satisfactory evidence that the applicant meets both of the following requirements:

1. Holds a valid registration or license issued by another registration authority recognized by the board, where the qualifications for registration or licensure were substantially equivalent to those prescribed in this state on the date of original registration or licensure with the other registration authority.

2. Holds a current certificate number issued by the national council for interior design qualification.

2005 Acts, ch 104, §7
NEW section

544C.7 Registration issuance.

When an applicant has complied with the qualifications for registration in section 544C.5 or 544C.6 to the satisfaction of a majority of the members of the board and has paid the fees prescribed by the board, the board shall enroll the applicant's name and address in the roster of registered interior designers and issue to the applicant a registration certificate, signed by the officers of the board. The certificate shall entitle the applicant to use the title "registered interior designer" in this state.

2005 Acts, ch 104, §8
NEW section

544C.8 Continuing education.

A registered interior designer shall, at the time of application for renewal of a certificate of registration, submit proof of completion of continuing education requirements established by rules adopted by the board.

2005 Acts, ch 104, §9
NEW section

544C.9 Revocation, suspension, and non-issuance of registration.

1. The board may revoke, suspend, or refuse to issue or renew the registration of any person upon a finding of any of the following:

a. Fraud in obtaining or renewing a certificate of registration.

b. Professional incompetency.

c. Knowingly making misleading, deceptive, untrue, or fraudulent representations in the practice of the registrant's profession or engaging in unethical conduct or practice harmful or detrimental to the public. Proof of actual injury need not be established.

d. Conviction of a felony related to the profession or occupation of the registrant. A copy of the record of conviction or plea of guilty shall be conclusive evidence of the conviction.

e. Unlawful use of the title of "registered interior designer".

f. Willful or repeated violations of the provi-

sions of this chapter or a rule adopted under this chapter.

2. Any person may appeal a finding of the board within thirty days of the date of notification of action. Upon appeal, the board shall schedule a hearing in accordance with chapter 17A.

2005 Acts, ch 104, §10
NEW section

544C.10 Unlawful use of title of “registered interior designer” — violations — penalty — consent agreement.

1. It is unlawful for a person to use the title, or aid or abet a person in using the title, of “registered interior designer” or any title or device indicating that the person is a registered interior designer unless the person has been issued a certificate of registration as provided in this chapter. This section does not prohibit the provision of interior design services, or the use of the terms “interior design” or “interior designer”, by an architect or by a person who is not registered as an interior designer.

2. A person who violates this section is guilty of a simple misdemeanor. The board, in its discretion and in lieu of prosecuting a first offense under this section, may enter into a consent agreement with a violator, or with a person guilty of aiding or abetting a violator, which acknowledges the violation and the violator’s agreement to refrain from any further violations.

2005 Acts, ch 104, §11
NEW section

544C.11 Injunction.

In addition to any other remedies, and on the petition of the board, any person violating this chapter may be restrained and permanently enjoined from committing or continuing the violations.

2005 Acts, ch 104, §12
NEW section

544C.12 Scope of chapter.

This chapter does not apply to the following:

1. A person licensed to practice architecture pursuant to the laws of this state.

2. A person licensed as a professional engineer pursuant to the laws of this state.

3. A person who performs the following services: selling, selecting, or assisting in selecting personal property used in connection with furnishings of interior spaces or fixtures such as, but not limited to, furnishings, decorative accessories, furniture, paint, wall coverings, window treatments, floor coverings, cabinets, countertops, surface-mounted lighting, or decorative materials for a retail sale; or installing or coordinating installations as a part of the prospective retail sale, or providing computer-aided or other drawings for the purpose of retail sale if the drawings are used for material listed for retail sale; and who does not represent that the person is a registered interior designer.

2005 Acts, ch 104, §13
NEW section

544C.13 Transition provisions.

For a period of two years from July 1, 2005, the board may issue a certificate as a registered interior designer to a person residing in Iowa who does not meet the examination requirements specified in section 544C.5, if the person submits evidence to the board demonstrating both of the following:

1. A minimum of two years of interior design education and a combined total of six years of interior design education and experience that is acceptable to the board.

2. Successful completion of section 1 of the national council for interior design qualification examination relating to life safety codes and barrier-free requirements.

2005 Acts, ch 104, §14
NEW section

CHAPTER 546

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

546.10 Professional licensing and regulation division — superintendent of savings and loan associations.

1. The professional licensing and regulation division shall administer and coordinate the licensing and regulation of several professions by bringing together the following licensing boards:

a. The engineering and land surveying examining board created pursuant to chapter 542B.

b. The Iowa accountancy examining board created pursuant to chapter 542.

c. The real estate commission created pursuant to chapter 543B.

d. The architectural examining board created pursuant to chapter 544A.

e. The landscape architectural examining board created pursuant to chapter 544B.

f. The real estate appraiser examining board created pursuant to section 543D.4.

2. The division is headed by the administrator of professional licensing and regulation who shall be appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate and shall serve a four-year term that begins and ends as provided in section 69.19. A vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term in the same manner as a full-term ap-

pointment is made. The administrator shall appoint and supervise staff and shall coordinate activities for the licensing boards within the division. The administrator shall act as a staff person to one or more of the licensing boards.

3. The licensing and regulation examining boards included in the division pursuant to subsection 1 retain the powers granted them pursuant to the chapters in which they are created, except for budgetary and personnel matters which shall be handled by the administrator. Each licensing board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A. Decisions by a licensing board are final agency actions for purposes of chapter 17A.

Notwithstanding subsection 5, eighty-five percent of the funds received annually resulting from an increase in licensing fees implemented on or after April 1, 2002, by a licensing board or commission listed in subsection 1, is appropriated to the professional licensing and regulation division to be allocated to the board or commission for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2002, and succeeding fiscal years, for purposes related to the duties of the board or commission, including but not limited to additional full-time equivalent positions. The director of the department of administrative services shall draw warrants upon the treasurer of state from the funds appropriated as provided in this section and shall make the funds available to the professional licensing division on a monthly basis during each fiscal year.

4. The professional licensing and regulation division of the department of commerce may expend additional funds, including funds for additional personnel, if those additional expenditures are directly the cause of actual examination expenses exceeding funds budgeted for examinations. Before the division expends or encumbers

an amount in excess of the funds budgeted for examinations, the director of the department of management shall approve the expenditure or encumbrance. Before approval is given, the director of the department of management shall determine that the examination expenses exceed the funds budgeted by the general assembly to the division and the division does not have other funds from which the expenses can be paid. Upon approval of the director of the department of management, the division may expend and encumber funds for excess examination expenses. The amounts necessary to fund the examination expenses shall be collected as fees from additional examination applicants and shall be treated as repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2, subsection 8.

5. Fees collected under chapters 542, 542B, 543B, 543D, 544A, and 544B shall be paid to the treasurer of state and credited to the general fund of the state. All expenses required in the discharge of the duties and responsibilities imposed upon the professional licensing division of the department of commerce, the administrator, and the licensing boards by the laws of this state shall be paid from moneys appropriated by the general assembly for those purposes. All fees deposited into the general fund of the state, as provided in this subsection, shall be subject to the requirements of section 8.60.

6. The administrator of professional licensing and regulation is the superintendent of savings and loan associations. The administrator may appoint an individual to act as the superintendent who shall serve as the superintendent at the pleasure of the administrator.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §115
Confirmation, see §2.32
Regulation of interior designers, see chapter 544C
Subsection 1, NEW paragraph f

CHAPTER 546A

UNUSED PROPERTY MARKETS — REGULATION OF SALES

546A.1 Definitions.

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

1. “*Baby food*” or “*infant formula*” means any food manufactured, packaged, and labeled specifically for sale for consumption by a child under two years of age.

2. “*Cosmetic*” means any of the following, but does not include soap:

a. An article intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body or any part of a human body for cleaning, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance.

b. An article intended for use as a component

of an article defined in paragraph “a”.

3. “*Medical device*” means an instrument, apparatus, implement, machine, contrivance, implant, in vitro reagent, tool, or other similar or related article, including any component, part, or accessory, to which either of the following applies:

a. The article is required under federal law to bear the label “Caution: Federal law requires dispensing by or on the order of a physician”.

b. The article is defined by federal law as a medical device, and is intended for use in one of the following:

(1) The diagnosis of disease or other conditions.

(2) The cure, mitigation, treatment, or preven-

tion of disease in humans or other animals.

(3) To affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals, but none of its principal intended purposes are achieved through chemical action within or on the body of a human or other animal nor is achievement of any of its principal intended purposes dependent upon the article being metabolized.

4. “*New and unused property*” means tangible personal property that was acquired by the unused property merchant directly from the producer, manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer in the ordinary course of business which has never been used since its production or manufacture or which is in its original and unopened package or container, if such personal property was so packaged when originally produced or manufactured.

5. “*Nonprescription drug*” means any nonnarcotic medicine, drug, or other substance that may be sold without a prescription or medication order, and is prepackaged for use by the consumer, prepared by the manufacturer or producer for use by the consumer, and properly labeled and unadulterated, pursuant to the requirements of state and federal laws. “*Nonprescription drug*” does not include herbal products, dietary supplements, botanical extracts, or vitamins.

6. “*Personal care product*” means an item used in essential activities of daily living which may include but are not limited to bathing, personal hygiene, dressing, and grooming.

7. a. “*Unused property market*” means any of the following:

(1) An event where two or more persons offer personal property for sale or exchange, for which a fee is charged for sale or exchange of personal property, or at which a fee is charged to prospective buyers for admission to the area at which personal property is offered or displayed for sale or exchange, provided that the event is held more than six times in any twelve-month period.

(2) Any similar event that involves a series of sales sufficient in number, scope, and character to constitute a regular course of business, regardless of where the event is held, and regardless of the

terminology applied to such event, including but not limited to “swap meet”, “indoor swap meet”, “flea market”, or other similar terms.

b. “*Unused property market*” shall not mean any of the following:

(1) An event that is organized for the exclusive benefit of any community chest, fund, foundation, association, or corporation organized and operated for religious, educational, or charitable purposes, provided that no part of any admission fee or parking fee charged vendors or prospective purchasers or the gross receipts or net earnings from the sale or exchange of personal property, whether in the form of a percentage of the receipts or earnings, as salary, or otherwise, inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or person participating in the organization or conduct of the event.

(2) An event where all of the personal property offered for sale or displayed is new, and all persons selling, exchanging, or offering or displaying personal property for sale or exchange are manufacturers or authorized representatives of manufacturers or distributors.

8. “*Unused property merchant*” means any person, other than a vendor or merchant with an established retail store in the county where the unused property market event occurs, who transports an inventory of goods to a building, vacant lot, or other unused property market location and who, at that location, displays the goods for sale and sells the goods at retail or offers the goods for sale at retail. “*Unused property merchant*” does not mean a merchant as defined in section 554.2104.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §92
Subsection 4 amended

546A.4 Penalties.

A person who violates any provision of this chapter commits:

1. A simple misdemeanor for a first offense.
2. A serious misdemeanor for a second offense.
3. An aggravated misdemeanor for a third or subsequent offense.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §93
Subsection 3 amended

CHAPTER 547

TRADE NAMES

547.1 Use of trade name — verified statement required.

A person shall not engage in or conduct a business under a trade name, or an assumed name of a character other than the true surname of each person owning or having an interest in the business, unless the person first records with the county recorder of the county in which the business is to be conducted a verified statement showing the

name, post office address, and residence address of each person owning or having an interest in the business, and the address where the business is to be conducted. However, this provision does not apply to any person organized or incorporated in this state as a domestic entity or authorized to do business in this state as a foreign entity, if the person is a limited partnership under chapter 488, a corporation under chapter 490; a limited liability

company under chapter 490A; a professional corporation under chapter 496C; a cooperative or cooperative association under chapter 497, 498, 499, or 501;* or a nonprofit corporation under chapter 504.

2004 Acts, ch 1021, §119; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191; 2005 Acts, ch 4, §2
*Cooperative under chapter 501A probably also intended; corrective leg-

islation is pending

References to Code chapter 487 deleted effective January 1, 2006, pursuant to directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1021, §119

Reference to Code chapter 504A deleted effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191

Code editor directives applied

Section amended

CHAPTER 547A

MISUSE OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION OR INSURER NAME

547A.1 Definition.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, “*financial institution*” means the same as defined in section 527.2, and “*insurer*” means an insurer organized under Title XIII, subtitle 1, or similar laws of any other state or the United States.

2005 Acts, ch 22, §1
NEW section

547A.2 Misuse of name — penalty.

1. A person who uses the name, trademark, logo, or symbol of a financial institution or insurer in connection with the sale, offering for sale, distribution, or advertising of any product or service without the consent of the financial institution or insurer, if such use is misleading or deceptive as to

the source of origin or sponsorship of, or the affiliation with, the product or service, is guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

2. A financial institution or insurer may bring an action to enjoin the misleading or deceptive use prohibited in subsection 1 and recover all damages suffered by reason of the prohibited use, including reasonable attorney fees. The financial institution or insurer may recover any profits derived from the prohibited use. The state agency with regulatory authority over the financial institution or insurer may also bring an action to enjoin the misleading or deceptive use prohibited in subsection 1. This subsection does not preclude any other remedy provided by law.

2005 Acts, ch 22, §2
NEW section

CHAPTER 551A

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY PROMOTIONS

551A.3 Disclosure documents — contracts.

1. *Disclosure document required.* A person required to file an irrevocable consent to service of process with the secretary of state as a seller as provided in section 551A.7 shall not act as seller in this state unless the person provides a written disclosure document to each purchaser. The person shall deliver the written disclosure document to the purchaser at least ten business days prior to the earlier of the purchaser’s execution of a contract imposing a binding legal obligation on the purchaser or the payment by a purchaser of any consideration in connection with the offer or sale of the business opportunity.

2. *Disclosure document cover sheet.* The disclosure document shall have a cover sheet which shall consist of a title printed in bold and a statement. The title and statement shall be in at least ten point type and shall appear as follows:

DISCLOSURE REQUIRED BY IOWA LAW
The registration of this business opportunity does not constitute approval, recommen-

ation, or endorsement by the state of Iowa. The information contained in this disclosure document has not been verified by this state. If you have any questions or concerns about this investment, seek professional advice before you sign a contract or make any payment. You are to be provided ten (10) business days to review this document before signing a contract or making any payment to the seller or the seller’s representative.

The seller’s name and principal business address, along with the date of the disclosure document, shall also be provided on the cover sheet. No other information shall appear on the cover sheet.

3. *Disclosure document contents.* A disclosure document shall be in one of the following forms:

a. A uniform franchise offering circular prepared in accordance with the guidelines adopted by the North American securities administrators association, inc.

b. A disclosure document prepared pursuant to the federal trade commission rule relating to disclosure requirements and prohibitions con-

cerning franchising and business opportunity ventures in accordance with 16 C.F.R. § 436 or any successor regulation.

c. A form that includes all of the following:

(1) The names and residential addresses of those salespersons who will engage in the offer or sale of the business opportunity in this state.

(2) The name of the seller; whether the seller is doing business as an individual, partnership, corporation, or other entity; the names under which the seller has done, is doing, or intends to do business; and the name of any parent or affiliated company that will engage in business transactions with purchasers or that will take responsibility for statements made by the seller.

(3) The names, addresses, and titles of the seller's officers, directors, trustees, general managers, principal executives, agents, and any other persons charged with responsibility for the seller's business activities relating to the sale of the business opportunity.

(4) Prior business experience of the seller relating to business opportunities including all of the following:

(a) The name, address, and a description of any business opportunity previously offered by the seller.

(b) The length of time the seller has offered each such business opportunity.

(c) The length of time the seller has conducted the business opportunity currently being offered to the purchaser.

(5) With respect to each person identified in subparagraph (3), all of the following:

(a) A description of the person's business experience for the ten-year period preceding the filing date of this disclosure document. The description of business experience shall list principal occupations and employers.

(b) A listing of the person's educational and professional background, including the names of schools attended and degrees received, and any other information that will demonstrate sufficient knowledge and experience to perform the services proposed.

(6) Whether any of the following apply to the seller or any person identified in subparagraph (3):

(a) The seller or other person has been convicted of a felony, pleaded nolo contendere to a felony charge, or has been the subject of a criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding alleging the violation of a business opportunity law, securities law, commodities law, or franchise law, or alleging fraud or deceit, embezzlement, fraudulent conversion, restraint of trade, an unfair or deceptive practice, misappropriation of property, or making comparable allegations.

(b) The seller or other person has filed for bankruptcy, been adjudged bankrupt, or been reorganized due to insolvency, or was an owner, prin-

cipal officer, or general partner of a person, or any other person that has filed for bankruptcy or was adjudged bankrupt, or been reorganized due to insolvency during the last seven years.

(7) The name of any person identified in subparagraph (6), the nature of and the parties to the action or proceeding, the court or other forum, the date of the institution of the action, the docket references to the action, the current status of the action or proceeding, the terms and conditions of any order or decree, and the penalties or damages assessed and terms of settlement.

(8) The initial payment required, or if the exact amount cannot be determined, a detailed estimate of the amount of the initial payment to be made to the seller.

(9) A detailed description of the actual services the seller agrees to perform for the purchaser.

(10) A detailed description of any training the seller agrees to provide for the purchaser.

(11) A detailed description of services the seller agrees to perform in connection with the placement of equipment, products, or supplies at a location, as well as any agreement necessary in order to locate or operate equipment, products, or supplies on premises which are not owned or leased by the purchaser or seller.

(12) A detailed description of any license or permit that will be necessary in order for the purchaser to engage in or operate the business opportunity.

(13) Any representations made by the seller to the purchaser concerning sales or earnings that may be made from this business opportunity, including, but not limited to the following:

(a) The bases or assumptions for any actual, average, projected, or forecasted sales, profits, income, or earnings.

(b) The total number of purchasers who, within a period of three years of the date of the disclosure document, purchased a business opportunity involving the product, equipment, supplies, or services being offered to the purchaser.

(c) The total number of purchasers who, within three years of the date of the disclosure document, purchased a business opportunity involving the product, equipment, supplies, or services being offered to the purchaser who, to the seller's knowledge, have actually received earnings in the amount or range specified.

(14) A detailed description of the elements of a guarantee made by a seller to a purchaser. The description shall include, but is not limited to, the duration, terms, scope, conditions, and limitations of the guarantee.

(15) A statement including all of the following:

(a) The total number of business opportunities that are the same or similar in nature to those being sold or organized by the seller.

(b) The names and addresses of purchasers who have requested a refund or rescission from the

seller within the last twelve months and the number of those who have received the refund or rescission.

(c) The total number of business opportunities the seller intends to sell in this state within the next twelve months.

(d) The total number of purchasers known to the seller to have failed in the business opportunity.

(16) A statement describing any contractual restrictions, prohibitions, or limitations on the purchaser's conduct. Attach a copy of all contracts proposed for use or in use in this state including, without limitation, all lease agreements, option agreements, and purchase agreements.

(17) The rights and obligations of the seller and the purchaser regarding termination of the business opportunity contract.

(18) A statement accurately describing the grounds upon which the purchaser may initiate legal action to terminate the business opportunity contract.

(19) A copy of the most recent audited financial statement of the seller, prepared within thirteen months of the first offer in this state, together with a statement of any material changes in the financial condition of the seller from that date.

(20) A list of the states in which this business opportunity is registered.

(21) A list of the states in which this disclosure document is on file.

(22) A list of the states which have denied, suspended, or revoked the registration of this business opportunity.

(23) A section entitled "*Risk Factors*" containing a series of short concise statements summarizing the principal factors which make this business opportunity a high risk or one of a speculative nature. Each statement shall include a cross-reference to the page on which further information regarding that risk factor can be found in the disclosure document.

4. *Contract provisions.*

a. A person shall not offer or sell a business opportunity unless a business opportunity contract is in writing and a copy of the contract is provided to the purchaser at the time the purchaser executes the contract.

b. A business opportunity contract shall set forth in at least ten point type or equivalent size, if handwritten, all of the following:

(1) The terms and conditions of any and all payments due to the seller.

(2) The seller's principal business address and the name and address of the seller's agent in this state authorized to receive service of process.

(3) The business form of the seller, whether corporate, partnership, or otherwise.

(4) The delivery date, or when the contract provides for a periodic delivery of items to the purchaser, the approximate delivery date of the prod-

uct, equipment, or supplies the seller is to deliver to the purchaser to enable the purchaser to start business.

(5) Whether the product, equipment, or supplies are to be delivered to the purchaser's home or business address or are to be placed or caused to be placed by the seller at locations owned or managed by persons other than the purchaser.

(6) A statement that accurately states the purchaser's right to void the contract under the circumstances and in the manner set forth in section 551A.6.

(7) The cancellation statement appearing in section 555A.3.

(8) The rights and responsibilities of the parties regarding the marketing of a business opportunity, including but not limited to all of the following:

(a) Whether the seller assigns the purchaser a territory in which to sell a business opportunity.

(b) Whether the seller assists the purchaser in finding locations in which to sell a business opportunity.

(c) Whether the purchaser is solely responsible for marketing a business opportunity.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §94; 2005 Acts, ch 56, §1

Subsection 1 amended

Subsection 3, paragraphs a and b amended

551A.4 Exemptions from requirements — burden of proof.

1. The following business opportunities are exempt from the requirements of section 551A.3:

a. The offer or sale of a business opportunity if the purchaser is a bank, savings and loan association, trust company, insurance company, credit union, or investment company as defined by the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, a pension or profit-sharing trust, or other financial institution or institutional buyer, or a broker-dealer registered pursuant to chapter 502, whether the purchaser is acting for itself or in a fiduciary capacity.

b. An offer or sale of a business opportunity which is a franchise, provided that the seller delivers to each purchaser at the earlier of the first personal meeting between the seller and the purchaser, or fourteen days prior to the earlier of the execution by a purchaser of a contract imposing a binding legal obligation on the purchaser or the payment by a purchaser of any consideration in connection with the offer or sale of the business opportunity, one of the following disclosure documents:

(1) A uniform franchise offering circular prepared in accordance with the guidelines adopted by the North American securities administrators association, inc.

(2) A disclosure document prepared pursuant to the federal trade commission rule entitled "Disclosure requirements and prohibitions concerning franchising and business opportunity ventures",

16 C.F.R. § 436 or any successor regulation.

For the purposes of this paragraph “b”, a personal meeting means a face-to-face meeting between the purchaser and the seller or their representatives, which is held for the purpose of discussing the offer or sale of a business opportunity.

c. The offer or sale of a business opportunity for which the cash payment made by a purchaser does not exceed five hundred dollars and the payment is made for the not-for-profit sale of sales demonstration equipment, material, or samples, or the payment is made for product inventory sold to the purchaser at a bona fide wholesale price.

2. In an administrative, civil, or criminal proceeding related to this chapter, the burden of proving an exemption, an exception from a definition, or an exclusion from this chapter is upon the person claiming it.

2005 Acts, ch 56, §2
Subsection 1, paragraph b amended

551A.9 Fraudulent practices.

1. *Misleading statements.* A person shall not make or cause to be made a misleading statement in a disclosure document required pursuant to section 551A.3 or in a proceeding under this chapter. The statement shall be deemed to be misleading if any of the following apply:

a. At the time and in the light of the circumstances under which it is made, the statement is false or misleading in a material respect.

b. An omission of a material fact is necessary in order to make the statement made, in the light of the circumstances under which it is made, not misleading.

2. *Advertising.* A seller shall not, in connection with the offer or sale of a business opportunity in this state, publish, circulate, or use advertising which contains an untrue statement of a material fact or omits to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they are made, not misleading.

3. *Misrepresentations, omissions, and mis-*

leading conduct. A seller of a business opportunity shall not do any of the following:

a. Misrepresent, by failure to disclose or otherwise, the known required total investment for such business opportunity.

b. Misrepresent or fail to disclose efforts to sell or establish more business opportunities than it is reasonable to expect the market or market area for the particular business opportunity to sustain.

c. Misrepresent the quantity or the quality of the products to be sold or distributed through the business opportunity.

d. Misrepresent the training and management assistance available to the purchaser.

e. Misrepresent the amount of profits, net or gross, which the purchaser can expect from the operation of the business opportunity.

f. Misrepresent, by failure to disclose or otherwise, the termination, transfer, or renewal provision of a business opportunity contract.

g. Falsely claim or imply that a primary marketer or trademark of products or services sponsors or participates directly or indirectly in the business opportunity.

h. Assign a so-called exclusive territory encompassing the same area to more than one purchaser.

i. Provide vending locations for which written authorizations have not been granted by the property owners or lessees.

j. Provide merchandise, machines, or displays of a brand or kind substantially different from or inferior to those promised by the seller.

k. Fail to provide the purchaser a written contract.

l. Misrepresent the ability of a person or entity providing services to provide locations or assist the purchaser in finding locations expected to have a positive impact on the success of the business opportunity.

m. Misrepresent or omit to state a material fact or create a false or misleading impression in the sale of a business opportunity.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §116
Subsection 3, paragraph e amended

CHAPTER 552

PHYSICAL EXERCISE CLUBS

552.1 Definitions.

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

1. “*Contract price*” means the total price paid or to be paid, including service charges or membership fees, which entitles the buyer either directly or indirectly to membership in a physical exercise club or to the use of the services or facilities of a physical exercise club.

2. “*Finance charge*” means “*finance charge*” as

defined in section 537.1301, subsection 21.

3. “*Physical exercise club*” means a person offering services or facilities, or both, for the preservation, maintenance, encouragement, or development of physical fitness or well-being in return for the payment of a fee entitling the buyer to the use of the services or facilities. The term includes but is not limited to persons offering services and facilities known as “*health clubs*”, “*health spas*”, “*sports and health clubs*”, “*tennis clubs*”, “*racquet-*

ball courts”, “golf clubs”, “gymnasiums”, “figure salons”, “health studios”, “weight control studios”, and persons operating establishments whose primary purpose is the teaching of a particular form of self-defense or martial arts, such as judo, karate, or kung fu. “Physical exercise club” does not include:

a. A person or establishment which does not charge a membership fee and from which a buyer may only purchase or become obligated to purchase the use of services or facilities to be rendered for a period of not more than thirty days, and which does not collect more than thirty days in advance for the rendering of the services.

b. Except for purposes of sections 552.4, 552.7, 552.13, 552.14, and 552.16 a nonprofit organization organized and operating as a nonprofit organization.

c. An entity primarily engaged in physical rehabilitation activities related to an individual’s injury or disease.

d. A private club owned and operated by its members.

e. Except for purposes of sections 552.4, 552.7, 552.13, and 552.14, a facility operated by the state or any of its political subdivisions.

f. A facility owned and operated on a not-for-profit basis by a person or a contractor of a person that is operated solely for the purpose of serving employees of the person, whether currently employed or retired, and family members of employees.

4. “Physical exercise club contract” means an agreement by which a buyer is entitled to membership in a physical exercise club or use of the services or facilities of a physical exercise club.

5. “Prepayment” means any partial or full payment for services or the use of facilities made before the services are actually made available by the physical exercise club or the facility is fully opened for business as described in section 552.16, subsection 3.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

552.17 Consumer credit sales.

A physical exercise club contract where a financial charge is made or where payment is required or permitted by agreement to be made in more than four periodic payments, excluding a down payment, is a consumer credit sale within the meaning of section 537.1301, subsection 13, and is subject to chapter 537. If any periodic payment, other than the down payment under an agreement requiring or permitting two or more periodic payments, is more than twice the amount of any other periodic payment other than the down payment, a transaction is “payable in installments” within the meaning of section 537.1301, subsection 33.

The provisions of this chapter providing rights and protections to buyers are in addition to the provisions of chapter 537.

Section not amended; internal reference changes applied

CHAPTER 554

UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE

554.3103 Definitions.

1. In this Article:

a. “Acceptor” means a drawee who has accepted a draft.

b. “Drawee” means a person ordered in a draft to make payment.

c. “Drawer” means a person who signs or is identified in a draft as a person ordering payment.

d. “Good faith” means honesty in fact and the observance of reasonable commercial standards of fair dealing.

e. “Maker” means a person who signs or is identified in a note as a person undertaking to pay.

f. “Order” means a written instruction to pay money signed by the person giving the instruction. The instruction may be addressed to any person, including the person giving the instruction, or to one or more persons jointly or in the alternative but not in succession. An authorization to pay is not an order unless the person authorized to pay is also instructed to pay.

g. “Ordinary care” in the case of a person en-

gaged in business means observance of reasonable commercial standards, prevailing in the area in which the person is located, with respect to the business in which the person is engaged. In the case of a bank that takes an instrument for processing for collection or payment by automated means, reasonable commercial standards do not require the bank to examine the instrument if the failure to examine does not violate the bank’s prescribed procedures and the bank’s procedures do not vary unreasonably from general banking usage not disapproved by this Article or Article 4.

h. “Party” means a party to an instrument.

i. “Promise” means a written undertaking to pay money signed by the person undertaking to pay. An acknowledgment of an obligation by the obligor is not a promise unless the obligor also undertakes to pay the obligation.

j. “Prove” with respect to a fact means to meet the burden of establishing the fact (section 554.1201, subsection 8).

k. “Remitter” means a person who purchases

an instrument from its issuer if the instrument is payable to an identified person other than the purchaser.

2. Other definitions applying to this Article and the sections in which they appear are:

a. "Acceptance"	Section 554.3409.
b. "Accommodated party"	Section 554.3419.
c. "Accommodation party"	Section 554.3419.
d. "Alteration"	Section 554.3407.
e. "Anomalous endorsement"	Section 554.3205.
f. "Blank endorsement"	Section 554.3205.
g. "Cashier's check"	Section 554.3104.
h. "Certificate of deposit"	Section 554.3104.
i. "Certified check"	Section 554.3409.
j. "Check"	Section 554.3104.
k. "Consideration"	Section 554.3303.
l. "Demand draft"	Section 554.3104.
m. "Draft"	Section 554.3104.
n. "Holder in due course"	Section 554.3302.
o. "Incomplete instrument"	Section 554.3115.
p. "Endorsement"	Section 554.3204.
q. "Endorser"	Section 554.3204.
r. "Instrument"	Section 554.3104.
s. "Issue"	Section 554.3105.
t. "Issuer"	Section 554.3105.
u. "Negotiable instrument"	Section 554.3104.
v. "Negotiation"	Section 554.3201.
w. "Note"	Section 554.3104.
x. "Payable at a definite time"	Section 554.3108.
y. "Payable on demand"	Section 554.3108.
z. "Payable to bearer"	Section 554.3109.
aa. "Payable to order"	Section 554.3109.
ab. "Payment"	Section 554.3602.
ac. "Person entitled to enforce"	Section 554.3301.
ad. "Presentment"	Section 554.3501.
ae. "Reacquisition"	Section 554.3207.
af. "Special endorsement"	Section 554.3205.
ag. "Teller's check"	Section 554.3104.
ah. "Transfer of instrument"	Section 554.3203.
ai. "Traveler's check"	Section 554.3104.
aj. "Value"	Section 554.3303.

3. The following definitions in other Articles apply to this Article:

a. "Bank"	Section 554.4105.
b. "Banking day"	Section 554.4104.
c. "Clearing house"	Section 554.4104.
d. "Collecting bank"	Section 554.4105.
e. "Depositary bank"	Section 554.4105.
f. "Documentary draft"	Section 554.4104.
g. "Intermediary bank"	Section 554.4105.
h. "Item"	Section 554.4104.

i. "Payor bank" Section 554.4105.

j. "Suspends payments" Section 554.4104.

4. In addition, Article 1 contains general definitions and principles of construction and interpretation applicable throughout this Article.

2005 Acts, ch 11, §1
Subsection 2 amended

554.3104 Negotiable instrument.

1. Except as provided in subsections 3 and 4, "negotiable instrument" means an unconditional promise or order to pay a fixed amount of money, with or without interest or other charges described in the promise or order, if it:

a. is payable to bearer or to order at the time it is issued or first comes into possession of a holder;

b. is payable on demand or at a definite time; and

c. does not state any other undertaking or instruction by the person promising or ordering payment to do any act in addition to the payment of money, but the promise or order may contain (i) an undertaking or power to give, maintain, or protect collateral to secure payment, (ii) an authorization or power to the holder to confess judgment or realize on or dispose of collateral, or (iii) a waiver of the benefit of any law intended for the advantage or protection of an obligor.

2. "Instrument" means a negotiable instrument.

3. An order that meets all of the requirements of subsection 1, except paragraph "a", and otherwise falls within the definition of "check" in subsection 6 is a negotiable instrument and a check.

4. A promise or order other than a check is not an instrument if, at the time it is issued or first comes into possession of a holder, it contains a conspicuous statement, however expressed, to the effect that the promise or order is not negotiable or is not an instrument governed by this Article.

5. An instrument is a "note" if it is a promise and is a "draft" if it is an order. If an instrument falls within the definition of both "note" and "draft," a person entitled to enforce the instrument may treat it as either.

6. "Check" means (i) a draft, other than a documentary draft, payable on demand and drawn on a bank or (ii) a cashier's check or teller's check. An instrument may be a check even though it is described on its face by another term, such as "money order."

7. "Cashier's check" means a draft with respect to which the drawer and drawee are the same bank or branches of the same bank.

8. "Teller's check" means a draft drawn by a bank (i) on another bank, or (ii) payable at or through a bank.

9. "Traveler's check" means an instrument that (i) is payable on demand, (ii) is drawn on or payable at or through a bank, (iii) is designated by the term "traveler's check" or by a substantially

similar term, and (iv) requires, as a condition to payment, a countersignature by a person whose specimen signature appears on the instrument.

10. “*Certificate of deposit*” means an instrument containing an acknowledgment by a bank that a sum of money has been received by the bank and a promise by the bank to repay the sum of money. A certificate of deposit is a note of the bank.

11. *a.* “*Demand draft*” means a writing not signed by a customer as defined in section 554.4104 that is created by a third party under the purported authority of the customer for the purpose of charging the customer’s account with a bank. The writing must contain the customer’s account number and may contain any of the following:

(1) The customer’s printed or typewritten name;

(2) A notation that the customer authorized the draft; or

(3) The statement “no signature required”, “authorized on file”, “signature on file”, or words to that effect.

b. “*Demand draft*” does not include a check purportedly drawn by and bearing the signature of a fiduciary as defined in section 554.3307.

2005 Acts, ch 11, §2
NEW subsection 11

554.3309 Enforcement of lost, destroyed, or stolen instrument.

1. A person not in possession of an instrument is entitled to enforce the instrument if:

a. the person seeking to enforce the instrument:

(1) was entitled to enforce the instrument when loss or* possession occurred, or

(2) has directly or indirectly acquired ownership of the instrument from a person who was entitled to the instrument when loss of possession occurred;

b. the loss of possession was not the result of a transfer by the person or a lawful seizure; and

c. the person cannot reasonably obtain possession of the instrument because the instrument was destroyed, its whereabouts cannot be determined, or it is in the wrongful possession of an unknown person or a person that cannot be found or is not amenable to service of process.

2. A person seeking enforcement of an instrument under subsection 1 must prove the terms of the instrument and the person’s right to enforce the instrument. If that proof is made, section 554.3308 applies to the case as if the person seeking enforcement had produced the instrument. The court may not enter judgment in favor of the person seeking enforcement unless it finds that the person required to pay the instrument is adequately protected against loss that might occur by reason of a claim by another person to enforce the instrument. Adequate protection may be provided

by any reasonable means.

2005 Acts, ch 11, §3

*The word “of” probably intended; corrective legislation is pending
Subsection 1 amended

554.3416 Transfer warranties.

1. A person who transfers an instrument for consideration warrants to the transferee and, if the transfer is by endorsement, to any subsequent transferee that:

a. the warrantor is a person entitled to enforce the instrument;

b. all signatures on the instrument are authentic and authorized;

c. the instrument has not been altered;

d. the instrument is not subject to a defense or claim in recoupment of any party which can be asserted against the warrantor;

e. the warrantor has no knowledge of any insolvency proceeding commenced with respect to the maker or acceptor or, in the case of an unaccepted draft, the drawer; and

f. if the instrument is a demand draft, creation of the instrument according to the terms on its face was authorized by the person identified as the drawer.

2. A person to whom the warranties under subsection 1 are made and who took the instrument in good faith may recover from the warrantor as damages for breach of warranty an amount equal to the loss suffered as a result of the breach, but not more than the amount of the instrument plus expenses and loss of interest incurred as a result of the breach.

3. The warranties stated in subsection 1 cannot be disclaimed with respect to checks. Unless notice of a claim for breach of warranty is given to the warrantor within sixty days after the claimant has reason to know of the breach and the identity of the warrantor, the liability of the warrantor under subsection 2 is discharged to the extent of any loss caused by the delay in giving notice of the claim.

4. A cause of action for breach of warranty under this section accrues when the claimant has reason to know of the breach.

5. If a warranty under subsection 1, paragraph “f”, is not given by a transferor under applicable conflict of laws rules, the warranty is not given to that transferor when that transferor is a transferee.

2005 Acts, ch 11, §4, 5

Subsection 1, paragraphs d and e amended

Subsection 1, NEW paragraph f

NEW subsection 5

554.3417 Presentment warranties.

1. If an unaccepted draft is presented to the drawee for payment or acceptance and the drawee pays or accepts the draft, (i) the person obtaining payment or acceptance, at the time of presentment, and (ii) a previous transferor of the draft, at the time of transfer, warrant to the drawee mak-

ing payment or accepting the draft in good faith that:

- a. the warrantor is, or was, at the time the warrantor transferred the draft, a person entitled to enforce the draft or authorized to obtain payment or acceptance of the draft on behalf of a person entitled to enforce the draft;
- b. the draft has not been altered;
- c. the warrantor has no knowledge that the signature of the drawer of the draft is unauthorized; and
- d. if the draft is a demand draft, the creation of the demand draft according to the terms on its face was authorized by the person identified as the drawer.

2. A drawee making payment may recover from any warrantor damages for breach of warranty equal to the amount paid by the drawee less the amount the drawee received or is entitled to receive from the drawer because of the payment. In addition, the drawee is entitled to compensation for expenses and loss of interest resulting from the breach. The right of the drawee to recover damages under this subsection is not affected by any failure of the drawee to exercise ordinary care in making payment. If the drawee accepts the draft, breach of warranty is a defense to the obligation of the acceptor. If the acceptor makes payment with respect to the draft, the acceptor is entitled to recover from any warrantor for breach of warranty the amounts stated in this subsection.

3. If a drawee asserts a claim for breach of warranty under subsection 1 based on an unauthorized endorsement of the draft or an alteration of the draft, the warrantor may defend by proving that the endorsement is effective under section 554.3404 or 554.3405 or the drawer is precluded under section 554.3406 or 554.4406 from asserting against the drawee the unauthorized endorsement or alteration.

4. If (i) a dishonored draft is presented for payment to the drawer or an endorser or (ii) any other instrument is presented for payment to a party obliged to pay the instrument, and (iii) payment is received, the following rules apply:

- a. The person obtaining payment and a prior transferor of the instrument warrant to the person making payment in good faith that the warrantor is, or was, at the time the warrantor transferred the instrument, a person entitled to enforce the instrument or authorized to obtain payment on behalf of a person entitled to enforce the instrument.
- b. The person making payment may recover from any warrantor for breach of warranty an amount equal to the amount paid plus expenses and loss of interest resulting from the breach.

5. The warranties stated in subsections 1 and 4 cannot be disclaimed with respect to checks. Unless notice of a claim for breach of warranty is given to the warrantor within sixty days after the claimant has reason to know of the breach and the identity of the warrantor, the liability of the war-

rantor under subsection 2 or 4 is discharged to the extent of any loss caused by the delay in giving notice of the claim.

6. A cause of action for breach of warranty under this section accrues when the claimant has reason to know of the breach.

7. A demand draft is a check as provided in section 554.3104, subsection 6.

8. If a warranty under subsection 1, paragraph “d”, is not given by a transferor under applicable conflict of laws rules, the warranty is not given to that transferor when that transferor is a transferee.

2005 Acts, ch 11, §6, 7
Subsection 1, paragraphs b and c amended
Subsection 1, NEW paragraph d
NEW subsections 7 and 8

554.4111 Statute of limitations.

An action to enforce an obligation, duty, or right arising under this Article must be commenced within three years after the cause of action accrues.

2005 Acts, ch 11, §8
NEW section

554.4207 Transfer warranties.

1. A customer or collecting bank that transfers an item and receives a settlement or other consideration warrants to the transferee and to any subsequent collecting bank that:

- a. the warrantor is a person entitled to enforce the item;
- b. all signatures on the item are authentic and authorized;
- c. the item has not been altered;
- d. the item is not subject to a defense or claim in recoupment (section 554.3305, subsection 1) of any party that can be asserted against the warrantor;
- e. the warrantor has no knowledge of any insolvency proceeding commenced with respect to the maker or acceptor or, in the case of an unaccepted draft, the drawer; and
- f. if the item is a demand draft, creation of the item according to the terms on its face was authorized by the person identified as the drawer.

2. If an item is dishonored, a customer or collecting bank transferring the item and receiving settlement or other consideration is obliged to pay the amount due on the item (i) according to the terms of the item at the time it was transferred, or (ii) if the transfer was an incomplete item, according to its terms when completed as stated in sections 554.3115 and 554.3407. The obligation of a transferor is owed to the transferee and to any subsequent collecting bank that takes the item in good faith. A transferor cannot disclaim its obligation under this subsection by an endorsement stating that it is made “without recourse” or otherwise disclaiming liability.

3. A person to whom the warranties under subsection 1 are made and who took the item in good faith may recover from the warrantor as

damages for breach of warranty an amount equal to the loss suffered as a result of the breach, but not more than the amount of the item plus expenses and loss of interest incurred as a result of the breach.

4. The warranties stated in subsection 1 cannot be disclaimed with respect to checks. Unless notice of a claim for breach of warranty is given to the warrantor within sixty days after the claimant has reason to know of the breach and the identity of the warrantor, the warrantor is discharged to the extent of any loss caused by the delay in giving notice of the claim.

5. A cause of action for breach of warranty under this section accrues when the claimant has reason to know of the breach.

6. If the warranty under subsection 1, paragraph “f”, is not given by a transferor or collecting bank under applicable conflict of laws rules, the warranty is not given to that transferor when the transferor is a transferee or to any prior collecting bank of that transferee.

2005 Acts, ch 11, §9, 10
Subsection 1, paragraphs d and e amended
Subsection 1, NEW paragraph f
NEW subsection 6

554.4208 Presentment warranties.

1. If an unaccepted draft is presented to the drawee for payment or acceptance and the drawee pays or accepts the draft, (i) the person obtaining payment or acceptance, at the time of presentment, and (ii) a previous transferor of the draft, at the time of transfer, warrant to the drawee that pays or accepts the draft in good faith that:

a. the warrantor is, or was, at the time the warrantor transferred the draft, a person entitled to enforce the draft or authorized to obtain payment or acceptance of the draft on behalf of a person entitled to enforce the draft;

b. the draft has not been altered;

c. the warrantor has no knowledge that the signature of the purported drawer of the draft is unauthorized; and

d. if the draft is a demand draft, the creation of the demand draft according to the terms on its face was authorized by the person identified as the drawer.

2. A drawee making payment may recover from a warrantor damages for breach of warranty equal to the amount paid by the drawee less the amount the drawee received or is entitled to receive from the drawer because of the payment. In addition, the drawee is entitled to compensation for expenses and loss of interest resulting from the breach. The right of the drawee to recover damages under this subsection is not affected by any failure of the drawee to exercise ordinary care in making payment. If the drawee accepts the draft (i) breach of warranty is a defense to the obligation of the acceptor, and (ii) if the acceptor makes payment with respect to the draft, the acceptor is en-

titled to recover from a warrantor for breach of warranty the amounts stated in this subsection.

3. If a drawee asserts a claim for breach of warranty under subsection 1 based on an unauthorized endorsement of the draft or an alteration of the draft, the warrantor may defend by proving that the endorsement is effective under section 554.3404 or 554.3405 or the drawer is precluded under section 554.3406 or 554.4406 from asserting against the drawee the unauthorized endorsement or alteration.

4. If (i) a dishonored draft is presented for payment to the drawer or an endorser or (ii) any other item is presented for payment to a party obliged to pay the item, and the item is paid, the person obtaining payment and a prior transferor of the item warrant to the person making payment in good faith that the warrantor is, or was, at the time the warrantor transferred the item, a person entitled to enforce the item or authorized to obtain payment on behalf of a person entitled to enforce the item. The person making payment may recover from any warrantor for breach of warranty an amount equal to the amount paid plus expenses and loss of interest resulting from the breach.

5. The warranties stated in subsections 1 and 4 cannot be disclaimed with respect to checks. Unless notice of a claim for breach of warranty is given to the warrantor within sixty days after the claimant has reason to know of the breach and the identity of the warrantor, the warrantor is discharged to the extent of any loss caused by the delay in giving notice of the claim.

6. A cause of action for breach of warranty under this section accrues when the claimant has reason to know of the breach.

7. A demand draft is a check as provided in section 554.3104, subsection 6.

8. If a warranty under subsection 1, paragraph “d”, is not given by a transferor under applicable conflict of laws rules, the warranty is not given to that transferor when that transferor is a transferee.

2005 Acts, ch 11, §11, 12
Subsection 1, paragraphs b and c amended
Subsection 1, NEW paragraph d
NEW subsections 7 and 8

554.13103 Definitions and index of definitions.

1. In this Article unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “*Buyer in ordinary course of business*” means a person who in good faith and without knowledge that the sale to the person is in violation of the ownership rights or security interest or leasehold interest of a third party in the goods, buys in ordinary course from a person in the business of selling goods of that kind but does not include a pawnbroker. “*Buying*” may be for cash or by exchange of other property or on secured or unsecured credit and includes receiving goods or doc-

uments of title under a preexisting contract for sale but does not include a transfer in bulk or as security for or in total or partial satisfaction of a money debt.

b. “Cancellation” occurs when either party puts an end to the lease contract for default by the other party.

c. “Commercial unit” means such a unit of goods as by commercial usage is a single whole for purposes of lease and division of which materially impairs its character or value on the market or in use. A commercial unit may be a single article, as a machine, or a set of articles, as a suite of furniture or a line of machinery, or a quantity, as a gross or carload, or any other unit treated in use or in the relevant market as a single whole.

d. “Conforming” goods or performance under a lease contract means goods or performance that are in accordance with the obligations under the lease contract.

e. “Consumer lease” means a lease that a lessor regularly engaged in the business of leasing or selling makes to a lessee who is an individual and who takes under the lease primarily for a personal, family, or household purpose, if the total payments to be made under the lease contract, excluding payments for options to renew or buy, do not exceed the dollar amount designated in section 537.1301, subsection 14.

f. “Fault” means wrongful act, omission, breach, or default.

g. “Finance lease” means a lease with respect to which:

(1) the lessor does not select, manufacture, or supply the goods;

(2) the lessor acquires the goods or the right to possession and use of the goods in connection with the lease; and

(3) one of the following occurs:

(a) the lessee receives a copy of the contract by which the lessor acquired the goods or the right to possession and use of the goods before signing the lease contract;

(b) the lessee’s approval of the contract by which the lessor acquired the goods or the right to possession and use of the goods is a condition to effectiveness of the lease contract;

(c) the lessee, before signing the lease contract, receives an accurate and complete statement designating the promises and warranties, and any disclaimers of warranties, limitations or modifications of remedies, or liquidated damages, including those of a third party, such as the manufacturer of the goods, provided to the lessor by the person supplying the goods in connection with or as part of the contract by which the lessor acquired the goods or the right to possession and use of the goods; or

(d) if the lease is not a consumer lease, the lessor, before the lessee signs the lease contract, informs the lessee in writing (i) of the identity of the person supplying the goods to the lessor, unless

the lessee has selected that person and directed the lessor to acquire the goods or the right to possession and use of the goods from that person, (ii) that the lessee is entitled under this Article to the promises and warranties, including those of any third party, provided to the lessor by the person supplying the goods in connection with or as part of the contract by which the lessor acquired the goods or the right to possession and use of the goods, and (iii) that the lessee may communicate with the person supplying the goods to the lessor and receive an accurate and complete statement of those promises and warranties, including any disclaimers and limitations of them or of remedies.

h. “Goods” means all things that are movable at the time of identification to the lease contract, or are fixtures (section 554.13309), but the term does not include money, documents, instruments, accounts, chattel paper, general intangibles, or minerals or the like, including oil and gas, before extraction. The term also includes the unborn young of animals.

i. “Installment lease contract” means a lease contract that authorizes or requires the delivery of goods in separate lots to be separately accepted, even though the lease contract contains a clause “each delivery is a separate lease” or its equivalent.

j. “Lease” means a transfer of the right to possession and use of goods for a term in return for consideration, but a sale, including a sale on approval or a sale or return, or retention or creation of a security interest is not a lease. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term includes a sublease.

k. “Lease agreement” means the bargain, with respect to the lease, of the lessor and the lessee in fact as found in their language or by implication from other circumstances including course of dealing or usage of trade or course of performance as provided in this Article. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term includes a sublease agreement.

l. “Lease contract” means the total legal obligation that results from the lease agreement as affected by this Article and any other applicable rules of law. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term includes a sublease contract.

m. “Leasehold interest” means the interest of the lessor or the lessee under a lease contract.

n. “Lessee” means a person who acquires the right to possession and use of goods under a lease. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term includes a sublessee.

o. “Lessee in ordinary course of business” means a person who in good faith and without knowledge that the lease to the person is in violation of the ownership rights or security interest or leasehold interest of a third party in the goods leases in ordinary course from a person in the business of selling or leasing goods of that kind but does not include a pawnbroker. “Leasing” may be

for cash or by exchange of other property or on secured or unsecured credit and includes receiving goods or documents of title under a preexisting lease contract but does not include a transfer in bulk or as security for or in total or partial satisfaction of a money debt.

p. “Lessor” means a person who transfers the right to possession and use of goods under a lease. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term includes a sublessor.

q. “Lessor’s residual interest” means the lessor’s interest in the goods after expiration, termination, or cancellation of the lease contract.

r. “Lien” means a charge against or interest in goods to secure payment of a debt or performance of an obligation, but the term does not include a security interest.

s. “Lot” means a parcel or a single article that is the subject matter of a separate lease or delivery, whether or not it is sufficient to perform the lease contract.

t. “Merchant lessee” means a lessee that is a merchant with respect to goods of the kind subject to the lease.

u. “Present value” means the amount as of a date certain of one or more sums payable in the future, discounted to the date certain. The discount is determined by the interest rate specified by the parties if the rate was not manifestly unreasonable at the time the transaction was entered into; otherwise, the discount is determined by a commercially reasonable rate that takes into account the facts and circumstances of each case at the time the transaction was entered into.

v. “Purchase” includes taking by sale, lease, mortgage, security interest, pledge, gift, or any other voluntary transaction creating an interest in goods.

w. “Sublease” means a lease of goods the right to possession and use of which was acquired by the lessor as a lessee under an existing lease.

x. “Supplier” means a person from whom a lessor buys or leases goods to be leased under a finance lease.

y. “Supply contract” means a contract under which a lessor buys or leases goods to be leased.

z. “Termination” occurs when either party pursuant to a power created by agreement or law puts an end to the lease contract otherwise than for default.

2. Other definitions applying to this Article and the sections in which they appear are:

“Accessions”	Section 554.13310, subsection 1
“Construction mortgage”	Section 554.13309, subsection 1, paragraph “d”
“Encumbrance”	Section 554.13309, subsection 1, paragraph “e”
“Fixtures”	Section 554.13309, subsection 1, paragraph “a”
“Fixture filing”	Section 554.13309, subsection 1, paragraph “b”
“Purchase money lease”	Section 554.13309, subsection 1, paragraph “c”

3. The following definitions in other Articles apply to this Article:

“Account”	Section 554.9102, subsection 1, paragraph “b”
“Between merchants”	Section 554.2104, subsection 3
“Buyer”	Section 554.2103, subsection 1, paragraph “a”
“Chattel paper”	Section 554.9102, subsection 1, paragraph “k”
“Consumer goods”	Section 554.9102, subsection 1, paragraph “w”
“Document”	Section 554.9102, subsection 1, paragraph “ad”
“Entrusting”	Section 554.2403, subsection 3
“General intangible”	Section 554.9102, subsection 1, paragraph “ap”
“Good faith”	Section 554.2103, subsection 1, paragraph “b”
“Instrument”	Section 554.9102, subsection 1, paragraph “au”
“Merchant”	Section 554.2104, subsection 1
“Mortgage”	Section 554.9102, subsection 1, paragraph “bc”
“Pursuant to commitment”	Section 554.9102, subsection 1, paragraph “bp”
“Receipt”	Section 554.2103, subsection 1, paragraph “c”
“Sale”	Section 554.2106, subsection 1
“Sale on approval”	Section 554.2326
“Sale or return”	Section 554.2326
“Seller”	Section 554.2103, subsection 1, paragraph “d”

4. In addition, Article 1 contains general definitions and principles of construction and interpretation applicable throughout this Article.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

CHAPTER 554D

ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS — COMPUTER AGREEMENTS

554D.101 Short title.

This subchapter may be cited as the “*Uniform Electronic Transactions Act*”.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §95
Section amended

CHAPTER 556

DISPOSITION OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY

556.1 Definitions and use of terms.

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

1. “*Banking organization*” means any bank, trust company, savings bank, industrial bank, land bank, safe deposit company, or a private banker engaged in business in this state.

2. “*Business association*” means a corporation, cooperative association, joint stock company, business trust, investment company, partnership, limited liability company, trust company, mutual fund, or other business entity consisting of one or more persons, whether or not for profit.

3. “*Cooperative association*” means any of the following:

a. An entity which is structured and operated on a cooperative basis, including an association of persons organized under chapter 497, 498, or 499; or an entity composed of entities organized under those chapters.

b. A cooperative organized under chapter 501.

c. A cooperative organized under chapter 501A.

d. A cooperative association organized under chapter 490.

e. Any other entity recognized pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 1381(a) which meets the definitional requirements of an association as provided in 12 U.S.C. § 1141(j)(a) or 7 U.S.C. § 291.

4. “*Financial organization*” means any savings and loan association, building and loan association, credit union, cooperative bank or investment company, engaged in business in this state.

5. “*Holder*” means any person in possession of property subject to this chapter belonging to another, or who is trustee in case of a trust, or is indebted to another on an obligation subject to this chapter.

6. “*Life insurance corporation*” means any association or corporation transacting within this state the business of insurance on the lives of persons or insurance appertaining thereto, including, but not by way of limitation, endowments and annuities.

7. “*Money order*” includes an express money

order and a personal money order, on which the remitter is the purchaser. “*Money order*” does not include a bank money order or any other instrument sold by a banking or financial organization if the seller has obtained the name and address of the payee.

8. “*Owner*” means a depositor in case of a deposit, a beneficiary in case of a trust, a creditor, claimant, or payee in case of other choses in action, or any person having a legal or equitable interest in property subject to this chapter, or that person’s legal representative.

9. “*Person*” means any individual, business association, government or political subdivision, public corporation, public authority, estate, trust, two or more persons having a joint or common interest, or any other legal or commercial entity.

10. “*Property*” means a fixed and certain interest in or right in an intangible that is held, issued, or owed in the course of a holder’s business, or by a government or governmental entity, and all income or increment therefrom, including that which is referred to as or evidenced by any of the following:

a. Money, check, draft, deposit, interest, dividend, and income.

b. Credit balance, customer overpayment, gift certificate, security deposit, refund, credit memorandum, unpaid wage, unused airline ticket, unused ticket, mineral proceeds, and unidentified remittance and electronic fund transfer.

c. Stock or other evidence of ownership interests in a business association.

d. Bond, debenture, note, or other evidence of indebtedness.

e. Money deposited to redeem stocks, bonds, coupons, and other securities, or to make distributions.

f. An amount due and payable under the terms of an insurance policy, including policies providing life insurance, property and casualty insurance, workers’ compensation insurance, or health and disability benefits insurance.

g. An amount distributable from a trust or custodian fund established under a plan to provide

health, welfare, pension, vacation, severance, retirement, death, stock purchase, profit sharing, employee savings, supplemental unemployment insurance, or similar benefits.

h. Amounts distributable from a mineral interest in land.

i. Any other fixed and certain interest or right in an intangible that is held, issued, or owing in the course of a holder's business, or by a government or governmental entity.

"Property" does not include credits, advance payments, overpayments, refunds, or credit memoranda shown on the books and records of a business association with respect to another business association unless the balance is property described in section 556.2 held by a banking organization or financial organization.

11. "Utility" means any person who owns or operates within this state, for public use, any plant, equipment, property, franchise, or license for the transmission of communications or the production, storage, transmission, sale, delivery, or furnishing of electricity, water, steam, or gas.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §116
Subsection 3 amended

556.5 Stocks and other intangible interests in business associations.

1. Any stock, shareholding, or other intangible ownership interests in a business association, the existence of which is evidenced by records available to the association, is deemed abandoned and, with respect to the interest, the association is the holder, if both of the following apply:

a. The interest in the association is owned by a person who for more than three years has neither claimed a dividend, distribution, nor other sum payable as a result of the interest, or who has not communicated with the association regarding the interest or a dividend, distribution, or other sum payable as the result of the interest, as evidenced by a memorandum or other record on file with the association prepared by an employee of the association.

b. The association does not know the location of the owner at the end of the three-year period.

2. The return of official shareholder notifications or communications by the postal service as undeliverable shall be evidence that the association does not know the location of the owner.

3. This section shall be applicable to both the

underlying stock, shareholdings, or other intangible ownership interests of an owner, and any stock, shareholdings, or other intangible ownership interest of which the business association is in possession of the certificate or other evidence or indicia of ownership, and to the stock, shareholdings, or other intangible ownership interests of dividend and nondividend paying business associations whether or not the interest is represented by a certificate.

4. At the time an interest is deemed abandoned under this section, the following shall apply:

a. Except as provided in paragraph "b", any dividend, distribution, or other sum then held for or owing to the owner as a result of the interest, and not previously deemed abandoned, is deemed abandoned.

b. A disbursement held by a cooperative association shall not be deemed abandoned under this chapter if the disbursement is retained by a cooperative association organized under chapter 490 as provided in section 490.629, by a cooperative association organized under chapter 499 as provided in section 499.30A, or by a cooperative as provided in section 501A.1008.

5. This section does not apply to any stock or other intangible ownership interest enrolled in a plan that provides for the automatic reinvestment of dividends, distributions, or other sums payable as a result of the interest unless one or more of the following applies:

a. The records available to the administrator of the plan show, with respect to any intangible ownership interest not enrolled in the reinvestment plan, that the owner has not within three years communicated in any manner described in subsection 1.

b. Three years have elapsed since the location of the owner became unknown to the association, as evidenced by the return of official shareholder notifications or communications by the postal service as undeliverable, and the owner has not within those three years communicated in any manner described in subsection 1. The three-year period from the return of official shareholder notifications or communications shall commence from the earlier of the return of the second such mailing or the time the holder discontinues mailings to the shareholder.

2005 Acts, ch 135, §117
Subsection 4, paragraph b amended

CHAPTER 558

CONVEYANCES

558.1 "Instruments affecting real estate" defined — revocation.

All instruments containing a power to convey, or

in any manner relating to real estate, including certified copies of petitions in bankruptcy with or without the schedules appended, of decrees of ad-

judication in bankruptcy, and of orders approving trustees' bonds in bankruptcy, and a jobs training agreement entered into under chapter 260E or 260F between an employer and community college which contains a description of the real estate affected, shall be held to be instruments affecting the same; and no such instrument, when acknowledged or certified and recorded as in this chapter prescribed, can be revoked as to third parties by any act of the parties by whom it was executed, until the instrument containing such revocation is acknowledged and filed for record in the same office in which the instrument containing such power is recorded, except that uniform commercial code financing statements and financing statement changes as provided in chapter 554 need not be thus acknowledged.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §96
Section amended

558.42 Acknowledgment as condition precedent.

A document shall not be deemed lawfully recorded, unless it has been previously acknowledged or proved in the manner prescribed in chapter 9E, except that affidavits, and certified copies of petitions in bankruptcy with or without the schedules appended, of decrees of adjudication in bankruptcy, and of orders approving trustees' bonds in bankruptcy, and uniform commercial code financing statements and financing statement changes as provided in chapter 554 need not be thus acknowledged.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §97
Section amended

558.68 Perpetuities.

1. A nonvested interest in property is not valid unless it must vest, if at all, within twenty-one years after one or more lives in being at the creation of the interest and any relevant period of gestation.

2. *a.* In determining whether a nonvested interest would violate the rule against perpetuities in subsection 1, the period of the rule shall be measured by actual events rather than by possible events, in any case in which that would validate the interest. For this purpose, if an examination of the facts in existence at the time the period of the rule begins to run reveals a life or lives in being within twenty-one years after whose deaths the nonvested interest will necessarily vest, if it ever vests, that life or lives are the measuring lives for purposes of the rule against perpetuities with respect to that nonvested interest and that nonvested interest is valid under the rule.

b. If no such life or lives can be ascertained at the time the period of the rule begins to run, the measuring lives for purposes of the rule are all of the following:

(1) The creator of the nonvested interest, if the

period of the rule begins to run in the creator's lifetime.

(2) Those persons alive when the period begins to run, if reasonable in number, who have been selected by the creator of the interest to measure the validity of the nonvested interest or, if none, those persons, if reasonable in number, who have a beneficial interest whether vested or nonvested in the property in which the nonvested interest exists, the grandparents of all such beneficiaries and the issue of such grandparents alive when the period of the rule begins to run, and those persons who are the potential appointees of a special power of appointment exercisable over the property in which the nonvested interests exist who are the grandparents or issue of the grandparents of the donee of the power and alive when the period of the rule begins to run.

(3) Those other persons alive when the period of the rule begins to run, if reasonable in number, who are specifically mentioned in describing the beneficiaries of the property in which the nonvested interest exists.

(4) The donee of a general or special power of appointment if the donee is alive when the period of the rule begins to run and if the exercise of that power could affect the nonvested interest.

3. A nonvested interest that would violate the rule against perpetuities whether its period is measured by actual or by possible events shall be judicially reformed to most closely approximate the intention of the creator of the interest in order that the nonvested interest will vest, even though it may not become possessory, within the period of the rule.

4. This section is applicable to all nonvested interests created on, before, or after July 1, 1983.

5. This section shall not impair the validity of an environmental covenant established pursuant to chapter 455I.

2005 Acts, ch 102, §17
NEW subsection 5

558.70 Contract disclosure statement required for certain residential real estate installment sales.

1. Prior to executing a residential real estate installment sales contract, the contract seller shall deliver a written contract disclosure statement to the contract purchaser which shall clearly set forth the following information:

a. If the real estate subject to the contract has been separately assessed for property tax purposes, the current assessed value of the real estate.

b. (1) A complete description of any property taxes due and payable on the real estate and a complete description of any special assessment on the real estate and the term of the assessment.

(2) Information on whether any property taxes or special assessments are delinquent and whether any tax sale certificates have been issued for de-

linquent property taxes or special assessments on the real estate.

c. A complete description of any mortgages or other liens encumbering or secured by the real estate, including the identity and address of the current owner of record with respect to each such mortgage or lien, as well as a description of the total outstanding balance and due date under any such mortgage or lien.

d. A complete amortization schedule for all payments to be made pursuant to the contract, which amortization schedule shall include information on the portion of each payment to be applied to principal and the portion to be applied to interest.

e. If the contract requires a balloon payment, a complete description of the balloon payment, including the date the payment is due, the amount of the balloon payment, and other terms related to the balloon payment. For purposes of this paragraph, a “*balloon payment*” is any scheduled payment that is more than twice as large as the average of earlier scheduled payments.

f. The annual rate of interest to be charged under the contract.

g. A statement that the purchaser has a right to seek independent legal counsel concerning the contract and any matters pertaining to the contract.

h. A statement that the purchaser has a right to receive a true and complete copy of the contract after it has been executed by all parties to the contract.

i. The mailing address of each party to the contract.

j. If the contract is subject to forfeiture, a statement that if the purchaser does not comply with the terms of the contract, the purchaser may lose all rights in the real estate and all sums paid under the contract.

2. The contract disclosure statement shall be dated and signed by each party to the contract, and the contract purchaser shall be provided a complete copy of the contract at the time the disclosure statement is delivered to the contract purchaser pursuant to subsection 1.

3. Within five days after a residential real estate installment sales contract has been executed by all parties to the contract, the contract seller shall mail a true and correct copy of the contract by regular first class mail to the last known address of each contract purchaser. However, this requirement is satisfied as to any purchaser who acknowledges in writing that the purchaser has received a true and correct copy of the fully executed contract.

4. This section applies to a contract seller who entered into four or more residential real estate contracts in the three hundred sixty-five days previous to the contract seller signing the contract disclosure statement. For purposes of this subsection, two or more entities sharing a common owner or manager are considered a single contract seller. This section does not apply to an organization listed in section 535B.2, subsections 1 through 12.

5. A violation of this section affects title to property only as provided in section 558.71.

6. For purposes of this section, “*residential real estate*” means a residential dwelling containing no more than two single-family dwelling units, which is not located on a tract of land used for agricultural purposes as defined in section 535.13.

7. This section and any rules adopted to administer this section shall not limit or abridge any duty, requirement, obligation, or liability for disclosure created by any other provision of law, or under a contract between the parties.

For future amendments to subsection 4, effective July 1, 2006, see 2005 Acts, ch 83, §9, 10

Section not amended; footnote added

CHAPTER 558A

REAL ESTATE DISCLOSURES

558A.1 Definitions.

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

1. “*Broker*” means a real estate broker licensed pursuant to chapter 543B.

2. “*Commission*” means the real estate commission created pursuant to section 543B.8.

3. “*Salesperson*” means a salesperson licensed pursuant to chapter 543B.

4. “*Transfer*” means the transfer or conveyance by sale, exchange, real estate contract, or any other method by which real estate and improvements are purchased, if the property includes at least one but not more than four dwelling units.

However, a transfer does not include any of the following:

a. A transfer made pursuant to a court order, including but not limited to a transfer under chapter 633,* the execution of a judgment, the foreclosure of a real estate mortgage pursuant to chapter 654, the forfeiture of a real estate contract under chapter 656, a transfer by a trustee in bankruptcy, a transfer by eminent domain, or a transfer resulting from a decree for specific performance.

b. A transfer to a mortgagee by a mortgagor or successor in interest who is in default, or a transfer by a mortgagee who has acquired real property at a sale conducted pursuant to chapter 654, a

transfer back to a mortgagor exercising a right of first refusal pursuant to section 654.16A, a nonjudicial voluntary foreclosure procedure under section 654.18 or chapter 655A, or a deed in lieu of foreclosure under section 654.19.

c. A transfer by a fiduciary in the course of the administration of a decedent's estate, guardianship, conservatorship, or trust.

d. A transfer between joint tenants or tenants in common.

e. A transfer made to a spouse, or to a person in the lineal line of consanguinity of a person making the transfer.

f. A transfer between spouses resulting from a decree of dissolution of marriage, a decree of legal separation, or a property settlement agreement which is incidental to the decree, including a de-

gree ordered pursuant to chapter 598.

g. A transfer to or from the state, a political subdivision of the state, another state, or the United States.

h. A transfer by quitclaim deed.

5. "Transferee" means a person who is acquiring real property as provided in an instrument containing the power to transfer real estate, including an instrument described in section 558.1.

6. "Transferor" means a person who is transferring real property as provided in an instrument containing the power to transfer real estate, including an instrument described in section 558.1.

*Reference to chapter 633A probably also intended; corrective legislation is pending

Section not amended; footnote added

CHAPTER 559

POWER OF APPOINTMENT

See chapter 633E
Chapter footnote revised

CHAPTER 561

HOMESTEAD

561.22 Notice of homestead exemption waiver requirement.

1. a. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, if a homestead exemption waiver is contained in a written contract affecting agricultural land as defined in section 9H.1, or dwellings, buildings, or other appurtenances located on the land, the contract must contain a statement in substantially the following form, in boldface type of a minimum size of ten points, and be signed and dated by the person waiving the exemption at the time of the execution of the contract: **"I understand that homestead property is in many cases protected from the claims of creditors and exempt from judicial sale; and that by signing this contract, I voluntarily give up my right to this protection for this property**

with respect to claims based upon this contract."

b. A principal or deputy state, county, or city officer shall not be required to waive the officer's homestead exemption in order to be bonded as required pursuant to chapter 64.

2. This section shall not apply to a written contract affecting agricultural land of less than forty acres.

2005 Acts, ch 86, §1

For conveyances of real estate affecting agricultural land of less than forty acres prior to July 1, 2005, in which such written contract was not executed in compliance with the requirements of section 561.22, Code 2005, the holder is deemed to have waived the right to have the holder's homestead exempt from judicial sale unless suit is brought within one year from July 1, 2005, to determine the effect of the written contract upon the real estate or any interest in the real estate; 2005 Acts, ch 86, §2

Section amended

CHAPTER 565B

TRANSFERS TO MINORS

565B.7 Transfer by obligor.

1. Subject to subsections 2 and 3, a person not subject to section 565B.5 or 565B.6 who holds property of, or owes a liquidated debt to, a minor not having a conservator, may make an irrevoca-

ble transfer to a custodian for the benefit of the minor pursuant to section 565B.9.

2. If a person having the right to do so under section 565B.3 has nominated a custodian under that section to receive the custodial property, the

transfer must be made to that person.

3. If a custodian has not been nominated under section 565B.3, or all persons so nominated as custodian die before the transfer or are unable, decline, or are ineligible to serve, a transfer under this section may be made to an adult member of the minor's family or to a trust company unless the property exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars in value.

4. A person making a distribution under this section is relieved of all accountability with respect to the property once the property has been distributed.

5. This section does not apply to any amounts due a minor for services rendered by the minor.

2005 Acts, ch 14, §5
Subsection 3 amended

CHAPTER 566

CEMETERY MANAGEMENT

Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 128, §74; see chapter 523I

CHAPTER 566A

CEMETERY REGULATION

Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 128, §74; see chapter 523I

CHAPTER 573

LABOR AND MATERIAL ON PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

573.12 Payments and retention from payments on contracts.

1. *Retention.* Payments made under contracts for the construction of public improvements, unless provided otherwise by law, shall be made on the basis of monthly estimates of labor performed and material delivered, as determined by the project architect or engineer. The public corporation shall retain from each monthly payment not more than five percent of that amount which is determined to be due according to the estimate of the architect or engineer.

The contractor may retain from each payment to a subcontractor not more than the lesser of five percent or the amount specified in the contract between the contractor and the subcontractor.

2. *Prompt payment.*

a. (1) Interest shall be paid to the contractor on any progress payment that is approved as payable by the public corporation's project architect or engineer and remains unpaid for a period of fourteen days after receipt of the payment request at the place, or by the person, designated in the contract, or by the public corporation to first receive the request, or for a time period greater than fourteen days, unless a time period greater than fourteen days is specified in the contract documents, not to exceed thirty days, to afford the public corporation a reasonable opportunity to inspect the work and to determine the adequacy of the contractor's performance under the contract.

(2) Interest shall accrue during the period commencing the day after the expiration of the period defined in subparagraph (1) and ending on the date of payment. The rate of interest shall be determined as set forth in section 573.14.

b. A progress payment or final payment to a subcontractor for satisfactory performance of the subcontractor's work shall be made no later than one of the following, as applicable:

(1) Seven days after the contractor receives payment for that subcontractor's work.

(2) A reasonable time after the contractor could have received payment for the subcontractor's work, if the reason for nonpayment is not the subcontractor's fault.

A contractor's acceptance of payment for one subcontractor's work is not a waiver of claims, and does not prejudice the rights of the contractor, as to any other claim related to the contract or project.

3. *Interest payments.*

a. If the contractor receives an interest payment under section 573.14, the contractor shall pay the subcontractor a share of the interest payment proportional to the payment for that subcontractor's work.

b. If a public corporation other than a school corporation, county, or city retains funds, the interest earned on those funds shall be payable at the time of final payment on the contract in accordance with the schedule and exemptions specified

by the public corporation in its administrative rules. The rate of interest shall be determined by the period of time during which interest accrues, and shall be the same as the rate of interest that is in effect under section 12C.6 as of the day interest begins to accrue.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §158
Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

573.14 Retention of unpaid funds.

The fund provided for in section 573.13 shall be retained by the public corporation for a period of thirty days after the completion and final acceptance of the improvement. If at the end of the thirty-day period claims are on file as provided the public corporation shall continue to retain from the unpaid funds a sum equal to double the total amount of all claims on file. The remaining balance of the unpaid fund, or if no claims are on file, the entire unpaid fund, shall be released and paid to the contractor.

The public corporation shall order payment of any amount due the contractor to be made in accordance with the terms of the contract. Except as provided in section 573.12 for progress payments, failure to make payment pursuant to this section, of any amount due the contractor, within forty days, unless a greater time period not to exceed fifty days is specified in the contract documents, after the work under the contract has been completed and if the work has been accepted and all required materials, certifications, and other documentations required to be submitted by the contractor and specified by the contract have been furnished the awarding public corporation by the

contractor, shall cause interest to accrue on the amount unpaid to the benefit of the unpaid party. Interest shall accrue during the period commencing the thirty-first day following the completion of work and satisfaction of the other requirements of this paragraph and ending on the date of payment. The rate of interest shall be determined by the period of time during which interest accrues, and shall be the same as the rate of interest that is in effect under section 12C.6, as of the day interest begins to accrue, for a deposit of public funds for a comparable period of time. However, for institutions governed pursuant to chapter 262, the rate of interest shall be determined by the period of time during which interest accrues, and shall be calculated as the prime rate plus one percent per year as of the day interest begins to accrue. This paragraph does not abridge any of the rights set forth in section 573.16. Except as provided in sections 573.12 and 573.16, interest shall not accrue on funds retained by the public corporation to satisfy the provisions of this section regarding claims on file. This chapter does not apply if the public corporation has entered into a contract with the federal government or accepted a federal grant which is governed by federal law or rules that are contrary to the provisions of this chapter. For purposes of this unnumbered paragraph, “prime rate” means the prime rate charged by banks on short-term business loans, as determined by the board of governors of the federal reserve system and published in the federal reserve bulletin.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §159
Construction, repairs, or improvements at board of regents institutions, see also §262.34
Unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

CHAPTER 579A

CUSTOM CATTLE FEEDLOT LIEN

579A.2 Establishment of lien — priority.

1. A custom cattle feedlot lien is created. The lien is an agricultural lien as provided in section 554.9302.

2. A custom cattle feedlot operator shall have a lien upon the cattle and the identifiable cash proceeds from the sale of the cattle for the amount of the contract price for the feed and care of the cattle at the custom cattle feedlot pursuant to a written or oral agreement by the custom cattle feedlot operator and the person who owns the cattle, which may be enforced as provided in section 579A.3. The custom cattle feedlot operator is a secured party and the owner of the cattle is a debtor for purposes of chapter 554, article 9.

3. A custom cattle feedlot lien becomes effective at the time the cattle arrive at the custom cattle feedlot. In order to perfect the lien, the custom cattle feedlot operator must file a financing statement in the office of the secretary of state as

provided in section 554.9308 within twenty days after the cattle arrive at the custom cattle feedlot.

a. The financing statement shall substantially meet the requirements of section 554.9502, subsection 1, and include all applicable information described in section 554.9516.

b. The lien terminates one year after the cattle have left the custom cattle feedlot. The lien may be terminated by the custom cattle feedlot operator who files a termination statement as provided in chapter 554, article 9.

4. Filing a financing statement as provided in this section substantially satisfies all requirements for perfection of an agricultural lien as provided in chapter 554, article 9.

5. a. Except as provided in this paragraph, a custom cattle feedlot lien that is perfected under this section is superior to and shall have priority over a conflicting lien or security interest in the cattle, including a lien or security interest that

was perfected prior to the perfection of the custom cattle feedlot lien. However, a custom cattle feedlot lien shall not be superior to a veterinarian's lien created under chapter 581, that is perfected as an agricultural lien as provided in chapter 554, article 9.

b. A custom cattle feedlot lien that is effective but not perfected under this section has priority as provided in section 554.9322.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §38; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §74
See Code editor's note to §10B.4
Subsection 3, paragraph b amended

CHAPTER 579B

COMMODITY PRODUCTION CONTRACT LIEN

579B.4 Perfecting the lien — filing requirements.

1. A commodity production contract lien becomes effective and is perfected as follows:

a. For a lien arising out of producing livestock or raw milk, the lien becomes effective the day that the livestock first arrives at the contract livestock facility. In order to perfect the lien, the contract producer must file a financing statement in the office of the secretary of state as provided in section 554.9308. Unless the production contract provides for continuous arrival, the contract producer must file the financing statement for the livestock within forty-five days after the livestock's arrival. If the production contract provides for continuous arrival, the contract producer must file the financing statement for the livestock within one hundred eighty days after the livestock's arrival. The lien terminates one year after the livestock is no longer under the authority of the contract producer. For purposes of this section, livestock is no longer under the authority of the contract producer when the livestock leaves the contract livestock facility. Section 554.9515 shall not apply to a financing statement perfecting the lien. The lien may be terminated by the contract producer who files a termination statement as provided in chapter 554, article 9.

b. For a lien arising out of producing a crop, the lien becomes effective the day that the crop is first planted. In order to perfect the lien, the contract producer must file a financing statement in the office of the secretary of state as provided in section 554.9308. The contract producer must file a financing statement for the crop within forty-five days after the crop is first planted. The lien termi-

nates one year after the crop is no longer under the authority of the contract producer. For purposes of this section, a crop is no longer under the authority of the contract producer when the crop or a warehouse receipt issued by a warehouse operator licensed under chapter 203C for grain from the crop is no longer under the custody or control of the contract producer. The lien may be terminated by the contract producer who files a termination statement as provided in chapter 554, article 9.

2. The financing statement shall substantially meet the requirements of section 554.9502, subsection 1, and include all applicable information described in section 554.9516.

3. Filing a financing statement as provided in this section satisfies all requirements for perfection of an agricultural lien as provided in chapter 554, article 9.

4. a. Except as provided in this paragraph, a commodity production contract lien that is perfected under this section is superior to and shall have priority over a conflicting lien or security interest in the commodity, including a lien or security interest that was perfected prior to the perfection of the commodity production contract lien under this chapter. However, a commodity production contract lien shall not be superior to a veterinarian's lien created under chapter 581 that is perfected as an agricultural lien.

b. A commodity production contract lien that is effective but not perfected under this section has priority as provided in section 554.9322.

2005 Acts, ch 136, §39; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §75
See Code editor's note to §10B.4
Subsection 1, paragraph b amended

CHAPTER 586

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, OTHER ACTS, AND INSTRUMENTS

586.1 Specific defects legalized.

The following acts and instruments are hereby legalized and declared to be as valid as though all defects and irregularities therein as set forth below had never existed; nothing in this section,

however, shall affect pending litigation:

1. Official acts performed more than ten years earlier by notaries public during the time that they held over in office without qualifying after the expiration of the preceding term, if such notaries

public subsequently qualified.

2. Acknowledgments taken more than ten years earlier by notaries public outside their jurisdiction.

3. Acknowledgments taken and oaths administered by mayors under section 691, Code 1897, or section 1216 of subsequent Codes to and including Code 1939 and section 78.2, Code 1966 and earlier editions, in proceedings not connected with their offices.

4. Acknowledgments of deeds, mortgages, permanent school fund mortgages and contracts taken and certified before 1970 by any county auditor, deputy county auditor, or deputy clerk of the district court although such officer was not authorized to take the acknowledgments at the time they were taken.

5. Acknowledgments taken and certified as provided by the Code of 1873, which were taken and certified after September 29, 1897, and prior to April 14, 1898, by officers having authority under the Code of 1873 to take and certify acknowledgments, as though such acknowledgments were taken and certified according to the provisions of the Code of 1897, and as though the officers were authorized to take and certify acknowledgments.

6. Acknowledgments taken, certified, and recorded before 1970 in the proper counties, and which are defective only in the form of the certificate of the officer taking the acknowledgment or because made before an official not qualified to take such acknowledgment but who was qualified

to take acknowledgments generally.

7. Acknowledgments taken outside the United States before 1970 by officers authorized by section 10092, Codes 1924 to 1939 and section 558.28, Code 1946 to and including the Code of 1966, to take such acknowledgments, whether or not a certificate of authenticity as provided by section 10093, Codes of 1924 to 1939 and section 558.29, Code 1946 to and including the Code of 1966, is attached to such instrument; and the certificate of acknowledgment of such officer is hereby made conclusive evidence that such officer was duly qualified to make such certificate of acknowledgment.

8. Any instrument affecting real estate executed before 1970 by an attorney in fact for the grantor where a duly executed and sufficient power of attorney was on file in the county where the land was situated, although the instrument was executed and acknowledged in the form of "A, attorney in fact for B", instead of "B, by A, the attorney in fact for B"; or if such instrument is duly recorded and there is no record in the county where the land is situated of a power of attorney authorizing the attorney in fact to so act.

9. Any written instrument and the recording thereof, recorded prior to 1970 in the office of the recorder of the proper county, although there is attached to the instrument a defective certificate of acknowledgment.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §98
Subsection 3 amended

CHAPTER 589

REAL PROPERTY

589.9 Marginal releases of school-fund mortgages.

The release or satisfaction of a school-fund mortgage entered on the margin of the record of the mortgage by the auditor of the county more than ten years earlier, is legalized as though the auditor had, at the time of entering the release or satisfaction, the same power thereafter conferred upon the auditor by 1894 Iowa Acts, ch 53.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §99
Section amended

589.22 Certain loans, contracts, and mortgages.

All loans, contracts, and mortgages which are affected by the repeal of 1898 Iowa Acts, ch 48, are hereby legalized so far as to permit recovery to be had thereon for interest at the rate of eight percent per annum, but at no greater rate, and nothing contained in such contracts shall be construed to be usurious so as to work a forfeiture of any penalty to the school fund.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §100
Section amended

CHAPTER 598

DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS

598.5 Contents of petition — verification — evidence.

1. The petition for dissolution of marriage shall:

a. State the name, birth date, address and county of residence of the petitioner and the name and address of the petitioner's attorney.

b. State the place and date of marriage of the parties.

c. State the name, birth date, address and county of residence, if known, of the respondent.

d. State the name and age of each minor child by date of birth whose welfare may be affected by the controversy.

e. State whether or not a separate action for dissolution of marriage or child support has been commenced and whether such action is pending in any court in this state or elsewhere. State whether the entry of an order would violate 28 U.S.C. § 1738B. If there is an existing child support order, the party shall disclose identifying information regarding the order.

f. Allege that the petition has been filed in good faith and for the purposes set forth therein.

g. Allege that there has been a breakdown of the marriage relationship to the extent that the legitimate objects of matrimony have been destroyed and there remains no reasonable likelihood that the marriage can be preserved.

h. Set forth any application for temporary support of the petitioner and any children without enumerating the amounts thereof.

i. Set forth any application for permanent alimony or support, child custody, or disposition of property, as well as attorneys' fees and suit money, without enumerating the amounts thereof.

j. State whether the appointment of a conciliator pursuant to section 598.16 may preserve the marriage.

k. Except where the respondent is a resident of this state and is served by personal service, state that the petitioner has been for the last year a resident of the state, specifying the county in which the petitioner has resided and the length of such residence in the state after deducting all absences from the state, and that the maintenance of the residence has been in good faith and not for the purpose of obtaining a dissolution of marriage only.

2. The petition shall be verified by the petitioner.

3. The allegations of the petition shall be established by competent evidence.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §30
Section amended

598.6 Additional contents. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 69, § 58. See § 598.5.

598.7 Mediation.

1. The district court may, on its own motion or on the motion of any party, order the parties to participate in mediation in any dissolution of marriage action or other domestic relations action. Mediation performed under this section shall comply with the provisions of chapter 679C. The provisions of this section shall not apply if the action involves a child support or medical support obligation enforced by the child support recovery unit. The provisions of this section shall not apply to actions which involve domestic abuse pursuant to chapter 236. The provisions of this section shall not affect a judicial district's or court's authority to order settlement conferences pursuant to rules of civil procedure. The court shall, on application of a party, grant a waiver from any court-ordered mediation under this section if the party demonstrates that a history of domestic abuse exists as specified in section 598.41, subsection 3, paragraph "j".

2. The supreme court shall establish a dispute resolution program in family law cases that includes the opportunities for mediation and settlement conferences. Any judicial district may implement such a dispute resolution program, subject to the rules prescribed by the supreme court.

3. The supreme court shall prescribe rules for the mediation program, including the circumstances under which the district court may order participation in mediation.

4. Any dispute resolution program shall comply with all of the following standards:

a. Participation in mediation shall include attendance at a mediation session with the mediator and the parties to the action, listening to the mediator's explanation of the mediation process, presentation of one party's view of the case, and listening to the response of the other party. Participation in mediation does not require that the parties reach an agreement.

b. The parties may choose the mediator, or the court shall appoint a mediator. A court-appointed mediator shall meet the qualifications established by the supreme court.

c. Parties to the mediation have the right to advice and presence of counsel at all times.

d. The parties to the mediation shall present any agreement reached through the mediation to their attorneys, if any. A mediation agreement reached by the parties shall not be enforceable un-

til approved by the court.

e. The costs of mediation shall be borne by the parties, as agreed to by the parties, or as ordered by the court, and may be taxed as court costs. Mediation shall be provided on a sliding fee scale for parties who are determined to be indigent pursuant to section 815.9.

5. The supreme court shall prescribe qualifications for mediators under this section. The qualifications shall include but are not limited to the ethical standards to be observed by mediators. The qualifications shall not include a requirement that the mediator be licensed to practice any particular profession.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §31
Section stricken and rewritten

598.7A Mediation. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 69, § 58. See § 598.7.

598.10 Temporary orders.

1. *a.* The court may order either party to pay the clerk a sum of money for the separate support and maintenance of the other party and the children and to enable such party to prosecute or defend the action. The court may on its own motion and shall upon application of either party or an attorney or guardian ad litem appointed under section 598.12 determine the temporary custody of any minor child whose welfare may be affected by the filing of the petition for dissolution.

b. In order to encourage compliance with a visitation order, a temporary order for custody shall provide for a minimum visitation schedule with the noncustodial parent, unless the court determines that such visitation is not in the best interest of the child.

2. The court may make such an order when a claim for temporary support is made by the petitioner in the petition, or upon application of either party, after service of the original notice and when no application is made in the petition; however, no such order shall be entered until at least five days' notice of hearing, and opportunity to be heard, is given the other party. Appearance by an attorney or the respondent for such hearing shall be deemed a special appearance for the purpose of such hearing only and not a general appearance. An order entered pursuant to this section shall contain the names, birth dates, addresses, and counties of residence of the petitioner and respondent.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §32
NEW section

598.11 How temporary order made — changes — retroactive modification.

1. In making temporary orders, the court shall take into consideration the age of the applicant, the physical and pecuniary condition of the parties, and other matters as are pertinent, which may be shown by affidavits, as the court may di-

rect. The hearing on the application shall be limited to matters set forth in the application, the affidavits of the parties, and the required statements of income. The court shall not hear any other matter relating to the petition, respondent's answer, or any pleadings connected with the petition or answer.

2. Subject to 28 U.S.C. § 1738B, after notice and hearing, subsequent changes in temporary orders may be made by the court on application of either party demonstrating a substantial change in the circumstances occurring subsequent to the issuance of such order. If the order is not so modified, it shall continue in force and effect until the action is dismissed or a decree is entered dissolving the marriage.

3. An order for temporary support may be retroactively modified only from three months after notice of hearing for temporary support pursuant to section 598.10 or from three months after notice of hearing for modification of a temporary order for support pursuant to this section. The three-month limitation applies to modification actions pending on or after July 1, 1997.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §33
Section stricken and rewritten

598.12 Attorney or guardian ad litem for minor child — investigations.

1. The court may appoint an attorney to represent the legal interests of the minor child or children of the parties. The attorney shall be empowered to make independent investigations and to cause witnesses to appear and testify before the court on matters pertinent to the legal interests of the children.

2. The court may appoint a guardian ad litem to represent the best interests of the minor child or children of the parties.

a. Unless otherwise enlarged or circumscribed by a court or juvenile court having jurisdiction over the child or by operation of law, the duties of a guardian ad litem with respect to a child shall include all of the following:

(1) Conducting general in-person interviews with the child, if the child's age is appropriate for the interview, and interviewing each parent, guardian, or other person having custody of the child, if authorized by the person's legal counsel.

(2) Conducting interviews with the child, if the child's age is appropriate for the interview, prior to any court-ordered hearing.

(3) Visiting the home, residence, or both home and residence of the child and any prospective home or residence of the child, including visiting the home or residence or prospective home or residence each time placement is changed.

(4) Interviewing any person providing medical, mental health, social, educational, or other services to the child, prior to any court-ordered hearing.

(5) Obtaining firsthand knowledge, if possible, of facts, circumstances, and parties involved in the matter in which the person is appointed guardian ad litem.

(6) Attending any hearings in the matter in which the person is appointed guardian ad litem.

b. The order appointing the guardian ad litem shall grant authorization to the guardian ad litem to interview any relevant person and inspect and copy any records relevant to the proceedings, if not prohibited by federal law. The order shall specify that the guardian ad litem may interview any person providing medical, mental health, social, educational, or other services to the child; may attend any meeting with the medical or mental health providers, service providers, organizations, or educational institutions regarding the child, if deemed necessary by the guardian ad litem; and may inspect and copy any records relevant to the proceedings.

3. The same person may serve both as the child's legal counsel and as guardian ad litem. However, the court may appoint a separate guardian ad litem, if the same person cannot properly represent the legal interests of the child as legal counsel and also represent the best interests of the child as guardian ad litem, or a separate guardian ad litem is required to fulfill the requirements of subsection 2.

4. The court may require that an appropriate agency make an investigation of both parties regarding the home conditions, parenting capabilities, and other matters pertinent to the best interests of the child or children in a dispute concerning custody of the child or children. The investigation report completed by the appropriate agency shall be submitted to the court and available to both parties. The investigation report completed by the appropriate agency shall be a part of the record unless otherwise ordered by the court.

5. The court shall enter an order in favor of the attorney, the guardian ad litem, or an appropriate agency for fees and disbursements, and the amount shall be charged against the party responsible for court costs unless the court determines that the party responsible for costs is indigent, in which event the fees shall be borne by the county.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §34
Section amended

598.14 Attachment.

The petition may be presented to the court for the allowance of an order of attachment, which, by endorsement thereon, may direct such attachment and fix the amount for which it may issue, and the amount of the bond, if any, that shall be given. Any property taken by virtue thereof shall be held to satisfy the judgment or decree of the court, but may be discharged or released as in other cases.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §35
Section stricken and rewritten

598.14A Retroactive modification of temporary support order. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 69, § 58. See § 598.11.

598.14B Child visitation — temporary custody orders. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 69, § 58. See § 598.10.

598.15 Mandatory course — parties to certain proceedings.

1. The court shall order the parties to any action which involves the issues of child custody or visitation to participate in a court-approved course to educate and sensitize the parties to the needs of any child or party during and subsequent to the proceeding within forty-five days of the service of notice and petition for the action or within forty-five days of the service of notice and application for modification of an order. Participation in the course may be waived or delayed by the court for good cause including, but not limited to, a default by any of the parties or a showing that the parties have previously participated in a court-approved course or its equivalent. Participation in the course is not required if the proceeding involves termination of parental rights of any of the parties. A final decree shall not be granted or a final order shall not be entered until the parties have complied with this section, unless participation in the course is waived or delayed for good cause or is otherwise not required under this subsection.

2. Each party shall be responsible for arranging for participation in the course and for payment of the costs of participation in the course.

3. Each party shall submit certification of completion of the course to the court prior to the granting of a final decree or the entry of an order, unless participation in the course is waived or delayed for good cause or is otherwise not required under subsection 1.

4. If participation in the court-approved course is waived or delayed for good cause or is otherwise not required under this section, the court may order that the parties receive the information described in subsection 5 through an alternative format.

5. Each judicial district shall certify approved courses for parties required to participate in a course under this section. Approved courses may include those provided by a public or private entity. At a minimum and as appropriate, an approved course shall include information relating to the parents regarding divorce and its impact on the children and family relationship, parenting skills for divorcing parents, children's needs and coping techniques, and the financial responsibilities of parents following divorce.

6. In addition to the provisions of this section relating to the required participation in a court-approved course by the parties to an action as described in subsection 1, the court may require age-

appropriate counseling for children who are involved in a dissolution of marriage action. The counseling may be provided by a public or private entity approved by the court. The costs of the counseling shall be taxed as court costs.

7. The supreme court may prescribe rules to implement this section.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §36
Section stricken and rewritten

598.19A Mandatory course — parties to certain proceedings. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 69, § 58. See § 598.15.

598.20 Forfeiture of marital rights.

When a dissolution of marriage is decreed the parties shall forfeit all rights acquired by marriage which are not specifically preserved in the decree. This provision shall not obviate any of the provisions of section 598.21, 598.21A, 598.21B, 598.21C, 598.21D, 598.21E, or 598.21F.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §37
Section amended

598.21 Orders for disposition of property.

1. *General principles.* Upon every judgment of annulment, dissolution, or separate maintenance, the court shall divide the property of the parties and transfer the title of the property accordingly, including ordering the parties to execute a quitclaim deed or ordering a change of title for tax purposes and delivery of the deed or change of title to the county recorder of the county in which each parcel of real estate is located.

2. *Duties of county recorder.* The county recorder shall record each quitclaim deed or change of title and shall collect the fee specified in section 331.507, subsection 2, paragraph “a”, and the fee specified in section 331.604, subsection 1.

3. *Duties of clerk of court.* If the court orders a transfer of title to real property, the clerk of court shall issue a certificate under chapter 558 relative to each parcel of real estate affected by the order and immediately deliver the certificate for recording to the county recorder of the county in which the real estate is located. Any fees assessed shall be included as part of the court costs. The county recorder shall deliver the certificates to the county auditor as provided in section 558.58, subsection 1.

4. *Property for children.* The court may protect and promote the best interests of children of the parties by setting aside a portion of the property of the parties in a separate fund or conservatorship for the support, maintenance, education, and general welfare of the minor children.

5. *Division of property.* The court shall divide all property, except inherited property or gifts received by one party, equitably between the parties after considering all of the following:

a. The length of the marriage.

b. The property brought to the marriage by each party.

c. The contribution of each party to the marriage, giving appropriate economic value to each party’s contribution in homemaking and child care services.

d. The age and physical and emotional health of the parties.

e. The contribution by one party to the education, training, or increased earning power of the other.

f. The earning capacity of each party, including educational background, training, employment skills, work experience, length of absence from the job market, custodial responsibilities for children, and the time and expense necessary to acquire sufficient education or training to enable the party to become self-supporting at a standard of living reasonably comparable to that enjoyed during the marriage.

g. The desirability of awarding the family home or the right to live in the family home for a reasonable period to the party having custody of the children, or if the parties have joint legal custody, to the party having physical care of the children.

h. The amount and duration of an order granting support payments to either party pursuant to section 598.21A and whether the property division should be in lieu of such payments.

i. Other economic circumstances of each party, including pension benefits, vested or unvested, and future interests.

j. The tax consequences to each party.

k. Any written agreement made by the parties concerning property distribution.

l. The provisions of an antenuptial agreement.

m. Other factors the court may determine to be relevant in an individual case.

6. *Inherited and gifted property.* Property inherited by either party or gifts received by either party prior to or during the course of the marriage is the property of that party and is not subject to a property division under this section except upon a finding that refusal to divide the property is inequitable to the other party or to the children of the marriage.

7. *Not subject to modification.* Property divisions made under this chapter are not subject to modification.

8. *Necessary content of order.* Orders made pursuant to this section need mention only those factors relevant to the particular case for which the orders are made but shall contain the names, birth dates, addresses, and counties of residence of the petitioner and respondent.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §38
Section stricken and rewritten

598.21A Orders for spousal support.

1. *Criteria for determining support.* Upon every judgment of annulment, dissolution, or sep-

arate maintenance, the court may grant an order requiring support payments to either party for a limited or indefinite length of time after considering all of the following:

- a. The length of the marriage.
- b. The age and physical and emotional health of the parties.
- c. The distribution of property made pursuant to section 598.21.
- d. The educational level of each party at the time of marriage and at the time the action is commenced.
- e. The earning capacity of the party seeking maintenance, including educational background, training, employment skills, work experience, length of absence from the job market, responsibilities for children under either an award of custody or physical care, and the time and expense necessary to acquire sufficient education or training to enable the party to find appropriate employment.
- f. The feasibility of the party seeking maintenance becoming self-supporting at a standard of living reasonably comparable to that enjoyed during the marriage, and the length of time necessary to achieve this goal.
- g. The tax consequences to each party.
- h. Any mutual agreement made by the parties concerning financial or service contributions by one party with the expectation of future reciprocity or compensation by the other party.
- i. The provisions of an antenuptial agreement.
- j. Other factors the court may determine to be relevant in an individual case.

2. *Necessary content of order.* Orders made pursuant to this section need mention only those factors relevant to the particular case for which the orders are made but shall contain the names, birth dates, addresses, and counties of residence of the petitioner and respondent.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §39
Section stricken and rewritten

598.21B Orders for child support and medical support.

1. Child support guidelines.

a. The supreme court shall maintain uniform child support guidelines and criteria and review the guidelines and criteria at least once every four years, pursuant to the federal Family Support Act of 1988, Pub. L. No. 100-485. The initial review shall be performed within four years of October 12, 1989, and subsequently within the four-year period of the most recent review.

b. The guidelines prescribed by the supreme court shall incorporate provisions for medical support as defined in chapter 252E to be effective on or before January 1, 1991.

c. It is the intent of the general assembly that, to the extent possible within the requirements of federal law, the court and the child support recovery unit consider the individual facts of each judgment or case in the application of the guidelines

and determine the support obligation accordingly. It is also the intent of the general assembly that in the supreme court's review of the guidelines, the supreme court shall do both of the following:

(1) Emphasize the ability of a court to apply the guidelines in a just and appropriate manner based upon the individual facts of a judgment or case.

(2) In determining monthly child support payments, consider other children for whom either parent is legally responsible for support and other child support obligations actually paid by either party pursuant to a court or administrative order.

d. The guidelines prescribed by the supreme court shall be used by the department of human services in determining child support payments under sections 252C.2 and 252C.4. A variation from the guidelines shall not be considered by the department without a record or written finding, based on stated reasons, that the guidelines would be unjust or inappropriate as determined under criteria prescribed by the supreme court.

2. Child support orders.

a. *Court's authority.* Unless prohibited pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1738B, upon every judgment of annulment, dissolution, or separate maintenance, the court may order either parent or both parents to pay an amount reasonable and necessary for supporting a child.

b. Calculating amount of support.

(1) In establishing the amount of support, consideration shall be given to the responsibility of both parents to support and provide for the welfare of the minor child and of a child's need, whenever practicable, for a close relationship with both parents.

(2) For purposes of calculating a support obligation under this section, the income of the parent from whom support is sought shall be used as the noncustodial parent income for purposes of application of the guidelines, regardless of the legal custody of the child.

(3) For the purposes of including a child's dependent benefit in calculating a support obligation under this section for a child whose parent has been awarded disability benefits under the federal Social Security Act, the provisions of section 598.22C shall apply.

c. *Rebuttable presumption in favor of guidelines.* There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the amount of child support which would result from the application of the guidelines prescribed by the supreme court is the correct amount of child support to be awarded.

d. *Variation from guidelines.* A variation from the guidelines shall not be considered by a court without a record or written finding, based on stated reasons, that the guidelines would be unjust or inappropriate as determined under the criteria prescribed by the supreme court.

e. *Special circumstances justifying variation from guidelines.* Unless the special circumstanc-

es of the case justify a deviation, the court or the child support recovery unit shall establish a monthly child support payment of twenty-five dollars for a parent who is nineteen years of age or younger, who has not received a high school or high school equivalency diploma, and to whom each of the following apply:

(1) The parent is attending a school or program described as follows or has been identified as one of the following:

(a) The parent is in full-time attendance at an accredited school and is pursuing a course of study leading to a high school diploma.

(b) The parent is attending an instructional program leading to a high school equivalency diploma.

(c) The parent is attending a vocational education program approved pursuant to chapter 258.

(d) The parent has been identified by the director of special education of the area education agency as a child requiring special education as defined in section 256B.2.

(2) The parent provides proof of compliance with the requirements of subparagraph (1) to the child support recovery unit, if the unit is providing services under chapter 252B, or if the unit is not providing services pursuant to chapter 252B, to the court as the court may direct. Failure to provide proof of compliance under this subparagraph or proof of compliance under section 598.21G is grounds for modification of the support order using the uniform child support guidelines and imputing an income to the parent equal to a forty-hour workweek at the state minimum wage, unless the parent's education, experience, or actual earnings justify a higher income.

3. *Medical support.* The court shall order as child medical support a health benefit plan as defined in chapter 252E if available to either parent at a reasonable cost. A health benefit plan is considered reasonable in cost if it is employment-related or other group health insurance, regardless of the service delivery mechanism. The premium cost of the health benefit plan may be considered by the court as a reason for varying from the child support guidelines. If a health benefit plan is not available at a reasonable cost, the court may order any other provisions for medical support as defined in chapter 252E.

4. *Necessary content of order.* Orders made pursuant to this section need mention only those factors relevant to the particular case for which the orders are made but shall contain the names, birth dates, addresses, and counties of residence of the petitioner and respondent.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §40
NEW section

598.21C Modification of child, spousal, or medical support orders.

1. *Criteria for modification.* Subject to 28 U.S.C. § 1738B, the court may subsequently modi-

fy child, spousal, or medical support orders when there is a substantial change in circumstances. In determining whether there is a substantial change in circumstances, the court shall consider the following:

a. Changes in the employment, earning capacity, income, or resources of a party.

b. Receipt by a party of an inheritance, pension, or other gift.

c. Changes in the medical expenses of a party.

d. Changes in the number or needs of dependents of a party.

e. Changes in the physical, mental, or emotional health of a party.

f. Changes in the residence of a party.

g. Remarriage of a party.

h. Possible support of a party by another person.

i. Changes in the physical, emotional, or educational needs of a child whose support is governed by the order.

j. Contempt by a party of existing orders of court.

k. Entry of a dispositional order in juvenile court pursuant to chapter 232 placing custody or physical care of a child with a party who is obligated to pay support for a child.

l. Other factors the court determines to be relevant in an individual case.

2. *Additional criteria for modification of child support orders.*

a. Subject to 28 U.S.C. § 1738B, but notwithstanding subsection 1, a substantial change of circumstances exists when the court order for child support varies by ten percent or more from the amount which would be due pursuant to the most current child support guidelines established pursuant to section 598.21B or the obligor has access to a health benefit plan, the current order for support does not contain provisions for medical support, and the dependents are not covered by a health benefit plan provided by the obligee, excluding coverage pursuant to chapter 249A or a comparable statute of a foreign jurisdiction.

b. This basis for modification is applicable to petitions filed on or after July 1, 1992, notwithstanding whether the guidelines prescribed by section 598.21B were used in establishing the current amount of support. Upon application for a modification of an order for child support for which services are being received pursuant to chapter 252B, the court shall set the amount of child support based upon the most current child support guidelines established pursuant to section 598.21B, including provisions for medical support pursuant to chapter 252E. The child support recovery unit shall, in submitting an application for modification, adjustment, or alteration of an order for support, employ additional criteria and procedures as provided in chapter 252H and as established by rule.

3. *Applicable law.* Unless otherwise provid-

ed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1738B, a modification of a support order entered under chapter 234, 252A, 252C, 600B, this chapter, or any other support chapter or proceeding between parties to the order is void unless the modification is approved by the court, after proper notice and opportunity to be heard is given to all parties to the order, and entered as an order of the court. If support payments have been assigned to the department of human services pursuant to section 234.39, 239B.6, or 252E.11, or if services are being provided pursuant to chapter 252B, the department is a party to the support order. Modifications of orders pertaining to child custody shall be made pursuant to chapter 598B. If the petition for a modification of an order pertaining to child custody asks either for joint custody or that joint custody be modified to an award of sole custody, the modification, if any, shall be made pursuant to section 598.41.

4. *Retroactivity of modification.* Judgments for child support or child support awards entered pursuant to this chapter, chapter 234, 252A, 252C, 252F, 600B, or any other chapter of the Code which are subject to a modification proceeding may be retroactively modified only from three months after the date the notice of the pending petition for modification is served on the opposing party. The three-month limitation applies to a modification action pending on or after July 1, 1997. The prohibition of retroactive modification does not bar the child support recovery unit from obtaining orders for accrued support for previous time periods. Any retroactive modification which increases the amount of child support or any order for accrued support under this paragraph* shall include a periodic payment plan. A retroactive modification shall not be regarded as a delinquency unless there are subsequent failures to make payments in accordance with the periodic payment plan.

5. *Modification of periodic due date.* The periodic due date established under a prior order for payment of child support shall not be changed in any modified order under this section, unless the court determines that good cause exists to change the periodic due date. If the court determines that good cause exists, the court shall include the rationale for the change in the modified order and shall address the issue of reconciliation of any payments due or made under a prior order which would result in payment of the child support obligation under both the prior and the modified orders.

6. *Modification by child support recovery unit.* Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, when an application for modification or adjustment of support is submitted by the child support recovery unit, the sole issues which may be considered by the court in that action are the application of the guidelines in establishing the amount of support pursuant to section 598.21B,

and provision for medical support under chapter 252E. When an application for a cost-of-living alteration of support is submitted by the child support recovery unit pursuant to section 252H.24, the sole issue which may be considered by the court in the action is the application of the cost-of-living alteration in establishing the amount of child support. Issues related to custody, visitation, or other provisions unrelated to support shall be considered only under a separate application for modification.

7. *Necessary content of order.* Orders made pursuant to this section need mention only those factors relevant to the particular case for which the orders are made but shall contain the names, birth dates, addresses, and counties of residence of the petitioner and respondent.

8. *Duty of clerk of court.* If the court modifies an order, and the original decree was entered in another county in Iowa, the clerk of court shall send a copy of the modification by regular mail, electronic transmission, or facsimile to the clerk of court for the county where the original decree was entered.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §41

*The word "subsection" probably intended; corrective legislation is pending.

NEW section

598.21D Relocation of parent as grounds to modify order of child custody.

If a parent awarded joint legal custody and physical care or sole legal custody is relocating the residence of the minor child to a location which is one hundred fifty miles or more from the residence of the minor child at the time that custody was awarded, the court may consider the relocation a substantial change in circumstances. If the court determines that the relocation is a substantial change in circumstances, the court shall modify the custody order to, at a minimum, preserve, as nearly as possible, the existing relationship between the minor child and the nonrelocating parent. If modified, the order may include a provision for extended visitation during summer vacations and school breaks and scheduled telephone contact between the nonrelocating parent and the minor child. The modification may include a provision assigning the responsibility for transportation of the minor child for visitation purposes to either or both parents. If the court makes a finding of past interference by the parent awarded joint legal custody and physical care or sole legal custody with the minor child's access to the other parent, the court may order the posting of a cash bond to assure future compliance with the visitation provisions of the decree. The supreme court shall prescribe guidelines for the forfeiting of the bond and restoration of the bond following forfeiting of the bond.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §42

NEW section

598.21E Contesting paternity to challenge child support order.

1. If, during an action initiated under this chapter or any other chapter in which a child or medical support obligation may be established based upon a prior determination of paternity, a party wishes to contest the paternity of the child or children involved, all of the following apply:

a. (1) If the prior determination of paternity is based on an affidavit of paternity filed pursuant to section 252A.3A, or a court or administrative order entered in this state, or by operation of law when the mother and established father are or were married to each other, the provisions of section 600B.41A apply.

(2) If following the proceedings under section 600B.41A the court determines that the prior determination of paternity should not be overcome, and that the established father has a duty to provide support, the court shall enter an order establishing the monthly child support payment and the amount of the support debt accrued and accruing pursuant to section 598.21B, or the medical support obligation pursuant to chapter 252E, or both.

b. If a determination of paternity is based on an administrative or court order or other means pursuant to the laws of a foreign jurisdiction, any action to overcome the prior determination of paternity shall be filed in that jurisdiction. Unless a stay of the action initiated in this state to establish child or medical support is requested and granted by the court, pending a resolution of the contested paternity issue by the foreign jurisdiction, the action shall proceed.

c. Notwithstanding paragraph “*a*”, in a pending dissolution action under this chapter, a prior determination of paternity by operation of law through the marriage of the established father and mother of the child may be overcome under this chapter if the established father and mother of the child file a written statement with the court that both parties agree that the established father is not the biological father of the child.

2. If the court overcomes a prior determination of paternity, the previously established father shall be relieved of support obligations as specified in section 600B.41A, subsection 4. In any action to overcome paternity other than through a pending dissolution action, the provisions of section 600B.41A apply. Overcoming paternity under this paragraph* does not bar subsequent actions to establish paternity. A subsequent action to establish paternity against the previously established father is not barred if it is subsequently determined that the written statement attesting that the established father is not the biological father of the child may have been submitted erroneously, and that the person previously determined not to be the child’s father during the dissolution action may actually be the child’s biological father.

3. If an action to overcome paternity is brought pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph “*c*”, the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for the child for the pendency of the proceedings.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §43

*Subsection 1, paragraph c, probably intended; corrective legislation is pending

NEW section

598.21F Postsecondary education subsidy.

1. *Order of subsidy.* The court may order a postsecondary education subsidy if good cause is shown.

2. *Criteria for good cause.* In determining whether good cause exists for ordering a postsecondary education subsidy, the court shall consider the age of the child, the ability of the child relative to postsecondary education, the child’s financial resources, whether the child is self-sustaining, and the financial condition of each parent. If the court determines that good cause is shown for ordering a postsecondary education subsidy, the court shall determine the amount of subsidy as follows:

a. The court shall determine the cost of postsecondary education based upon the cost of attending an in-state public institution for a course of instruction leading to an undergraduate degree and shall include the reasonable costs for only necessary postsecondary education expenses.

b. The court shall then determine the amount, if any, which the child may reasonably be expected to contribute, considering the child’s financial resources, including but not limited to the availability of financial aid whether in the form of scholarships, grants, or student loans, and the ability of the child to earn income while attending school.

c. The child’s expected contribution shall be deducted from the cost of postsecondary education and the court shall apportion responsibility for the remaining cost of postsecondary education to each parent. The amount paid by each parent shall not exceed thirty-three and one-third percent of the total cost of postsecondary education.

3. *Subsidy payable.* A postsecondary education subsidy shall be payable to the child, to the educational institution, or to both, but shall not be payable to the custodial parent.

4. *Repudiation by child.* A postsecondary education subsidy shall not be awarded if the child has repudiated the parent by publicly disowning the parent, refusing to acknowledge the parent, or by acting in a similar manner.

5. *Obligations of child.* The child shall forward, to each parent, reports of grades awarded at the completion of each academic session within ten days of receipt of the reports. Unless otherwise specified by the parties, a postsecondary education subsidy awarded by the court shall be terminated upon the child’s completion of the first calendar year of course instruction if the child fails

to maintain a cumulative grade point average in the median range or above during that first calendar year.

6. *Application.* A support order, decree, or judgment entered or pending before July 1, 1997, that provides for support of a child for college, university, or community college expenses may be modified in accordance with this subsection.*

7. *Necessary content of order.* Orders made pursuant to this section need mention only those factors relevant to the particular case for which the orders are made but shall contain the names, birth dates, addresses, and counties of residence of the petitioner and respondent.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §44

*The word "section" probably intended; corrective legislation is pending
NEW section

598.21G Minor parent — parenting classes.

In any order or judgment entered under chapter 234, 252A, 252C, 252F, 598, or 600B, or under any other chapter which provides for temporary or permanent support payments, if the parent ordered to pay support is less than eighteen years of age, one of the following shall apply:

1. If the child support recovery unit is providing services pursuant to chapter 252B, the court, or the administrator as defined in section 252C.1, shall order the parent ordered to pay support to attend parenting classes which are approved by the department of human services.

2. If the child support recovery unit is not providing services pursuant to chapter 252B, the court may order the parent ordered to pay support to attend parenting classes which are approved by the court.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §45

NEW section

598.22 Support payments — clerk of court — collection services center — defaults — security.

1. Except as otherwise provided in section 598.22A, this section applies to all initial or modified orders for support entered under this chapter, chapter 234, 252A, 252C, 252F, 600B, or any other chapter of the Code. All orders or judgments entered under chapter 234, 252A, 252C, 252F, or 600B, or under this chapter or any other chapter which provide for temporary or permanent support payments shall direct the payment of those sums to the clerk of the district court or the collection services center in accordance with section 252B.14 for the use of the person for whom the payments have been awarded. Beginning October 1, 1999, all income withholding payments shall be directed to the collection services center. Payments to persons other than the clerk of the district court and the collection services center do not satisfy the support obligations created by the orders or judgments, except as provided for trusts

governed by the federal Retirement Equity Act of 1984, Pub. L. No. 98-397, for tax refunds or rebates in section 602.8102, subsection 47, or for dependent benefits paid to the child support obligee as the result of disability benefits awarded to the child support obligor under the federal Social Security Act. For trusts governed by the federal Retirement Equity Act of 1984, Pub. L. No. 98-397, the order for income withholding or notice of the order for income withholding shall require the payment of such sums to the alternate payee in accordance with the federal Act. For dependent benefits paid to the child support obligee as a result of disability benefits awarded to the child support obligor under the federal Social Security Act, the provisions of section 598.22C shall apply.

2. An income withholding order or notice of the order for income withholding shall be entered under the terms and conditions of chapter 252D. However, for trusts governed by the federal Retirement Equity Act of 1984, Pub. L. No. 98-397, the payor shall transmit the payments to the alternate payee in accordance with the federal Act.

3. An order or judgment entered by the court for temporary or permanent support or for income withholding shall be filed with the clerk. The orders have the same force and effect as judgments when entered in the judgment docket and lien index and are records open to the public. Unless otherwise provided by federal law, if it is possible to identify the support order to which a payment is to be applied, and if sufficient information identifying the obligee is provided, the clerk or the collection services center, as appropriate, shall disburse the payments received pursuant to the orders or judgments within two working days of the receipt of the payments. All moneys received or disbursed under this section shall be entered in records kept by the clerk, or the collection services center, as appropriate, which shall be available to the public. The clerk or the collection services center shall not enter any moneys paid in the record book if not paid directly to the clerk or the center, as appropriate, except as provided for trusts and federal social security disability payments in this section, and for tax refunds or rebates in section 602.8102, subsection 47.

4. If the sums ordered to be paid in a support payment order are not paid to the clerk or the collection services center, as appropriate, at the time provided in the order or judgment, the clerk or the collection services center, as appropriate, shall certify a default to the court which may, on its own motion, proceed as provided in section 598.23.

5. Prompt payment of sums required to be paid under sections 598.10, 598.21A, 598.21B, 598.21C, 598.21E, and 598.21F is the essence of such orders or judgments and the court may act pursuant to section 598.23 regardless of whether the amounts in default are paid prior to the contempt hearing.

6. Upon entry of an order for support or upon the failure of a person to make payments pursuant to an order for support, the court may require the person to provide security, a bond, or other guarantee which the court determines is satisfactory to secure the payment of the support. Upon the person's failure to pay the support under the order, the court may declare the security, bond, or other guarantee forfeited.

7. For the purpose of enforcement, medical support is additional support which, upon being reduced to a dollar amount, may be collected through the same remedies available for the collection and enforcement of child support.

8. The clerk of the district court in the county in which the order for support is filed and to whom support payments are made pursuant to the order may require the person obligated to pay support to submit payments by bank draft or money order if the obligor submits an insufficient funds support payment to the clerk of the district court.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §46
Section amended

598.22A Satisfaction of support payments.

Notwithstanding sections 252B.14 and 598.22, support payments ordered pursuant to any support chapter for orders entered on or after July 1, 1985, which are not made pursuant to the provisions of section 252B.14 or 598.22, shall be credited only as provided in this section.

1. For payment made pursuant to an order, the clerk of the district court or collection services center shall record a satisfaction as a credit on the official support payment record if its validity is confirmed by the court upon submission of an affidavit by the person entitled to receive the payment or upon submission of documentation of the financial instrument used in the payment of the support by the person ordered to pay support, after notice is given to all parties.

If a satisfaction recorded on the official support payment record by the clerk of the district court or collection services center prior to July 1, 1991, was not confirmed as valid by the court, and a party to the action submits a written affidavit objecting to the satisfaction, notice of the objection shall be mailed to all parties at their last known addresses. After all parties have had sufficient opportunity to respond to the objection, the court shall either require the satisfaction to be removed from the official support payment record or confirm its validity.

2. For purposes of this section, the state is a party to which notice shall be given when public funds have been expended pursuant to chapter 234, 239B, or 249A, or similar statutes in another state. If proper notice is not given to the state when required, any order of satisfaction is void.

3. The court shall not enter an order for satisfaction of payments not made through the clerk of the district court or collection services center if

those payments have been assigned as a result of public funds expended pursuant to chapter 234, 239B, or 249A, or similar statutes in other states and the support payments accrued during the months in which public funds were expended. If the support order did not direct payments to a clerk of the district court or the collection services center, and the support payments in question accrued during the months in which public funds were not expended, however, the court may enter an order for satisfaction of payments not made through the clerk of the district court or the collection services center if documentation of the financial instrument used in the payment of support is presented to the court and the parties to the order submit a written affidavit confirming that the financial instrument was used as payment for support.

4. Payment of accrued support debt due the department of human services shall be credited pursuant to section 252B.3, subsection 5.

2005 Acts, ch 112, §18
Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

598.22C Child support — social security disability dependent benefits.

If dependent benefits are paid for a child as a result of disability benefits awarded to the child's parent under the federal Social Security Act, all of the following shall apply:

1. Unless the court otherwise provides, dependent benefits paid to the child support obligee as a result of disability benefits awarded to the child support obligor fully satisfy and substitute for the support obligations for the same period of time for which the benefits are awarded.

2. For the purposes of calculating a support obligation under section 598.21B, the dependent benefits paid for any child shall be included as income to the disabled parent.

3. *a.* Any order or judgment for support for a child for whom social security disability benefits are paid to the child support obligee as a result of disability benefits awarded to the child support obligor shall include all of the following:

(1) The dollar amount of the child support obligation as calculated by application of the guidelines under section 598.21B, and a statement that the social security dependent benefits are included as income to the obligor in that calculation.

(2) The dollar amount of the social security dependent benefits paid to the obligee which shall be dollar-for-dollar satisfaction of the obligor's child support obligation.

(3) The dollar amount, if any, the obligor shall pay after application of the social security dependent benefits as a credit to or dollar-for-dollar satisfaction of the child support obligation.

b. The amount of the child support obligation stated in the order, and the amount the obligor shall pay after application of the social security disability dependent benefit credit or satisfaction

stated in the order, shall continue until modified, as provided in section 598.21C.

4. The amount of any child support obligation satisfied under this section based upon the receipt of dependent benefits paid to the child support obligee as a result of disability benefits awarded to the child support obligor shall not be considered delinquent.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §47 – 49
Subsection 2 amended
Subsection 3, paragraph a, subparagraph (1), and paragraph b amended

598.22D Separate fund or conservatorship for support.

The court may protect and promote the best interests of a minor child by setting aside a portion of the child support which either party is ordered to pay in a separate fund or conservatorship for the support, education, and welfare of the child.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §50
NEW section

598.23 Contempt proceedings — alternatives to jail sentence.

1. If a person against whom a temporary order or final decree has been entered willfully disobeys the order or decree, the person may be cited and punished by the court for contempt and be committed to the county jail for a period of time not to exceed thirty days for each offense.

2. The court may, as an alternative to punishment for contempt, make an order which, according to the subject matter of the order or decree involved, does the following:

a. Withholds income under the terms and conditions of chapter 252D.

b. Modifies visitation to compensate for lost visitation time or establishes joint custody for the child or transfers custody.

c. Directs the parties to provide contact with the child through a neutral party or neutral site or center.

d. Imposes sanctions or specific requirements or orders the parties to participate in mediation to enforce the joint custody provisions of the decree.

Pilot program to provide employment and support services to delinquent child support obligors as an alternative to commitment to jail; 2005 Acts, ch 175, §5

Section not amended; footnote revised

598.41 Custody of children.

1. *a.* The court may provide for joint custody of the child by the parties. The court, insofar as is reasonable and in the best interest of the child, shall order the custody award, including liberal visitation rights where appropriate, which will assure the child the opportunity for the maximum continuing physical and emotional contact with both parents after the parents have separated or dissolved the marriage, and which will encourage parents to share the rights and responsibilities of raising the child unless direct physical harm or significant emotional harm to the child, other chil-

dren, or a parent is likely to result from such contact with one parent.

b. Notwithstanding paragraph “a”, if the court finds that a history of domestic abuse exists, a rebuttable presumption against the awarding of joint custody exists.

c. The court shall consider the denial by one parent of the child’s opportunity for maximum continuing contact with the other parent, without just cause, a significant factor in determining the proper custody arrangement. Just cause may include a determination by the court pursuant to subsection 3, paragraph “j”, that a history of domestic abuse exists between the parents.

d. If a history of domestic abuse exists as determined by a court pursuant to subsection 3, paragraph “j”, and if a parent who is a victim of such domestic abuse relocates or is absent from the home based upon the fear of or actual acts or threats of domestic abuse perpetrated by the other parent, the court shall not consider the relocation or absence of that parent as a factor against that parent in the awarding of custody or visitation.

e. Unless otherwise ordered by the court in the custody decree, both parents shall have legal access to information concerning the child, including but not limited to medical, educational and law enforcement records.

2. *a.* On the application of either parent, the court shall consider granting joint custody in cases where the parents do not agree to joint custody.

b. If the court does not grant joint custody under this subsection, the court shall cite clear and convincing evidence, pursuant to the factors in subsection 3, that joint custody is unreasonable and not in the best interest of the child to the extent that the legal custodial relationship between the child and a parent should be severed.

c. A finding by the court that a history of domestic abuse exists, as specified in subsection 3, paragraph “j”, which is not rebutted, shall outweigh consideration of any other factor specified in subsection 3 in the determination of the awarding of custody under this subsection.

d. Before ruling upon the joint custody petition in these cases, unless the court determines that a history of domestic abuse exists as specified in subsection 3, paragraph “j”, or unless the court determines that direct physical harm or significant emotional harm to the child, other children, or a parent is likely to result, the court may require the parties to participate in custody mediation to determine whether joint custody is in the best interest of the child. The court may require the child’s participation in the mediation insofar as the court determines the child’s participation is advisable.

e. The costs of custody mediation shall be paid in full or in part by the parties and taxed as court costs.

3. In considering what custody arrangement

under subsection 2 is in the best interest of the minor child, the court shall consider the following factors:

a. Whether each parent would be a suitable custodian for the child.

b. Whether the psychological and emotional needs and development of the child will suffer due to lack of active contact with and attention from both parents.

c. Whether the parents can communicate with each other regarding the child's needs.

d. Whether both parents have actively cared for the child before and since the separation.

e. Whether each parent can support the other parent's relationship with the child.

f. Whether the custody arrangement is in accord with the child's wishes or whether the child has strong opposition, taking into consideration the child's age and maturity.

g. Whether one or both the parents agree or are opposed to joint custody.

h. The geographic proximity of the parents.

i. Whether the safety of the child, other children, or the other parent will be jeopardized by the awarding of joint custody or by unsupervised or unrestricted visitation.

j. Whether a history of domestic abuse, as defined in section 236.2, exists. In determining whether a history of domestic abuse exists, the court's consideration shall include, but is not limited to, commencement of an action pursuant to section 236.3, the issuance of a protective order against the parent or the issuance of a court order or consent agreement pursuant to section 236.5, the issuance of an emergency order pursuant to section 236.6, the holding of a parent in contempt pursuant to section 236.8, the response of a peace officer to the scene of alleged domestic abuse or the arrest of a parent following response to a report of alleged domestic abuse, or a conviction for domestic abuse assault pursuant to section 708.2A.

4. Subsection 3 shall not apply when parents agree to joint custody.

5. *a.* If joint legal custody is awarded to both parents, the court may award joint physical care to both joint custodial parents upon the request of either parent. Prior to ruling on the request for the award of joint physical care, the court may require the parents to submit, either individually or jointly, a proposed joint physical care parenting plan. A proposed joint physical care parenting plan shall address how the parents will make decisions affecting the child, how the parents will provide a home for the child, how the child's time will be divided between the parents and how each parent will facilitate the child's time with the other parent, arrangements in addition to court-ordered

child support for the child's expenses, how the parents will resolve major changes or disagreements affecting the child including changes that arise due to the child's age and developmental needs, and any other issues the court may require. If the court denies the request for joint physical care, the determination shall be accompanied by specific findings of fact and conclusions of law that the awarding of joint physical care is not in the best interest of the child.

b. If joint physical care is not awarded under paragraph "a", and only one joint custodial parent is awarded physical care, the parent responsible for providing physical care shall support the other parent's relationship with the child. Physical care awarded to one parent does not affect the other parent's rights and responsibilities as a joint legal custodian of the child. Rights and responsibilities as joint legal custodian of the child include, but are not limited to, equal participation in decisions affecting the child's legal status, medical care, education, extracurricular activities, and religious instruction.

6. If the parties have more than one minor child, and the court awards each party the physical custody of one or more of the children, upon application by either party, and if it is reasonable and in the best interest of the children, the court shall include a provision in the custody order directing the parties to allow visitation between the children in each party's custody.

7. When a parent awarded legal custody or physical care of a child cannot act as custodian or caretaker because the parent has died or has been judicially adjudged incompetent, the court shall award legal custody including physical care of the child to the surviving parent unless the court finds that such an award is not in the child's best interest.

8. If an application for modification of a decree or a petition for modification of an order is filed, based upon differences between the parents regarding the custody arrangement established under the decree or order, unless the court determines that a history of domestic abuse exists as specified in subsection 3, paragraph "j", or unless the court determines that direct physical harm or significant emotional harm to the child, other children, or a parent is likely to result, the court may require the parents to participate in mediation to attempt to resolve the differences between the parents.

9. All orders relating to custody of a child are subject to chapter 598B.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §51 – 53
 Subsection 1, paragraph a amended
 Subsection 5, paragraph a amended
 NEW subsection 9

CHAPTER 600

ADOPTION

600.11 Notice of adoption hearing.

1. The juvenile court or court shall set the time and place of the adoption hearing prescribed in section 600.12 upon application of the petitioner. The juvenile court or court may continue the adoption hearing if the notice prescribed in subsections 2 and 3 is given, except that such notice shall only be given at least ten days prior to the date which has been set for the continuation of the adoption hearing.

2. At least twenty days before the adoption hearing, a copy of the petition and its attachments and a notice of the adoption hearing shall be given by the adoption petitioner to:

a. A guardian, guardian ad litem if appointed for the adoption proceedings, and custodian of, and a person in a parent-child relationship with the person to be adopted. This paragraph does not require notice to be given to a person whose parental rights have been terminated with regard to the person to be adopted.

b. The person to be adopted who is an adult.

c. Any person who is designated to make an investigation and report under section 600.8.

d. Any other person who is required to consent under section 600.7.

e. A person who has been granted visitation rights with the child to be adopted pursuant to section 598.35.

Nothing in this subsection shall require the petitioner to give notice to self or to petitioner's spouse. A duplicate copy of the petition and its attachments shall be mailed to the department by the clerk of court at the time the petition is filed.

f. A person who is ordered to pay support or a postsecondary education subsidy pursuant to section 598.21F, or chapter 234, 252A, 252C, 252F, 598, 600B, or any other chapter of the Code, for a person eighteen years of age or older who is being adopted by a stepparent, and the support order or order requires payment of support or postsecondary education subsidy for any period of time after the child reaches eighteen years of age.

3. A notice of the adoption hearing shall state the time, place, and purpose of the hearing and shall be served in accordance with rule of civil procedure 1.305. Proof of the giving of notice shall be filed with the juvenile court or court prior to the adoption hearing. Acceptance of service by the party being given notice shall satisfy the requirements of this subsection.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §54

Subsection 2, paragraph f amended

600.16A Termination and adoption records closed — exceptions — penalty.

1. The permanent termination of parental

rights record of the juvenile court under chapter 600A and the permanent adoption record of the juvenile court or court shall be sealed by the clerk of the juvenile court or the clerk of court, as appropriate, when they are complete and after the time for appeal has expired.

2. All papers and records pertaining to a termination of parental rights under chapter 600A and to an adoption shall not be open to inspection and the identity of the biological parents of an adopted person shall not be revealed except under any of the following circumstances:

a. An agency involved in placement shall contact the adopting parents or the adult adopted child regarding eligibility of the adopted child for benefits based on entitlement of benefits or inheritance from the terminated biological parents.

b. The juvenile court or court, for good cause, shall order the opening of the permanent adoption record of the juvenile court or court for the adopted person who is an adult and reveal the names of either or both of the biological parents following consideration of both of the following:

(1) A biological parent may file an affidavit requesting that the juvenile court or court reveal or not reveal the parent's identity. The juvenile court or court shall consider any such affidavit in determining whether there is good cause to order opening of the records. To facilitate the biological parents in filing an affidavit, the department shall, upon request of a biological parent, provide the biological parent with an adoption information packet containing an affidavit for completion and filing with the juvenile court or court.

(2) If the adopted person who applies for revelation of the biological parents' identity has a sibling who is a minor and who has been adopted by the same parents, the juvenile court or court may deny the application on the grounds that revelation to the applicant may also indirectly and harmfully permit the same revelation to the applicant's minor sibling.

c. A biological sibling of an adopted person may file or may request that the department file an affidavit in the juvenile court or court in which the adopted person's adoption records have been sealed requesting that the juvenile court or court reveal or not reveal the sibling's name to the adopted person. The juvenile court or court shall consider any such affidavit in determining whether there is good cause to order opening of the records upon application for revelation by the adopted person. However, the name of the biological sibling shall not be revealed until the biological sibling has attained majority.

d. The juvenile court or court may, upon com-

petent medical evidence, open termination or adoption records if opening is shown to be necessary to save the life of or prevent irreparable physical or mental harm to an adopted person or the person's offspring. The juvenile court or court shall make every reasonable effort to prevent the identity of the biological parents from becoming revealed under this paragraph to the adopted person. The juvenile court or court may, however, permit revelation of the identity of the biological parents to medical personnel attending the adopted person or the person's offspring. These medical personnel shall make every reasonable effort to prevent the identity of the biological parents from becoming revealed to the adopted person.

3. In addition to other procedures by which adoption records may be opened under this section, if both of the following conditions are met, the department, the clerk of court, or the agency which made the placement shall open the adoption record for inspection and shall reveal the identity of the biological parents to the adult adopted child or the identity of the adult adopted child to the biological parents:

a. A biological parent has placed in the adoption record written consent to revelation of the biological parent's identity to the adopted child at an age specified by the biological parent, upon request of the adopted child.

b. An adult adopted child has placed in the adoption record written consent to revelation of the identity of the adult adopted child to a biological parent.

A person who has placed in the adoption record written consent pursuant to paragraph "a" or "b" of this subsection may withdraw the consent at any time by placing a written withdrawal of consent statement in the adoption record.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, if the adult adopted person has a sibling who is a minor and who has also been adopted by the same parents, the department, the clerk of court, or the agency which made the placement may deny the request of either the adult adopted person or the biological parent to open the adoption records and to reveal the identities of the parties pending determination by the juvenile court or court that

there is good cause to open the records pursuant to subsection 2.

4. An adopted person whose adoption became final prior to July 4, 1941, and whose adoption record was not required to be sealed at the time when the adoption record was completed, shall not be required to show good cause for an order opening the adoption record under this subsection, provided that the juvenile court or court shall consider any affidavit filed under this subsection.

5. Notwithstanding subsection 2, a termination of parental rights order issued pursuant to this chapter, section 600A.9, or any other chapter shall be disclosed to the child support recovery unit, upon request, without court order.

6. Any person, other than the adopting parents or the adopted person, who discloses information in violation of this section, is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2005 Acts, ch 112, §19
Subsection 5 amended

600.17 Financial assistance.

The department of human services shall, within the limits of funds appropriated to the department of human services and any gifts or grants received by the department for this purpose, provide financial assistance to any person who adopts a child with physical or mental disabilities or an older or otherwise hard-to-place child, if the adoptive parent has the capability of providing a suitable home for the child but the need for special services or the costs of maintenance are beyond the economic resources of the adoptive parent.

1. Financial assistance shall not be provided when the special services are available free of cost to the adoptive parent or are covered by an insurance policy of the adoptive parent.

2. "Special services" means any medical, dental, therapeutic, educational, or other similar service or appliance required by an adopted child by reason of a mental or physical disability.

3. The department of human services shall make adoption presubsidy and adoption subsidy payments to adoptive parents at the beginning of the month for the current month.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §126
NEW subsection 3

CHAPTER 600A

TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS

600A.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

1. "Adult" means a person who is married or eighteen years of age or older.
2. "Agency" means a child-placing agency as defined in section 238.2 or the department.
3. "Biological parent" means a parent who has

been a biological party to the procreation of the child.

4. "Child" means a son or daughter of a parent, whether by birth or adoption.

5. "Court" means a district court.

6. "Custodian" means a stepparent or a relative within the fourth degree of consanguinity to

a minor child who has assumed responsibility for that child, a person who has accepted a release of custody, or a person appointed by a court or juvenile court having jurisdiction over a child. The rights and duties of a custodian with respect to a child shall be as follows:

- a. To maintain or transfer to another the physical possession of that child.
- b. To protect, train, and discipline that child.
- c. To provide food, clothing, housing, and ordinary medical care for that child.
- d. To consent to emergency medical care, including surgery.
- e. To sign a release of medical information to a health professional.

All rights and duties of a custodian shall be subject to any residual rights and duties remaining in a parent or guardian.

7. “*Department*” means the state department of human services or its subdivisions.

8. “*Guardian*” means a person who is not the parent of a minor child, but who has been appointed by a court or juvenile court having jurisdiction over the minor child to make important decisions which have permanent effect on the life and development of that child and to promote the general welfare of that child. A guardian may be a court or a juvenile court. Guardian does not mean conservator, as defined in section 633.3, although a person who is appointed to be a guardian may also be appointed to be a conservator.

Unless otherwise enlarged or circumscribed by a court or juvenile court having jurisdiction over the minor child or by operation of law, the rights and duties of a guardian with respect to a minor child shall be as follows:

- a. To consent to marriage, enlistment in the armed forces of the United States, or medical, psychiatric or surgical treatment.
- b. To serve as custodian, unless another person has been appointed custodian.
- c. To make reasonable visitations if the guardian does not have physical possession or custody of the minor child.
- d. To consent to adoption and to make any other decision that the parents could have made when the parent-child relationship existed.

9. “*Guardian ad litem*” means a person appointed by a court or juvenile court having jurisdiction over the minor child to represent that child in a legal action. A guardian ad litem appointed under this chapter shall be a practicing attorney.

10. “*Independent placement*” means placement for purposes of adoption of a minor in the home of a proposed adoptive parent by a person who is not the proposed adoptive parent and who is not acting on behalf of the department or of a child-placing agency.

11. “*Indigent*” means a person has an income level at or below one hundred percent of the United States poverty level as defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines pub-

lished by the United States department of health and human services, unless the court determines that the person is able to pay for the cost of an attorney in the pending case. In making the determination of a person’s ability to pay for the cost of an attorney, the court shall consider the person’s income and the availability of any assets subject to execution, including but not limited to cash, stocks, bonds, and any other property which may be applied to the satisfaction of judgments, and the nature and complexity of the case.

12. “*Juvenile court*” means the juvenile court established by section 602.7101.

13. “*Minor*” means an unmarried person who is under the age of eighteen years.

14. “*Parent*” means a father or mother of a child, whether by birth or adoption.

15. “*Parent-child relationship*” means the relationship between a parent and a child recognized by the law as conferring certain rights and privileges and imposing certain duties. The term extends equally to every child and every parent, regardless of the marital status of the parents of the child. The rights, duties, and privileges recognized in the parent-child relationship include those which are maintained by a guardian, custodian, and guardian ad litem.

16. “*Putative father*” means a man who is alleged to be or who claims to be the biological father of a child born to a woman to whom the man is not married at the time of birth of the child.

17. “*Stepparent*” means a person who is the spouse of a parent in a parent-child relationship, but who is not a parent in that parent-child relationship.

18. “*Termination of parental rights*” means a complete severance and extinguishment of a parent-child relationship between one or both living parents and the child.

19. “*To abandon a minor child*” means that a parent, putative father, custodian, or guardian rejects the duties imposed by the parent-child relationship, guardianship, or custodianship, which may be evinced by the person, while being able to do so, making no provision or making only a marginal effort to provide for the support of the child or to communicate with the child.

2005 Acts, ch 107, §2, 14
2005 amendment adding new subsection 11 takes effect May 4, 2005, and applies retroactively to May 12, 2004; 2005 Acts, ch 107, §14
NEW subsection 11 and former subsections 11 – 18 renumbered as 12 – 19

600A.6 Notice of termination hearing.

1. A termination of parental rights under this chapter shall, unless provided otherwise in this section, be ordered only after notice has been served on all necessary parties and these parties have been given an opportunity to be heard before the juvenile court except that notice need not be served on the petitioner or on any necessary party who is the spouse of the petitioner. “*Necessary party*” means any person whose name, residence,

and domicile are required to be included on the petition under section 600A.5, subsection 3, paragraphs "a" and "b", and any putative father who files a declaration of paternity in accordance with section 144.12A, or any unknown putative father, if any, except a biological parent who has been convicted of having sexually abused the other biological parent while not cohabiting with that parent as husband and wife, thereby producing the birth of the child who is the subject of the termination proceedings.

2. Prior to the service of notice on the necessary parties, the juvenile court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for a minor child if the child does not have a guardian or if the interests of the guardian conflict with the interests of the child. Such guardian ad litem shall be a necessary party under subsection 1 of this section.

A person who is appointed as a guardian ad litem for a minor child shall not also be the attorney for any party other than the minor child in any proceeding involving the minor child. The guardian ad litem may make an independent investigation of the interest of the child and may cause witnesses to appear before the court to provide testimony relevant to the best interest of the minor child.

3. Notice under this section may be served personally or constructively, as specified under subsections 4 and 5. This notice shall state:

a. The time and place of the hearing on termination of parental rights.

b. A clear statement of the purpose of the action and hearing.

c. A statement that the person against whom a proceeding for termination of parental rights is brought shall have the right to counsel pursuant to section 600A.6A.

4. A necessary party whose identity and location or address is known shall be served in accordance with rule of civil procedure 1.305 or sent by certified mail restricted delivery, whichever is determined to be the most effective means of notification. Such notice shall be served according to the rules of civil procedure relating to an original notice where not inconsistent with the provisions of this section. Notice pursuant to rule of civil procedure 1.305 shall be served not less than seven days prior to the hearing on termination of parental rights. Notice by certified mail restricted delivery shall be sent not less than fourteen days prior to the hearing on termination of parental rights. A notice by certified mail restricted delivery which is refused by the necessary party being noticed shall be sufficient notice to that party under this section. Acceptance of notice by the necessary party shall satisfy the requirements of this subsection.

5. A necessary party whose identity is known but whose location or address is unknown or all unknown putative fathers, if any, shall be served by published notice in the form provided in this

subsection. If the identity of a necessary party is known but the location of the necessary party is unknown, notice by publication shall also include the name of the necessary party. The child's actual or expected date of birth and place of birth shall also be stated in the notice. Notice by publication shall be served according to the rules of civil procedure relating to an original notice where not inconsistent with the provisions of this section. Notice by publication shall be published once a week for two consecutive weeks in a medium which is reasonably expected to provide notice to the necessary party, the last publication to be not less than three days prior to the hearing on termination of parental rights. The notice shall be substantially in the following form:

TO: (OR) ALL PUTATIVE FATHERS OF A CHILD (EXPECTED TO BE) BORN ON THE DAY OF,, IN, IOWA.

You are notified that there is now on file in the office of the clerk of court for county, a petition in case number, which prays for a termination of your parent-child relationship to a child (expected to be) born on the day of,, For further details contact the clerk's office. The petitioner's attorney is

You are notified that there will be a hearing on the petition to terminate parental rights before the Iowa District Court for County, at the Courthouse in, Iowa, atM. on the day of,

CLERK OF THE ABOVE COURT

6. Proof of service of notice in the manner prescribed shall be filed with the juvenile court prior to the hearing on termination of parental rights.

2005 Acts, ch 107, §3, 14
2005 amendment adding new paragraph c to subsection 3 takes effect May 4, 2005, and applies retroactively to May 12, 2004; 2005 Acts, ch 107, §14

Subsection 3, NEW paragraph c

600A.6A Right to and appointment of counsel.

1. Upon the filing of a petition for termination of parental rights under this chapter, the parent identified in the petition shall have the right to counsel in connection with all subsequent hearings and proceedings.

2. If the parent against whom the petition is filed desires but is financially unable to employ counsel, the court, following an in-court colloquy, shall appoint counsel for the person if all of the following criteria are met:

a. The person requests appointment of counsel.

b. The person is indigent.

c. The court determines both of the following:

(1) The person, because of lack of skill or education, would have difficulty in presenting the per-

son's version of the facts in dispute, particularly where the presentation of the facts requires the examination or cross-examination of witnesses or the presentation of complex documentary evidence.

(2) The person has a colorable defense to the termination of parental rights, or there are substantial reasons that make termination of parental rights inappropriate.

2005 Acts, ch 107, §4, 14
Section is effective May 4, 2005, and applies retroactively to May 12, 2004; 2005 Acts, ch 107, §14
NEW section

600A.6B Payment of attorney fees.

1. A person filing a petition for termination of parental rights under this chapter or the person on whose behalf the petition is filed shall be responsible for the payment of reasonable attorney fees for counsel appointed pursuant to section 600A.6A unless the court determines that the person filing the petition or the person on whose behalf the petition is filed is indigent.

2. If the person filing the petition or the person on whose behalf the petition is filed is indigent, the appointed attorney shall be paid reasonable attorney fees as determined by the state public defender.

3. The state public defender shall review all the claims submitted under this section and shall have the same authority with regard to the payment of these claims as the state public defender has with regard to claims submitted under chapters 13B and 815, including the authority to adopt rules concerning the review and payment of claims submitted.

2005 Acts, ch 107, §5, 14
Section is effective May 4, 2005, and applies retroactively to May 12, 2004; 2005 Acts, ch 107, §14
NEW section

600A.8 Grounds for termination.

The juvenile court shall base its findings and order under section 600A.9 on clear and convincing proof. The following shall be, either separately or jointly, grounds for ordering termination of parental rights:

1. A parent has signed a release of custody pursuant to section 600A.4 and the release has not been revoked.

2. A parent has petitioned for the parent's termination of parental rights pursuant to section 600A.5.

3. The parent has abandoned the child. For the purposes of this subsection, a parent is deemed to have abandoned a child as follows:

a. (1) If the child is less than six months of age when the termination hearing is held, a parent is deemed to have abandoned the child unless the parent does all of the following:

(a) Demonstrates a willingness to assume custody of the child rather than merely objecting to the termination of parental rights.

(b) Takes prompt action to establish a parental relationship with the child.

(c) Demonstrates, through actions, a commitment to the child.

(2) In determining whether the requirements of this paragraph are met, the court may consider all of the following:

(a) The fitness and ability of the parent in personally assuming custody of the child, including a personal and financial commitment which is timely demonstrated.

(b) Whether efforts made by the parent in personally assuming custody of the child are substantial enough to evince a settled purpose to personally assume all parental duties.

(c) With regard to a putative father, whether the putative father publicly acknowledged paternity or held himself out to be the father of the child during the six continuing months immediately prior to the termination proceeding.

(d) With regard to a putative father, whether the putative father paid a fair and reasonable sum, in accordance with the putative father's means, for medical, hospital, and nursing expenses incurred in connection with the mother's pregnancy or with the birth of the child, or whether the putative father demonstrated emotional support as evidenced by the putative father's conduct toward the mother.

(e) Any measures taken by the parent to establish legal responsibility for the child.

(f) Any other factors evincing a commitment to the child.

b. If the child is six months of age or older when the termination hearing is held, a parent is deemed to have abandoned the child unless the parent maintains substantial and continuous or repeated contact with the child as demonstrated by contribution toward support of the child of a reasonable amount, according to the parent's means, and as demonstrated by any of the following:

(1) Visiting the child at least monthly when physically and financially able to do so and when not prevented from doing so by the person having lawful custody of the child.

(2) Regular communication with the child or with the person having the care or custody of the child, when physically and financially unable to visit the child or when prevented from visiting the child by the person having lawful custody of the child.

(3) Openly living with the child for a period of six months within the one-year period immediately preceding the termination of parental rights hearing and during that period openly holding himself or herself out to be the parent of the child.

c. The subjective intent of the parent, whether expressed or otherwise, unsupported by evidence of acts specified in paragraph "a" or "b" manifesting such intent, does not preclude a determination

that the parent has abandoned the child. In making a determination, the court shall not require a showing of diligent efforts by any person to encourage the parent to perform the acts specified in paragraph “a” or “b”. In making a determination regarding a putative father, the court may consider the conduct of the putative father toward the child’s mother during the pregnancy. Demonstration of a commitment to the child is not met by the putative father marrying the mother of the child after adoption of the child.

4. A parent has been ordered to contribute to the support of the child or financially aid in the child’s birth and has failed to do so without good cause.

5. A parent does not object to the termination after having been given proper notice and the opportunity to object.

6. A parent does not object to the termination although every reasonable effort has been made to identify, locate and give notice to that parent as required in section 600A.6.

7. An adoptive parent requests termination of parental rights and the parent-child relationship

based upon a showing that the adoption was fraudulently induced in accordance with the procedures set out in section 600A.9, subsection 3.

8. Both of the following circumstances apply to a parent:

a. The parent has been determined to be a chronic substance abuser as defined in section 125.2 and the parent has committed a second or subsequent domestic abuse assault pursuant to section 708.2A.

b. The parent has abducted the child, has improperly removed the child from the physical custody of the person entitled to custody without the consent of that person, or has improperly retained the child after a visit or other temporary relinquishment of physical custody.

9. The parent has been imprisoned for a crime against the child, the child’s sibling, or another child in the household, or the parent has been imprisoned and it is unlikely that the parent will be released from prison for a period of five or more years.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §55
NEW subsection 9

CHAPTER 600B

PATERNITY AND OBLIGATION FOR SUPPORT

600B.25 Form of judgment — contents of support order — evidence — costs.

1. Upon a finding of paternity pursuant to section 600B.24, the court shall establish the father’s monthly support payment and the amount of the support debt accrued or accruing pursuant to section 598.21B. The support obligation shall include support of the child between the ages of eighteen and nineteen years if the child is engaged full-time in completing high school graduation or equivalency requirements in a manner which is reasonably expected to result in completion of the requirements prior to the person reaching nineteen years of age. The court may order the father to pay amounts the court deems appropriate for the past support and maintenance of the child and for the reasonable and necessary expenses incurred by or for the mother in connection with prenatal care, the birth of the child, and postnatal care of the child and the mother, and other medical support as defined in section 252E.1. The court may award the prevailing party the reasonable costs of suit, including but not limited to reasonable attorney fees.

2. A copy of a bill for the costs of prenatal care or the birth of the child shall be admitted as evidence, without requiring third-party foundation testimony, and shall constitute prima facie evidence of amounts incurred.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §56
Subsection 1 amended

600B.28 Report by trustee.

The trustee shall report to the court annually, or more often as directed by the court, the amounts received and paid over.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §101
Section amended

600B.41A Actions to overcome paternity — applicability — conditions.

1. Paternity which is legally established may be overcome as provided in this section if subsequent blood or genetic testing indicates that the previously established father of a child is not the biological father of the child. Unless otherwise provided in this section, this section applies to the overcoming of paternity which has been established according to any of the means provided in section 252A.3, subsection 8, by operation of law when the established father and the mother of the child are or were married to each other, or as determined by a court of this state under any other applicable chapter.

2. This section does not apply to any of the following:

a. A paternity determination made in or by a foreign jurisdiction or a paternity determination which has been made in or by a foreign jurisdiction and registered in this state in accordance with section 252A.18 or chapter 252K.

b. A paternity determination based upon a court or administrative order if the order was en-

tered based upon blood or genetic test results which demonstrate that the alleged father was not excluded and that the probability of the alleged father's paternity was ninety-five percent or higher, unless the tests were conducted prior to July 1, 1992.

3. Establishment of paternity may be overcome under this section if all of the following conditions are met:

a. The action to overcome paternity is filed with the court prior to the child reaching majority.

(1) A petition to overcome paternity may be filed only by the mother of the child, the established father of the child, the child, or the legal representative of any of these parties.

(2) If paternity was established by court or administrative order, a petition to overcome paternity shall be filed in the county in which the order is filed.

(3) In all other determinations of paternity, a petition to overcome paternity shall be filed in an appropriate county in accordance with the rules of civil procedure.

b. The petition contains, at a minimum, all of the following:

(1) The legal name, age, and domicile, if any, of the child.

(2) The names, residences, and domicile of the following:

- (a) Living parents of the child.
- (b) Guardian of the child.
- (c) Custodian of the child.
- (d) Guardian ad litem of the child.
- (e) Petitioner.

(f) Person standing in the place of the parents of the child.

(3) A plain statement that the petitioner believes that the established father is not the biological father of the child, any reasons for this belief, and that the petitioner wishes to have the paternity determination set aside.

(4) A plain statement explaining why the petitioner does not know any of the information required under subparagraphs (1) and (2).

c. Notice of the action to overcome paternity is served on any parent of the child not initiating the action and any assignee of the support obligation, in accordance with the rules of civil procedure and in accordance with the following:

(1) If enforcement services are being provided by the child support recovery unit pursuant to chapter 252B, notice shall also be served on the child support recovery unit.

(2) The responding party shall have twenty days from the date of the service of the notice to file a written response with the court.

d. A guardian ad litem is appointed for the child.

e. Blood or genetic testing is conducted in accordance with section 600B.41 or chapter 252F.

(1) Unless otherwise specified pursuant to subsection 2 or 9, blood or genetic testing shall be conducted in an action to overcome the establishment of paternity.

(2) Unless otherwise specified in this section, section 600B.41 applies to blood or genetic tests conducted as the result of an action brought to overcome paternity.

(3) The court may order additional testing to be conducted by the expert or an independent expert in order to confirm a test upon which an expert concludes that the established father is not the biological father of the child.

f. The court finds all of the following:

(1) That the conclusion of the expert as disclosed by the evidence based upon blood or genetic testing demonstrates that the established father is not the biological father of the child.

(2) If paternity was established pursuant to section 252A.3A, the signed affidavit was based on fraud, duress, or material mistake of fact, as shown by the petitioner.

4. If the court finds that the establishment of paternity is overcome, in accordance with all of the conditions prescribed, the court shall enter an order which provides all of the following:

a. That the established father is relieved of any and all future support obligations owed on behalf of the child from the date that the order determining that the established father is not the biological father is filed.

b. That any unpaid support due prior to the date the order determining that the established father is not the biological father is filed, is satisfied.

5. An action brought under this section shall be heard and decided by the court, and shall not be subject to a jury trial.

6. *a.* If the court determines that test results conducted in accordance with section 600B.41 or chapter 252F exclude the established father as the biological father, the court may dismiss the action to overcome paternity and preserve the paternity determination only if all of the following apply:

(1) The established father requests that paternity be preserved and that the parent-child relationship, as defined in section 600A.2, be continued.

(2) The court finds that it is in the best interest of the child to preserve paternity. In determining the best interest of the child, the court shall consider all of the following:

(a) The age of the child.

(b) The length of time since the establishment of paternity.

(c) The previous relationship between the child and the established father, including but not limited to the duration and frequency of any time periods during which the child and established father resided in the same household or engaged in

a parent-child relationship as defined in section 600A.2.

(d) The possibility that the child could benefit by establishing the child's actual paternity.

(e) Additional factors which the court determines are relevant to the individual situation.

(3) The biological father is a party to the action and does not object to termination of the biological father's parental rights, or the established father petitions the court for termination of the biological father's parental rights and the court grants the petition pursuant to chapter 600A.

b. If the court dismisses the action to overcome paternity and preserves the paternity determination under this subsection, the court shall enter an order establishing that the parent-child relationship exists between the established father and the child, and including establishment of a support obligation pursuant to section 598.21B and provision of custody and visitation pursuant to section 598.41.

7. *a.* For any order entered under this section on or before May 21, 1997, in which the court's determination excludes the established father as the biological father but dismisses the action to overcome paternity and preserves paternity, the established father may petition the court to issue an order which provides all of the following:

(1) That the parental rights of the established father are terminated.

(2) That the established father is relieved of any and all future support obligations owed on behalf of the child from the date the order under this subsection is filed.

b. The established father may proceed pro se under this subsection. The supreme court shall prescribe standard forms for use under this subsection and shall distribute the forms to the clerks of the district court.

c. If a petition is filed pursuant to this section

and notice is served on any parent of the child not filing the petition and any assignee of the support obligation, the court shall grant the petition.

8. The costs of testing, the fee of the guardian ad litem, and all court costs shall be paid by the person bringing the action to overcome paternity.

9. This section shall not be construed as a basis for termination of an adoption decree or for discharging the obligation of an adoptive father to an adoptive child pursuant to section 600B.5.

10. Unless specifically addressed in an order entered pursuant to this section, provisions previously established by the court order regarding custody or visitation of the child are unaffected by an action brought under this section.

11. Participation of the child support recovery unit created in section 252B.2 in an action brought under this section shall be limited as follows:

a. The unit shall only participate in actions if services are being provided by the unit pursuant to chapter 252B.

b. When services are being provided by the unit under chapter 252B, the unit may enter an administrative order for blood and genetic tests pursuant to chapter 252F.

c. The unit is not responsible for or required to provide for or assist in obtaining blood or genetic tests in any case in which services are not being provided by the unit.

d. The unit is not responsible for the costs of blood or genetic testing conducted pursuant to an action brought under this section.

e. Pursuant to section 252B.7, subsection 4, an attorney employed by the unit represents the state in any action under this section. The unit's attorney is not the legal representative of the mother, the established father, or the child in any action brought under this section.

2005 Acts, ch 69, §57
Subsection 6, paragraph b amended

CHAPTER 602

JUDICIAL BRANCH

602.1215 Clerk of the district court.

1. Subject to the provisions of section 602.1209, subsection 3, the district judges of each judicial election district shall by majority vote appoint persons to serve as clerks of the district court within the judicial election district. The district judges of a judicial election district may appoint a person to serve as clerk of the district court for more than one but not more than four contiguous counties in the same judicial district. A person does not qualify for appointment to the office of clerk of the district court unless the person is at the time of application a resident of the state. A clerk of the district court may be removed from of-

fice for cause by a majority vote of the district judges of the judicial election district. Before removal, the clerk of the district court shall be notified of the cause for removal.

2. The clerk of the district court has the duties specified in article 8, and other duties as prescribed by law or by the supreme court.

3. The clerk of the district court shall assist the state court administrator and the district court administrator in carrying out the rules, directives, and procedures of the judicial branch and the judicial district.

4. The clerk of the district court shall comply with rules, directives, and procedures of the judi-

cial branch and the judicial district.

Appointment of clerk subject to approval of state court administrator; 2005 Acts, ch 171, §9

Section not amended; footnote revised

602.1302 State funding.

1. Except as otherwise provided by sections 602.1303, 602.1304, and 602.8108 or other applicable law, the expenses of operating and maintaining the judicial branch shall be paid out of the general fund of the state from funds appropriated by the general assembly for the judicial branch. State funding shall be phased in as provided in section 602.11101.

2. The supreme court may accept federal funds to be used in the operation of the judicial branch, but shall not expend any of these funds except pursuant to appropriation of the funds by the general assembly.

3. A revolving fund is created in the state treasury for the payment of jury and witness fees, mileage, costs related to summoning jurors by the judicial branch, and attorney fees paid by the state public defender for counsel appointed pursuant to section 600A.6A. The judicial branch shall deposit any reimbursements to the state for the payment of jury and witness fees and mileage in the revolving fund. In each calendar quarter the judicial branch shall reimburse the state public defender for attorney fees paid pursuant to section 600A.6B. Notwithstanding section 8.33, unencumbered and unobligated receipts in the revolving fund at the end of a fiscal year do not revert to the general fund of the state. The judicial branch shall on or before February 1 file a financial accounting of the moneys in the revolving fund with the legislative services agency. The accounting shall include an estimate of disbursements from the revolving fund for the remainder of the fiscal year and for the next fiscal year.

4. The judicial branch shall reimburse counties for the costs of witness and mileage fees and for attorney fees paid pursuant to section 232.141, subsection 1.

2005 Acts, ch 107, §6, 14; 2005 Acts, ch 165, §2
Local court property devoted for use of judicial branch; §602.11107
Use of revolving fund moneys for interpreter fees; see §622A.4
2005 amendments to subsection 3 take effect May 4, 2005, and apply retroactively to May 12, 2004; 2005 Acts, ch 107, §14
Subsections 1 and 3 amended

602.1304 Revenues — enhanced court collections fund.

1. Except as provided in article 8 and subsection 2 of this section, all fees and other revenues collected by judicial officers and court employees shall be paid into the general fund of the state.

2. *a.* The enhanced court collections fund is created in the state treasury under the authority of the supreme court. The fund shall be separate from the general fund of the state and the balance in the fund shall not be considered part of the balance of the general fund of the state. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys in the fund shall not

revert to the general fund, unless and to the extent the total amount of moneys deposited into the fund in a fiscal year would exceed the maximum annual deposit amount established for the collections fund by the general assembly. The initial maximum annual deposit amount for a fiscal year is four million dollars. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the collections fund shall remain in the collections fund and any interest and earnings shall be in addition to the maximum annual deposit amount.

b. For each fiscal year, a judicial collection estimate for that fiscal year shall be equally and proportionally divided into a quarterly amount. The judicial collection estimate shall be calculated by using the state revenue estimating conference estimate made by December 15 pursuant to section 8.22A, subsection 3, of the total amount of fines, fees, civil penalties, costs, surcharges, and other revenues collected by judicial officers and court employees for deposit into the general fund of the state. The revenue estimating conference estimate shall be reduced by the maximum amounts allocated to the Iowa prison infrastructure fund pursuant to section 602.8108A, the court technology and modernization fund pursuant to section 602.8108, subsection 7, the judicial branch pursuant to section 602.8108, subsection 8, and the road use tax fund pursuant to section 602.8108, subsection 9, and the remainder shall be the judicial collection estimate. In each quarter of a fiscal year, after revenues collected by judicial officers and court employees equal to that quarterly amount are deposited into the general fund of the state, after the required amount is deposited during the quarter into the Iowa prison infrastructure fund pursuant to section 602.8108A and into the court technology and modernization fund pursuant to section 602.8108, subsection 7, and after the required amount is allocated to the judicial branch pursuant to section 602.8108, subsection 8, the director of the department of administrative services shall deposit the remaining revenues for that quarter into the enhanced court collections fund in lieu of the general fund. However, after total deposits into the collections fund for the fiscal year are equal to the maximum deposit amount established for the collections fund, remaining revenues for that fiscal year shall be deposited into the general fund. If the revenue estimating conference agrees to a different estimate at a later meeting which projects a lesser amount of revenue than the initial estimate amount used to calculate the judicial collection estimate, the director of the department of administrative services shall recalculate the judicial collection estimate accordingly. If the revenue estimating conference agrees to a different estimate at a later meeting which projects a greater amount of revenue than the initial estimate amount used to calculate the judicial collection estimate, the director of the department of ad-

ministrative services shall recalculate the judicial collection estimate accordingly but only to the extent that the greater amount is due to an increase in the fines, fees, civil penalties, costs, surcharges, or other revenues allowed by law to be collected by judicial officers and court employees.

c. Moneys in the collections fund shall be used by the judicial branch for the Iowa court information system; records management equipment, services, and projects; other technological improvements; electronic legal research equipment, systems, and projects; and the study, development, and implementation of other innovations and projects that would improve the administration of justice. The moneys in the collection fund may also be used for capital improvements necessitated by the installation of or connection with the Iowa court information system, the Iowa communications network, and other technological improvements approved by the judicial branch.

2005 Acts, ch 165, §3; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §137
Subsection 2, paragraph b amended

602.6105 Places of holding court — magistrate schedules.

1. Courts shall be held at the places in each county maintaining space for the district court as designated by the chief judge of the judicial district, except that the determination of actions, special proceedings, and other matters not requiring a jury may be done at some other place in the district with the consent of the parties. For the purposes of this subsection, contiguous counties which have entered into an agreement to share costs pursuant to section 331.381, subsection 16, paragraph “b”, shall be considered as one unit for the purpose of conducting all matters except as otherwise provided in this subsection.

2. In any county having two county seats, court shall be held at each, and, in the county of Pottawattamie, court shall be held at Avoca, as well as at the county seat.

3. a. The chief judge of a judicial district shall designate times and places for magistrates to hold court to ensure accessibility of magistrates at all times throughout the district. The schedule of times and places of availability of magistrates and any schedule changes shall be disseminated by the chief judge to the peace officers within the district.

b. The chief judge of a judicial district shall schedule a magistrate to hold court in a city other than the county seat if all of the following apply:

(1) Magistrate court was regularly scheduled in the city on or after July 1, 2001.

(2) The population of the city is at least two times greater than the population of the county seat or the population of the city is at least thirty thousand.

(3) The city requests the chief judge to schedule magistrate court.

In addition to paying the costs in section 602.1303, subsection 1, the city requesting the

magistrate court shall pay any other costs for holding magistrate court in the city which would not otherwise have been incurred by the judicial branch.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

602.6306 Jurisdiction, procedure, appeals.

1. District associate judges have the jurisdiction provided in section 602.6405 for magistrates, and when exercising that jurisdiction shall employ magistrates’ practice and procedure.

2. District associate judges also have jurisdiction in civil actions for money judgment where the amount in controversy does not exceed ten thousand dollars; jurisdiction over involuntary commitment, treatment, or hospitalization proceedings under chapters 125 and 229; jurisdiction of indictable misdemeanors, class “D” felony violations, and other felony arraignments; jurisdiction to enter a temporary or emergency order of protection under chapter 236, and to make court appointments and set hearings in criminal matters; jurisdiction to enter orders in probate which do not require notice and hearing and to set hearings in actions under chapter 633;* and the jurisdiction provided in section 602.7101 when designated as a judge of the juvenile court. While presiding in these subject matters a district associate judge shall employ district judges’ practice and procedure.

3. When a district judge is unable to serve as a result of temporary incapacity, a district associate judge may, by order of the chief judge of the judicial district enrolled in the records of the clerk of the district court, temporarily exercise any judicial authority within the jurisdiction of a district judge during the time of incapacity with respect to the matters or classes of matters specified in that order.

4. Appeals from judgments or orders of district associate judges while exercising the jurisdiction of magistrates shall be governed by the laws relating to appeals from judgments and orders of magistrates. Appeals from judgments or orders of district associate judges while exercising any other jurisdiction shall be governed by the laws relating to appeals from judgments or orders of district judges.

*Reference to chapter 633A probably also intended; corrective legislation is pending

Section not amended; footnote added

602.6401 Number and apportionment.

1. Two hundred six magistrates shall be apportioned among the counties as provided in this section. Magistrates appointed pursuant to section 602.6402 shall not be counted for purposes of this section.

2. By February of each year in which magistrates’ terms expire, the state court administrator shall apportion magistrate offices among the counties in accordance with the following criteria:

a. The number and type of proceedings contained in the administrative reports required by section 602.6606.

b. The existence of either permanent, temporary, or seasonal populations not included in the current census figures.

c. The geographical area to be served.

d. Any inordinate number of cases over which magistrates have jurisdiction that were pending at the end of the preceding year.

e. The number and types of juvenile proceedings handled by district associate judges.

3. Notwithstanding subsection 2, each county shall be allotted at least one resident magistrate.

4. By March of each year in which magistrates' terms expire, the state court administrator shall give notice to the clerks of the district court and to the chief judges of the judicial districts of the number of magistrates to which each county is entitled.

2005 Acts, ch 171, §3
Subsection 1 amended

602.6703 Declaratory judgment to adjudicate constitutional nexus issues regarding taxation.

1. District courts have original jurisdiction over civil actions seeking declaratory judgment when both of the following apply:

a. The party seeking declaratory relief is a business that is any of the following:

(1) Organized under the laws of this state.

(2) A sole proprietorship owned by a domiciliary of this state.

(3) Authorized to do business in this state.

b. The responding party is a government official of another state, or political subdivision of another state, who asserts that the business in question is obliged to collect sales or use taxes for such state or political subdivision based upon conduct of the business that occurs wholly or partially within that state or political subdivision.

2. A business meeting the requirements and facing the circumstances described in subsection 1 shall be entitled to declaratory relief on the issue of whether the requirement of another state, or political subdivision of another state, that the business collect and remit sales or use taxes to that state, or political subdivision, in the factual circumstances of the business' operations giving rise to the demand, constitutes an undue burden on interstate commerce within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States.

2005 Acts, ch 140, §68
NEW section

602.8102 General duties.

The clerk shall:

1. Keep the office of the clerk at the county seat.

2. Attend sessions of the district court.

3. Keep the records, papers, and seal, and record the proceedings of the district court as pro-

vided by law under the direction of the chief judge of the judicial district.

4. Upon the death of a judge or magistrate of the district court, give written notice to the department of management and the department of administrative services of the date of death. The clerk shall also give written notice of the death of a justice of the supreme court, a judge of the court of appeals, or a judge or magistrate of the district court who resides in the clerk's county to the state commissioner of elections, as provided in section 46.12.

5. When money in the amount of five hundred dollars or more is paid to the clerk to be paid to another person and the money is not disbursed within thirty days, notify the person who is entitled to the money or for whose account the money is paid or the attorney of record of the person. The notice shall be given by certified mail within forty days of the receipt of the money to the last known address of the person or the person's attorney and a memorandum of the notice shall be made in the proper record. If the notice is not given, the clerk and the clerk's sureties are liable for interest at the rate specified in section 535.2, subsection 1, on the money from the date of receipt to the date that the money is paid to the person entitled to it or the person's attorney.

6. On each process issued, indicate the date that it is issued, the clerk's name who issued it, and the seal of the court.

7. Upon return of an original notice to the clerk's office, enter in the appearance or combination docket information to show which parties have been served the notice and the manner and time of service.

8. When entering a lien or indexing an action affecting real estate in the clerk's office, enter the year, month, day, hour, and minute when the entry is made. The clerk shall mail a copy of a mechanic's lien to the owner of the building, land, or improvement which is charged with the lien as provided in section 572.8.

9. Enter in the appearance docket a memorandum of the date of filing of all petitions, demurrers, answers, motions, or papers of any other description in the cause. A pleading of any description is considered filed when the clerk entered the date the pleading was received on the pleading and the pleading shall not be taken from the clerk's office until the memorandum is made. The memorandum shall be made within two business days of a new petition or order being filed, and as soon as practicable for all other pleadings. Thereafter, when a demurrer or motion is sustained or overruled, a pleading is made or amended, or the trial of the cause, rendition of the verdict, entry of judgment, issuance of execution, or any other act is done in the progress of the cause, a similar memorandum shall be made of the action, including the date of action and the number of the book and page

of the record where the entry is made. The appearance docket is an index of each suit from its commencement to its conclusion.

10. When title to real estate is finally established in a person by a judgment or decree of the district court or by decision of an appellate court or when the title to real estate is changed by judgment, decree, will, proceeding, or order in probate, certify the final decree, judgment, or decision under seal of the court to the auditor of the county in which the real estate is located.

11. Refund amounts less than three dollars only upon written application.

12. At the order of a justice of the supreme court, docket without fee any civil or criminal case transferred from a military district under martial law as provided in section 29A.45.

13. Reserved.

14. Maintain a bar admission list as provided in section 46.8.

15. Monthly, notify the county commissioner of registration and the state registrar of voters of persons seventeen and one-half years of age and older who have been convicted of a felony during the preceding calendar month or persons who at any time during the preceding calendar month have been legally declared to be a person who is incompetent to vote as that term is defined in section 48A.2.

16. Reserved.

17. Reserved.

18. Reserved.

19. Keep a book of the record of official bonds and record the official bonds of magistrates as provided in section 64.24.

20. Carry out duties relating to proceedings for the removal of a public officer as provided in sections 66.4 and 66.17.

21. Reserved.

22. Reserved.

23. Carry out duties relating to enforcing orders of the employment appeal board as provided in section 88.9, subsection 2.

24. Certify the imposition of a mulct tax against property creating a public nuisance to the auditor as provided in section 99.28.

25. Carry out duties relating to the judicial review of orders of the elevator safety board as provided in section 89A.10, subsection 2.

26. With sufficient surety, approve an appeal bond for judicial review of an order or action of the department of natural resources relating to dams and spillways as provided in section 464A.8.

27. Docket an appeal from the fence viewer's decision or order as provided in section 359A.23.

28. Certify to the recorder the fact that a judgment has been rendered upon an appeal of a fence viewer's order as provided in section 359A.24.

29. Reserved.

30. Approve bond sureties and enter in the lien index the undertakings of bonds for abatement relating to the illegal manufacture, sale, or con-

sumption of alcoholic liquors as provided in sections 123.76, 123.79, and 123.80.

31. Destroy all records and files of a court proceeding maintained under section 135L.3 in accordance with section 135L.3, subsection 3, paragraph "o".

32. Reserved.

33. Furnish to the Iowa department of public health a certified copy of a judgment suspending or revoking a professional license as provided in section 147.66.

34. Reserved.

35. Send notice of the conviction, judgment, and sentence of a person violating the uniform controlled substances laws to the state board or officer who issued a license or registered the person to practice a profession or to conduct business as provided in section 124.412.

36. Carry out duties relating to the commitment of a person with mental retardation as provided in sections 222.37 through 222.40.

37. Keep a separate docket of proceedings of cases relating to persons with mental retardation as provided in section 222.57.

38. Order the commitment of a voluntary public patient to the state psychiatric hospital under the circumstances provided in section 225.16.

39. Refer persons applying for voluntary admission to a community mental health center for a preliminary diagnostic evaluation as provided in section 225C.16, subsection 2.

40. Reserved.

41. Carry out duties relating to the involuntary commitment of persons with mental impairments as provided in chapter 229.

42. Serve as clerk of the juvenile court and carry out duties as provided in chapter 232 and article 7 of this chapter.

43. Submit to the director of the division of child and family services of the department of human services a duplicate of the findings of the court related to adoptions as provided in section 235.3, subsection 7.

44. Forward to the superintendent of each correctional institution a copy of the sheriff's certification concerning the number of days that have been credited toward completion of an inmate's sentence as provided in section 903A.5.

45. Reserved.

46. Carry out duties relating to reprieves, pardons, commutations, remission of fines and forfeitures, and restoration of citizenship as provided in sections 914.5 and 914.6.

47. Record support payments made pursuant to an order entered under chapter 252A, 252F, 598, or 600B, or under a comparable statute of a foreign jurisdiction and through setoff of a state or federal income tax refund or rebate, as if the payments were received and disbursed by the clerk; forward support payments received under section 252A.6 to the department of human services and furnish copies of orders and decrees awarding sup-

port to parties receiving welfare assistance as provided in section 252A.13.

47A. Accept a check, share draft, draft, or written order on a bank, savings and loan association, credit union, corporation, or person as payment of a support obligation which is payable to the clerk, in accordance with procedures established by the clerk to assure that such negotiable instruments will not be dishonored. The friend of court may perform the clerk's responsibilities under this subsection.

47B. Perform the duties relating to establishment and operation of a state case registry pursuant to section 252B.24.

47C. Perform duties relating to implementation and operation of requirements for the collection services center pursuant to section 252B.13A, subsection 2.

48. Reserved.

49. Enter a judgment based on the transcript of an appeal to the state board of education against the party liable for payment of costs as provided in section 290.4.

50. Certify the final order of the district court upon appeal of an assessment within a secondary road assessment district to the auditor as provided in section 311.24.

50A. Assist the state department of transportation in suspending, pursuant to section 321.210A, the driver's licenses of persons who fail to timely pay criminal fines or penalties, surcharges, or court costs related to the violation of a law regulating the operation of a motor vehicle.

51. Forward to the state department of transportation a copy of the record of each conviction or forfeiture of bail of a person charged with the violation of the laws regulating the operation of vehicles on public roads as provided in sections 321J.2 and 321.491.

52. Reserved.

53. If a person fails to satisfy a judgment relating to motor vehicle financial responsibility within sixty days, forward to the director of the state department of transportation a certified copy of the judgment as provided in section 321A.12.

54. Approve a bond of a surety company or a bond with at least two individual sureties owning real estate in this state as proof of financial responsibility as provided in section 321A.24.

55. Carry out duties under the Iowa motor vehicle dealers licensing Act as provided in sections 322.10 and 322.24.

56. Carry out duties relating to the enforcement of motor fuel tax laws as provided in sections 452A.66 and 452A.67.

57. Reserved.

58. Upon order of the director of revenue, issue a commission for the taking of depositions as provided in section 421.17, subsection 8.

58A. Assist the department of administrative services in setting off against debtors' income tax refunds or rebates under section 8A.504, debts

which are due, owing, and payable to the clerk of the district court as criminal fines, civil penalties, surcharges, or court costs.

59. Reserved.

60. With acceptable sureties, approve the bond of a petitioner for a tax appeal as provided in section 422.29, subsection 2.

61. Certify the final decision of the district court in an appeal of the tax assessments as provided in section 441.39. Costs of the appeal to be assessed against the board of review or a taxing body shall be certified to the treasurer as provided in section 441.40.

62. Certify a final order of the district court relating to the apportionment of tax receipts to the auditor as provided in section 449.7.

63. Carry out duties relating to the inheritance tax as provided in chapter 450.

64. Deposit funds held by the clerk in an approved depository as provided in section 12C.1.

65. Carry out duties relating to appeals and certification of costs relating to levee and drainage districts as provided in sections 468.86 through 468.95.

66. Carry out duties relating to the condemnation of land as provided in chapter 6B.

67. Forward civil penalties collected for violations relating to the siting of electric power generators to the treasurer of state as provided in section 476A.14, subsection 1.

68. Certify a copy of a decree of dissolution of a business corporation to the secretary of state as provided in section 490.1433.

69. With acceptable sureties, approve the bond of a petitioner filing an appeal for review of an order of the commissioner of insurance as provided in section 507A.7.

70. Certify a copy of a decree of dissolution of a nonprofit corporation to the secretary of state and the recorder in the county in which the corporation is located as provided in section 504.1434.

71. Carry out duties relating to the enforcement of decrees and orders of reciprocal states under the Iowa unauthorized insurers Act as provided in section 507A.11.

72. Certify copies of a decree of involuntary dissolution of a state bank to the secretary of state and the recorder of the county in which the bank is located as provided in section 524.1311, subsection 4.

73. Certify copies of a decree dissolving a credit union as provided in section 533.21, subsection 4.

74. Refuse to accept the filing of papers to institute legal action under the Iowa consumer credit code, chapter 537, if proper venue is not adhered to as provided in section 537.5113.

75. Receive payment of money due to a person who is absent from the state if the address or location of the person is unknown as provided in section 538.5.

76. Carry out duties relating to the appoint-

ment of the department of agriculture and land stewardship as receiver for agricultural commodities on behalf of a warehouse operator whose license is suspended or revoked as provided in section 203C.3.

77. Reserved.

78. Certify an acknowledgment of a written instrument relating to real estate as provided in section 9E.10 or 558.20.

79. Collect on behalf of, and pay to, the treasurer the fee for the transfer of real estate as provided in section 558.66.

80. With acceptable sureties, endorse a bond sufficient to settle a dispute between adjoining owners of a common wall as provided in section 563.11.

81. Carry out duties relating to cemeteries as provided in section 523I.602.

82. Carry out duties relating to liens as provided in chapters 249A, 572, 574, 580, 582, and 584.

83. Reserved.

84. Carry out duties relating to the dissolution of a marriage as provided in chapter 598.

85. Carry out duties relating to the custody of children as provided in chapter 598B.

86. Carry out duties relating to adoptions as provided in chapter 600.

87. Enter upon the clerk's records actions taken by the court at a location which is not the county seat as provided in section 602.6106.

88. Maintain a record of the name, address, and term of office of each member of the county magistrate appointing commission as provided in section 602.6501.

89. Certify to the state court administrator the names and addresses of the magistrates appointed by the county magistrate appointing commission as provided in section 602.6403.

90. Furnish an individual or centralized docket for the magistrates of the county as provided in section 602.6604.

91. Serve as an ex officio jury commissioner and notify appointive commissioners of their appointment as provided in sections 607A.9 and 607A.13.

92. Carry out duties relating to the selection of jurors as provided in chapter 607A.

93. Carry out duties relating to the revocation or suspension of an attorney's authority to practice law as provided in article 10 of this chapter.

94. File and index petitions affecting real estate as provided in sections 617.10 through 617.15.

95. Designate the newspapers in which the notices pertaining to the clerk's office shall be published as provided in section 618.7.

96. With acceptable surety, approve a bond of the plaintiff in an action for the payment of costs which may be adjudged against the plaintiff as provided in section 621.1.

97. Issue subpoenas for witnesses as provided

in section 622.63.

98. Carry out duties relating to trials and judgments as provided in sections 624.8 through 624.20 and 624.37.

99. Collect jury fees and court reporter fees as required by chapter 625.

100. Reserved.

101. Carry out duties relating to executions as provided in chapter 626.

102. Carry out duties relating to the redemption of property as provided in sections 628.13, 628.18, and 628.20.

103. Record statements of expenditures made by the holder of a sheriff's sale certificate in the encumbrance book and lien index as provided in section 629.3.

104. Carry out duties relating to small claim actions as provided in chapter 631.

105. Carry out duties of the clerk of the probate court as provided in chapter 633.

105A. Provide written notice to all duly appointed guardians and conservators of their liability as provided in sections 633.633A and 633.633B.

106. Carry out duties relating to the administration of small estates as provided in sections 635.1, 635.7, 635.9, and 635.11.

107. Carry out duties relating to the attachment of property as provided in chapter 639.

108. Carry out duties relating to garnishment as provided in chapter 642.

109. With acceptable surety, approve bonds of the plaintiff desiring immediate delivery of the property in an action of replevin as provided in sections 643.7 and 643.12.

110. Carry out duties relating to the disposition of lost property as provided in chapter 556F.

111. Carry out duties relating to the recovery of real property as provided in section 646.23.

112. Endorse the court's approval of a restored record as provided in section 647.3.

113. When a judgment of foreclosure is entered, file with the recorder an instrument acknowledging the foreclosure and the date of decree and upon payment of the judgment, file an instrument with the recorder acknowledging the satisfaction as provided in sections 655.4 and 655.5.

114. Carry out duties relating to the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus as provided in sections 663.9, 663.43, and 663.44.

115. Accept and docket an application for post-conviction review of a conviction as provided in section 822.3.

116. Report all fines, forfeited recognizances, penalties, and forfeitures as provided in section 602.8106, subsection 4, and section 666.6.

117. Issue a warrant for the seizure of a boat or raft as provided in section 667.2.

118. Carry out duties relating to the changing of a person's name as provided in chapter 674.

119. Notify the state registrar of vital statistics of a judgment determining the paternity of a

child as provided in section 600B.36.

120. Enter a judgment made by confession and issue an execution of the judgment as provided in section 676.4.

121. With acceptable surety, approve the bond of a receiver as provided in section 680.3.

122. Carry out duties relating to the assignment of property for the benefit of creditors as provided in chapter 681.

123. Carry out duties relating to the certification of surety companies and the investment of trust funds as provided in chapter 636.

124. Maintain a separate docket for petitions requesting that the record and evidence in a judicial review proceeding be closed as provided in section 692.5.

125. Furnish a disposition of each criminal complaint or information or juvenile delinquency petition, alleging a delinquent act which would be a serious or aggravated misdemeanor or felony if committed by an adult, filed in the district or juvenile court to the department of public safety as provided in section 692.15.

126. Carry out duties relating to the issuance of warrants to persons who fail to appear to answer citations as provided in section 805.5.

126A. Upon the failure of a person charged to appear in person or by counsel to defend against the offense charged pursuant to a uniform citation and complaint as provided in section 805.6, enter a conviction and render a judgment in the amount of the appearance bond in satisfaction of the penalty plus court costs.

127. Provide for a traffic and scheduled violations office for the district court and service the locked collection boxes at weigh stations as provided in section 805.7.

128. Issue a summons to corporations to answer an indictment as provided in section 807.5.

129. Carry out duties relating to the disposition of seized property as provided in chapter 809.

130. Docket undertakings of bail as liens on real estate and enter them upon the lien index as provided in section 811.4.

131. Hold the amount of forfeiture and judgment of bail in the clerk's office for sixty days as provided in section 811.6.

132. Carry out duties relating to appeals from the district court as provided in chapter 814.

133. Reserved.

134. Notify the director of the Iowa department of corrections of the commitment of a convicted person as provided in section 901.7.

135. Carry out duties relating to deferred judgments, probations, and restitution as provided in sections 907.4 and 907.8, and chapter 910.

135A. Assess the surcharges provided by sections 911.1, 911.2, 911.3, and 911.4.

135B. Reserved.

136. Carry out duties relating to the impaneling and proceedings of the grand jury as provided in rule of criminal procedure 2.3, Iowa court rules.

137. Issue subpoenas upon application of the prosecuting attorney and approval of the court as provided in rule of criminal procedure 2.5, Iowa court rules.

138. Issue summons or warrants to defendants as provided in rule of criminal procedure 2.7, Iowa court rules.

139. Carry out duties relating to the change of venue as provided in rule of criminal procedure 2.11, Iowa court rules.

140. Issue blank subpoenas for witnesses at the request of the defendant as provided in rule of criminal procedure 2.15, Iowa court rules.

141. Carry out duties relating to the entry of judgment as provided in rule of criminal procedure 2.23, Iowa court rules.

142. Carry out duties relating to the execution of a judgment as provided in rule of criminal procedure 2.26, Iowa court rules.

143. Carry out duties relating to the trial of simple misdemeanors as provided in rules of criminal procedure 2.51 through 2.75, Iowa court rules.

144. Serve notice of an order of judgment entered as provided in rule of civil procedure 1.442, Iowa court rules.

145. If a party is ordered or permitted to plead further by the court, serve notice to attorneys of record as provided in rule of civil procedure 1.444, Iowa court rules.

146. Maintain a motion calendar as provided in rule of civil procedure 1.431, Iowa court rules.

147. Provide notice of a judgment, order, or decree as provided in rule of civil procedure 1.453, Iowa court rules.

148. Issue subpoenas as provided in rules of civil procedure 1.715 and 1.1701, Iowa court rules.

149. Tax the costs of taking a deposition as provided in rule of civil procedure 1.716, Iowa court rules.

150. With acceptable sureties, approve a bond filed for change of venue under rule of civil procedure 1.801, Iowa court rules.

151. Transfer the papers relating to a case transferred to another court as provided in rule of civil procedure 1.807, Iowa court rules.

152. Reserved.

153. Reserved.

154. Carry out duties relating to the impaneling of jurors as provided in rules of civil procedure 1.915 through 1.918, Iowa court rules.

155. Furnish a referee, auditor, or examiner with a copy of the order of appointment as provided in rule of civil procedure 1.935, Iowa court rules.

156. Mail notice of the filing of the referee's, auditor's, or examiner's report to the attorneys of record as provided in rule of civil procedure 1.942, Iowa court rules.

157. Carry out duties relating to the entry of judgments as provided in rules of civil procedure 1.955, 1.958, 1.960, 1.961, and 1.962, Iowa court rules.

158. Carry out duties relating to defaults and judgments on defaults as provided in rules of civil procedure 1.972, 1.973, and 1.974, Iowa court rules.

159. Notify the attorney of record if exhibits used in a case are to be destroyed as provided in rule of civil procedure 1.1014, Iowa court rules.

160. Docket the request for a hearing on a sale of property as provided in rule of civil procedure 1.221, Iowa court rules.

161. With acceptable surety, approve the bond of a citizen commencing an action of quo warranto as provided in rule of civil procedure 1.1302, Iowa court rules.

162. Carry out duties relating to the issuance of a writ of certiorari as provided in rules of civil procedure 1.401 through 1.412, Iowa court rules.

163. Carry out duties relating to the issuance of an injunction as provided in rules of civil procedure 1.1501 through 1.1511, Iowa court rules.

164. Carry out other duties as provided by law.
2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §102, 115, 118; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §117; 2005 Acts, ch 107, §7, 14; 2005 Acts, ch 128, §70; 2005 Acts, ch 167, §58, 66

2005 amendment striking former subsection 133 takes effect May 4, 2005, and applies retroactively to November 10, 2004; 2005 Acts, ch 107, §14
Reference to §504A.62 in subsection 70 deleted pursuant to 2004 Code editor directive effective July 1, 2005; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191

Code editor directive applied
Subsection 48 stricken
Subsections 69 and 81 amended
Subsection 133 stricken
Subsection 135A amended

602.8102A Notices returned for unknown address — resending.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Code to the contrary, and subject to rules prescribed by the supreme court, if the clerk of the district court sends a mailing or notice to a person or party and the mailing or notice is returned by the postal service to the clerk of the district court as undeliverable, the clerk is not required to send a repeat or subsequent mailing or notice unless the clerk receives an updated mailing address.

2005 Acts, ch 171, §4
NEW section

602.8103 General powers.

The clerk may:

1. Administer oaths and take affirmations as provided in section 63A.1.

2. Reproduce original records of the court by any reasonably permanent legible means including, but not limited to, reproduction by photographing, photostating, microfilming, computer cards, and electronic digital format. The reproduction shall include proper indexing. The reproduced record has the same authenticity as the original record. The supreme court shall adopt rules to provide for continued evaluation of the accessibility of records stored or reproduced in electronic digital format.

3. After the original record is reproduced and after approval of a majority of the judges of the dis-

trict court by court order, destroy the original records including, but not limited to, dockets, journals, scrapbooks, files, and marriage license applications. The order shall state the specific records which are to be destroyed. An original court file shall not be destroyed until after the contents have been reproduced. As used in this subsection and subsection 4, “*destroy*” includes the transmission of the original records which are of general historical interest to any recognized historical society or association.

4. Destroy the following original records without prior court order or reproduction except as otherwise provided in this subsection:

a. Records including, but not limited to, journals, scrapbooks, and files, forty years after final disposition of the case. However, judgments, decrees, stipulations, records in criminal proceedings, probate records, and orders of court shall not be destroyed unless they have been reproduced as provided in subsection 2.

b. Administrative records, after five years, including, but not limited to, warrants, subpoenas, clerks’ certificates, statements, praecipes, and depositions.

c. Records, dockets, and court files of civil and criminal actions heard in the municipal court which were transferred to the clerk, other than juvenile and adoption proceedings, or heard in justice of the peace proceedings, after a period of twenty years from the date of filing of the actions.

d. Original court files on dissolutions of marriage, one year after dismissal by the parties or under rule of civil procedure 1.943, Iowa court rules.

e. Small claims files, one year after dismissal with or without prejudice.

f. Uniform traffic citations in the magistrate court or traffic and scheduled violations office, one year after final disposition.

g. Court reporters’ notes and certified transcripts of those notes in civil cases, ten years after final disposition of the case. For purposes of this section, “*final disposition*” means one year after dismissal of the case, after judgment or decree without appeal, or after procedendo or dismissal of appeal is filed in cases where appeal is taken.

h. Court reporters’ notes and certified transcripts of those notes in criminal cases, ten years after dismissal of all charges, or ten years after the expiration of all sentences imposed or the date probation is granted, whichever later occurs. For purposes of this subsection “*sentences imposed*” include all sentencing options pursuant to section 901.5.

i. Court files, as provided by rules prescribed by the supreme court, ten years after final disposition in civil cases, or ten years after expiration of all sentences in criminal cases. For purposes of this paragraph, “*purging*” means the removal and destruction of documents in the court file which have no legal, administrative, or historical value.

Purging shall be done without reproduction of the removed documents. For purposes of this paragraph, “civil cases” does not include juvenile, mental health, probate, or adoption proceedings.

j. Court reporters’ notes and certified transcripts of those notes in mental health hearings under section 229.12 and substance abuse hearings under section 125.82, ninety days after the respondent has been discharged from involuntary custody.

5. Invest money which is paid to the clerk to be paid to any other person in a savings account of a supervised financial organization as defined in section 537.1301, subsection 44, except a credit union operating pursuant to chapter 533. The provisions of chapter 12C relating to the deposit and investment of public funds apply to the deposit and investment of the money except that a supervised financial organization other than a credit union may be designated as a depository and the money shall be available upon demand. The interest earnings shall be paid into the general fund of the state, except as otherwise provided by law.

In addition, the money may be invested in an open-end management investment company organized in trust form registered with the federal securities and exchange commission under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80(a), and operated in accordance with 17 C.F.R. § 270.2a-7, the portfolio of which is limited to obligations of the United States of America or agencies or instrumentalities of the United States of America and to repurchase agreements fully collateralized by obligations of the United States of America or an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America if the investment company takes delivery of the collateral either directly or through an authorized custodian.

6. Establish and maintain a procedure to set off against amounts held by the clerk of the district court and payable to the person any debt which is in the form of a liquidated sum due, owing and payable to the clerk. The procedure shall meet all of the following conditions:

a. Before setoff, the clerk shall provide written notice to the debtor of the clerk’s claim to all or a portion of the amount held by the clerk for the debtor and the clerk’s right to recover the amount of the claim through the setoff procedure, the opportunity to request in writing, that a jointly or commonly owned right to payment be divided among owners, and the opportunity to give written notice to the clerk of the district court of the person’s intent to contest the amount of the claim. The debtor must file a notice of intent to contest the claim within fifteen days after the mailing of the notice of claim by the clerk or, if the notice of claim was provided by the clerk at the time the debtor appeared in the clerk’s office to claim payment, within fifteen days of that date.

b. Upon the request of the debtor or the owner

of a jointly or commonly owned right to payment, the clerk of the district court shall divide the payment. Unless otherwise stated in a judgment or court order, any jointly or commonly owned right to payment is presumed to be owned in equal portions by joint or common owners.

c. Upon timely filing of a notice of intent to contest the setoff, the matter shall be set for hearing before a judge or magistrate. The clerk shall notify the debtor in writing of the time and date of the hearing.

d. If the claim is not contested or upon final determination of a contested claim authorizing a setoff, the clerk shall set off the debt against any amount the clerk is holding for payment to the debtor and pay any balance of the amount to the debtor. The amount set off shall be applied by the clerk of the district court according to the order of priority set out in section 602.8107, subsection 2.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

602.8104 Records and books.

1. The records of the court consist of the original papers filed in all proceedings.

2. The following books shall be kept by the clerk:

a. A record book which contains the entries of the proceedings of the court and which has an index referring to each proceeding in each cause under the names of the parties, both plaintiff and defendant, and under the name of each person named in either party.

b. A judgment docket which contains an abstract of the judgments having separate columns for the names of the parties, the date of the judgment, the damages recovered, costs, the date of the issuance and return of executions, the entry of satisfaction, and other memoranda. The docket shall have an index containing the information specified in paragraph “a”.

c. A cash journal in which is listed in detail the costs and fees in each action or proceeding under the title of the action or proceeding. The cash journal shall also have an index containing the information specified in paragraph “a”.

d. An encumbrance book in which the sheriff shall enter a statement of the levy of each attachment on real estate.

e. An appearance docket in which the titles of all actions or special proceedings shall be entered. The actions or proceedings shall be numbered consecutively in the order in which they commence and shall include the full names of the parties, plaintiffs and defendants, as contained in the petition or as subsequently made parties by a pleading, proceeding, or order. The entries provided for in this paragraph and paragraphs “b” and “c” may be combined in one book, the combination docket, which shall also have an index containing the information specified in paragraph “a”.

f. A lien book in which an index of all liens in

the court is kept.

g. A record of official bonds as provided in section 64.24.

h. A cemetery record as provided in section 5231.602.

i. A hospital lien docket as provided in section 582.4.

j. A book in which the deposits of funds, money, and securities kept by the clerk are recorded as provided in section 636.37.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §71

Subsection 2, paragraph h amended

602.8105 Fees for civil cases and other services — collection and disposition.

1. The clerk of the district court shall collect the following fees:

a. For filing and docketing a petition, other than a modification of a dissolution decree to which a written stipulation is attached at the time of filing containing the agreement of the parties to the terms of modification, one hundred dollars. In counties having a population of ninety-eight thousand or over, an additional five dollars shall be charged and collected to be known as the journal publication fee and used for the purposes provided for in section 618.13.

b. For filing and docketing an application for modification of a dissolution decree to which a written stipulation is attached at the time of filing containing the agreement of the parties to the terms of modification, fifty dollars.

c. For entering a final decree of dissolution of marriage, fifty dollars. It is the intent of the general assembly that the funds generated from the dissolution fees be appropriated and used for sexual assault and domestic violence centers.

d. For filing and docketing a small claims action, the amounts specified in section 631.6.

e. For an appeal from a judgment in small claims or for filing and docketing a writ of error, seventy-five dollars.

f. For a motion to show cause in a civil case, fifty dollars.

2. The clerk of the district court shall collect the following fees for miscellaneous services:

a. For filing, entering, and endorsing a mechanic's lien, twenty dollars, and if a suit is brought, the fee is taxable as other costs in the action.

b. For filing and entering an agricultural supply dealer's lien and any other statutory lien, twenty dollars.

c. For a certificate and seal, ten dollars. However, there shall be no charge for a certificate and seal to an application to procure a pension, bounty, or back pay for a member of the armed services or other person.

d. For certifying a change in title of real estate, twenty dollars.

e. For filing a praecipe to issue execution under chapter 626, twenty-five dollars.

f. For filing a praecipe to issue execution under chapter 654, fifty dollars.

g. For filing a confession of judgment under chapter 676, fifty dollars if the judgment is five thousand dollars or less, and one hundred dollars if the judgment exceeds five thousand dollars.

h. Other fees provided by law.

3. The clerk of the district court shall pay to the treasurer of state all fees which have come into the clerk's possession and which are unclaimed pursuant to section 556.8 accompanied by a form prescribed by the treasurer. Claims for payment of the moneys must be filed pursuant to chapter 556.

4. The clerk of the district court shall collect a civil penalty assessed against a retailer pursuant to section 126.23B. Any moneys collected from the civil penalty shall be distributed to the city or county that brought the enforcement action for a violation of section 126.23A.

2005 Acts, ch 15, §5, 14; 2005 Acts, ch 171, §5

Subsections 2 and 4 amended

602.8106 Collection of fees in criminal cases and disposition of fees and fines.

1. The clerk of the district court shall collect the following fees:

a. Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs "b" and "c", for filing and docketing a criminal case to be paid by the county or city which has the duty to prosecute the criminal action, payable as provided in section 602.8109, thirty dollars. When judgment is rendered against the defendant, costs collected from the defendant shall be paid to the county or city which has the duty to prosecute the criminal action to the extent necessary for reimbursement for fees paid. However, the fees which are payable by the county to the clerk of the district court for services rendered in criminal actions prosecuted under state law and the court costs taxed in connection with the trial of those actions or appeals from the judgments in those actions are waived.

b. For filing and docketing of a complaint or information for a simple misdemeanor and a complaint or information for a nonscheduled simple misdemeanor under chapter 321, thirty dollars.

c. For filing and docketing a complaint or information or uniform citation and complaint for parking violations under sections 321.236, 321.239, 321.358, 321.360, and 321.361, eight dollars, effective January 1, 2004. The court costs in cases of parking meter and overtime parking violations which are denied, and charged and collected pursuant to section 321.236, subsection 1, or pursuant to a uniform citation and complaint, are eight dollars per information or complaint or per uniform citation and complaint effective January 1, 1991.

d. The court costs in scheduled violation cases where a court appearance is required, thirty dollars.

e. For court costs in scheduled violation cases where a court appearance is not required, thirty dollars.

f. For an appeal of a simple misdemeanor to the district court, fifty dollars.

g. For a motion to show cause in a criminal case, the fee shall be the same amount as the fee for filing and docketing a complaint, information, or citation for the underlying criminal case from which the motion arises.

2. The clerk of the district court shall remit ninety percent of all fines and forfeited bail to the city that was the plaintiff in any action, and shall provide that city with a statement showing the total number of cases, the total of all fines and forfeited bail collected, and the total of all cases dismissed. The remaining ten percent shall be submitted to the state court administrator.

3. The clerk of the district court shall remit all fines and forfeited bail for violation of a county ordinance, except an ordinance relating to vehicle speed or weight restrictions, to the county treasurer of the county that was the plaintiff in the action, and shall provide that county with a statement showing the total number of cases, the total of all fines and forfeited bail collected, and the total of all cases dismissed. However, if a county ordinance provides a penalty for a violation which is also penalized under state law, the fines and forfeited bail collected for the violation shall be submitted to the state court administrator.

4. The clerk of the district court shall submit all other fines, fees, costs, and forfeited bail received from a magistrate to the state court administrator.

2005 Acts, ch 165, §4
Subsection 1, paragraphs b, d, and e amended

602.8108 Distribution of court revenue.

1. The clerk of the district court shall establish an account and deposit in this account all revenue and other receipts. Not later than the fifteenth day of each month, the clerk shall distribute all revenues received during the preceding calendar month. Each distribution shall be accompanied by a statement disclosing the total amount of revenue received during the accounting period and any adjustments of gross revenue figures that are necessary to reflect changes in the balance of the account, including but not limited to reductions resulting from the dishonor of checks previously accepted by the clerk.

2. Except as otherwise provided, the clerk of the district court shall report and submit to the state court administrator, not later than the fifteenth day of each month, the fines and fees received during the preceding calendar month. Except as provided in subsections 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9, the state court administrator shall deposit the amounts received with the treasurer of state for deposit in the general fund of the state. The state court administrator shall report to the legislative

services agency within thirty days of the beginning of each fiscal quarter the amount received during the previous quarter in the account established under this section.

3. The clerk of the district court shall remit to the state court administrator, not later than the fifteenth day of each month, ninety-five percent of all moneys collected from the criminal penalty surcharge provided in section 911.1 during the preceding calendar month. The clerk shall remit the remainder to the county treasurer of the county that was the plaintiff in the action or to the city that was the plaintiff in the action. Of the amount received from the clerk, the state court administrator shall allocate seventeen percent to be deposited in the victim compensation fund established in section 915.94, and eighty-three percent to be deposited in the general fund.

4. The clerk of the district court shall remit all moneys collected from the drug abuse resistance education surcharge provided in section 911.2 to the state court administrator for deposit in the general fund of the state and the amount deposited is appropriated to the governor's office of drug control policy for use by the drug abuse resistance education program and other programs directed for a similar purpose.

5. The clerk of the district court shall remit all moneys collected from the assessment of the law enforcement initiative surcharge provided in section 911.3 to the state court administrator no later than the fifteenth day of each month for deposit in the general fund of the state.

6. The clerk of the district court shall remit all moneys collected from the county enforcement surcharge pursuant to section 911.4 to the county where the citation was issued for deposit in the county general fund no later than the fifteenth day of each month.

7. A court technology and modernization fund is established as a separate fund in the state treasury. The state court administrator shall allocate one million dollars of the moneys received under subsection 2 to be deposited in the fund, which shall be administered by the supreme court and shall be used to enhance the ability of the judicial branch to process cases more quickly and efficiently, to electronically transmit information to state government, local governments, law enforcement agencies, and the public, and to improve public access to the court system.

8. The state court administrator shall allocate to the judicial branch for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, and for each fiscal year thereafter, seven million dollars of the moneys received annually under subsection 2, to be used for salaries of supreme court justices, appellate court judges, district court judges, district associate judges, judicial magistrates and staff, state court administrator, clerk of the supreme court, district court administrators, clerks of the district court, juvenile court officers, board of law examiners and

board of examiners of shorthand reporters and judicial qualifications commission, receipt and disbursement of child support payments, reimbursement of the auditor of state for expenses incurred in completing audits of the offices of the clerks of the district court during the fiscal year, and maintenance, equipment, and miscellaneous purposes.

9. The state court administrator shall allocate all of the fines and fees attributable to commercial vehicle violation citations issued by motor vehicle division personnel of the state department of transportation to the treasurer of state for deposit in the road use tax fund.

10. A criminalistics laboratory fund is created as a separate fund in the state treasury under the control of the department of public safety. The fund shall consist of appropriations made to the fund and transfers of interest, and earnings. All moneys in the fund are appropriated to the department of public safety for use by the department in criminalistics laboratory equipment purchasing, maintenance, depreciation, and training. Any balance in the fund on June 30 of any fiscal year shall not revert to any other fund of the state but shall remain available for the purposes described in this subsection.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §103; 2005 Acts, ch 143, §1, 2; 2005 Acts, ch 165, §5, 6; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §138

Subsections 2, 3, 5, and 6 amended

NEW subsection 8 and former subsection 8 renumbered as 9

NEW subsection 10

602.8108A Prison infrastructure fund.

1. The Iowa prison infrastructure fund is created and established as a separate and distinct fund in the state treasury. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter to the contrary, the first eight million dollars and, beginning July 1, 1997, the first nine million five hundred thousand dollars, of moneys remitted to the treasurer of state from fines, fees, costs, and forfeited bail collected by the clerks of the district court in criminal cases, including those collected for both scheduled and nonscheduled violations, collected in each fiscal year commencing with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1995, shall be deposited in the fund. Interest and other income earned by the fund shall be deposited in the fund. However, beginning with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1998, all fines and fees attributable to commercial vehicle violation citations issued after July 1, 1998, shall be deposited as provided in section 602.8108, subsection 9. If the treasurer of state determines pursuant to 1994 Iowa Acts, chapter 1196, that bonds can be issued pursuant to this section and section 16.177, then the moneys in the fund are appropriated to and for the purpose of paying the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on bonds issued by the Iowa finance authority under section 16.177. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, amounts in the funds shall not be subject to appropriation for any purpose by the general assembly, but shall be used only for the purposes set forth in

this section. The treasurer of state shall act as custodian of the fund and disburse amounts contained in it as directed by the department of corrections including the automatic disbursement of funds pursuant to the terms of bond indentures and documents and security provisions to trustees and custodians. The treasurer of state is authorized to invest the funds deposited in the fund subject to any limitations contained in any applicable bond proceedings. Any amounts remaining in the fund at the end of each fiscal year shall be transferred to the general fund of the state.

2. If the treasurer of state determines that bonds cannot be issued pursuant to this section and section 16.177, the treasurer of state shall deposit the moneys in the prison infrastructure fund into the general fund of the state.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

602.10110 Oath or affirmation.

All persons on being admitted to the bar shall take an oath or affirmation, as promulgated by the supreme court, declaring to support the Constitutions of the United States and of the state of Iowa, and to faithfully discharge, according to the best of their ability, the duties of an attorney.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §76, 89

Section amended

602.10112 Duties of attorneys and counselors. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 179, § 79, 89.

602.11116 Associate juvenile judges and associate probate judges — retirement.

If a full-time associate juvenile judge or full-time associate probate judge is a member of the Iowa public employees' retirement system on June 30, 1998, the associate juvenile judge or associate probate judge shall elect, by informing the state court administrator by June 30, 1998, one of the following retirement benefit options to be effective July 1, 1998:

1. To remain a member under the Iowa public employees' retirement system pursuant to chapter 97B.

2. To commence membership under the judicial retirement system pursuant to article 9, part 1, effective July 1, 1998, but to become an inactive member of the Iowa public employees' retirement system pursuant to chapter 97B and remain eligible for benefits under sections 97B.49A through 97B.49H, as applicable, for the period of membership service under chapter 97B.

3. To commence membership under the judicial retirement system pursuant to article 9, part 1, retroactive to the date the associate juvenile judge or associate probate judge became an associate juvenile judge or associate probate judge, and to cease to be a member of the Iowa public employees' retirement system, effective July 1, 1998. The department of personnel shall transmit by January 1, 1999, to the state court administrator

for deposit in the judicial retirement fund the associate juvenile judge's or associate probate judge's accumulated contributions as defined in section 97B.1A, subsection 2, for the judge's period of membership service as an associate juvenile judge or associate probate judge. Before July 1, 2000, or at retirement previous to that date, an associate juvenile judge or associate probate judge who becomes a member of the judicial retirement system pursuant to this subsection shall contribute to the judicial retirement fund an amount equal to the difference between four percent of the associate juvenile judge's or associate probate judge's total salary received for the entire period of service before July 1, 1998, as an associate juve-

nile judge or associate probate judge, and the associate juvenile judge's or associate probate judge's accumulated contributions transmitted by the department of personnel to the state court administrator pursuant to this subsection. The associate juvenile judge's or associate probate judge's contribution shall not be limited to the amount specified in section 602.9104, subsection 1. The state court administrator shall credit an associate juvenile judge or associate probate judge with service under the judicial retirement system for the period of service for which contributions at the four percent level are made.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §104
Subsection 3 amended

CHAPTER 607A

JURIES

607A.8 Fees and expenses for jurors.

Grand jurors and petit jurors in all courts shall receive ten dollars as compensation for each day's service or attendance, including attendance required for the purpose of being considered for service, reimbursement for mileage expenses at the rate specified in section 602.1509 for each mile traveled each day to and from their residences to the place of service or attendance, and reimbursement for actual expenses of parking, as determined by the clerk. The supreme court may adopt rules that allow additional compensation for ju-

rors whose attendance and service exceeds seven days. A juror who is a person with a disability may receive reimbursement for the costs of alternate transportation from the juror's residence to the place of service or attendance. A juror shall not receive reimbursement for mileage expenses or actual expenses of parking when the juror travels in a vehicle for which another juror is receiving reimbursement for mileage and parking expenses.

2005 Acts, ch 171, §8
Section amended

CHAPTER 614

LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS

614.4A Identity theft.

In actions for relief on the ground of identity theft under section 714.16B, the cause of action shall not be deemed to have accrued until the identity theft complained of is discovered by the party aggrieved.

2005 Acts, ch 18, §1
NEW section

614.24 Reversion or use restrictions on land — preservation.

No action based upon any claim arising or existing by reason of the provisions of any deed or conveyance or contract or will reserving or providing for any reversion, reverted interests or use restrictions in and to the land therein described shall be maintained either at law or in equity in any court to recover real estate in this state or to recover or establish any interest therein or claim thereto, legal or equitable, against the holder of the record

title to such real estate in possession after twenty-one years from the recording of such deed of conveyance or contract or after twenty-one years from the admission of said will to probate unless the claimant shall, personally, or by the claimant's attorney or agent, or if the claimant is a minor or under legal disability, by the claimant's guardian, trustee, or either parent or next friend, shall file a verified claim with the recorder of the county wherein said real estate is located within said twenty-one year period. In the event said deed was recorded or will was admitted to probate more than twenty years prior to July 4, 1965, then said claim may be filed on or before one year after July 4, 1965. Such claims shall set forth the nature thereof, also the time and manner in which such interest was acquired. For the purposes of this section, the claimant shall be any person or persons claiming any interest in and to said land or in and to such reversion, reverter interest or use re-

striction, whether the same is a present interest or an interest which would come into existence if the happening or contingency provided in said deed or will were to happen at once. Said claimant further shall include any member of a class of persons entitled to or claiming such rights or interests.

The provisions of this section requiring the filing of a verified claim shall not apply to the reversion of railroad property if the reversion is caused by the property being abandoned for railway purposes and the abandonment occurs after July 1, 1980. The holder of such a reversionary interest may bring an action based upon the interest regardless of whether a verified claim has been filed under this section at any time after July 4, 1965.

This section shall not impair the validity of an environmental covenant established pursuant to chapter 455I.

2005 Acts, ch 102, §18
NEW unnumbered paragraph 3

614.32 What interests and rights subject.

Such marketable record title shall be subject to:

1. All interests and defects which are inherent in the muniments of which such chain of record title is formed; provided however, that a general reference in such muniments, or any of them, to

easements, use restrictions or other interests created prior to the root of title shall not be sufficient to preserve them, unless specific identification be made therein of a recorded title transaction which creates such easement, use restriction, or other interest.

2. All interest preserved by the filing of proper notice or by possession by the same owner continuously for a period of forty years or more, in accordance with section 614.34.

3. The rights of any person arising from a period of adverse possession or user, which was in whole or in part subsequent to the effective date of the root of title.

4. Any interest arising out of a title transaction which has been recorded subsequent to the effective date of the root of title from which the unbroken chain of title of record is started; provided such recording shall not revive or give validity to any interest which has been extinguished prior to the time of the recording by the operation of section 614.33.

5. The exceptions as stated and set forth in section 614.36.

6. All interests created by an environmental covenant established pursuant to chapter 455I.

2005 Acts, ch 102, §19
NEW subsection 6

CHAPTER 616

PLACE OF BRINGING ACTIONS

616.10 Insurance companies.

Insurance companies may be sued in any county in which their principal place of business is kept, or in which the contract of insurance was made, or in which the loss insured against occurred, or, in case of insurance against death or disability, in the county of the domicile of the insured at the time the loss occurred, or in the county of plaintiff's residence. As used in this section the term "*insurance*

companies" includes nonprofit hospital service corporations and nonprofit medical service corporations which have incorporated under the provisions of chapter 504, Code 1989, or current chapter 504.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

CHAPTER 633

PROBATE CODE

633.2 How probate code to take effect.

1. *Effective date.* This probate code shall take effect and be in force on and after January 1, 1964. The procedure herein prescribed shall govern all proceedings in probate brought after the effective date of this probate code. It shall also govern further procedure in proceedings in probate then pending, except to the extent that, in the opinion of the court, its application in particular proceedings or parts thereof would not be feasible

or would work injustice, in which event the former procedure shall apply.

2. *Rights not affected.* No act done in any proceeding commenced before this probate code takes effect and no accrued or vested right shall be impaired by its provisions. When a right has been acquired, extinguished, or barred upon the expiration of a prescribed period of time governed by the provision of any statute in force before this probate code takes effect, such provision shall remain

in force and be deemed a part of this probate code with respect to such right.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §51
Terminology change applied

633.3 Definitions and use of terms.

When used in this probate code, unless otherwise required by the context, or another division of this probate code, the following words and phrases shall be construed as follows:

1. *Administrator* — any person appointed by the court to administer an intestate estate.

2. *Bequeath* — includes the word “*devise*” when used as a verb.

3. *Bequest* — includes the word “*devise*” when used as a noun.

4. *Charges* — includes costs of administration, funeral expenses, cost of monument, and federal and state estate taxes.

5. *Child* — includes an adopted child but does not include a grandchild or other more remote descendants, nor, except as provided in sections 633.221 and 633.222, a biological child.

6. *Clerk* — “*Clerk of the District Court*” in the county in which the matter is pending and includes the term “*Clerk of the Probate Court*”.

7. *Conservator* — a person appointed by the court to have the custody and control of the property of a ward under the provisions of this probate code.

8. *Costs of administration* — includes court costs, fiduciary’s fees, attorney fees, all appraisers’ fees, premiums on corporate surety bonds, statutory allowance for support of surviving spouse and children, cost of continuation of abstracts of title, recording fees, transfer fees, transfer taxes, agents’ fees allowed by order of court, interest expense, including, but not limited to, interest payable on extension of federal estate tax, and all other fees and expenses allowed by order of court in connection with the administration of the estate. Court costs shall include expenses of selling property.

9. *Court* — the Iowa district court sitting in probate and includes any Iowa district judge.

10. *Debts* — includes liabilities of the decedent which survive, whether arising in contract, tort or otherwise.

11. *Devise* — when used as a noun, includes testamentary disposition of property, both real and personal.

12. *Devise* — when used as a verb, to dispose of property, both real and personal, by a will.

13. *Devisee* — includes legatee.

14. *Distributee* — a person entitled to any property of the decedent under the decedent’s will or under the statutes of intestate succession.

15. *Estate* — the real and personal property of either a decedent or a ward, and may also refer to the real and personal property of a trust as defined in section 633.10.

16. *Executor* — means any person appointed by the court to administer the estate of a testate decedent.

17. *Fiduciary* — includes personal representative, executor, administrator, guardian, conservator, and the trustee of any trust as defined in section 633.10.

18. *Full age* — the state of legal majority attained through arriving at the age of eighteen years or through having married, even though such marriage is terminated by divorce.

19. *Functional limitations* — means the behavior or condition of a person which impairs the person’s ability to care for the person’s personal safety or to attend to or provide for necessities for the person.

20. *Guardian* — the person appointed by the court to have the custody of the person of the ward under the provisions of this probate code.

21. *Guardian of the property* — at the election of the person appointed by the court to have the custody and care of the property of a ward, the term “*guardian of the property*” may be used, which term shall be synonymous with the term “*conservator*”.

22. *Heir* — any person, except the surviving spouse, who is entitled to property of a decedent under the statutes of intestate succession.

23. *Incompetent* — means the condition of any person who has been adjudicated by a court to meet at least one of the following conditions:

a. To have a decision-making capacity which is so impaired that the person is unable to care for the person’s personal safety or to attend to or provide for necessities for the person such as food, shelter, clothing, or medical care, without which physical injury or illness may occur.

b. To have a decision-making capacity which is so impaired that the person is unable to make, communicate, or carry out important decisions concerning the person’s financial affairs.

c. To have a decision-making capacity which is so impaired that both paragraphs “a” and “b” are applicable to the person.

24. *Issue* — for the purposes of intestate succession, includes all lawful lineal descendants of a person, whether biological or adopted, except those who are the lineal descendants of the person’s living descendants.

25. *Legacy* — a testamentary disposition of personal property.

26. *Legatee* — a person entitled to personal property under a will.

27. *Letters* — includes letters testamentary, letters of administration, letters of guardianship, letters of conservatorship, and letters of trusteeship.

28. *Minor* — a person who is not of full age.

29. *Person* — includes natural persons and corporations.

30. *Personal representative* — includes execu-

tor and administrator.

31. *Property* — includes both real and personal property.

32. *Surviving spouse* — the surviving wife or husband, as the case may be.

33. *Temporary administrator* — any person appointed by the court to care for an estate pending the probating of a proposed will, or to handle any special matter designated by the court.

34. *Trustee* — the person or persons serving as trustee of a trust as defined in section 633.10.

35. *Trusts* — includes only those trusts defined in section 633.10.

36. *Will* — includes codicil; it also includes a testamentary instrument that merely appoints an executor, and a testamentary instrument that merely revokes or revives another will.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §2 – 5, 51
Terminology change applied
Subsection 15 stricken and rewritten
Subsection 17 amended
Subsection 34 amended
Subsection 35 stricken and rewritten

633.10 Jurisdiction.

In addition to the jurisdiction granted the district court under the trust code* or elsewhere, the district court sitting in probate shall have jurisdiction of:

1. *Estates of decedents and absentees.*

The probate and contest of wills; the appointment of personal representatives; the granting of letters testamentary and of administration; the administration, settlement and distribution of estates of decedents and absentees, whether such estates consist of real or personal property or both.

2. *Construction of wills.*

The construction of wills during the administration of the estate, whether said construction be incident to such administration, or as a separate proceeding.

3. *Conservatorships and guardianships.*

The appointment of conservators and guardians; the granting of letters of conservatorship and guardianship; the administration, settlement and closing of conservatorships and guardianships.

4. *Trusts and trustees.*

a. The ongoing administration and supervision, including but not limited to the appointment of trustees, the granting of letters of trusteeship, trust administration, and trust settlement and closing, of the following trusts:

(1) A trust that was in existence on July 1, 2005, and that is subject to continuous court supervision.

(2) A trust established by court decree that is subject to continuous court supervision.

b. A trust described in paragraph “a” shall be governed by this chapter and the provisions of chapter 633A which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter.

c. A trust not described in paragraph “a” shall be governed exclusively by chapter 633A and shall

be subject to the jurisdiction of the district court sitting in probate only as provided in section 633A.6101.

d. Upon joint application by all trustees administering a trust described in paragraph “a” and following notice to the beneficiaries pursuant to section 633.40, the court shall release the trust from further jurisdiction unless a beneficiary objects. The court whose decree created the trust may release the trust from continuous court supervision following notice to the beneficiary pursuant to section 633.40. If such judicial release occurs for a trust previously governed by this chapter, such trust shall be governed by chapter 633A and the district court sitting in probate only as provided in section 633A.6101.

5. *Actions for accounting.*

An action for an accounting against a beneficiary of a transfer on death security registration, pursuant to chapter 633D.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §6 – 8, 55; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §139

See also §633A.1107

*Trust code, chapter 633A

Internal reference change applied

Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsection 2 amended

Subsection 4 stricken and rewritten

Subsection 5 amended

633.22 Probate powers of clerk.

The clerk shall have and may exercise within the county all the powers and jurisdiction of the court and of the judge thereof, in the following matters:

1. The appointment of personal representatives who are residents of the state, guardians and conservators for minors, the fixing and determining of the amount of the bond, or waiving the same when permitted by law or by will, and the approval of any and all bonds given by fiduciaries in the discharge of their duties.

2. The examination and approval of all intermediate and interlocutory accounts and reports of fiduciaries.

3. The admission of wills of decedents to probate, when not contested, and the making of necessary orders in relation thereto, including orders for the issuance of commissions to take depositions. Proof may be made before the clerk in the same manner as is made in open court.

4. The making of all necessary orders in relation to the personal effects of a deceased person, where no objection is filed, and perform all other acts within the clerk’s jurisdiction, as provided in this probate code.

5. The approval, when notice has been waived by all persons interested, of petitions and reports, or joint petitions and reports, in respect to the sale, mortgage, pledge, lease or exchange of property pursuant to sections 633.386 to 633.400.

6. The entering of routine scheduling orders in probate matters as established by the chief judge in each judicial district.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §51

Terminology change applied

633.27 Probate docket.

The clerk shall keep a book to be known as the Probate Docket, which shall show:

1. The name of every deceased person whose estate is administered or whose will is admitted to probate, and the date of the person's death.

2. The name of each person as to whom application for conservatorship or guardianship is made.

3. The names of all the heirs in intestate estates and the surviving spouse of such deceased intestate, and their ages and places of residence, so far as they can be ascertained.

4. The title of each trust described in section 633.10 that has not been released by the court from continuous court supervision.

5. A note of every sale of real estate made under the order of the court, with a reference to the volume and page of the record where a complete record thereof may be found.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §9
Subsection 4 amended

633.28 Docketing trust proceedings. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 50.

633.34 Applicability of rules of civil procedure.

All actions triable in probate shall be governed by the rules of civil procedure, except as provided otherwise in this probate code.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §51
Terminology change applied

633.38 Time and place of hearing.

Except as otherwise provided in this probate code, the hearing of any matter requiring notice shall be had at such time and place as the court may fix.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §51
Terminology change applied

633.40 Notice in probate proceedings.

1. *Court prescribing notice.* Except as otherwise provided in this probate code, the court shall fix the time and place of hearing of any matter requiring notice and shall prescribe the time and manner of service of the notice of such hearing.

2. *Notice by publication.* In the case of proceedings against unknown persons or persons whose address or whereabouts are unknown, the court shall prescribe that notice may be served by publication within the time and in the manner provided by the rules of civil procedure.

3. *No notice by posting.* No notice shall be served at any time by posting.

4. *Notice otherwise provided.* In lieu of the foregoing the notice may direct each interested party to file the party's objections thereto in writing, if any, on or before a date certain, to be set out

in the notice and to be not less than twenty days after the day the notice is served upon the party and that unless the party does so file objections in writing that the party will be forever barred from making any objections thereto. Said notice shall be served upon each interested party personally in compliance with the rules of civil procedure, or upon those parties not under legal disability by ordinary United States mail. In the event objections thereto are timely filed, the court shall fix the time and place of the hearing for the judicial determination of the issues raised.

5. *Notice by mail.* When notice in probate proceedings is served upon an interested party by United States mail, the service is made and completed when the notice being served is enclosed in a sealed envelope with the proper postage thereon addressed to the interested party at the party's last known post office address and is deposited in a mail receptacle provided by the United States postal service.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §51
Terminology change applied

633.44 Waiver of service of notice.

Any notice required under this probate code, or by order of court, may be waived in writing by the person, or the fiduciary, entitled to receive such notice.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §51
Terminology change applied

633.46 Proof of publication.

Proof of the publication of all notices that are by this probate code or by order of court required to be published shall be made by an affidavit of the publisher or of any employee having knowledge of the facts.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §51
Terminology change applied

633.47 Proof of service and payment of costs.

Proof of service of any notice, required by this probate code or by order of court, including those by publication, shall be filed with the clerk. The costs of serving any notice given by the fiduciary shall be paid directly by the estate.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §51
Terminology change applied

633.63 Qualification of fiduciary — resident.

1. Any natural person of full age, who is a resident of this state, is qualified to serve as a fiduciary, except the following:

a. One who is under legal incompetency or is a chronic alcoholic or a spendthrift.

b. Any other person whom the court determines to be unsuitable.

2. Banks and trust companies organized un-

der the laws of the United States or state banks, when approved by the superintendent of banking under section 524.1001, and trust companies authorized to engage in trust business pursuant to section 524.1005, are authorized to act in a fiduciary capacity in Iowa.

3. A private nonprofit corporation organized under chapter 504, Code 1989, or current chapter 504 is qualified to act as a guardian, as defined in section 633.3, or a conservator, as defined in section 633.3, if the corporation does not possess a proprietary or legal interest in an organization which provides direct services to the individual.

4. The state or a local substitute decision maker as defined in section 231E.3 is authorized to act in a fiduciary capacity in this state in accordance with chapter 231E.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191; 2005 Acts, ch 175, §144, 145
Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied
Subsection 3 amended
NEW subsection 4

633.71 Legal effect of appointment.

By qualifying as fiduciary any person, resident or nonresident, submits to the jurisdiction of the court making the appointment of the fiduciary and, in addition, shall be deemed to agree that:

1. All property coming into the fiduciary's hands is subject to the jurisdiction of the court wherein are pending the proceedings in which the fiduciary is serving, and

2. The fiduciary is subject to all orders entered by the court in the proceedings in which the fiduciary is serving and that notices served upon the fiduciary with respect thereto in compliance with the procedure prescribed by the probate code shall have the same force and effect as if such service had been personally made upon the fiduciary within the state.

3. The fiduciary shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state in all actions and proceedings against the fiduciary arising from or growing out of the fiduciary relationship and activities and that the service of process in such actions and proceedings may be made upon the fiduciary by serving the original notice upon the fiduciary outside this state and that such service shall have the same force and effect as though the service had been personally made upon the fiduciary within this state.

4. The clerk of the court in which is pending the proceedings in which the fiduciary is serving is the lawful attorney or resident agent of such nonresident fiduciary upon whom service of process may be made whether such process be an order of the court entered in the proceedings in which the fiduciary is serving or an original notice of an action arising from or growing out of the fidu-

ciary relationship and activities of the nonresident fiduciary.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §51
Terminology change applied

633.88 Law governing administration of estates of nonresidents.

Except as otherwise provided in this probate code, all provisions of the law relating to the administration of domestic estates and to the fiduciaries appointed therein, shall apply to the administration of the estate of a nonresident, the appointment of the fiduciary therein, and the granting of letters.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §51
Terminology change applied

PART 4

PROVISIONS RELATING TO ADMINISTRATION BY ALL FIDUCIARIES

SUBPART A

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subparts A – E designated editorially

633.108 Small distributions to minors — payment.

Whenever a minor becomes entitled under the terms of a will to a bequest or legacy, or to a share of the estate of an intestate, and the value of the bequest, legacy, or share does not exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, the personal representative may pay the bequest, legacy, or share to a custodian under any uniform transfers to minors Act. Receipt by the custodian, when presented to the court or filed with the report of distribution of the fiduciary, shall have the same force and effect as though the payment had been made to a duly appointed and qualified conservator for the minor.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §10
See also chapter 565B, §633.574, 633.681, R.C.P. 1.1228
Section amended

633.118 Attorney appointed for persons not represented.

At or before the hearing in any proceedings under this probate code, where all the parties interested in the estate are required to be notified thereof, the court, in its discretion, may appoint some competent attorney to represent any interested person who has been served with notice and who is otherwise unrepresented. The appointment of an attorney under the provisions of this section, shall be in lieu of appointment of a guardian ad litem provided for in the rules of civil procedure.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §51
Terminology change applied

SUBPART B

INVESTMENTS BY FIDUCIARIES

633.123 Model prudent person investment Act. Repealed by 1999 Acts, ch 125, § 108, 109. See § 633A.4301 – 633A.4309.

Repeal entry revised; editorial reference change applied

633.123A Investments in investment companies and investment trusts.

1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a bank or trust company acting as a fiduciary, in addition to other investments authorized by law for the investment of funds by a fiduciary or by the instrument governing the fiduciary and in the exercise of its investment discretion or at the direction of another person authorized to direct investment of funds held by the fiduciary, may invest and reinvest such funds in the securities of an open-end or closed-end management investment company or investment trust registered under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80a-1 et seq. Investment and reinvestment under this section is allowed as long as the portfolio of such investment company or investment trust consists substantially of investments not otherwise prohibited by chapter 633A, subchapter IV, part 3, or by the governing instrument.

Investment and reinvestment under this section is not precluded merely because the bank or trust company or an affiliate of the bank or trust company provides the services of an investment advisor, custodian, transfer agent, registrar, sponsor, distributor, or manager to the investment company or investment trust and receives a reasonable fee for the services.

2. This section is applicable to all fiduciaries whether the will, agreement, or other instrument under which they are acting now exists on or before July 1, 1996.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §55

Internal reference change applied

SUBPART C

APPOINTMENT OF A NOMINEE BY
BANKING INSTITUTIONS ACTING
IN A FIDUCIARY CAPACITY

SUBPART D

COMMON TRUST FUNDS

SUBPART E

SIMPLIFICATION OF FIDUCIARY
SECURITY TRANSFERS

633.160 Breach of duty.

Every fiduciary shall be liable and chargeable in

the fiduciary's accounts for neglect or unreasonable delay in collecting the credits or other assets of the estate or in selling, mortgaging or leasing the property of the estate; for neglect in paying over money or delivering property of the estate the fiduciary shall have in the fiduciary's hands; for failure to account for or to close the estate within the time provided by this probate code; for any loss to the estate arising from the fiduciary's embezzlement or commingling of the assets of the estate with other property; for loss to the estate through self-dealing; for any loss to the estate arising from wrongful acts or omissions of any cofiduciaries which the fiduciary could have prevented by the exercise of ordinary care; and for any other negligent or willful act or nonfeasance in the fiduciary's administration of the estate by which loss to the estate arises.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §51

Terminology change applied

633.162 Penalty.

In fixing the fees of any fiduciary, the court shall take into consideration any violation of this probate code by the fiduciary, and may diminish the fee of such fiduciary to the extent the court may determine to be proper.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §51

Terminology change applied

633.197 Compensation.

Personal representatives shall be allowed such reasonable fees as may be determined by the court for services rendered, but not in excess of the following commissions upon the gross assets of the estate listed in the probate inventory, which shall be received as full compensation for all ordinary services:

For the first one thousand dollars, six percent;

For the overplus between one and five thousand dollars, four percent;

For all sums over five thousand dollars, two percent.

For purposes of this section, the gross assets of the estate shall not include life insurance proceeds, unless payable to the decedent's estate.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §11

See also §633.86 and 633.162

Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

633.236 Right of elective share of surviving spouse.

When a married person domiciled in Iowa at the time of death dies, the surviving spouse shall have the right to take an elective share under the provisions of sections 633.237 through 633.246. If the surviving spouse has a conservator, the court may authorize or direct the conservator to elect the share as the court deems appropriate under the circumstances.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §12

Effect on medical assistance eligibility, see §249A.3(11) and 633.246A

Section stricken and rewritten

633.237 Presumption against filing elective share.

1. Following the appointment of a personal representative of the estate of the decedent, who is not the spouse, the personal representative shall cause to be served a written notice upon the surviving spouse pursuant to section 633.40, subsection 5, notifying the surviving spouse that unless, within four months after service of the notice, the spouse files an election in writing with the clerk of court electing the share as set forth in section 633.236 and sections 633.238 through 633.246, the spouse shall be deemed to take under the will or to receive the intestate share. If, within the four-month period following service of the notice, an affidavit is filed setting forth that the surviving spouse is incapable of making the election and does not have a conservator, the personal representative shall make application to the court for an order pursuant to section 633.244.

2. Following the death of a settlor of a revocable trust, the trustee of such revocable trust who is not the spouse shall cause to be served a written notice upon the surviving spouse pursuant to section 633.40, subsection 5, notifying the surviving spouse that unless, within four months after service of the notice, the spouse files an election with the trustee electing the share as set forth in section 633.236 and sections 633.238 through 633.246, the spouse shall be deemed to take under the terms of the revocable trust. If, within the four-month period following service of the notice, an affidavit is filed setting forth that the surviving spouse is incapable of making the election and does not have a conservator, the trustee shall make application to the court for an order pursuant to section 633.244.

3. If the surviving spouse has a conservator, notice shall be given to the conservator and the spouse pursuant to subsections 1 and 2.

4. The notice provisions under subsections 1 and 2 are not applicable if the surviving spouse is a personal representative of the estate or a trustee of a revocable trust. If the surviving spouse fails to file an election under this section within four months of the decedent's death, it shall be conclusively presumed that the surviving spouse elects to take under the will, receive the intestate share, or take under the revocable trust.

5. Upon application of the surviving spouse or the spouse's conservator filed before the time for making the election expires, the court may extend the period in which the surviving spouse may make the election.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §13
Section stricken and rewritten

633.238 Elective share of surviving spouse.

1. The elective share of the surviving spouse shall be all of the following:

a. One-third in value of all the legal or equita-

ble estates in real property possessed by the decedent at any time during the marriage which have not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the surviving spouse has made no express written relinquishment of right.

b. All personal property that, at the time of death, was in the hands of the decedent as the head of a family, exempt from execution.

c. One-third of all personal property of the decedent that is not necessary for the payment of debts and charges.

d. One-third in value of the property held in trust not necessary for the payment of debts and charges over which the decedent was a grantor and retained at the time of death the power to alter, amend, or revoke the trust, or over which the decedent waived or rescinded any such power within one year of the date of death, and to which the surviving spouse has not made any express written relinquishment.

2. The elective share described in this section shall be in lieu of any property the spouse would otherwise receive under the last will and testament of the decedent, through intestacy, or under the terms of a revocable trust.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §14
Section stricken and rewritten

633.239 Share to embrace homestead.

The share of the surviving spouse in such real estate shall be set off in such manner as to include the homestead, or so much thereof as will be equal to the share allotted to the spouse pursuant to section 633.238 unless the spouse prefers a different arrangement, but no such different arrangement shall be allowed unless there is sufficient property remaining to pay the claims and charges against the decedent's estate.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §15
Section stricken and rewritten

633.240 Election to receive homestead.

In estates in which the surviving spouse has filed an election and in all intestate estates, whether an election is filed or not, the surviving spouse or the spouse's conservator, if applicable, may, in lieu of the spouse's share in the real property possessed by the decedent at any time during the marriage, which has not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the surviving spouse has made no express written relinquishment of right, elect to receive a life estate in the homestead. Such election shall be made and entered of record as provided in section 633.245. In making such election, the surviving spouse shall have all the rights as to the personal property provided in section 633.238, subsection 1, paragraphs "b", "c", and "d". In case of failure to make such election, the right to receive the life estate in the homestead shall be waived.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §16
Section stricken and rewritten

633.241 Time for election to receive life estate in homestead.

If the surviving spouse does not make an election to receive the life estate in the homestead and file it with the clerk within four months from the date of second publication of notice to creditors, it shall be conclusively presumed that the surviving spouse waives the right to make the election. The court on application may, prior to the expiration of the period of four months, for cause shown, enter an order extending the time for making the election.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §17
Section stricken and rewritten

633.242 Rights of election personal to surviving spouse.

The right of the surviving spouse to take an elective share, and the right of the surviving spouse to receive a life estate in the homestead, are personal. They are not transferable and cannot be exercised for the spouse subsequent to the spouse's death. If the surviving spouse dies prior to filing an election, it shall be conclusively presumed that the surviving spouse does not take such elective share.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §18
Section stricken and rewritten

633.243 Filing elections.

The filing of the elective share and the election to receive a life estate in the homestead shall be filed in the office of the clerk in which the decedent's estate is being administered and served on the trustee of the revocable trust. The court where the election is filed shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all matters regarding elections under this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §19
Section stricken and rewritten

633.244 Incompetent spouse — election by court.

In case an affidavit is filed that the surviving spouse is incapable of determining whether to take the elective share, or to elect to receive a life estate in the homestead, and does not have a conservator, the court shall fix a time and place of hearing on the matter and cause a notice thereof to be served upon the surviving spouse in such manner and for such time as the court may direct. At the hearing, a guardian ad litem shall be appointed to represent the spouse and the court shall enter such orders as it deems appropriate under the circumstances. The guardian ad litem shall be a practicing attorney.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §20
Section stricken and rewritten

633.246A Medical assistance eligibility.

Failure of a surviving spouse to make an election under this division constitutes a transfer of

assets for the purpose of determining eligibility for medical assistance pursuant to chapter 249A to the extent that the value received by making the election would have exceeded the value of property received absent the election.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §21
Section stricken and rewritten

PART 2

PROCEDURE FOR SETTING OFF
ELECTIVE SHARE

633.247 Setting off elective share of surviving spouse.

The share of the surviving spouse under section 633.236 may be set off by the mutual consent of all parties in interest, or by referees appointed by the court. An application to have the share set off by referees shall be made by an interested party in writing by filing with the clerk of court. A copy of such application shall be sent to all interested parties.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §22
Section stricken and rewritten

633.248 Referee — notice.

In the absence of mutual consent of all interested parties to the appointment of referees, the court shall fix a time and place for hearing upon such application and of the fact that referees will be appointed if such application is granted, and shall prescribe the time and manner of the service of notice of the hearing.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §23
Section amended

633.252 Confirmation conclusive — possession.

An order confirming a report of the referee shall be binding and conclusive unless appealed within thirty days and the surviving spouse may bring an action to obtain possession of any assets set apart to the surviving spouse. Such elective share constitutes a judgment lien in favor of such surviving spouse against the possessor of such assets.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §24
Section stricken and rewritten

633.264 Disposal of property by will.

Subject to the rights of the surviving spouse to take an elective share as provided by section 633.236, any person of full age and sound mind may dispose by will of all the person's property, except sufficient to pay the debts and charges against the person's estate.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §25
Section amended

633.271 Effect of divorce or dissolution.

1. If after making a will the testator is divorced or the testator's marriage is dissolved, all provi-

sions in the will in favor of the testator's spouse or of a relative of the testator's spouse, including but not limited to dispositions, appointments of property, and nominations to serve in any fiduciary or representative capacity, are revoked by the divorce or dissolution of marriage, unless the will provides otherwise.

2. Unless the will provides otherwise, in the event the testator and spouse remarry each other, the provisions of the will revoked by the divorce or dissolution of marriage shall be reinstated unless otherwise revoked by the testator, except for provisions in favor of a person who died prior to the remarriage which shall not be reinstated.

3. For the purposes of this section, "*relative of the testator's spouse*" means a person who is related to the divorced testator's former spouse by blood, adoption, or affinity, and who, subsequent to a divorce or dissolution of marriage, ceased to be related to the testator by blood, adoption, or affinity.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §26
Section amended

633.348 Right to retain existing property.

Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 633A, subchapter IV, part 3, of this chapter, any personal representative may continue to hold any investment or property originally received by the personal representative and also any increase thereof.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §55
Internal reference change applied

633.350 Title to decedent's estate — when property passes — possession and control thereof — liability for administration expenses, debts, and family allowance.

Except as otherwise provided in this probate code, when a person dies, the title to the person's property, real and personal, passes to the person to whom it is devised by the person's last will, or, in the absence of such disposition, to the persons who succeed to the estate as provided in this probate code, but all of the property shall be subject to the possession of the personal representative as provided in section 633.351 and to the control of the court for the purposes of administration, sale, or other disposition under the provisions of law, and such property, except homestead and other exempt property, shall be chargeable with the payment of debts and charges against the estate. There shall be no priority as between real and personal property, except as provided in this probate code or by the will of the decedent.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §51
Terminology change applied

633.365 Appraisement.

Property belonging to the estate need not be appraised unless required for inheritance tax pur-

poses, under the provisions of this probate code, or by order of court.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §51
Terminology change applied

633.389 Notice on sale, mortgage, exchange, pledge or lease of property.

Upon the filing of the petition unless notice is waived in writing, notice in accordance with section 633.40, shall be served on all persons interested in the property, provided that as to personal property and as to the lease of real property not specifically devised, for a period not to exceed one year, the court may hear the petition without notice. When notice is required, the notice shall state briefly the nature of the application. Upon satisfactory proof, the court may order the sale, mortgage, exchange, pledge or lease of the property described, or any part of the property, at a price and upon terms and conditions as the court may authorize. For the purposes of this section, the term "*all persons interested*" includes only distributees in the estate and persons who have requested notice as provided by this probate code.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §51
Terminology change applied

633.433 Payment of debts and charges before expiration of four months' period.

As soon as the personal representative is possessed of sufficient means over and above the other costs of administration, the personal representative shall pay any allowance made by the court for the surviving spouse and children of the decedent, and may pay the expenses of funeral, burial, and last illness. Prior to the expiration of four months after the date of the second publication of notice to creditors, the personal representative shall pay other debts and charges against the estate as the court orders, and the court may require bond or other security to be given by the creditor to refund such part of the payment as may be necessary to make payment in accordance with this probate code. All payments made by the personal representative without order of court are at the personal representative's own peril.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §51
Terminology change applied

633.434 Payment of debts and charges after expiration of four months' period.

The personal representative shall, as soon as practicable following appointment, make reasonably diligent efforts to ascertain the names and addresses of all persons believed to own or possess claims against a decedent's estate.

Upon the expiration of the later to occur of four months after the date of the second publication of notice to creditors or one month after the service of the notice by ordinary mail upon all claimants whose identities are reasonably ascertainable, at their last known addresses and whose claims will not or may not be paid or otherwise satisfied dur-

ing administration, the personal representative shall pay the debts and charges against the estate in accordance with this probate code. If it appears at any time that the estate is or may be insolvent, that there are insufficient funds on hand, or that there is other good and sufficient cause, the personal representative may report that fact to the court and apply for any order that the personal representative deems necessary.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §27
Unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

633.477 Final report.

Each personal representative shall, in the personal representative's final report, set forth:

1. An accurate description of all the real estate of which the decedent died seized, stating the nature and extent of the decedent's interest therein, which has not been sold and conveyed by the personal representative.

2. Whether the deceased died testate or intestate.

3. The name and place of residence of the surviving spouse, or that none survived the deceased.

4. In intestate estates, the name and place of residence of each of the heirs and their relationship to the deceased.

5. In testate estates, the name and place of residence of each of the devisees and their relationship to the deceased, and the name and residence of after-born children, if any, as defined in section 633.267.

6. Whether any legacy or devise remains a charge on the real estate, and, if so, the nature and amount thereof.

7. Whether any distributee is under any legal disability.

8. The name of the conservator or trustee for any distributee, and the court from which the letters were issued.

9. An accounting of all property coming into the hands of the personal representative and a detailed accounting of all cash receipts and disbursements. The accounting may be omitted if waived by all interested parties.

10. A statement as to whether or not all statutory requirements pertaining to taxes have been complied with including whether the federal estate tax due has been paid, whether a lien continues to exist for any federal estate tax, and whether inheritance tax was paid or a return was filed in this state.

11. Upon the request of the personal representative, an itemization of services performed, time spent for such services, and responsibilities assumed by the personal representative's attorney for all estates of decedents dying after January 1, 1981. If the itemization is not included, there shall be set forth a statement that the personal representative was informed of the provisions of this subsection and did not request the itemization.

12. A statement as to whether all statutory re-

quirements pertaining to claims have been complied with and a statement as to whether all claims, including charges, have been paid and whether a lien continues to exist on any property as security for any claim.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §28
Subsection 10 amended

633.500 Appointment of foreign administrator.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this probate code, if administration of the estate of a deceased intestate nonresident has been granted in accordance with the law of the state where the nonresident resided, the duly qualified administrator of the estate of the nonresident may upon application be appointed administrator in this state, unless another has already been appointed and provided that a resident administrator be appointed to serve with the nonresident administrator; provided further, however, that for good cause shown, the court may appoint the nonresident administrator to act alone without the appointment of a resident administrator.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §51
Terminology change applied

633.502 Appointment of foreign fiduciary.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this probate code, the duly qualified fiduciary under a will admitted to probate in another state, may upon application be appointed fiduciary in this state, after said will has been admitted to probate in this state, provided that a resident fiduciary be appointed to serve with the nonresident fiduciary; provided further, however, that, for good cause shown, the court may appoint, the nonresident fiduciary to act alone without the appointment of a resident fiduciary.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §51
Terminology change applied

633.574 Procedure in lieu of conservatorship.

If a conservator has not been appointed, money due a minor or other property to which a minor is entitled, not exceeding in the aggregate twenty-five thousand dollars in value, shall be paid or delivered to a custodian under any uniform transfers to minors Act. The written receipt of the custodian constitutes an acquittance of the person making the payment of money or delivery of property.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §29
See also chapter 565B, §633.108, 633.681, R.C.P. 1.1228
Section amended

633.597 Conservator shall have same powers and duties.

The powers and duties of such a conservator shall be the same as those of a conservator appointed in response to any of the other petitions authorized in this probate code.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §51
Terminology change applied

633.633 Provisions applicable to all fiduciaries shall govern.

The provisions of this probate code applicable to all fiduciaries shall govern the appointment, qualification, oath and bond of guardians and conservators, except that a guardian shall not be required to give bond unless the court, for good cause, finds that the best interests of the ward require a bond. The court shall then fix the terms and conditions of such bond.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §51
Terminology change applied

633.633A Liability of guardians and conservators.

Guardians and conservators shall not be held personally liable for actions or omissions taken or made in the official discharge of the guardian's or conservator's duties, except for any of the following:

1. A breach of fiduciary duty imposed by this probate code.
2. Willful or wanton misconduct in the official discharge of the guardian's or conservator's duties.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §51
Terminology change applied

633.646 Powers of the conservator without order of court.

The conservator shall have the full power, without prior order of court, with relation to the estate of the ward:

1. To collect, receive, receipt for any principal or income, and to enforce, defend against or prosecute any claim by or against the ward or the conservator; to sue on and defend claims in favor of, or against, the ward or the conservator.
2. To sell and transfer personal property of a perishable nature and personal property for which there is a regularly established market.
3. To vote at corporate meetings in person or by proxy.
4. To receive additional property from any source.
5. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 633A, subchapter IV, part 3, to continue to hold any investment or other property originally received by the conservator, and also any increase thereof, pending the timely filing of the first annual report.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §55
Internal reference change applied

633.647 Powers of conservator subject to the approval of the court.

Conservators shall have the following powers subject to the approval of the court after hearing on such notice, if any, as the court may prescribe:

1. To invest the funds belonging to the ward.
2. To execute leases.

3. To make payments to, or for the benefit of, the ward in any of the following ways:

- a. Directly to the ward;
- b. Directly for the maintenance, welfare and education of the ward;
- c. To the legal guardian of the person of the ward; or
- d. To anyone who at the time shall have the custody and care of the person of the ward.

4. To apply any portion of the income or of the estate of the ward for the support of any person for whose support the ward is legally liable.

5. To compromise or settle any claim by or against the ward or the conservator; to adjust, arbitrate or compromise claims in favor of or against the ward or the conservator.

6. To make an election for the ward who is a surviving spouse as provided in sections 633.236 and 633.240.

7. To exercise the right to disclaim on behalf of the ward as provided in section 633E.5.

8. To do any other thing that the court determines to be to the best interests of the ward and the ward's estate.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §55
Internal reference change applied

633.652 Procedure applicable to personal representatives shall govern.

Conservators shall have the power to sell, mortgage, exchange, pledge and lease real and personal property belonging to the ward, including the homestead and exempt personal property, when it appears to be to the best interests of the ward, in the same manner and by the same procedure that is provided in this probate code for sale, mortgage, exchange, pledge and lease by personal representatives in administration of estates of decedents.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §51
See §597.6 to 597.9
Terminology change applied

633.681 Assets of minor ward exhausted.

When the assets of a minor ward's conservatorship are exhausted or consist of personal property only of an aggregate value not in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars, the court, upon application or upon its own motion, may terminate the conservatorship. The order for termination shall direct the conservator to deliver any property remaining after the payment of allowed claims and expenses of administration to a custodian under any uniform transfers to minors Act. Such delivery shall have the same force and effect as if delivery had been made to the ward after attaining majority.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §30
Section amended

633.699 Powers of trustees.

Unless it is otherwise provided by the will creating a testamentary trust, the instrument creating an express trust, or by an order or decree duly entered by a court of competent jurisdiction, a trust-

ee shall have all the powers granted a trustee under sections 633A.4401 and 633A.4402. Documents incorporating by reference powers granted a trustee under the probate code or under this section shall be interpreted accordingly, even if the execution or adoption of the instrument creating the trust occurred prior to July 1, 2005.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §31, 55
Internal reference changes applied
Section stricken and rewritten

633.699A Modification or termination of uneconomical testamentary trust. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 50. See § 633.699B, 633A.2205, 633A.5103.

633.699B Applicability of law.

The terms of this division, and all other terms of this probate code relating to trusts and trustees, shall apply only to trusts that remain under continuous court supervision pursuant to section 633.10 and to trusts that have not been released from such continuous supervision pursuant to section 633.10. Regarding all such trusts, the terms of this chapter shall supersede any inconsistent terms in the trust code* and such trusts shall be governed by terms of the trust code* that are not inconsistent with this probate code.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §32
*Trust code, chapter 633A
NEW section

633.700 Intermediate report of trustees.

Unless specifically relieved from so doing, by the instrument creating the trust, or by order of the court, the trustee shall make a written report, under oath, to the court, once each year, and more often, if required by the court. Such report shall state:

1. The period covered by the report.
2. All changes in beneficiaries since the last previous report.
3. Any changes in investments since the last previous report, including a list of all assets, and recommendations of the trustee for the retention or disposition of any property held by the trustee.
4. A detailed accounting for all cash receipts and disbursements, and for all property of the trust, unless such accounting shall be waived in writing by all beneficiaries.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §105
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

633.703A Creation and establishment of separate trusts. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 50. See § 633.699B and 633A.2208.

633.703B Availability of amendment procedures. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 50.

633.704 Disclaimer. Repealed by 2004 Acts, ch 1015, § 31. See chapter 633E.
Repeal entry revised; editorial reference change applied

DIVISION XVII
POWERS OF ATTORNEY

633.705 and 633.706 Transferred to chapter 633B; 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 53.

DIVISION XVIII
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TRUSTS

633.707 through 633.711 Transferred to chapter 633C; 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 53.

DIVISION XIX
TRANSFER ON DEATH
SECURITY REGISTRATION

633.800 through 633.811 Transferred to chapter 633D; 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 53.

DIVISION XX
UNIFORM DISCLAIMER OF
PROPERTY INTEREST ACT

633.901 through 633.917 Transferred to chapter 633E; 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 53.

DIVISION XXI
IOWA TRUST CODE

PART 1
DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

633.1101 through 633.1108 Transferred to chapter 633A, subchapter I; 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 54.

PART 2
CREATION, VALIDITY, MODIFICATION,
AND TERMINATION OF TRUSTS

SUBPART A
CREATION AND VALIDITY OF TRUSTS

633.2101 through 633.2107 Transferred to chapter 633A, subchapter II, part 1; 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 54.

SUBPART B
MODIFICATION AND TERMINATION
OF TRUSTS

633.2201 through 633.2208 Transferred to chapter 633A, subchapter II, part 2; 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 54.

SUBPART C
SPENDTHRIFT PROTECTION

633.2301 through 633.2303 Transferred to chapter 633A, subchapter II, part 3; 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 54.

PART 3
PROVISIONS RELATING TO
REVOCABLE TRUSTS

633.3101 through 633.3111 Transferred to chapter 633A, subchapter III; 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 54.

PART 4
TRUST ADMINISTRATION

SUBPART A
OFFICE OF TRUSTEE

633.4101 through 633.4111 Transferred to chapter 633A, subchapter IV, part 1; 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 54.

SUBPART B
FIDUCIARY DUTIES OF TRUSTEE

633.4201 through 633.4214 Transferred to chapter 633A, subchapter IV, part 2; 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 54.

SUBPART C
UNIFORM PRUDENT INVESTOR ACT

633.4301 through 633.4309 Transferred to chapter 633A, subchapter IV, part 3; 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 54.

SUBPART D
POWERS OF TRUSTEES

633.4401 and 633.4402 Transferred to chapter 633A, subchapter IV, part 4; 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 54.

SUBPART E
LIABILITY OF TRUSTEES TO
BENEFICIARIES

633.4501 through 633.4507 Transferred to chapter 633A, subchapter IV, part 5; 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 54.

SUBPART F
RIGHTS OF THIRD PARTIES

633.4601 through 633.4605 Transferred to chapter 633A, subchapter IV, part 6; 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 54.

SUBPART G
TRUST CONSTRUCTION

633.4701 and 633.4702 Transferred to chapter 633A, subchapter IV, part 7; 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 54.

PART 5
CHARITABLE TRUSTS

633.5101 through 633.5104 Transferred to chapter 633A, subchapter V; 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 54.

PART 6
PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING TRUSTS

SUBPART A
JURISDICTION AND VENUE

633.6101 through 633.6105 Transferred to chapter 633A, subchapter VI, part 1; 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 54.

SUBPART B
JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS
CONCERNING TRUSTS

633.6201 and 633.6202 Transferred to chapter 633A, subchapter VI, part 2; 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 54.

SUBPART C

PART 7

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS AND
REPRESENTATION

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

633.6301 through 633.6308 Transferred to chapter 633A, subchapter VI, part 3; 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 54.

633.7101 Division prevails. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 50. See § 633A.1107.

CHAPTER 633A

IOWA TRUST CODE

Transferred from ch 633, division XXI, in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to Code editor directive; 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
For applicability of chapter 633 and this chapter to trusts subject to continuous court supervision, see §633.10, 633.699B, and 633A.1107

SUBCHAPTER I

DEFINITIONS AND
GENERAL PROVISIONS**633A.1101 Short title.**

This chapter may be cited as the “*Iowa Trust Code*” or “*Trust Code*”.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §52, 54
Section transferred from §633.1101 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Terminology change applied

633A.1102 Definitions.

For purposes of this chapter:

1. “*Adjusted gross estate*”, as it relates to a trust, means the same as defined in section 633.266.

2. “*Beneficiary*”, as it relates to a trust beneficiary, includes a person who has any present or future interest in the trust, vested or contingent, and also includes the owner of an interest by assignment or other transfer.

3. “*Charitable trust*” means a trust created for a charitable purpose as specified in section 633A.5101.

4. “*Competency*” means any one of the following:

a. In the case of a revocable transfer, “*competency*” means the degree of understanding required to execute a will.

b. In the case of an irrevocable transfer, “*competency*” means the ability to understand the effect the gift may have on the future financial security of the donor and anyone who may be dependent on the donor.

5. “*Conservator*” means a person appointed by a court to manage the estate of a minor or adult individual.

6. “*Court*” means any Iowa district court.

7. “*Fiduciary*” includes a personal representative, executor, administrator, guardian, conserva-

tor, and trustee.

8. “*Guardian*” means a person appointed by a court to make decisions with respect to the support, care, education, health, and welfare of a minor or adult individual, but excludes one who is merely a guardian ad litem. A minor’s custodial parent shall be deemed to be the child’s guardian in the absence of a court-appointed guardian.

9. “*Instrument*” means a signed writing.

10. “*Interested person*” includes a trustee, an acting successor trustee, a beneficiary who may receive income or principal currently from the trust, or would receive principal of the trust if the trust were terminated at the time relevant to the determination, and a fiduciary representing an interested person. The meaning as it relates to particular persons may vary from time to time according to the particular purpose of, and matters involved in, any proceeding.

11. “*Person*” means an individual or any legal or commercial entity.

12. “*Petition*” includes a complaint or statement of claim.

13. “*Property*” means anything that may be the subject of ownership, whether real or personal, legal or equitable, tangible or intangible, and includes any interest in such item, including a chose in action, claim, or beneficiary designation under a policy of insurance, employees’ trust, or other arrangement, whether revocable or irrevocable.

14. “*Qualified beneficiary*” means a beneficiary who, on the date the beneficiary’s qualification is determined, is any of the following:

a. Eligible to receive distributions of income or principal from the trust.

b. Would receive property from the trust upon immediate termination of the trust.

15. “*Settlor*” means a person, including a testator, who creates a trust.

16. “*State*” means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of

Puerto Rico, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

17. “*Term*” or “*terms*”, when used in relation to a trust, means the manifestation of the settlor’s intent regarding a trust’s provisions at the time of the trust’s creation or amendment. “*Term*” includes those concepts expressed directly in writing, as well as those inferred from constructional preferences or rules, or by other proof admissible under the rules of evidence.

18. “*Trust*” means an express trust, charitable or noncharitable, with additions thereto, wherever and however created, including a trust created or determined by a judgment or decree under which the trust is to be administered in the manner of an express trust. “*Trust*” does not include any of the following:

- a. A Totten trust account.
 - b. A custodial arrangement pursuant to the uniform transfers to minors Act of any state.
 - c. A business trust that is taxed as a partnership or corporation.
 - d. An investment trust subject to regulation under the laws of this state or any other jurisdiction.
 - e. A common trust fund.
 - f. A voting trust.
 - g. A security arrangement.
 - h. A transfer in trust for purpose of suit or enforcement of a claim or right.
 - i. A liquidation trust.
 - j. A trust for the primary purpose of paying debts, dividends, interest, salaries, wages, profits, pensions, or employee benefits of any kind.
 - k. An arrangement under which a person is a nominee or escrow agent for another.
 - l. Constructive or resulting trusts.
 - m. Burial, funeral, and perpetual care trusts.
19. “*Trust company*” means a person who has qualified to engage in and conduct a trust business in this state.
20. “*Trustee*” includes an original, additional, or successor trustee, whether or not appointed or confirmed by a court.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §35, 52, 54, 55
 Section transferred from §633.1102 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
 Terminology change applied
 Internal reference change applied
 NEW subsection 1 and former subsections 1 – 19 renumbered as 2 – 20

633A.1103 Per stirpes rule of descent.

Unless the trust instrument provides otherwise, all gifts to multigeneration classes shall be per stirpes.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
 Section transferred from §633.1103 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.1104 Common law of trusts.

Except to the extent that this chapter modifies the common law governing trusts, the common

law of trusts shall supplement this trust code.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §52, 54
 Section transferred from §633.1104 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
 Terminology change applied

633A.1105 Trust terms control.

The terms of a trust shall always control and take precedence over any section of this trust code to the contrary. If a term of the trust modifies or makes any section of this trust code inapplicable to the trust, the common law shall apply to any issues raised by such term.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
 Section transferred from §633.1105 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.1106 General rule concerning application of the Iowa trust code.

1. This trust code applies to all trusts within the scope of this trust code, regardless of whether the trust was created before, on, or after July 1, 2000, except as otherwise stated in this trust code.

2. This trust code applies to all proceedings concerning trusts within the scope of this trust code commenced on or after July 1, 2000.

3. This trust code applies to all trust proceedings commenced before July 1, 2000, unless the court finds that application of a particular provision of this trust code would substantially interfere with the effective conduct of the proceedings or the rights of the parties or other interested persons. In that case, the particular provision of this trust code at issue shall not apply, and the court shall apply prior law.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
 Section transferred from §633.1106 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.1107 Scope of trust code.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, this trust code shall apply to trusts, as defined in section 633A.1102, that are intentionally created, or deemed to be intentionally created, by individuals and other entities.

2. With regard to trusts described in section 633.10 that have not been judicially released from continuous court supervision, this trust code shall apply only to the extent not inconsistent with the relevant provisions of chapter 633. With regard to all other trusts defined in section 633A.1102, the terms of chapter 633 shall be inapplicable, and the terms of this trust code shall prevail over any inconsistent provisions of Iowa law.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §36, 54, 55
 See also §633.10 and §633.699B
 Section transferred from §633.1107 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
 Internal reference changes applied
 Section amended

633A.1108 Governing law.

1. A trust not created by will is validly created if its creation complies with the law of the jurisdiction in which the trust instrument was executed, or the law of the jurisdiction in which at the time

the trust was created the settlor was domiciled, had a place of abode, or was a national.

2. The meaning and effect of the terms of the trust not created by will shall be determined by any of the following:

a. Except as provided in paragraph “c”, the law of the jurisdiction designated in the terms of the trust, on the condition that at the time the trust was created the designated jurisdiction had a substantial relationship to the trust. A jurisdiction has a substantial relationship to the trust if it is the residence or domicile of the settlor or of any qualified beneficiary, the location of a substantial portion of the assets of the trust, or a place where the trustee was domiciled or had a place of business.

b. Except as provided in paragraph “c”, in the absence of a controlling designation in the terms of the trust, the law of the jurisdiction that has the most significant relationship to the matter at issue.

c. As to real property, the law of the jurisdiction where the real property is located.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.1108 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

SUBCHAPTER II

CREATION, VALIDITY, MODIFICATION, AND TERMINATION OF TRUSTS

PART 1

CREATION AND VALIDITY OF TRUSTS

633A.2101 Methods of creating trusts.

A trust may be created by any of the following methods:

1. Transfer of property to another person as trustee during the settlor’s lifetime, or by will taking effect upon the settlor’s death.

2. Declaration by the owner of property that the owner holds property as trustee.

3. Exercise of a power of appointment in favor of another person as trustee.

4. A promise enforceable by the trustee to transfer property to the trustee.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.2101 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.2102 Requirements for validity.

1. A trust is created only if all of the following elements are satisfied:

a. The settlor was competent and indicated an intention to create a trust.

b. The same person is not the sole trustee and sole beneficiary.

c. The trust has a definite beneficiary or a beneficiary who will be definitely ascertained

within the period of the applicable rule against perpetuities, unless the trust is a charitable trust, an honorary trust, or a trust for pets.

d. The trustee has duties to perform.

2. A power in a trustee to select a beneficiary from an indefinite class is valid. If the power is not exercised within a reasonable time, the power fails and the property passes to the person or persons who would have taken the property had the power not been conferred.

3. A trust is not merged or invalid because a person, including but not limited to the settlor of the trust, is or may become the sole trustee and the sole holder of the present beneficial interest in the trust, provided that one or more other persons hold a beneficial interest in the trust, whether such interest be vested or contingent, present or future, and whether created by express provision of the instrument or as a result of reversion to the settlor’s estate.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.2102 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.2103 Statute of frauds.

1. A trust is enforceable when evidenced by either of the following:

a. A written instrument signed by the trustee, or by the trustee’s agent if authorized in writing.

b. A written instrument conveying the trust property signed by the settlor, or by the settlor’s agent if authorized in writing.

2. If an owner of property declares that property is held upon a trust, the written instrument evidencing the trust must be signed by the settlor according to one of the following:

a. Before or at the time of the declaration.

b. After the time of the declaration but before the settlor has transferred the property.

3. If an owner of property while living transfers property to another person to hold upon a trust, the written instrument evidencing the trust must be signed according to one of the following:

a. By the settlor, concurrently with or before the transfer.

b. By the trustee, concurrently with or before the transfer, or after the transfer but before the trustee has transferred the property to a third person.

4. Oral trusts that have not been reduced to writing as specified in this section are not enforceable. This section does not affect the power of a court to declare a resulting or constructive trust in the appropriate case or to order other relief where appropriate.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.2103 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.2104 Trust purposes.

1. A trust is created only if it has a private or charitable purpose that is not unlawful or against public policy.

2. A trust created for a private purpose must be administered for the benefit of its beneficiaries.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.2104 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.2105 Honorary trusts — trusts for pets.

1. A trust for a lawful noncharitable purpose for which there is no definite or definitely ascertainable beneficiary is valid but may be performed by the trustee for only twenty-one years, whether or not the terms of the trust contemplate a longer duration.

2. A trust for the care of an animal living at the settlor's death is valid. The trust terminates when no living animal is covered by its terms.

3. A portion of the property of a trust authorized by this section shall not be converted to any use other than its intended use unless the terms of the trust so provide or the court determines that the value of the trust property substantially exceeds the amount required.

4. The intended use of a trust authorized by this section may be enforced by a person designated for that purpose in the terms of the trust or, if none, by a person appointed by the court.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.2105 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.2106 Resulting trusts.

1. Where the owner of property gratuitously transfers the property and manifests in the trust instrument an intention that the transferee should hold the property in trust but the trust fails, the transferee holds the trust estate as a resulting trust for the transferor or the transferor's estate, unless either of the following is true:

a. The transferor manifested in the trust instrument an intention that no resulting trust should arise.

b. The intended trust fails for illegality and the policy against unjust enrichment of the transferee is outweighed by the policy against giving relief to a person who has entered into an illegal transaction.

2. Where the owner of property gratuitously transfers the property subject to a trust which is properly declared and which has been fully performed without exhausting the trust estate, the trustee holds the surplus as a resulting trust for the transferor or the transferor's estate, unless the transferor manifested in the trust instrument an intention that no resulting trust of the surplus should arise.

3. If the transferor's estate is the recipient of property under this section and the administration of that estate has been closed and there is no question as to the proper recipients of the property, it is not necessary to reopen the estate adminis-

tration for the purpose of distribution.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.2106 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.2107 Constructive trusts.

A constructive trust arises when a person holding title to property is subject to an equitable duty to convey the property to another, on the ground that the person holding title would be unjustly enriched if the person were permitted to retain the property.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.2107 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

PART 2

MODIFICATION AND
TERMINATION OF TRUSTS

633A.2201 Termination of trust.

1. In addition to the methods specified in sections 633A.2202 through 633A.2206, a trust terminates when any of the following occurs:

- a.* The term of the trust expires.
- b.* The trust purpose is fulfilled.
- c.* The trust purpose becomes unlawful or impossible to fulfill.
- d.* The trust is revoked.

2. On termination of a trust, the trustee may exercise the powers necessary to wind up the affairs of the trust and distribute the trust property to those entitled to the trust property.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54, 55
Section transferred from §633.2201 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Internal reference changes applied

633A.2202 Modification or termination by settlor and all beneficiaries.

1. An irrevocable trust may be modified or terminated upon the consent of the settlor and all of the beneficiaries.

2. Upon termination of the trust, the trustee shall distribute the trust property as agreed by the settlor and all beneficiaries, or in the absence of unanimous agreement, as ordered by the court.

3. For purposes of this section, the consent of a person who may bind a beneficiary or otherwise act on a beneficiary's behalf is considered the consent of the beneficiary.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.2202 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.2203 Modification or termination of irrevocable trust by court.

1. An irrevocable trust may be terminated or modified by the court with the consent of all of the beneficiaries if continuance of the trust on the same or different terms is not necessary to carry out a material purpose.

2. Upon termination of the trust, the court shall order the distribution of trust property in accordance with the probable intention of the settlor.

3. For purposes of this section, the consent of a person who may bind a beneficiary is considered the consent of the beneficiary.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.2203 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.2204 Modification of administrative provisions by court for change of circumstances.

On petition by a trustee or beneficiary, the court may modify the administrative provisions of the trust, if, owing to circumstances not known to the settlor and not anticipated by the settlor, the continuation of the trust under its terms would defeat or substantially impair the accomplishment of the purposes of the trust. If necessary to carry out the purposes of the trust, the court may order the trustee to do acts that are not authorized or are forbidden by the trust instrument.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.2204 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.2205 Noncharitable trust with un-economically low value.

1. On petition by a trustee or beneficiary, the court may terminate or modify a noncharitable trust or appoint a new trustee if the court determines that the value of the trust property is insufficient to justify the cost of administration involved and that continuation of the trust under its existing terms would defeat or significantly impair the accomplishment of the trust purposes.

2. Upon termination of a trust under this section, the trustee shall distribute the trust property in accordance with the probable intention of the settlor under the circumstances. Extrinsic evidence is admissible for the purpose of ascertaining the probable intention of the settlor.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.2205 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.2206 Reformation — tax objectives.

1. The court may reform the terms of the trust, even if unambiguous, to conform to the settlor's intent if it is proved by clear and convincing evidence that the settlor's intent and the terms of the trust were affected by a mistake of fact or law whether expressed or induced.

2. The terms of the trust may be construed or modified, in a manner that does not violate the settlor's probable intent, to achieve the settlor's tax objectives.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.2206 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.2207 Combination of trusts.

1. A trustee, without approval of court, may

combine two or more trusts with substantially similar beneficial interests unless the trust is a court reporting trust.

2. On petition by a trustee or beneficiary, the court may combine two or more trusts, whether or not the beneficial interests are substantially similar, if the court determines that administration as a single trust will not defeat or significantly impair the accomplishment of the trust purposes or the rights of the beneficiaries.

3. Where the court orders the combination of two trusts that are not essentially identical, the court shall include in its order a finding as to which trust provisions control.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.2207 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.2208 Division of trusts.

1. Without approval of a court, a trustee may divide a trust into two or more separate trusts with substantially similar terms if the division will not defeat or substantially impair the accomplishment of the trust purposes or the rights of the beneficiaries unless the trust is a court reporting trust.

2. On petition by a trustee or beneficiary, the court may divide a trust into two or more separate trusts, whether or not their terms are similar, if the court determines that dividing the trust is in the best interest of the beneficiaries and will not defeat or substantially impair the accomplishment of the trust purposes or the rights of the beneficiaries. To facilitate the division, the trustee may divide the trust assets in kind, by pro rata or non-pro rata division, or by any combination of the methods.

3. By way of illustration and without limitation, a trust may be divided pursuant to this section to allow a trust to qualify as a marital deduction trust for tax purposes, as a qualified subchapter S trust for federal income tax purposes, as a separate trust for federal generation skipping tax purposes, or for any other federal or state income, estate, excise, or inheritance tax benefit, or to facilitate the administration of a trust.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §37, 54
Section transferred from §633.2208 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
NEW subsection 3

PART 3

SPENDTHRIFT PROTECTION

633A.2301 Spendthrift protection recognized.

Except as otherwise provided in section 633A.2302, all of the following provisions shall apply:

1. A term of a trust providing that the interest of a beneficiary is held subject to a "spendthrift trust", or words of similar import, is sufficient to

restrain both voluntary and involuntary transfers of the beneficiary's interest.

2. *a.* A creditor or assignee of a beneficiary may reach a mandatory distribution of income or principal, including a distribution upon termination of the trust, if the trustee has not made the distribution to the beneficiary within a reasonable time after the required distribution date.

b. For the purposes of this subsection, "mandatory distribution" means a distribution required by the express terms of the trust of any of the following:

(1) All of the income, net income, or principal of the trust.

(2) A fraction or percentage of the income or principal of the trust.

(3) A specific dollar amount from the trust.

c. A distribution that is subject to a condition shall not be considered a mandatory distribution.

3. If a creditor or assignee of a beneficiary is permitted to reach a mandatory distribution under this section, the sole remedy of the creditor or assignee shall be to apply to the court having jurisdiction of the trust after such reasonable period of time has expired for a judgment ordering the trustee to pay to the creditor or the assignee a sum of money equal to the lesser of the amount of the debt or assignment, or the amount of the mandatory distribution described in subsection 2. No other remedy, including but not limited to attachment or garnishment of any interest in the trust, recovery of court costs or attorney fees, or placing a lien of any type on any trust property or on the interest of any beneficiary in the trust, shall be permitted or ordered by any court. Any writing signed by the beneficiary, allowing any remedy other than payment of the mandatory distribution not made to the beneficiary within a reasonable time after the required distribution date, shall be void and shall not be enforced by any court.

4. A creditor or assignee of a beneficiary of a spendthrift trust may not compel a distribution that is subject to the trustee's discretion despite the fact that:

a. The distribution is expressed in the form of a standard of distribution.

b. The trustee has abused its discretion.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §38, 54, 55
Section transferred from §633.2301 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

Internal reference change applied
Subsection 4, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

633A.2302 Exception to spendthrift protection.

A term of a trust prohibiting an involuntary transfer of a beneficiary's interest shall be invalid as against claims by any creditor of the beneficiary if the beneficiary is the settlor.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.2302 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.2303 Amount reachable by creditors or transferees.

1. If a settlor is a beneficiary of a trust created by the settlor, a transferee or creditor of the settlor may reach the maximum amount that the trustee could pay to or for the settlor's benefit.

2. In the case of a trust with multiple settlors, the amount the creditor or transferee of a particular settlor may reach shall not exceed the portion of the trust attributable to that settlor's contribution.

3. The assets of an irrevocable trust shall not become subject to the claims of creditors of the settlor of a trust solely due to a provision in the trust that allows a trustee of the trust to reimburse the settlor for income taxes payable on the income of the trust. This subsection shall not limit the rights of a creditor of the settlor to assert a claim against the assets of the trust due to the retention or grant of any rights to the settlor under the trust instrument or any other beneficial interest of the settlor other than as specifically set forth in this subsection.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §39, 54
Section transferred from §633.2303 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
NEW subsection 3

SUBCHAPTER III

PROVISIONS RELATING TO REVOCABLE TRUSTS

633A.3101 Competency to create, revoke, or modify a revocable trust.

1. To create, revoke, or modify a revocable trust, the settlor must be competent. An aggrieved person shall have all causes of action and remedies available to the aggrieved person in attacking the creation, revocation, or modification of a revocable trust as one would if attacking the propriety of the execution of a will.

2. The level of competency required of a settlor to direct the actions of the trustee, or to contribute property to, or to withdraw property from, a trust is the same as that required to create a revocable trust.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.3101 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.3102 Revocation or modification.

1. Unless the terms of the trust expressly provide that the trust is irrevocable, the settlor may revoke or modify the trust. This subsection does not apply to trusts created under instruments executed before July 1, 2000.

2. Except as otherwise provided by the terms of the trust, if a trust is created or funded by more than one settlor, each settlor may revoke or modify the trust as to the portion of the trust contributed by that settlor.

3. A trust that is revocable by the settlor may be revoked or modified by any of the following methods:

a. By compliance with any method specified by the terms of the trust.

b. Unless the terms of the trust expressly make the method specified exclusive, then either of the following:

(1) By a writing, other than a will, signed by the settlor and delivered to the trustee during the settlor's lifetime.

(2) By a later will or codicil expressly referring to the trust and which makes a devise of the property that would otherwise have passed by the terms of the trust.

4. Upon termination of a revocable trust, the trustee must distribute the trust property as the settlor directs.

5. The settlor's powers with respect to revocation or modification may be exercised by an agent under a power of attorney only and to the extent the power of attorney expressly so authorizes.

6. Except to the extent prohibited by the terms of the trust, a conservator may revoke or modify a trust with the approval of the court supervising the conservatorship.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.3102 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.3103 Other rights of settlor.

Except to the extent the terms of the trust otherwise provide, while a trust is revocable and the individual holding the power to revoke the trust is competent, all of the following apply:

1. The holder of the power, and not the beneficiary, has the rights afforded beneficiaries.

2. The duties of the trustee are owed to the holder of the power.

3. The trustee shall follow a written direction given by the holder of the power, or a person to whom the power has been delegated in writing, without liability for so doing, so long as the action by the delegate is authorized by the trust.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.3103 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.3104 Creditor claims against revocable trust.

1. During the lifetime of the settlor, the trust property of a revocable trust is subject to the claims of the settlor's creditors to the extent of the settlor's power of revocation.

2. Following the death of a settlor, the property of a revocable trust subject to the settlor's power of revocation at the time of death is subject to the claims of the settlor's creditors and costs of administration of the settlor's estate to the extent of the value of the property over which the settlor had a power of revocation, if the settlor's estate is inade-

quate to satisfy those claims and costs.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.3104 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.3105 Rights of and creditor claims against holder of general power of appointment.

1. The holder of a presently exercisable general power of appointment over trust property has the rights of a holder of the power to revoke a trust under section 633A.3103 to the extent of the property subject to the power.

2. Property in trust subject to a presently exercisable general power of appointment is chargeable with the claims of the holder's creditors and costs of administration of the holder's estate to the same extent as if the holder was a settlor and the power of appointment was a power of revocation.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54, 55
Section transferred from §633.3105 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Internal reference change applied

633A.3106 Children born or adopted after execution of a revocable trust.

When a settlor fails to provide in a revocable trust for any of the settlor's children born to or adopted by the settlor after the making of the trust, such child, whether born before or after the settlor's death, shall receive a share of the trust equal in value to that which the child would have received under section 633.211, 633.212, or 633.219, whichever is applicable, as if the settlor had died intestate, unless it appears from the terms of the trust or decedent's will that such omission was intentional.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.3106 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.3107 Effect of divorce or dissolution.

1. If, after executing a revocable trust, the settlor is divorced or the settlor's marriage is dissolved, all provisions in the trust in favor of the settlor's spouse or of a relative of the settlor's spouse, including but not limited to dispositions, appointments of property, and nominations to serve in any fiduciary or representative capacity, are revoked by divorce or dissolution of marriage unless the trust instrument provides otherwise.

2. Unless the trust instrument provides otherwise, in the event the settlor and spouse remarry each other, the provisions of the revocable trust revoked by the divorce or dissolution of marriage shall be reinstated unless otherwise modified by the settlor, except for provisions in favor of a person who died prior to the remarriage which shall not be reinstated.

For the purposes of this section, "*relative of the settlor's spouse*" means a person who is related to

the divorced settlor's former spouse by blood, adoption, or affinity, and who, subsequent to the divorce or dissolution of marriage, ceased to be related to the settlor by blood, adoption, or affinity.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §40, 54
 Section transferred from §633.3107 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
 Section amended

633A.3108 Limitation on contest of revocable trust.

Unless notice is given as provided in section 633A.3109, the following provisions shall apply:

1. Unless previously barred by adjudication, consent, or other limitation, a proceeding to contest the validity of a revocable trust must be brought no later than one year following the death of the settlor.

2. Unless the trustee is a party to a pending proceeding contesting its validity, six months following the death of the settlor, the trustee of a revocable trust may assume the trust's validity and proceed to distribute the trust property in accordance with the terms of the trust, without liability for so doing. Liability for an improper distribution in such a case is solely on the beneficiaries.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54, 55
 Section transferred from §633.3108 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
 Internal reference change applied

633A.3109 Notice to creditors, heirs, spouse, and beneficiaries.

1. As used in this section, "heir" means only such person as would, in an intestate estate, be entitled to a share under section 633.219.

2. A creditor of a deceased settlor of a revocable trust must bring suit to enforce its claim against the assets of the decedent's trust within one year of the decedent's death or be forever barred from collection against the trust assets. If a probate administration is commenced for the decedent and notice is properly given pursuant to section 633.230 or 633.304, a creditor's rights shall be determined under those sections and section 633A.3104.

3. If no notice is given to creditors and heirs pursuant to subsection 2, a creditor's rights may be established or terminated if the trustee gives notice as follows:

a. The trustee shall publish a notice once each week for two consecutive weeks in a daily or weekly newspaper of general circulation published in the county in which the decedent was a resident at the time of death, and in any county of which the decedent was a nonresident but in which some real estate of the trust is located. If the decedent was not a resident of Iowa, but the principal place of administration is in Iowa, the trustee shall publish notice in the county that is the principal place of administration pursuant to section 633A.6102.

b. If at any time during the pendency of the

trust administration the trustee has knowledge of the name and address of a person believed to own or possess a claim which will not, or may not, be paid or otherwise satisfied during administration, the trustee shall provide a notice by ordinary mail to each such claimant at the claimant's last known address.

c. As soon as practicable, the trustee shall give a notice by ordinary mail to the surviving spouse, the heirs of the decedent, and each beneficiary under the trust whose identities are reasonably ascertainable, at such persons' last known addresses.

d. The notice in paragraphs "a", "b", and "c" shall include notification of the decedent's death, and the fact that any action to contest the validity of the trust must be brought within the later to occur of sixty days from the date of the second publication of the notice made pursuant to paragraph "a" or thirty days from the date of mailing of the notice pursuant to paragraph "b" or "c". A person who does not make a claim within the appropriate period is forever barred.

e. The trustee shall give notice to debtors to make payment, and to creditors having claims against the trust assets to mail proof of their claim to the trustee via certified mail, return receipt requested, within the later to occur of sixty days from the second publication of the notice or thirty days from the date of mailing of the notice, or thereafter be forever barred.

4. The notice described in subsection 3 shall be substantially in the following form:

To all persons regarding, deceased, who died on or about, (year) You are hereby notified that is the trustee of the Trust. At this time, no probate administration is contemplated with regard to the above-referenced decedent's estate.

Any action to contest the validity of the trust must be brought in the District Court of County, Iowa, within the later to occur of sixty days from the date of second publication of this notice, or thirty days from the date of mailing this notice to all heirs of the decedent, spouse of the decedent, and beneficiaries under the trust whose identities are reasonably ascertainable. Any claim not filed within this period shall be forever barred.

Notice is further given that all persons indebted to the decedent or to the trust are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned trustee. Creditors having claims against the trust must mail them to the trustee at the address listed below via certified mail, return receipt requested. Unless creditor claims are mailed by the later to occur of sixty days from the second publication of this notice or thirty days from the date of mailing this notice, a claim shall be forever barred, unless otherwise allowed or paid.

Dated this day of, (year)
 Trust

 Trustee
 Address:

 Date of second publication day of,
 (year)

5. The claimant either must receive satisfaction of its claim, or must file suit against the trust to enforce collection of the creditor's claim within sixty days of mailing its claim to the trustee. The trustee and creditor may agree to extend the limitations period for filing an action to enforce the claim. If the claimant fails to properly file its claim within the established time period or bring an action to enforce its claim within the established time period, the creditor's claim shall be forever barred.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54, 55
 Section transferred from §633.3109 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
 Internal reference changes applied

633A.3110 Rights of trustee regarding claims in a probate administration.

1. If a probate administration has been commenced for which a revocable trust could be held responsible for the payment of claims, expenses, or taxes, the trustee shall be an interested party in that probate administration.

2. The trustee shall receive notice of all potential charges against the trust assets and must either authorize the payments for which the trust may be found liable or be given the opportunity to dispute or defend any such payment.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
 Section transferred from §633.3110 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.3111 Trustee's liability for distributions.

1. A trustee who distributes trust assets without making adequate provisions for the payment of creditor claims that are known or reasonably ascertainable shall be jointly and severally liable with the beneficiaries to the extent of the distributions made.

2. A trustee shall be entitled to indemnification from the beneficiaries for all amounts paid to creditors under this section, to the extent of distributions made.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
 Section transferred from §633.3111 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.3112 Classification of debts and charges.

If a revocable trust becomes subject to the claims of a settlor's creditors and the costs of administration of the settlor's estate pursuant to section 633A.3104, following the payment of the prop-

er costs of administration of the trust and any claims against the trust, the debts and charges of the settlor's estate payable by the trust shall be classified pursuant to sections 633.425 and 633.426 as such sections exist on the date of the settlor's death.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §41, 55
 Internal reference change applied
 NEW section

SUBCHAPTER IV
 TRUST ADMINISTRATION
 PART 1
 OFFICE OF TRUSTEE

633A.4101 Acceptance or declination to serve as trustee.

1. A person named as trustee accepts the office of trustee by doing one of the following:

a. Signing the trust instrument, or signing a separate written acceptance.

b. Except as provided in subsection 3, knowingly accepting delivery of the trust property or exercising powers or performing duties as trustee.

2. A person named as trustee who has not yet accepted the office of trustee may in writing decline to serve as trustee.

3. If there is an immediate risk of damage to the trust property, the person named as trustee may act to preserve the trust property without accepting the office of trustee, if within a reasonable time after acting, the person delivers a written declination to serve to the settlor, or if the settlor is dead or lacks capacity, to the beneficiaries eligible to receive income or principal distributions from the trust.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
 Section transferred from §633.4101 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4102 Trustee's bond.

1. A trustee is not required to give a bond to secure performance of the trustee's duties unless one of the following applies:

a. A bond is expressly required by the terms of the trust.

b. A bond is found by the court to be necessary to protect the interests of beneficiaries, regardless of the terms of the trust.

2. If a bond is required, it must be filed, and be in an amount and with sureties and liabilities as the court may order. The court may excuse a requirement of a bond, reduce or increase the amount of a bond, release a surety, or permit the substitution of another bond with the same or different sureties.

3. The amount of a bond otherwise required may be reduced by the value of trust property deposited with a financial institution in a manner that prevents its unauthorized disposition, and by the value of real property which the trustee, by ex-

press limitation of power, lacks power to convey without court authorization.

4. Except as otherwise provided by the terms of the trust or ordered by the court, the cost of a bond is charged to the trust.

5. A bank or trust company shall not be required to give a bond, whether or not the terms of the trust require a bond.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4102 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4103 Actions by cotrustees.

Unless the terms of the trust provide otherwise, the following apply to actions of cotrustees:

1. A power held by cotrustees may be exercised by majority action.

2. If impasse occurs due to the failure to reach a majority decision, any trustee may petition the court to decide the issue, or a majority of the trustees may consent to an alternative form of dispute resolution.

3. If a vacancy occurs in the office of a cotrustee, the remaining cotrustees may act for the trust as if they are the only trustees.

4. If a cotrustee is unavailable to perform duties because of absence, illness, or other temporary incapacity, the remaining cotrustees may act for the trust, as if they were the only trustees, if necessary to accomplish the purposes of the trust or to avoid irreparable injury to the trust property.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4103 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4104 Vacancy in office of trustee.

A vacancy in the office of trustee exists if any of the following occurs:

1. The person named as trustee declines to serve as trustee.

2. The person named as trustee cannot be identified or does not exist.

3. The trustee resigns or is removed.

4. The trustee dies.

5. A guardian or conservator of the trustee's person or estate is appointed.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4104 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4105 Filling vacancy.

1. A trustee must be appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of the trustee only if the trust has no trustee or the terms of the trust require a vacancy in the office of cotrustee to be filled.

2. A vacancy in the office of trustee shall be filled according to the following:

a. By the person named in or nominated pursuant to the method specified by the terms of the trust.

b. If the terms of the trust do not name a person or specify a method for filling the vacancy, or

if the person named or nominated pursuant to the method specified fails to accept, one of the following methods shall be used:

(1) By majority vote of all qualified beneficiaries, who are adults, and the representative of any minor or incompetent qualified beneficiary as provided in section 633A.6303.

(2) By a person appointed by the court on petition of an interested person or of a person named as trustee by the terms of the trust. The court, in selecting a trustee, shall consider any nomination made by the adult beneficiaries and representatives of any minor and incompetent beneficiaries as designated in section 633A.6303.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54, 55
Section transferred from §633.4105 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Internal reference changes applied

633A.4106 Resignation of trustee.

1. A trustee who has accepted a trust may resign by any of the following methods:

a. As provided by the terms of the trust.

b. With the consent of the person holding the power to revoke the trust if the holder is competent or is represented by a guardian, conservator, or agent.

c. With the consent of the qualified beneficiaries who are adults if the trust is irrevocable or the holder of the power to revoke lacks competency or is not represented by a guardian, conservator, or agent.

d. Upon written notice to the holder of the power to revoke if the holder substantially changes the trustee's duties and the trustee does not concur.

e. By filing a petition to resign under section 633A.6202. The resignation takes effect ninety days after the filing, or upon approval of the petition by the court, whichever first occurs. The court must accept the trustee's resignation but may impose such orders and conditions as are reasonably necessary for the protection of the trust property, including the appointment of a receiver or temporary trustee.

2. The liability for acts or omissions of a resigning trustee or of any sureties on the trustee's bond is not released or affected by the trustee's resignation.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54, 55
Section transferred from §633.4106 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Internal reference change applied

633A.4107 Removal of trustee.

1. A trustee may be removed in accordance with the terms of the trust, or on petition of a settlor, cotrustee, or beneficiary under section 633A.6202.

2. The court may remove a trustee, or order other appropriate relief if any of the following occurs:

a. If the trustee has committed a material breach of the trust.

b. If the trustee is unfit to administer the trust.

c. If hostility or lack of cooperation among co-trustees impairs the administration of the trust.

d. If the trustee's investment performance is consistently and substantially substandard.

e. If the trustee's compensation is excessive under the circumstances.

f. If the trustee merges with another institution or the location or place of administration of the trust changes.

g. For other good cause shown.

3. If it appears to the court that trust property or the interests of a beneficiary may suffer loss or injury pending a final decision on a petition for removal of a trustee, the court may suspend the powers of the trustee, compel the trustee to surrender trust property to a cotrustee, receiver, or temporary trustee, or order other appropriate relief.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54, 55

Section transferred from §633.4107 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

Internal reference change applied

633A.4108 Delivery of property by former trustee.

Unless a cotrustee remains in office, a former trustee, or if the trustee's appointment terminated because of death or disability, the former trustee's personal representative or guardian or conservator, is responsible for and has the powers necessary to protect the trust property and other powers essential to the trust's administration until the property is delivered to a successor trustee or a person appointed by the court to receive the property.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

Section transferred from §633.4108 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4109 Compensation of trustee.

1. If the terms of the trust do not specify the trustee's compensation, a trustee or cotrustee is entitled to compensation that is reasonable under the circumstances.

2. If the terms of the trust specify the trustee's compensation, the trustee is entitled to be compensated as so provided, except that upon proper showing, the court may allow more or less compensation in the following instances:

a. If the duties of the trustee are substantially different from those contemplated when the trust was created.

b. If the compensation specified by the terms of the trust would be inequitable, or unreasonably low or high.

c. In extraordinary circumstances calling for equitable relief.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

Section transferred from §633.4109 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4110 Repayment for expenditures.

A trustee is entitled to be repaid out of the trust property, with interest as appropriate, for all of the following expenditures:

1. Expenditures that were properly incurred in the administration of the trust.

2. To the extent that they benefited the trust, expenditures that were not properly incurred in the administration of the trust.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

Section transferred from §633.4110 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4111 Notice of increased trustee's fee.

1. As used in this section, "trustee's fee" includes a trustee's periodic base fee, rate of percentage compensation, minimum fee, hourly rate, and transaction charge, but does not include fees for extraordinary services.

2. A trustee shall not charge an increased trustee's fee for administration of a trust unless the trustee first gives at least thirty days' written notice of the increased fee to all of the following beneficiaries:

a. Each qualified beneficiary.

b. Each beneficiary who was given the last preceding accounting.

c. Each beneficiary who has made a written request to the trustee for notice of an increased trustee's fee, and has given an address for receiving notice by mail.

3. If a beneficiary files a petition for review of an increased trustee's fee or for removal of a trustee and serves a copy of the petition on the trustee within the thirty-day period, the increased fee does not take effect until otherwise ordered by the court or the petition is dismissed.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

Section transferred from §633.4111 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

PART 2

FIDUCIARY DUTIES OF TRUSTEE

633A.4201 Duty to administer trust — alteration by terms of trust.

1. On acceptance of a trust, the trustee shall administer the trust according to the terms of the trust and according to this trust code, except to the extent the terms of the trust provide otherwise.

2. The terms of the trust may expand, restrict, eliminate, or otherwise alter the duties prescribed by this trust code, and the trustee may reasonably rely on those terms, but nothing in this trust code authorizes a trustee to act in bad faith or in disregard of the purposes of the trust or the interest of the beneficiaries.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

Section transferred from §633.4201 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4202 Duty of loyalty — impartiality — confidential relationship.

1. A trustee shall administer the trust solely in the interest of the beneficiaries, and shall act with due regard to their respective interests.

2. Any transaction involving the trust which is affected by a material conflict between the trustee's fiduciary and personal interests is voidable by a beneficiary affected by the transaction unless one of the following applies:

a. The transaction was expressly authorized by the terms of the trust.

b. The beneficiary consented to or affirmed the transaction or released the trustee from liability as provided in section 633A.4506.

c. The transaction is approved by the court after notice to interested persons.

3. A transaction affected by a material conflict between personal and fiduciary interests includes any sale, encumbrance, or other transaction involving the trust property entered into by the trustee, the spouse, descendant, agent, or attorney of a trustee, or corporation or other enterprise in which the trustee has a substantial beneficial interest.

4. A transaction not involving trust property between a trustee and a beneficiary which occurs during the existence of the trust or while the trustee retains significant influence over the beneficiary and from which the trustee obtains an advantage is an abuse of a confidential relationship unless the trustee establishes that the transaction was fair.

5. This section does not apply to any of the following:

a. An agreement between a trustee and a beneficiary relating to the appointment of the trustee.

b. The payment of compensation to the trustee, whether by agreement, the terms of the trust, or this trust code.

c. A transaction between a trust and another trust, decedent's or conservatorship estate of which the trustee is a fiduciary if the transaction is fair to the beneficiaries of the trust.

d. An investment by a trustee in securities of an investment company or investment trust to which the trustee, or its affiliate, provides services in a capacity other than as trustee if the investment complies with the prudent investor rule. The trustee may be compensated by the investment company or investment trust for providing services from fees charged to the trust if the trustee provides annual notice and a copy of the trustee's annual report, including the rate and method by which the trustee's compensation was determined, to the persons specified in section 633A.4213.

e. A deposit of trust money in a regulated fi-

nancial service institution operated by the trustee.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54, 55
Section transferred from §633.4202 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Internal reference changes applied

633A.4203 Standard of prudence.

A trustee shall administer the trust with the reasonable care, skill, and caution as a prudent person would, by considering the purposes, terms, distribution requirements, and other circumstances of the trust.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4203 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4204 Costs of administration.

A trustee may only incur costs that are reasonable in relation to the trust property, purposes, and other circumstances of the trust.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4204 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4205 Special skills.

A trustee who has special skills or expertise, or is named trustee in reliance upon the trustee's representation that the trustee has special skills or expertise, has a duty to use those special skills or expertise.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4205 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4206 Delegation.

1. A trustee shall not delegate to an agent or cotrustee the entire administration of the trust or the responsibility to make or participate in the making of decisions with respect to discretionary distributions, but a trustee may otherwise delegate the performance of functions that a prudent trustee of comparable skills might delegate under similar circumstances.

2. The trustee shall exercise reasonable care, skill, and caution in the following activities:

a. Selecting an agent.

b. Establishing the scope and terms of a delegation, consistent with the purposes and terms of the trust.

c. Periodically reviewing an agent's overall performance and compliance with the terms of the delegation.

d. Redressing an action or decision of an agent which would constitute a breach of trust if performed by the trustee.

3. A trustee who complies with the requirements of subsections 1 and 2 is not liable to the beneficiaries or to the trust for the decisions or actions of the agent to whom a function was delegated.

4. In performing a delegated function, an

agent shall exercise reasonable care to comply with the terms of the delegation.

5. By accepting the delegation of a trust function from the trustee of a trust that is subject to the law of this state, an agent submits to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4206 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4207 Directory powers.

1. While a trust is revocable, the trustee may follow a written direction of the settlor that is contrary to the terms of the trust.

2. If the terms of the trust confer upon a person other than the settlor of a revocable trust power to direct certain actions of the trustee, the trustee shall act in accordance with an exercise of the power unless the trustee knows the attempted exercise violates the terms of the trust or the trustee knows that the person holding the power is incompetent.

3. A person other than a beneficiary who holds a power to direct is presumptively a fiduciary who is required to act in good faith with regard to the purposes of the trust and the interests of the beneficiaries. The holder of a power to direct is liable for any loss that results from a breach of a fiduciary duty.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4207 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4208 Cotrustees.

1. If a trust has more than one trustee, each trustee shall perform all of the following duties:

- a. Participate in the administration of the trust.
- b. Take reasonable steps to prevent a cotrustee from committing a breach of trust, and to compel a cotrustee to redress a breach of trust.

2. A trustee who complies with subsection 1 is not liable to the beneficiaries or to the trust for the decisions or actions of a cotrustee.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4208 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4209 Control and safeguarding of trust property.

A trustee shall take reasonable steps under the circumstances to take control of and to safeguard the trust property unless it is in the best interests of the trust to abandon or refuse acceptance of the property.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4209 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4210 Separation and identification of trust property.

A trustee shall do all of the following:

1. Keep the trust property separate from other

property of the trustee unless the trust provides otherwise.

2. Cause the trust property to be designated in such a manner that the interest of the trust clearly appears.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4210 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4211 Enforcement and defense of claims and actions.

A trustee shall take reasonable steps to enforce claims of the trust, to defend claims against the trust, and to defend against actions that may result in a loss to the trust.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4211 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4212 Prior fiduciaries.

A trustee shall take reasonable steps to do all of the following:

1. Compel a former trustee or other fiduciary to deliver trust property to the trustee.
2. Redress a breach of trust known to the trustee to have been committed by a prior trustee or other fiduciary.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4212 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4213 Duty to inform and account.

A trustee shall keep the qualified beneficiaries of the trust reasonably informed about the administration of the trust and the material facts necessary to protect the beneficiaries' interests.

1. The trustee shall inform each qualified beneficiary of the beneficiary's right to receive an annual accounting and a copy of the trust instrument. The trustee shall also inform each qualified beneficiary about the process necessary to obtain an annual accounting or a copy of the trust instrument, if not provided. The trustee shall further inform each qualified beneficiary whether the beneficiary will, or will not, receive an annual accounting if the beneficiary fails to take any action. If a qualified beneficiary has previously been provided the notice required by this section, additional notice shall not be required due to a change of trustees or a change in the composition of the qualified beneficiaries.

2. The trustee shall provide the notice required in subsection 1 to each qualified beneficiary within a reasonable time following any of the following events:

- a. The commencement of the trust administration.
- b. The trustee becoming aware that there is a new qualified beneficiary or a representative of any minor or incompetent beneficiary.
- c. The trust becoming irrevocable.
- d. The time that no person, except the trustee, has the right to change the beneficiaries of the trust.

3. A trustee of an irrevocable trust shall provide annually to each adult beneficiary and the representative of any minor or incompetent beneficiary who may receive a distribution of income or principal during the accounting time period, an accounting, unless an accounting has been waived specifically for that accounting time period.

4. This section does not apply to any trust where the grantor has retained the right, or has transferred the right, to change the beneficiaries of the trust.

5. The only consequence to a trustee's failure to provide a required accounting or notice is that the trustee shall not be able to rely upon the statute of limitations under section 633A.4504. If the trustee has refused, after a reasonable request, to provide an accounting to a qualified beneficiary, the court may assess costs, including attorney fees, against the trustee personally.

6. The format and content of an accounting required by this section shall be within the discretion of the trustee, as long as sufficient to reasonably inform the beneficiary of the condition and activities of the trust during the accounting period.

7. This section does not apply to any trust created prior to July 1, 2002. This section applies to any trust created on or after July 1, 2002, unless the settlor has specifically waived the requirements of this section in the trust instrument. Waiver of this section shall not bar any beneficiary's common-law right to an accounting, and shall not provide any immunity to a trustee, acting under the terms of the trust, for liability to any beneficiary who discovers facts giving rise to a cause of action against the trustee.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54, 55
Section transferred from §633.4213 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Internal reference change applied

633A.4214 Duties with regard to discretionary powers.

1. A trustee shall exercise a discretionary power within the bounds of reasonable judgment and in accordance with applicable fiduciary principles and the terms of the trust.

2. Notwithstanding the use of such terms as "absolute", "sole", or "uncontrolled" in the grant of discretion, a trustee shall act in accordance with fiduciary principles and shall not act in bad faith or in disregard of the purposes of the trust or the power. Absent an abuse of discretion, a trustee's exercise of discretion is not subject to control by a court.

3. Subject to paragraph "c" and unless the terms of the trust expressly indicate that a rule in this subsection does not apply, all of the following shall apply:

a. A person other than a settlor who is a beneficiary and trustee of a trust that confers on the trustee the power to make discretionary distributions to or for the trustee's personal benefit may

exercise the power only in accordance with an ascertainable standard relating to the trustee's individual health, education, support, or maintenance within the meaning of section 2041(b)(1)(A) or 2514(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

b. A trustee shall not exercise a power to make discretionary distributions to satisfy a legal obligation of support that the trustee personally owes to another person.

c. This subsection does not apply to the following:

(1) A power held by the settlor's spouse who is the trustee of a trust for which a marital deduction, as defined in section 2056(b)(5) or 2523(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, was previously allowed.

(2) A trust that may be revoked or amended by the settlor.

(3) A trust, if contributions to the trust qualify for an annual exclusion under section 2503(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

4. A power whose exercise is limited or prohibited by subsection 3 may be exercised by a majority of the remaining trustees whose exercise of the power is not so limited or prohibited. If the power of all trustees is so limited or prohibited, the court may appoint a special fiduciary with authority to exercise the power.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4214 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

PART 3

UNIFORM PRUDENT INVESTOR ACT

633A.4301 Short title.

This part may be cited as the "*Uniform Prudent Investor Act*".

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54, 55
Section transferred from §633.4301 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Internal reference change applied

633A.4302 Standard of care — portfolio strategy — risk and return objectives.

1. A trustee shall invest and manage trust property as a prudent investor would, by considering the purposes, terms, distribution requirements, and other circumstances of the trust. In satisfying this standard, the trustee shall exercise reasonable care, skill, and caution.

2. A trustee's investment and management decisions respecting individual assets must be evaluated not in isolation but in the context of the trust portfolio as a whole and as a part of an overall investment strategy having risk and return objectives reasonably suited to the trust.

3. A trustee shall consider all of the following circumstances, to the extent relevant to the trust or its beneficiaries in investing and managing trust property:

a. General economic conditions.

- b. The possible effect of inflation or deflation.
- c. The expected tax consequences of investment decisions or strategies.
- d. The role that each investment or course of action plays within the overall trust portfolio, which may include financial assets, interests in closely held enterprises, tangible and intangible personal property, and real property.
- e. The expected total return from income and the appreciation of capital.
- f. Other resources of the beneficiaries.
- g. Needs for liquidity, regularity of income, and preservation or appreciation of capital.
- h. An asset's special relationship or special value, if any, to the purposes of the trust or to one or more of the beneficiaries.

4. A trustee shall make a reasonable effort to verify facts relevant to the investment and management of trust property.

5. A trustee may invest in any kind of property or type of investment consistent with the standards of this part.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54, 55
Section transferred from §633.4302 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Internal reference change applied

633A.4303 Diversification.

A trustee shall diversify the investments of the trust unless the trustee reasonably determines that the purposes of the trust are better served without diversifying.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4303 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4304 Duties at inception of trusteeship.

Within a reasonable time after accepting a trusteeship or receiving trust property, a trustee shall review the trust property and make and implement decisions concerning the retention and disposition of assets, in order to bring the trust portfolio into compliance with the purposes, terms, distribution requirements, and other circumstances of the trust, and with the requirements of this part.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54, 55
Section transferred from §633.4304 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Internal reference change applied

633A.4305 Loyalty.

A trustee shall invest and manage the trust property solely in the interest of the beneficiaries.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4305 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4306 Impartiality.

If a trust has two or more beneficiaries, the trustee shall act impartially in investing and managing the trust property, taking into account any

differing interests of the beneficiaries.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4306 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4307 Investment costs.

In investing and managing trust property, a trustee may only incur costs that are appropriate and reasonable in relation to the property, the purposes of the trust, and the skills of the trustee.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4307 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4308 Reviewing compliance.

Compliance with the prudent investor rule is determined in light of the facts and circumstances existing at the time of a trustee's decision or action and not by hindsight.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4308 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4309 Language invoking prudent investor rule.

The following terms or comparable language in the provisions of a trust, unless otherwise limited or modified, authorizes any investment or strategy permitted under this trust code:

1. Investments permissible by law for investment of trust funds.
2. Legal investments.
3. Authorized investments.
4. Using the judgment and care under the circumstances then prevailing that persons of prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not in regard to speculation but in regard to the permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income as well as the probable safety of their capital.
5. Prudent man rule.
6. Prudent trustee rule.
7. Prudent person rule.
8. Prudent investor rule.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4309 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

PART 4

POWERS OF TRUSTEES

633A.4401 General powers — fiduciary duties.

1. A trustee, without authorization by the court, may exercise the following powers:

a. The powers conferred by the terms of the trust.

b. Except as limited by the terms of the trust, powers conferred by this trust code.

2. This part does not affect the power of the court to relieve a trustee from restrictions in the terms of the trust on the exercise of powers, to confer on a trustee additional powers whether or not

authorized by the terms of the trust, or to restrict the exercise of a power otherwise given to the trustee by the terms of the trust or this trust code.

3. The grant of a power to a trustee, whether by the terms of the trust, this trust code, or the court, does not in itself govern the exercise of the power. In exercising a power, the trustee shall act in accordance with fiduciary principles.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54, 55
Section transferred from §633.4401 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Internal reference change applied

633A.4402 Specific powers of trustees.

In addition to the powers conferred by the terms of the trust, a trustee may perform all actions necessary to accomplish the proper management, investment, and distribution of the trust property, including the following powers:

1. Collect, hold, and retain trust property received from a settlor or any other person. The property may be retained even though it includes property in which the trustee is personally interested.

2. Accept or refuse to accept additions to the property of the trust from a settlor or any other person.

3. With respect to an interest in a proprietorship, partnership, limited liability company, business trust, corporation, or other form of business or enterprise, continue or participate in the operation of a business or other enterprise that is part of the trust and take any action that may be taken by shareholders, members, or property owners, including merging, dissolving, or otherwise changing the form of a business organization and contributing additional capital.

4. Deposit trust funds in an account in a financial institution, including a financial institution operated by the trustee.

5. Acquire or dispose of property, for cash or on credit, at public or private sale, or by exchange.

6. Manage, control, divide, develop, improve, exchange, partition, change the character of, or abandon trust property. Consent, directly or through a committee or other agent, to the reorganization, consolidation, merger, dissolution, or liquidation of a corporation or other business enterprise, and participate in voting trusts, pooling arrangements, and foreclosures, and in connection therewith, deposit securities with and transfer title and delegate discretion to any protective or other committee as the trustee considers advisable.

7. Encumber, mortgage, or pledge trust property for a term within or extending beyond the term of the trust in connection with the exercise of a power vested in the trustee.

8. Make ordinary or extraordinary repairs, alterations, or improvements in buildings or other trust property; demolish improvements; and raze existing or erect new party walls or buildings.

9. Subdivide or develop land, dedicate land to public use, make or obtain the vacation of plats and adjust boundaries, adjust differences in valuation on exchange or partition by giving or receiving consideration, and dedicate easements to public use without consideration.

10. Enter into a lease for any purpose as lessor or lessee with or without the option to purchase or renew and for a term within or extending beyond the term of the trust.

11. Enter into a lease or arrangement for exploration and removal of gas, oil, or other minerals or geothermal energy, and enter into a community oil lease or a pooling or unitization agreement.

12. Grant an option involving disposition of trust property or take an option for the acquisition of property, including an option that is exercisable beyond the duration of the trust.

13. With respect to shares of stock of a domestic or foreign corporation, any membership in a nonprofit corporation, or other property, the trustee may do the following:

a. Vote in person, and give proxies to exercise, any voting rights with respect to the shares, memberships, or property.

b. Waive notice of a meeting or give consent to the holding of a meeting.

c. Authorize, ratify, approve, or confirm any action that could be taken by shareholders, members, or property owners.

14. Pay calls, assessments, and any other sums chargeable or accruing against or on account of securities.

15. Sell or exercise stock subscription or conversion rights.

16. Select a mode of payment under any employee benefit or retirement plan, annuity, or life insurance payable to the trustee, and exercise rights thereunder, including the right to indemnification for expenses and against liabilities, and take appropriate action to collect proceeds.

17. Hold a security in the name of a nominee or in other form without disclosure of the trust so that title to the security may pass by delivery.

18. Deposit securities in a securities' depository.

19. Insure the property of the trust against damage or loss and insure the trustee against liability with respect to third persons.

20. Borrow money for any trust purpose to be repaid from trust property.

21. Pay or contest any claim; settle a claim by or against the trust by compromise, arbitration, or otherwise; and release, in whole or in part, a claim belonging to the trust.

22. Pay taxes, assessments, reasonable compensation of the trustee and of employees and agents of the trust, and other expenses incurred in the collection, care, administration, and protection of the trust.

23. Make loans out of trust property to a bene-

fiary on terms and conditions the trustee considers to be fair and reasonable under the circumstances, and guarantee loans to the beneficiary by encumbrances on trust property.

24. Pay an amount distributable to a beneficiary, whether or not the beneficiary is under a legal disability, by paying the amount to the beneficiary or by paying the amount to another person for the use or benefit of the beneficiary.

25. Upon distribution of trust property or the division or termination of a trust, make distribution in divided or undivided interests, allocate particular assets in proportionate or disproportionate shares, value the trust property for those purposes, and adjust for resulting differences in valuation.

26. Employ accountants, attorneys, investment advisors, appraisers, or other persons, even if they are associated or affiliated with the trustee, to advise or assist the trustee in the performance of administrative duties.

27. With respect to any actual or potential violation of any environmental law affecting property held directly or indirectly by the trustee, a trustee shall do all of the following:

a. Inspect or investigate property the trustee holds or has been asked to hold or property owned or operated by an organization in which the trustee holds an interest in or has been asked to hold an interest in, and expend trust funds therefore, for the purpose of determining any potential environmental law violations with respect to the property.

b. Take action to prevent, abate, or otherwise remedy any actual or potential violation of any environmental law affecting property held directly or indirectly by the trustee, whether taken before or after the assertion of a claim or the initiation of governmental enforcement.

c. Decline to accept property into trust or disclaim any power with respect to property that is or may be burdened with liability for violation of any environmental law.

d. Negotiate claims against the trust which may be asserted for an alleged violation of environmental law.

e. Pay the expense of any inspection, review, abatement, or remedial action to comply with environmental law.

28. Withhold funds from distribution for the purpose of maintaining a reserve for any valid business purpose, or as a depletion reserve, if, in the trustee's discretion, the failure to do so would unfairly, and materially, reduce the value of the interest of the remainder.

29. Execute and deliver instruments that are useful to accomplish or facilitate the exercise of the trustee's powers.

30. Prosecute or defend an action, claim, or proceeding in order to protect trust property.

31. Resolve a dispute concerning the inter-

pretation of the trust or its administration by mediation, arbitration, or other procedure for alternative dispute resolution.

32. Upon termination of the trust, exercise the powers necessary to conclude the administration of the trust and distribute the trust property to the person or persons entitled to the trust property.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4402 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

PART 5

LIABILITY OF TRUSTEES TO BENEFICIARIES

633A.4501 Violations of duties — breach of trust.

1. A violation by a trustee of a duty the trustee owes a beneficiary is a breach of trust.

2. The remedies of a beneficiary for breach of trust are exclusively equitable and any action shall be brought in a court of equity.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4501 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4502 Breach of trust — actions.

To remedy a breach of trust which has occurred or may occur, a beneficiary or cotrustee of the trust may request the court to do any of the following:

1. Compel the trustee to perform the trustee's duties.

2. Enjoin the trustee from committing a breach of trust.

3. Compel the trustee to redress a breach of trust by payment of money or otherwise.

4. Appoint a receiver or temporary trustee to take possession of the trust property and administer the trust.

5. Remove the trustee.

6. Reduce or deny compensation to the trustee.

7. Subject to section 633A.4603, nullify an act of the trustee, impose an equitable lien or a constructive trust on trust property, or trace trust property wrongfully disposed of and recover the property or its proceeds.

8. Order any other appropriate relief.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54, 55
Section transferred from §633.4502 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Internal reference change applied

633A.4503 Breach of trust — liability.

A beneficiary may charge a trustee who commits a breach of trust with the amount required to restore the value of the trust property and trust distributions to what they would have been had the breach not occurred, or, if greater, the amount of profit lost by reason of the breach.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4503 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4504 Limitation of action against trustee.

1. Unless previously barred by adjudication, consent, or other limitation, a claim against a trustee for breach of trust is barred as to a beneficiary who has received a final account or other report adequately disclosing the existence of the claim, unless a proceeding to assert the claim is commenced within one year after the earlier of the receipt of the accounting or report of the termination of the trust relationship between the trustee and beneficiary. An account or report adequately discloses the existence of a claim if it provides sufficient information so that the beneficiary knows of the claim or reasonably should have inquired into its existence.

2. For the purpose of subsection 1, a beneficiary is deemed to have received an account or report in the following instances:

a. In the case of an adult who is reasonably capable of understanding the account or report, if it is received by the adult personally.

b. In the case of an adult who is not reasonably capable of understanding the account or report, if it is received by the adult's legal representative, including a guardian ad litem or other person appointed for this purpose.

c. In the case of a minor, if it is received by the minor's guardian or conservator or, if the minor does not have a guardian or conservator, if it is received by a parent of the minor who does not have a conflict of interest.

3. Any claim for breach of trust against a trustee who has presented a final report to a beneficiary more than one year prior to July 1, 2000, shall be time barred unless some exception stated in this section applies which tolls the statute. Any claim arising under this section within one year of July 1, 2000, shall be time barred after one year unless an exception applies to toll the statute.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4504 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4505 Exculpation of trustee.

A provision in the terms of the trust relieving a trustee of liability for breach of trust is unenforceable to the extent that it does either of the following:

1. Relieves a trustee of liability for breach of trust committed intentionally, with gross negligence, in bad faith, or with reckless indifference to the interest of the beneficiary, or for any profit derived by the trustee from the breach.

2. Was inserted as the result of an abuse by the trustee of a fiduciary or confidential relationship to the settlor.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4505 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4506 Beneficiary's consent, release, or affirmation — nonliability of trustee.

1. A beneficiary shall not hold a trustee liable for a breach of trust if the beneficiary does any of the following:

a. Consents to the conduct constituting the breach.

b. Releases the trustee from liability for the breach.

c. Affirms the transaction constituting the breach.

2. A beneficiary may hold a trustee liable for breach of trust despite a consent, release, or affirmation by the beneficiary if, at the time of the consent, release, or affirmation, all of the following applied:

a. The beneficiary did not know of the beneficiary's rights.

b. The beneficiary did not know the material facts known to the trustee or which the trustee should have known.

c. The trustee did not reasonably believe that the beneficiary knew the beneficiary's rights and that the beneficiary knew material facts known to the trustee or which the trustee should have known.

3. A beneficiary may hold a trustee liable for breach of a trust despite a consent, release, or affirmation by the beneficiary if the consent, release, or affirmation was induced by improper conduct of the trustee.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4506 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4507 Attorney fees and costs.

In a judicial proceeding involving the administration of a trust, the court, as justice and equity may require, may award costs and expenses, including reasonable attorney fees, to any party, to be paid by another party or from the trust that is the subject of the controversy.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4507 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

PART 6

RIGHTS OF THIRD PARTIES

633A.4601 Personal liability — limitations.

1. Except as otherwise provided in the contract or in this part, a trustee is not personally liable on a contract properly entered into in the trustee's fiduciary capacity in the course of administration of the trust unless the trustee fails to reveal the representative capacity or identify the trust in the contract.

2. A trustee is personally liable for obligations arising from ownership or control of trust proper-

ty, including liability for environmental law violations, and for torts committed in the course of administering a trust only if the trustee is personally at fault.

3. A claim based on a contract entered into by a trustee in the trustee's representative capacity, on an obligation arising from ownership or control of trust property, or on a tort committed in the course of administering a trust may be asserted against the trust by proceeding against the trustee in the trustee's representative capacity, whether or not the trustee is personally liable on the claim.

4. A question of liability as between the trust and the trustee personally may be determined in a proceeding brought under section 633A.6202.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54, 55
Section transferred from §633.4601 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Internal reference changes applied

633A.4602 Dissenting cotrustees.

1. A cotrustee who does not join in exercising a power is not liable to a third party for the consequences of the exercise of the power.

2. A dissenting cotrustee who joins in an action at the direction of the majority cotrustees is not liable to a third party for the action if the dissenting cotrustee expresses the dissent in writing to any other cotrustee at or before the action is taken.

3. This section does not excuse a cotrustee from liability for failure to discharge a cotrustee's duties as a trustee.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4602 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4603 Obligations of third parties.

1. With respect to a third party dealing with a trustee or assisting a trustee in the conduct of a transaction, if the third party acts in good faith and for a valuable consideration and without knowledge that the trustee is exceeding the trustee's powers or is improperly exercising them, the following apply:

a. A third party is not bound to inquire as to whether a trustee has power to act or is properly exercising a power and may assume without inquiry the existence of a trust power and its proper exercise.

b. A third party is fully protected in dealing with or assisting a trustee, as if the trustee has and is properly exercising the power the trustee purports to exercise.

2. A third party who acts in good faith is not bound to ensure the proper application of trust property paid or delivered to the trustee.

3. If a third party acting in good faith and for a valuable consideration enters into a transaction with a former trustee without knowledge that the

person is no longer a trustee, the third party is fully protected as if the former trustee were still a trustee.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4603 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4604 Certification of trust.

1. A trustee may present a certification of trust to any person in lieu of providing a copy of the trust instrument to establish the existence or terms of the trust.

2. The certification must contain a statement that the trust has not been revoked, modified, or amended in any manner which would cause the representations contained in the certification of trust to be incorrect and must contain a statement that it is being signed by all of the currently acting trustees of the trust and is sworn and subscribed to under penalty of perjury before a notary public.

3. A certification of trust need not contain the dispositive provisions of the trust which set forth the distribution of the trust estate.

4. A person may require that the trustee offering the certification of trust provide copies of those excerpts from the original trust instrument and amendments to the original trust instrument which designate the trustee and confer upon the trustee the power to act in the pending transaction.

5. A person who acts in reliance upon a certification of trust without knowledge that the representations contained in the certification are incorrect is not liable to any person for so acting and may assume without inquiry the existence of the facts contained in the certification. Knowledge shall not be inferred solely from the fact that a copy of all or part of the trust instrument is held by the person relying upon the trust certification. A transaction, and a lien created by a transaction, entered into by the trustee and a person acting in reliance upon a certification of trust is enforceable against the trust assets.

6. A person making a demand for the trust instrument in addition to a certification of trust or excerpts shall be liable for damages, including attorney fees, incurred as a result of the refusal to accept the certification of trust or excerpts in lieu of the trust instrument if the court determines that the person acted unreasonably in requesting the trust instrument.

7. This section does not limit the rights of beneficiaries to obtain copies of the trust instrument or rights of others to obtain copies in a proceeding concerning the trust.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4604 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4605 Liability for wrongful taking, concealing, or disposing of trust property.

A person who, in bad faith, wrongfully takes,

conceals, or disposes of trust property is liable for twice the value of the property, attorney fees, court costs, and where consistent with existing law, punitive damages, recoverable in an action by a trustee for the benefit of the trust.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4605 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

PART 7
TRUST CONSTRUCTION

633A.4701 Survivorship with respect to future interests under terms of trust — substitute takers.

1. Unless otherwise specifically stated by the terms of the trust, the interest of each beneficiary is contingent on the beneficiary surviving until the date on which the beneficiary becomes entitled to possession or enjoyment of the beneficiary's interest in the trust.

2. If a beneficiary dies prior to becoming entitled to possession or enjoyment of the beneficiary's interest and the terms of the trust provide for an alternate beneficiary who is living on the date the interest becomes possessory, the alternate beneficiary succeeds to the interest in accordance with the terms of the trust.

3. If a beneficiary dies prior to becoming entitled to possession or enjoyment of the beneficiary's interest and no alternate beneficiary is named in the trust, and the beneficiary has issue who are living on the date the interest becomes possessory, the issue of the beneficiary who are living on such date shall receive the interest of the beneficiary.

4. If both a beneficiary of an interest and any alternate beneficiary of that interest named in the trust die prior to the interest becoming possessory, and the beneficiary has no issue who are living on the date the interest becomes possessory, the issue of the alternate beneficiary who are living on such date shall take the interest of the beneficiary.

5. If both the beneficiary of an interest and any alternate beneficiary of that interest named in the trust die prior to the interest becoming possessory, and neither the beneficiary nor the alternate beneficiary has issue who are living on the date the interest becomes possessory, the beneficiary's interest shall be distributed to the takers of the settlor's residuary estate, or, if the trust is the sole taker of the settlor's residuary estate, in accordance with section 633A.2106.

6. If both the beneficiary of an interest and any alternate beneficiary of that interest named in the trust die prior to the interest becoming possessory, and both the beneficiary and the alternate beneficiary have issue who are living on the date the interest becomes possessory, the issue of the beneficiary succeed to the interest of the beneficiary. The issue of the alternate beneficiary shall not

succeed to any part of the interest of the beneficiary.

7. For the purposes of this section, persons appointed under a power of appointment shall be considered beneficiaries under this section and takers in default of appointment designated by the instrument creating the power of appointment shall be considered alternate beneficiaries under this section.

8. Subsections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 do not apply to any interest subject to an express condition of survivorship imposed by the terms of the trust. For the purposes of this section, words of survivorship including, but not limited to, "my surviving children", "if a person survives" a named period, and terms of like import, shall be construed to create an express condition of survivorship. Words of survivorship include language requiring survival to the distribution date or to any earlier or unspecified time, whether those words are expressed in condition precedent, condition subsequent, or any other form.

9. For the purposes of this section, a term of the trust requiring that a beneficiary survive a person whose death does not make the beneficiary entitled to possession or enjoyment of the beneficiary's interest in the trust shall not be considered as "otherwise specifically stated by the terms of the trust" nor as an "express condition of survivorship imposed by the terms of the trust".

10. If an interest to which this section applies is given to a class, other than a class described as "issue", "descendants", "heirs of the body", "heirs", "next of kin", "relatives", "family", or a class described by language of similar import, the members of the class who are living on the date on which the class becomes entitled to possession or enjoyment of the interest shall be considered as alternate beneficiaries under this section. However, neither the residuary beneficiaries under the settlor's will nor the settlor's heirs shall be considered as alternate beneficiaries for the purposes of this section.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §42, 43, 54, 55
Section transferred from §633.4701 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Internal reference change applied
NEW subsection 9
Former subsection 9 amended and renumbered as 10

633A.4702 Discretionary language prevails over other standard.

In the absence of clear and convincing evidence to the contrary, language in a governing instrument granting a trustee discretion to make or withhold a distribution shall prevail over any language in the governing instrument indicating that the beneficiary may have a legally enforceable right to distributions or indicating a standard for payments or distributions.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.4702 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.4703 General order for abatement.

Except as otherwise provided by the governing instrument, where necessary to abate shares of the beneficiaries of a trust for the payment of debts and charges, federal and state estate taxes, bequests, and the shares of children born or adopted after the execution of the trust, abatement shall occur in the following order:

1. Shares allocated to the residuary beneficiaries of the trust shall be abated first, on a pro rata basis.
2. Shares defined by a dollar amount, on a pro rata basis.
3. Shares described as specific items of property whether tangible or intangible shall be abated last, and such abatement shall be done as equitably by the trustee among the various beneficiaries as circumstances reasonably allow.
4. Notwithstanding subsections 1, 2, or 3, a disposition in favor of the grantor's surviving spouse shall not be abated where such abatement would have the effect of increasing the amount of federal estate or federal gift taxes payable by a person or an entity.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §44
NEW section

633A.4704 Simultaneous death.

If the determination of the successor of a beneficial interest in a trust is dependent upon whether a beneficiary has survived the death of a settlor, of another beneficiary, or of any other person, the uniform simultaneous death Act, sections 633.523 through 633.528, shall govern the determination of who shall be considered to have died first.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §45
NEW section

633A.4705 Principal and income.

Chapter 637 shall apply to trusts subject to this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §46
NEW section

633A.4706 Small distributions to minors — payment.

When a minor becomes entitled under the terms of the trust to a beneficial interest in the trust upon the distribution of the trust fund and the value of the interest does not exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, the trustee may pay the interest to a custodian under any uniform transfers to minors Act.* Receipt by the custodian shall have the same force and effect as though payment had been made to a duly appointed and qualified conservator for the minor.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §47
*Uniform transfers to minors, see chapter 565B
NEW section

SUBCHAPTER V

CHARITABLE TRUSTS

633A.5101 Charitable purposes.

1. A charitable trust may be created for the relief of poverty, the advancement of education or religion, the promotion of health, or any other purpose the accomplishment of which is beneficial to the community.

2. If the terms of the trust do not indicate a particular charitable purpose or beneficiaries, the trustee may select one or more charitable purposes or beneficiaries.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.5101 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.5102 Application of cy pres.

Unless the terms of the trust provide to the contrary the following apply:

1. A charitable trust does not fail, in whole or in part, if a particular purpose for which the trust was created becomes impracticable, unlawful, or impossible to fulfill.

2. If a particular charitable purpose for which a trust was created becomes impracticable, unlawful, or impossible to fulfill, the court may modify the terms of the trust or direct that the property of the trust be distributed in whole or in part in a manner best meeting the settlor's general charitable purposes. If an administrative provision of a charitable trust becomes impracticable, unlawful, impossible to fulfill, or otherwise impairs the effective administration of the trust, the court may modify the provision.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.5102 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.5103 Trust with uneconomically low value.

1. On petition by a trustee or other interested person, if the court determines that the value of the trust property is insufficient to justify the cost of administration involved, the court may appoint a new trustee or may modify or terminate the charitable trust.

2. Upon termination of a trust under this section, the court shall distribute the trust property in a manner consistent with the settlor's charitable purposes.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.5103 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.5104 Interested persons — proceedings.

The settlor, the trustee, the attorney general, and any charitable entity or other person with a special interest in the trust shall be interested per-

sons in a proceeding involving a charitable trust.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.5104 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.5105 Charitable trusts.

In addition to the provisions of this chapter, a charitable trust that is a private foundation shall be governed by the provisions of chapter 634.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §48
NEW section

SUBCHAPTER VI

PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING TRUSTS

PART 1

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

633A.6101 Subject matter jurisdiction.

The district court sitting in probate has exclusive jurisdiction of proceedings concerning the internal affairs of a trust and of actions and proceedings to determine the existence of a trust, actions and proceedings by or against creditors or debtors of a trust, and other actions and proceedings involving a trust and third persons. Such jurisdiction may be invoked by any interested party at any time.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §49, 54
Section transferred from §633.6101 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section amended

633A.6102 Principal place of administration of trust.

1. Unless otherwise designated in the terms of the trust, the principal place of administration of a trust is the usual place where the day-to-day activity of the trust is carried on by the trustee or the trustee's representative who is primarily responsible for the administration of the trust.

2. If the principal place of administration of the trust cannot be determined under subsection 1, it must be determined as follows:

a. If the trust has one trustee, the principal place of administration of the trust is the trustee's residence or usual place of business.

b. If the trust has more than one trustee, the principal place of administration of the trust is the residence or usual place of business of any of the cotrustees as agreed upon by them or, if not, the residence or usual place of business of any of the cotrustees.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.6102 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.6103 Jurisdiction over trustees and beneficiaries.

1. By accepting the trusteeship of a trust having its principal place of administration in this state, the trustee submits personally to the juris-

diction of the court.

2. To the extent of their interests in the trust, all beneficiaries of a trust having its principal place of administration in this state are subject to the jurisdiction of the court.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.6103 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.6104 County of venue.

1. A proceeding may be commenced in the county in which the trust's principal place of administration is or is to be located and if the trust is created by will, also in the county in which the decedent's estate is administered.

2. If a trust not created by will has no trustee, a proceeding for appointing a trustee shall be commenced in the county in which a beneficiary resides or the trust property, or some portion of the trust property, is located.

3. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 1 and 2, a proceeding shall be commenced in accordance with the rules applicable to civil actions generally.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.6104 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.6105 Transfer of jurisdiction.

1. The court may transfer the place of administration of a trust to or from this state or transfer some or all of the trust property to a trustee in or outside this state if it finds that the transfer of the trust property to a trustee in this or another jurisdiction, or the transfer of the place of administration of a trust to this or another jurisdiction, will promote the best interests of the trust and those interested in it, taking into account the economical and convenient administration of the trust and the views of the qualified beneficiaries.

2. A new trustee to whom the trust property is to be transferred shall be qualified, willing, and able to administer the trust or trust property under the terms of the trust.

3. If the trust or any portion of the trust property is transferred to another jurisdiction and if approval of the transfer by the other court is required under the law of the other jurisdiction, the proper court in the other jurisdiction must have approved the transfer in order for the transfer to be effective.

4. If a transfer is ordered, the court may direct the manner of transfer and impose terms and conditions as may be just, including a requirement for the substitution of a successor trustee in any pending litigation in this state. A delivery of property in accordance with the order of the court is a full discharge of the trustee with respect to all property specified in the order.

5. If the court grants a petition to transfer a trust or trust property to this state, the court shall require the trustee to give a bond, if necessary under the law of the other jurisdiction or of this state,

and may require bond as provided in section 633A.4102.

6. Without precluding the right of the court to order, approve, or disapprove a transfer, the trustee, in furtherance of the trustee's duty to administer the trust at a place appropriate to its purpose or administration, and the interests of the beneficiaries, may transfer the trust's principal place of administration to another state or to a jurisdiction outside the United States.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54, 55
Section transferred from §633.6105 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Internal reference change applied

PART 2

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING TRUSTS

633A.6201 Judicial intervention intermittent.

The administration of trusts shall proceed expeditiously and free of judicial intervention, except to the extent the jurisdiction of the court is invoked by interested parties or otherwise exercised as provided by law.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.6201 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.6202 Petitions — purposes of proceedings.

1. Except as otherwise provided in section 633A.3103, a trustee or beneficiary of a trust may petition the court concerning the internal affairs of the trust or to determine the existence of the trust.

2. Proceedings concerning the internal affairs of a trust include proceedings to do any of the following:

- a. Construe and determine the terms of a trust.
- b. Determine the existence of any immunity, power, privilege, duty, or right.
- c. Determine the validity of a trust provision.
- d. Ascertain beneficiaries and determine to whom property shall pass or be delivered upon final or partial termination of the trust.
- e. Settle accounts and pass upon the acts of the trustee, including the exercise of discretionary powers.
- f. Instruct the trustee.
- g. Compel the trustee to report information about the trust or account to the beneficiary.
- h. Grant powers to or modify powers of the trustee.
- i. Fix or allow payment of the trustee's compensation or review the reasonableness of the compensation.
- j. Appoint or remove a trustee.
- k. Accept the resignation of a trustee.

l. Compel redress of a breach of trust by any available remedy.

m. Approve or direct the modification or termination of the trust.

n. Approve or direct the combination or division of trusts.

o. Authorize or direct transfer of a trust or trust property to or from another jurisdiction.

p. Determine liability of a trust for debts or the expenses of administration of the estate of a deceased settlor.

q. Determine any other issue that will aid in the administration of the trust.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54, 55
Section transferred from §633.6202 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Internal reference change applied

PART 3

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS AND REPRESENTATION

633A.6301 Definition and applicability.

1. For purposes of this part, "*fiduciary matter*" includes any item listed in section 633A.6202, subsection 2.

2. Persons interested in a fiduciary matter may approve a judicial settlement and represent and bind other persons interested in the fiduciary matter.

3. Notice to a person who may represent and bind another person under this trust code has the same effect as if notice were given directly to the person represented.

4. The consent of a person who may represent and bind another person under this trust code is binding on the person represented unless the person represented objects to the representation before the consent would otherwise have become effective.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54, 55
Section transferred from §633.6301 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Internal reference changes applied

633A.6302 Representation by holders of powers.

1. The holders or all coholders of a power of revocation or presently exercisable general power of appointment, including one in the form of a power of amendment, may represent and bind the persons whose interests, as objects, takers in default, or otherwise, are subject to the power.

2. To the extent there is no conflict of interest between the holders and the persons represented with respect to the fiduciary matter, persons whose interests are subject to a general testamentary power of appointment may be represented and bound by the holder or holders of the power.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.6302 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.6303 Representation by fiduciaries and parents.

To the extent there is no conflict of interest between the representer and those represented with respect to the fiduciary matter, the following are permitted:

1. A conservator may represent and bind the person whose estate the conservator controls.
2. A trustee may represent and bind the beneficiaries of the trust.
3. A personal representative may represent and bind the persons interested in the decedent's estate.
4. If no conservator has been appointed, a parent may represent and bind a minor child.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.6303 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.6304 Representation by holders of similar interests.

Unless otherwise represented, a minor or an incompetent, unborn, or unascertained person may be represented by and bound by another person having a substantially identical interest with respect to the fiduciary matter but only to the extent that the person's interest is adequately represented.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.6304 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.6305 Notice of judicial settlement.

1. Notice of a judicial settlement shall be given to every interested person or to one who can bind an interested person as described in sections 633A.6302 and 633A.6303.
2. Notice may be given to a person or to another who may bind the person.
3. Notice is given to unborn or unascertained persons who are not represented under sections 633A.6302 and 633A.6303, by giving notice to all known persons whose interests in the proceedings are substantially identical to those of the unborn or unascertained persons.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54, 55
Section transferred from §633.6305 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Internal reference changes applied

633A.6306 Appointment of guardian ad litem.

1. At any point in a judicial proceeding, the court may appoint a guardian ad litem to represent and approve a settlement on behalf of the interest of a minor, an incapacitated, unborn, or unascertained person, or a person whose identity or address is unknown, if the court determines that representation of the interest otherwise would be inadequate.
2. If not precluded by conflict of interest, a guardian ad litem may be appointed to represent

several persons or interests.

3. The court shall set out its reasons for appointing a guardian ad litem as a part of the record of the proceeding.

4. In approving a judicially supervised settlement, a guardian ad litem may consider general family benefit.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.6306 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.6307 Appointment of special representative.

1. In connection with a nonjudicial settlement, the court may appoint a special representative to represent the interests of and approve a settlement on behalf of designated persons.

2. If not precluded by a conflict of interest, a special representative may be appointed to represent several persons or interests.

3. In approving a settlement, a special representative may consider general family benefit. As a condition for approval, a special representative may require that those represented receive a benefit.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Section transferred from §633.6307 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54

633A.6308 Nonjudicial settlement agreements.

1. For purposes of this part, "*interested persons*" means persons whose consent would be required in order to achieve a binding settlement were the settlement to be approved by the court.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, or as to a modification or termination of a trust under section 633A.2203, interested persons may enter into a binding nonjudicial settlement agreement with respect to any matter involving a trust.

3. A nonjudicial settlement is valid only to the extent the settlement does not violate a material purpose of the trust and includes terms and conditions that could be properly approved by the court under this trust code or other applicable law.

4. Matters that may be resolved by a nonjudicial settlement agreement include any of the following:

- a. The interpretation or construction of the terms of the trust.
- b. The approval of a trustee's report or accounting.
- c. Direction to a trustee to refrain from performing a particular act or the grant to a trustee of any necessary or desirable power.
- d. The resignation or appointment of a trustee and the determination of a trustee's compensation.
- e. The transfer of a trust's principal place of administration.
- f. The liability of a trustee for an action relating to the trust.

5. Any interested person may request the court to approve a nonjudicial settlement agreement, to determine whether the representation provided was adequate, and to determine whether the agreement contains terms and conditions the

court could have properly approved.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §54, 55
Section transferred from §633.6308 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §54
Internal reference changes applied

CHAPTER 633B

POWERS OF ATTORNEY

See also chapter 144B concerning durable power of attorney for health care
Transferred from ch 633, division XVII, in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to Code editor directive; 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53

633B.1 When power of attorney not affected by disability.

1. Whenever a principal designates another the principal's attorney in fact or agent by a power of attorney in writing and the writing contains the words "This power of attorney shall not be affected by disability of the principal", or "This power of attorney shall become effective upon the disability of the principal", or similar words showing the intent of the principal that the authority conferred shall be exercisable notwithstanding the principal's disability, the authority of the attorney in fact or agent is exercisable as provided in the power on behalf of the principal notwithstanding later disability or incapacity of the principal or later uncertainty as to whether the principal is dead or alive. All acts done by the attorney in fact or agent pursuant to the power during any period of disability or incompetence or uncertainty as to whether the principal is dead or alive have the same effect and inure to the benefit of and bind the principal and the principal's heirs, devisees and personal representatives as if the principal were alive, competent and not disabled. If a conservator thereafter is appointed for the principal, the attorney in fact or agent, during the continuance of the appointment, shall account to the conservator rather than the principal, and the conservator shall have the power to revoke the power of attorney on behalf of the principal.

2. An affidavit, executed by the attorney in fact or agent stating that the attorney in fact or agent did not have, at the time of doing an act pursuant to the power of attorney, actual knowledge of the revocation or termination of the power of attorney by death or by the act of the principal, is, in the absence of fraud, conclusive proof of the nonrevocation or nontermination of the power at that time. If the exercise of the power requires execution and delivery of any instrument which is recordable, the affidavit when properly acknowledged is also recordable.

3. Receipt of the affidavit described in subsection 2 by the holder of the principal's property constitutes sufficient acquittance for the payment of money, delivery of property, or transfer of a reg-

istered ownership of property as directed by the attorney in fact or agent and discharges the holder from further liability with respect to the money or property, if the holder has taken reasonable steps to verify the identity of the person acting as attorney in fact or agent. The holder of the principal's property may rely in good faith on the statements contained in the affidavit and has no duty to inquire into the truth of any statements in the affidavit.

4. If an attorney in fact or agent has provided the affidavit described in subsection 2 and the holder of the principal's property refuses to pay, deliver, or transfer any property or evidence thereof within a reasonable amount of time, the principal, acting through the attorney in fact or agent, may recover the property or compel its payment, delivery, or transfer in an action brought for that purpose against the holder of the property.

a. If an action is brought against the holder under this subsection and the court finds that the holder of the principal's property acted unreasonably in refusing to pay, deliver, or transfer the property as directed by the attorney in fact, the court may award any or all of the following to the principal:

- (1) Damages sustained by the principal.
- (2) Costs of the action.
- (3) A penalty in an amount determined by the court, not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.
- (4) Reasonable attorney fees, as determined by the court, based on the value of the time reasonably expended by the attorney and not by the amount of the recovery on behalf of the principal.

b. No action shall be brought pursuant to this section more than one year after the date of the occurrence of the violation.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §33, 53
Section transferred from §633.705 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
NEW subsections 3 and 4

633B.2 Other powers of attorney not revoked until notice of death or disability.

1. The death, disability, or incompetence of any principal who has executed a power of attor-

ney in writing other than a power as described by section 633B.1 does not revoke or terminate the agency as to the attorney in fact, agent, or other person who, without actual knowledge of the death, disability, or incompetence of the principal, acts in good faith under the power of attorney or agency. Any action so taken, unless otherwise invalid or unenforceable, binds the principal and the principal's heirs, devisees, and personal representatives.

2. An affidavit, executed by the attorney in fact or agent stating that the attorney in fact or agent did not have, at the time of doing an act pursuant to the power of attorney, actual knowledge of the revocation or termination of the power of attorney, by death, disability, or incompetence, is, in the absence of fraud, conclusive proof of the nonrevocation or nontermination of the power at that time. If the exercise of the power requires execution and delivery of any instrument which is recordable, the affidavit when properly acknowledged is likewise recordable.

3. Receipt, by the holder of the principal's property, of the affidavit described in subsection 2 constitutes sufficient acquittance for the payment of money, delivery of property, or transfer of the registered ownership of property as directed by the attorney in fact or agent and discharges the holder from any further liability to any person with respect to the money or the property, if the holder has taken reasonable steps to verify the identity of the person acting as attorney in fact or agent. The holder of the principal's property may rely in good faith on the statements in the affidavit and has no duty to inquire into the truth of any of the statements in the affidavit.

4. If an attorney in fact or agent has provided the affidavit described in subsection 2 and the holder of the principal's property refuses to pay, deliver, or transfer any property or evidence thereof within a reasonable amount of time, the principal, acting through the attorney in fact may recover the property or compel its payment, delivery, or transfer in an action brought for that purpose against the holder of the property.

a. If an action is brought against the holder under this subsection and the court finds that the holder of the principal's property acted unreasonably in refusing to pay, deliver, or transfer the property as directed by the attorney in fact, the court may award any or all of the following to the principal:

(1) Damages sustained by the principal.

(2) Costs of the action.

(3) A penalty in an amount determined by the court, not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

(4) Reasonable attorney fees, as determined by the court, based on the value of the time reasonably expended by the attorney and not by the amount of the recovery on behalf of the principal.

b. No action shall be brought pursuant to this section more than one year after the date of the occurrence of the violation.

5. This section shall not be construed to alter or affect any provision for revocation or termination contained in the power of attorney.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §34, 53, 55
Section transferred from §633.706 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Internal reference change applied
NEW subsections 3 and 4 and former subsection 3 renumbered as 5

CHAPTER 633C

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TRUSTS

Transferred from ch 633, division XVIII, in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to Code editor directive; 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53

633C.1 Definitions.

For purposes of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "*Available monthly income*" means in reference to a medical assistance income trust beneficiary, any income received directly by the beneficiary, not from the trust, that counts as income in determining eligibility for medical assistance and any amounts paid to or otherwise made available to the beneficiary by the trustee pursuant to section 633C.3, subsection 1, paragraph "b", or section 633C.3, subsection 2, paragraph "b".

2. "*Beneficiary*" means the original beneficiary of a medical assistance special needs trust or medical assistance income trust, whose assets funded the trust.

3. "*Institutionalized individual*" means an individual receiving nursing facility services, a level of care in any institution equivalent to nursing facility services, or home and community-based services under the medical assistance home and community-based services waiver program.

4. "*Maximum monthly medical assistance payment rate for services in an intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation*" means the allowable rate established by the department of human services and as published in the Iowa administrative bulletin.

5. "*Medical assistance*" means medical assistance as defined in section 249A.2.

6. "*Medical assistance income trust*" means a trust or similar legal instrument or device that

meets the criteria of 42 U.S.C. § 1396p(d)(4)(B)(i)-(ii).

7. “*Medical assistance special needs trust*” means a trust or similar legal instrument or device that meets the criteria of 42 U.S.C. § 1396p(d)(4)(A) or (C).

8. “*Special needs of the beneficiary attributable to the beneficiary’s disability*” means only those needs that would not exist but for the beneficiary’s disability, not including ordinary needs, such as ordinary support and maintenance, education, and entertainment, that would exist regardless of disability.

9. “*Statewide average charge for state mental health institute care*” means the statewide average charge for such care as calculated by the department of human services and as published in the Iowa administrative bulletin.

10. “*Statewide average charge for nursing facility services*” means the statewide average charge for such care, excluding charges by Medicare-certified, skilled nursing facilities, as calculated by the department of human services and as published in the Iowa administrative bulletin.

11. “*Statewide average charge to private-pay patients for psychiatric medical institutions for children care*” means the statewide average charge for such care as calculated by the department of human services and as published in the Iowa administrative bulletin.

12. “*Total monthly income*” means in reference to a medical assistance income trust beneficiary, income received directly by the beneficiary, not from the trust, that counts as income in determining eligibility for medical assistance, income of the beneficiary received by the trust that would otherwise count as income in determining the beneficiary’s eligibility for medical assistance, and income or earnings of the trust received by the trust.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §52, 53, 55
Section transferred from §633.707 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Terminology change applied
Internal reference changes applied

633C.2 Disposition of medical assistance special needs trusts.

Regardless of the terms of a medical assistance special needs trust, any income received or asset added to the trust during a one-month period shall be expended as provided for medical assistance income trusts under section 633C.3, on a monthly basis, during the life of the beneficiary. Any increase in income or principal retained in the trust from a previous month may be expended, during the life of the beneficiary, only for reasonable and necessary expenses of the trust, not to exceed ten dollars per month without court approval, for special needs of the beneficiary attributable to the beneficiary’s disability and approved by the district court, for medical care or services that would otherwise be covered by medical assistance under chapter 249A, or to reimburse the state for medi-

cal assistance paid on behalf of the beneficiary.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §53, 55
Section transferred from §633.708 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Internal reference change applied

633C.3 Disposition of medical assistance income trusts.

1. Regardless of the terms of a medical assistance income trust, if the beneficiary’s total monthly income is less than the average statewide charge for nursing facility services to a private pay resident of a nursing facility, then, during the life of the beneficiary, any property received or held by the trust shall be expended only as follows, as applicable, and in the following order of priority:

a. A reasonable amount may be paid or set aside each month for necessary expenses of the trust, not to exceed ten dollars per month without court approval.

b. From the remaining principal or income of the trust, an amount sufficient to bring the beneficiary’s available income up to three hundred percent of the benefit for an individual under the federal supplemental security income program shall be paid to or otherwise made available to the beneficiary on a monthly basis, to be counted as income or a resource in determining eligibility for medical assistance under chapter 249A.

c. If the beneficiary is an institutionalized individual, the remaining principal or income of the trust shall be paid directly to the provider of institutional care, on a monthly basis, for any cost not paid by the beneficiary from the beneficiary’s available income, to reduce any amount paid as medical assistance under chapter 249A.

d. Any remaining principal or income of the trust may, at the trustee’s discretion or as directed by the terms of the trust, be paid directly to providers of other medical care or services that would otherwise be covered by medical assistance, paid to the state as reimbursement for medical assistance paid on behalf of the beneficiary, or retained by the trust.

2. Regardless of the terms of a medical assistance income trust, if the beneficiary’s total monthly income is at or above the average statewide charge for nursing facility services to a private-pay resident, then, during the life of the beneficiary, any property received or held by the trust shall be expended only as follows, as applicable, in the following order of priority:

a. A reasonable amount may be paid or set aside each month for necessary expenses of the trust, not to exceed ten dollars per month without court approval.

b. All remaining property received or held by the trust shall be paid to or otherwise made available to the beneficiary on a monthly basis, to be counted as income or a resource in determining eligibility for medical assistance under chapter 249A.

3. Subsections 1 and 2 shall apply to the fol-

lowing beneficiaries; however, the following amounts indicated shall be applied in lieu of the statewide average charge for nursing facility services:

a. For a beneficiary who meets the medical assistance level of care requirements for services in an intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation and who either resides in an intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation or is eligible for services under the medical assistance home and community-based services waiver except that the beneficiary's income exceeds the allowable maximum, the applicable rate is the maximum monthly medical assistance payment rate for services in an intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation.

b. For a beneficiary who meets the medical assistance level of care requirements for services in a psychiatric medical institution for children and who resides in a psychiatric medical institution for children, the applicable rate is the statewide average charge to private-pay patients for psychiatric medical institution for children care.

c. For a beneficiary who meets the medical assistance level of care requirements for services in a state mental health institute and who either resides in a state mental health institute or is eligible for services under a medical assistance home and community-based services waiver except that the beneficiary's income exceeds the allowable maximum, the applicable rate is the statewide average charge for state mental health institute care.

d. For a beneficiary who meets the medical assistance level of care requirements for services in a nursing facility and is receiving care or is receiving specialized care such as an adult receiving Alzheimer's care, a child receiving skilled nursing facility care, or an adult or child receiving skilled

nursing facility care for neurological disorders, the applicable rate is the statewide average charge for nursing facility services for the services or specialized services provided.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Section transferred from §633.709 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53

633C.4 Other powers of trustees.

1. Sections 633C.2 and 633C.3 shall not be construed to limit the authority of the trustees to invest, sell, or otherwise manage property held in trust.

2. The trustee of a medical assistance income trust or a medical assistance special needs trust is a fiduciary for purposes of this chapter* and, in the exercise of the trustee's fiduciary duties, the state shall be considered a beneficiary of the trust. Regardless of the terms of the trust, the trustee shall not take any action that is not prudent in light of the state's interest in the trust.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §53, 55
*Chapter 633A probably intended; corrective legislation is pending
Section transferred from §633.710 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Internal reference changes applied

633C.5 Cooperation.

1. The department of human services shall cooperate with the trustee of a medical assistance special needs trust or a medical assistance income trust in determining the appropriate disposition of the trust under sections 633C.2 and 633C.3.

2. The trustee of a medical assistance special needs trust or medical assistance income trust shall cooperate with the department of human services in supplying information regarding a trust established under this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §52, 53, 55
Section transferred from §633.711 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Terminology change applied
Internal reference changes applied

CHAPTER 633D

TRANSFER ON DEATH SECURITY REGISTRATION

Transferred from ch 633, division XIX, in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to Code editor directive; 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53

633D.1 Short title — rules of construction.

1. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the uniform transfer on death security registration Act.

2. The provisions of this chapter shall be liberally construed and applied to promote its underlying purposes and policy and to make uniform the laws with respect to the subject of its provisions among states enacting this uniform Act.

3. Unless displaced by the particular provisions of this chapter, the principles of law and eq-

uity supplement the provisions of this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §52, 53
Section transferred from §633.800 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Terminology change applied

633D.2 Definitions.

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

1. "Beneficiary form" means a registration of a security which indicates the present owner of the security and the intention of the owner regarding the person who will become the owner of the secu-

rity upon the death of the owner.

2. “*Devisee*” means any person designated in a will to receive a disposition of real or personal property.

3. “*Heir*” means a person, including the surviving spouse, who is entitled under the statutes of intestate succession to the property of a decedent.

4. “*Register*” means to issue a certificate showing the ownership of a certificated security or, in the case of an uncertificated security, to initiate or transfer an account showing ownership of the security.

5. “*Registering entity*” means a person who originates or transfers a security title by registration, including a broker maintaining security accounts for customers and a transfer agent or other person acting for or as an issuer of securities.

6. “*Security*” means a security as defined in section 502.102. For purposes of this chapter, “*security*” includes, but is not limited to, a certificated security, an uncertificated security, and a security account.

7. “*Security account*” means any of the following:

a. Any of the following:

(1) A reinvestment account associated with a security.

(2) A securities account with a broker.

(3) A cash balance in a brokerage account.

(4) Cash, interest, earnings, or dividends earned or declared on a security in an account, a reinvestment account, or a brokerage account, whether or not credited to the account before the owner’s death.

b. A cash balance or other property held for or due to the owner of a security as a replacement for or product of an account security, whether or not credited to the account before the owner’s death.

c. An investment management or custody account with a bank, trust company, or a trust division of a bank with trust powers, including the securities in the account, cash balance in the account, cash, cash equivalents, interest, earnings, and dividends earned or declared on a security in the account whether or not credited to the account before the owner’s death. For purposes of this paragraph, “*bank*” means an entity as defined in section 12C.1.

8. “*State*” includes any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any territory or possession subject to the legislative authority of the United States.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §52, 53
Section transferred from §633.801 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Terminology change applied

633D.3 Registration in beneficiary form — sole or joint tenancy ownership.

Only an individual whose registration of a security shows sole ownership by one individual or

multiple ownership by two or more individuals with a right of survivorship, rather than as tenants in common, may obtain registration in beneficiary form. Multiple owners of a security registered in beneficiary form shall hold as joint tenants with rights of survivorship, tenants by the entireties, or owners of community property held in survivorship form and not as tenants in common.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Section transferred from §633.802 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53

633D.4 Registration in beneficiary form — applicable law.

1. A security may be registered in beneficiary form if the form is authorized by this chapter or a similar statute of the state of any of the following:

a. The state of organization of the issuer or registering entity.

b. The state of location of the registering entity’s principal office.

c. The state of location of the office of the entity’s transfer agent or the office of the entity making the registration.

d. The state of the address listed as the owner’s at the time of registration.

2. A registration governed by the law of a jurisdiction in which this chapter or a similar statute is not in force or was not in force when a registration in beneficiary form was made is presumed to be valid and authorized as a matter of contract law.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §52, 53
Section transferred from §633.803 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Terminology change applied

633D.5 Origination of registration in beneficiary form.

A security, whether evidenced by a certificate or account, is registered in beneficiary form when the registration includes a designation of a beneficiary to take the ownership at the death of the owner or the deaths of all multiple owners.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Section transferred from §633.804 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53

633D.6 Form of registration in beneficiary form.

Registration in beneficiary form may be shown by any of the following, appearing after the name of the registered owner and before the name of a beneficiary:

1. The words “transfer on death” or the abbreviation “TOD”.

2. The words “pay on death” or the abbreviation “POD”.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Section transferred from §633.805 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53

633D.7 Effect of registration in beneficiary form.

The designation of a transfer on death or pay on

death beneficiary on a registration in beneficiary form has no effect on ownership until the owner's death. A registration of a security in beneficiary form may be canceled or changed at any time by the sole owner or all surviving owners without the consent of the beneficiary.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Section transferred from §633.806 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53

633D.8 Claims against a beneficiary of a transfer on death security registration.

1. If other assets of the estate of a deceased owner are insufficient to pay debts, taxes, and expenses of administration, including statutory allowances to the surviving spouse and children, a transfer at death of a security registered in beneficiary form is not effective against the estate of the deceased sole owner, or if multiple owners, against the estate of the last owner to die, to the extent needed to pay debts, taxes, and expenses of administration, including statutory allowances to the surviving spouse and children.

2. A beneficiary of a transfer on death security registration under this chapter is liable to account to the personal representative of the deceased owner for the value of the security as of the time of the deceased owner's death to the extent necessary to discharge debts, taxes, and expenses of administration, including statutory allowances to the surviving spouse and children. A proceeding against a beneficiary to assert liability shall not be commenced unless the personal representative has received a written demand by the surviving spouse, a creditor, a child, or a person acting for a minor child of the deceased owner.

3. An action for an accounting under this section must be commenced within two years after the death of the owner.

4. A beneficiary against whom a proceeding is brought may elect to transfer to the personal representative the security registered in the name of the beneficiary if the beneficiary still owns the security, or the net proceeds received by the beneficiary upon disposition of the security by the beneficiary. Such transfer fully discharges the beneficiary from all liability under this section.

5. A beneficiary against whom a proceeding for an accounting is brought may join as a party to the proceeding a beneficiary of any other security registered in beneficiary form by the deceased owner.

6. Amounts recovered by the personal representative with respect to a security shall be administered as part of the deceased owner's estate.

7. A district court in this state shall have subject matter jurisdiction over a claim against a designated beneficiary brought by the decedent's personal representative or by a claimant to an interest in a security registered under this chapter. Any provision in a security registration form restricting jurisdiction over a claim, or restricting a

choice of forum, to a forum outside this state is void.

8. In an action for an accounting brought under this section, where the deceased owner was domiciled in this state, the laws of this state shall apply.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §52, 53
Section transferred from §633.807 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Terminology change applied

633D.9 Death of the owner.

On the death of a sole owner or on the death of the sole surviving owner of multiple owners, the ownership of securities registered in beneficiary form passes to the beneficiary or beneficiaries who survive all owners. On proof of death of all owners and compliance with any applicable requirements of the registering entity, a security registered in beneficiary form may be reregistered in the name of the beneficiary or beneficiaries who survived the death of all owners. A registering entity shall provide notice to the department of revenue of all reregistrations made pursuant to this chapter. The notice shall include the name, address, and social security number of the decedent and all transferees. Until the division of the security after the death of all owners, multiple beneficiaries surviving the death of all owners hold their interests as tenants in common. If no beneficiary survives the death of all owners, the security belongs to the estate of the deceased sole owner or the estate of the last to die of multiple owners.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §52, 53
Section transferred from §633.808 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Terminology change applied

633D.10 Protection of registering entity.

1. A registering entity is not required to offer or to accept a request for security registration in beneficiary form. If a registration in beneficiary form is offered by a registering entity, the owner requesting registration in beneficiary form assents to the protections provided to the registering entity by this chapter.

2. By accepting a request for registration of a security in beneficiary form, the registering entity agrees that the registration in beneficiary form shall be implemented on the death of the deceased owners as provided in this chapter.

3. A registering entity is discharged from all claims to a security by the estate, creditors, heirs, or devisees of a deceased owner if the registering entity registers a transfer of the security in accordance with section 633D.9 and does so in good faith reliance on all of the following:

- a. The registration.
- b. The provisions of this chapter.
- c. Information provided by affidavit of the personal representative of the deceased owner, the surviving beneficiary, or the surviving beneficiary's representative, or other information available to the registering entity.

The protections of this chapter do not extend to a reregistration or payment made after a registering entity has received written notice from any claimant to any interest in the security objecting to implementation of a registration in beneficiary form. No other notice or other information available to the registering entity affects its right to protection under this chapter.

4. The protection provided by this chapter to the registering entity of a security does not affect the rights of beneficiaries in disputes between themselves and other claimants to ownership of the transferred security, its value, or its proceeds.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §52, 53, 55
Section transferred from §633.809 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Terminology change applied
Internal reference change applied

633D.11 Nontestamentary transfer on death.

1. A transfer on death resulting from a registration in beneficiary form shall be effective by reason of the contract regarding the registration between the owner and the registering entity under the provisions of this chapter, and is not testamentary.

2. The provisions of this chapter do not limit the rights of creditors or security owners against beneficiaries and other transferees under other laws of this state.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §52, 53
Section transferred from §633.810 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Terminology change applied

633D.12 Terms, conditions, and forms for registration.

1. A registering entity offering to accept registrations in beneficiary form may establish the terms and conditions under which the registering entity receives requests for either of the following:

a. Registration in beneficiary form.

b. Implementation of registrations in beneficiary form, including requests for cancellation of previously registered transfer on death or pay on death beneficiary designations and requests for

reregistration to effect a change of beneficiary.

2. *a.* The terms and conditions established by the registering entity may provide for proving death, avoiding or resolving problems concerning fractional shares, designating primary and contingent beneficiaries, and substituting a named beneficiary's descendants to take in place of the named beneficiary in the event of the beneficiary's death. Substitution may be indicated by appending to the name of the beneficiary the letters "LDPS" standing for "lineal descendants per stirpes". This designation shall substitute a deceased beneficiary's descendants who survive the owner for a beneficiary who fails to survive, with the descendants to be identified and to share in accordance with the law of the beneficiary's domicile at the owner's death governing inheritance by descendants of an intestate. Other forms of identifying beneficiaries who are to take on one or more contingencies, and rules for providing proofs and assurances needed to satisfy reasonable concerns by registering entities regarding conditions and identities relevant to accurate implementation of registrations in beneficiary form, may be contained in a registering entity's terms and conditions.

b. The following are illustrations of registrations in beneficiary form which a registering entity may authorize:

(1) Sole owner-sole beneficiary: OWNER'S NAME transfer on death (TOD) or pay on death (POD) to BENEFICIARY'S NAME.

(2) Multiple owners-sole beneficiary: OWNERS' NAMES, as joint tenants or tenants in the entirety, transfer on death (TOD) or pay on death (POD) to BENEFICIARY'S NAME.

(3) Multiple owners-primary and secondary (substituted) beneficiaries: OWNERS' NAMES as joint tenants or tenants in the entirety, transfer on death (TOD) or pay on death (POD) to BENEFICIARY'S NAME, or lineal descendants per stirpes.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Section transferred from §633.811 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53

CHAPTER 633E

UNIFORM DISCLAIMER OF PROPERTY INTEREST ACT

Transferred from ch 633, division XX, in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to Code editor directive; 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53

633E.1 Short title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "*Iowa Uniform Disclaimer of Property Interest Act*".

2005 Acts, ch 38, §52, 53
Section transferred from §633.901 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Terminology change applied

633E.2 Definitions.

For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

1. "*Disclaimant*" means the person to whom a disclaimed interest or power would have passed had the disclaimer not been made.

2. “*Disclaimed interest*” means the interest the disclaimant refuses to accept that would have passed to the disclaimant had the disclaimer not been made.

3. “*Disclaimer*” means the refusal to accept an interest in or power over property.

4. “*Fiduciary*” means a personal representative, trustee, agent acting under a power of attorney, or other person authorized to act as a fiduciary with respect to the property of another person.

5. “*Jointly held property*” means property held in the name of two or more persons under an arrangement in which all holders have concurrent interests and under which the last surviving holder is entitled to the whole of the property.

6. “*Person*” means an individual; corporation; business trust; estate; trust; partnership; limited liability company; association; joint venture; government; governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality; public corporation; or any other legal or commercial entity.

7. “*State*” means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The term includes any Indian tribe or band, or Alaskan village, recognized by federal law or formally acknowledged by a state.

8. “*Trust*” means any of the following:

a. An express trust, charitable or noncharitable, with additions thereto, whenever and however created.

b. A trust created pursuant to a statute, judgment, or decree which requires the trust to be administered in the manner of an express trust.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §52, 53
Section transferred from §633.902 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Terminology change applied

633E.3 Scope.

This chapter applies to disclaimers of any interest in or power over property, whenever and however created.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §52, 53
Section transferred from §633.903 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Terminology change applied

633E.4 Tax qualified disclaimer.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, any disclaimer or transfer that meets the requirements of section 2518 of the Internal Revenue Code, as now or hereafter amended, or any successor statute thereto, and the regulations promulgated thereunder, for the purpose of being a tax qualified disclaimer with the effect that the disclaimed or transferred interest is treated as never having been transferred to the disclaimant

is effective as a disclaimer under this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §52, 53
Section transferred from §633.904 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Terminology change applied

633E.5 Power to disclaim — general requirements — when irrevocable.

1. A person may disclaim, in whole or in part, any interest in or power over property, including a power of appointment, whenever and however acquired. A person may disclaim the interest or power even if its creator imposed a spendthrift provision or similar restriction on transfer or a restriction or limitation on the right to disclaim.

2. Except to the extent a fiduciary’s right to disclaim is expressly restricted or limited by another statute of this state or by the instrument creating the fiduciary relationship, or a disclaimer by a fiduciary would be a breach of trust, a fiduciary may disclaim, in whole or in part, any interest in or power over property, including a power of appointment, whether acting in a personal or representative capacity. A fiduciary may disclaim the interest or power even if the creator imposed a spendthrift provision or similar restriction on transfer or a restriction or limitation on the right to disclaim, or an instrument other than the instrument that created the fiduciary relationship imposed a restriction or limitation on the right to disclaim.

3. To be effective, a disclaimer must be in a writing or other record, declare the disclaimer, describe the interest or power disclaimed, be signed by the person making the disclaimer, and be delivered or filed in the manner provided in section 633E.12. In this subsection, “*record*” means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.

4. A partial disclaimer may be expressed as a fraction, percentage, monetary amount, term of years, limitation of a power, or any other interest or estate in the property.

5. A disclaimer becomes irrevocable when it is delivered or filed pursuant to section 633E.12 or when it becomes effective as provided in sections 633E.6 through 633E.11, whichever occurs later.

6. A disclaimer made under this chapter is not a transfer, assignment, or release.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §106; 2005 Acts, ch 38, §52, 53, 55
Section transferred from §633.905 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Terminology change applied
Internal reference changes applied
Subsection 3 amended

633E.6 Effect of disclaimer of interest in property.

1. As used in this section:

a. “*Future interest*” means an interest that takes effect in possession or enjoyment, if at all, later than the time of its creation.

b. “*Time of distribution*” means the time when

a disclaimed interest would have taken effect in possession or enjoyment.

2. Except for a disclaimer governed by section 633E.7 or 633E.8, the following rules apply to a disclaimer of an interest in property:

a. The disclaimer takes effect as of the time the instrument creating the interest becomes irrevocable, or, if the interest arose under the law of intestate succession, as of the time of the intestate's death.

b. The disclaimed interest passes according to any provision in the instrument creating the interest providing for the disposition of the interest, should it be disclaimed, or of disclaimed interests in general.

c. If the instrument does not contain a provision described in paragraph "b", the following rules shall apply:

(1) If the disclaimant is an individual, the disclaimed interest passes as if the disclaimant had died immediately before the time of distribution.

(2) If the disclaimant is not an individual, the disclaimed interest passes as if the disclaimant did not exist.

d. Upon the disclaimer of a preceding interest, a future interest held by a person other than the disclaimant takes effect as if the disclaimant had died or ceased to exist immediately before the time of distribution, but a future interest held by the disclaimant of the preceding interest is not accelerated in possession or enjoyment.

e. For purposes of this section, if an individual disclaims a future interest not held in trust, the disclaimed future interest passes as if that interest had been held in trust.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §53, 55
Section transferred from §633.906 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Internal reference changes applied

633E.7 Disclaimer of rights of survivorship in jointly held property.

1. Upon the death of a holder of jointly held property, a surviving holder may disclaim, in whole or part, the greater of the following:

a. A fractional share of the property determined by dividing the number one by the number of joint holders alive immediately before the death of the holder to whose death the disclaimer relates.

b. All of the property, except that part of the value of the entire interest attributable to the contribution furnished by the disclaimant.

2. A disclaimer under subsection 1 takes effect as of the death of the holder of jointly held property to whose death the disclaimer relates.

3. An interest in jointly held property disclaimed by a surviving holder of the property passes as if the disclaimant predeceased the holder to whose death the disclaimer relates.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Section transferred from §633.907 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53

633E.8 Disclaimer of interest by trustee.

If a trustee disclaims an interest in property that otherwise would have become trust property, the interest does not become trust property.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Section transferred from §633.908 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53

633E.9 Disclaimer of power of appointment or other power not held in fiduciary capacity.

If a holder disclaims a power of appointment or other power not held in a fiduciary capacity, the following rules shall apply:

1. If the holder has not exercised the power, the disclaimer takes effect as of the time the instrument creating the power becomes irrevocable.

2. If the holder has exercised the power and the disclaimer is of a power other than a presently exercisable general power of appointment, the disclaimer takes effect immediately after the last exercise of the power.

3. The instrument creating the power is construed as if the power expired when the disclaimer became effective.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Section transferred from §633.909 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53

633E.10 Disclaimer by appointee, object, or taker in default of exercise of power of appointment.

1. For purposes of this section, all of the following rules shall apply:

a. An appointee is a person to whom a holder of a power has effectively appointed the property subject to the power.

b. An object of a power is a person to whom a holder of a power may appoint the property subject to the power sometime in the future.

c. A taker in default of the exercise of a power of appointment is a person designated by the person creating the power in the holder to take the property subject to the power if the power has not been effectively exercised.

2. A disclaimer of an interest in property by an appointee of a power of appointment takes effect as of the time the instrument by which the holder exercises the power becomes irrevocable.

3. A disclaimer of an interest in property by an object or taker in default of an exercise of a power of appointment takes effect as of the time the instrument creating the power becomes irrevocable.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Section transferred from §633.910 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53

633E.11 Disclaimer of power held in fiduciary capacity.

1. If a fiduciary disclaims a power held in a fiduciary capacity which has not been exercised, the disclaimer takes effect as of the time the instrument creating the power becomes irrevocable.

2. If a fiduciary disclaims a power held in a fi-

duciary capacity which has been exercised, the disclaimer takes effect immediately after the last exercise of the power.

3. A disclaimer under this section is effective as to another fiduciary if the disclaimer so provides and the fiduciary disclaiming has the authority to bind the estate, trust, or other person for whom the fiduciary is acting.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Section transferred from §633.911 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53

633E.12 Delivery or filing.

1. For the purposes of this section, “*beneficiary designation*” means an instrument, other than an instrument creating a trust, naming the beneficiary of any of the following:

- a. An annuity or insurance policy.
- b. An account with a designation for payment on death.
- c. A security registered in beneficiary form.
- d. A pension, profit-sharing, retirement, or other employment-related benefit plan.
- e. Any other nonprobate transfer at death.

2. Subject to subsections 3 through 12, delivery of a disclaimer may be effected by personal delivery, first class mail, or any other method likely to result in its receipt.

3. In the case of an interest created under the law of intestate succession or an interest created by will, other than an interest in a testamentary trust, the following shall apply:

a. A disclaimer must be delivered to the personal representative of the decedent’s estate.

b. If no personal representative is then serving, a disclaimer must be filed with a court having jurisdiction to appoint the personal representative.

4. In the case of an interest in a testamentary trust, one of the following shall apply:

a. A disclaimer must be delivered to the trustee then serving, or if no trustee is then serving, to the personal representative of the decedent’s estate.

b. If no personal representative is then serving, a disclaimer shall be filed with a court having jurisdiction to enforce the trust.

5. In the case of an interest in an inter vivos trust, one of the following shall apply:

a. A disclaimer must be delivered to the trustee then serving.

b. If no trustee is then serving, a disclaimer must be filed with a court having jurisdiction to enforce the trust.

c. If a disclaimer is made before the time the instrument creating the trust becomes irrevocable, the disclaimer must be delivered to the settlor of a revocable trust or the transferor of the interest.

6. In the case of a disclaimer of an interest created by a beneficiary designation made before the time the designation becomes irrevocable, the dis-

claimer must be delivered to the person making the beneficiary designation.

7. In the case of a disclaimer of an interest created by a beneficiary designation made after the time the designation becomes irrevocable, the disclaimer must be delivered to the person obligated to distribute the interest.

8. In the case of a disclaimer by a surviving holder of jointly held property, the disclaimer must be delivered to the person to whom the disclaimed interest passes.

9. In the case of a disclaimer by an object or taker in default of an exercise of a power of appointment at any time after the power was created, one of the following shall apply:

a. The disclaimer must be delivered to the holder of the power or to the fiduciary acting under the instrument that created the power.

b. If no fiduciary is then serving, the disclaimer must be filed with a court having authority to appoint the fiduciary.

10. In the case of a disclaimer by an appointee of a nonfiduciary power of appointment, one of the following shall apply:

a. The disclaimer must be delivered to the holder, the personal representative of the holder’s estate, or to the fiduciary under the instrument that created the power.

b. If no fiduciary is then serving, the disclaimer must be filed with a court having authority to appoint the fiduciary.

11. In the case of a disclaimer by a fiduciary of a power over a trust or estate, the disclaimer must be delivered as provided in subsection 3, 4, or 5, as if the power disclaimed were an interest in property.

12. In the case of a disclaimer of a power by an agent, the disclaimer must be delivered to the principal or the principal’s representative.

13. In addition to the foregoing, all of the following shall apply:

a. A copy of any instrument of disclaimer affecting real estate shall be filed in the office of the county recorder of the county where the real estate is located. Failure to file, record, or register the disclaimer does not affect its validity as between the disclaimant and persons to whom the property interest or power passes by reason of the disclaimer.

b. A copy of an instrument of disclaimer, regardless of its subject, may be filed with the clerk of court of the county in which proceedings for administration have been commenced, if applicable.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Section transferred from §633.912 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53

633E.13 When disclaimer barred or limited.

1. A disclaimer is barred by a written waiver of the right to disclaim.

2. A disclaimer of an interest in property is

barred if any of the following events occur before the disclaimer becomes effective:

a. The disclaimant accepts the interest sought to be disclaimed.

b. The disclaimant voluntarily assigns, conveys, encumbers, pledges, or transfers the interest sought to be disclaimed or contracts to do so.

c. A judicial sale of the interest sought to be disclaimed occurs.

3. A disclaimer, in whole or part, of the future exercise of a power held in a fiduciary capacity is not barred by its previous exercise.

4. A disclaimer, in whole or part, of the future exercise of a power not held in a fiduciary capacity is not barred by its previous exercise unless the power is exercisable in favor of the disclaimant.

5. A disclaimer is barred or limited if so provided by law other than this chapter.

6. A disclaimer of a power over property which is barred by this section is ineffective. A disclaimer of an interest in property which is barred by this section takes effect as a transfer of the interest disclaimed to the persons who would have taken the interest under this chapter had the disclaimer not been barred.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §52, 53
Section transferred from §633.913 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Terminology change applied

633E.14 Chapter supplemented by other law.

1. Unless displaced by a provision of this chapter, the principles of law and equity supplement this chapter.

2. This chapter does not limit any right of a person to waive, release, disclaim, or renounce an interest in or power over property under a law other than this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §52, 53
Section transferred from §633.914 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant

to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Terminology change applied

633E.15 Medical assistance eligibility.

A disclaimer of any property, interest, or right pursuant to the provisions of this chapter constitutes a transfer of assets for the purpose of determining eligibility for medical assistance under chapter 249A in an amount equal to the value of the property, interest, or right disclaimed.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §52, 53
Section transferred from §633.915 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Terminology change applied

633E.16 Application to existing relationship.

Except as otherwise provided in section 633E.13, an interest in or power over property existing on July 1, 2004, as to which the time for delivering or filing a disclaimer under law superseded by this chapter has not expired may be disclaimed after July 1, 2004.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §52, 53, 55
Section transferred from §633.916 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Terminology change applied
Internal reference change applied

633E.17 Severability.

If any provision of this chapter or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or application of the chapter which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application, and to this end, the provisions of the chapter are severable.

2005 Acts, ch 38, §52, 53
Section transferred from §633.917 in Code Supplement 2005 pursuant to directive in 2005 Acts, ch 38, §53
Terminology change applied

CHAPTER 634A

SUPPLEMENTAL NEEDS TRUSTS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

634A.2 Supplemental needs trust — requirements.

1. A supplemental needs trust established in compliance with this chapter is in keeping with the public policy of this state and is enforceable.

2. A supplemental needs trust established under this chapter shall comply with all of the following:

a. Shall be established as a discretionary trust for the purpose of providing a supplemental source for payment of expenses which include but are not limited to the reasonable living expenses and basic needs of a person with a disability only if benefits from publicly funded benefit programs are not

sufficient to provide adequately for those expenses and needs.

b. Shall contain provisions which prohibit disbursements that would result in replacement, reduction, or substitution for publicly funded benefits otherwise available to the beneficiary or in rendering the beneficiary ineligible for publicly funded benefits. The supplemental needs trust shall provide for distributions only in a manner and for purposes that supplement or complement the benefits available under medical assistance, state supplementary assistance, and other publicly funded benefit programs for persons with disabilities.

3. For the purpose of establishing eligibility of a person as a beneficiary of a supplemental needs trust, disability may be established conclusively by the written opinion of a licensed professional who is qualified to diagnose the illness or condition, if confirmed by the written opinion of a second licensed professional who is also qualified to diagnose the illness or condition.

4. A supplemental needs trust is not enforceable if the trust beneficiary becomes a patient or resident after sixty-four years of age in a state institution or nursing facility for six months or more and, due to the beneficiary's medical need for care in an institutional setting, there is no reasonable expectation, as certified by the beneficiary's attending physician, that the beneficiary will be discharged from the facility. For the purposes of this subsection, a beneficiary participating in a group residential program is not a patient or resident of a state institution or nursing facility.

5. The trust income and assets of a supplemental needs trust are considered available to the

beneficiary for medical assistance or other public assistance program purposes to the extent that income and assets are considered available in accordance with the methodology applicable to a particular program.

6. A supplemental needs trust is not subject to administration in the Iowa district court sitting in probate. A trustee of a supplemental needs trust has all powers and shall be subject to all the duties and liabilities of a trustee as provided in the probate code, except the duty of reporting to or obtaining approval of the court.

7. Notwithstanding the prohibition of the funding of a supplemental needs trust by the beneficiary or the beneficiary's spouse, a supplemental needs trust may be established with the proceeds of back payments made by the United States social security administration resulting from a judgment regarding the regulatory schemes for determination of the disability of a child.

For medical assistance trusts, see chapter 633C
Section not amended; footnote revised

CHAPTER 636

SURETIES — FIDUCIARIES — TRUSTS — INVESTMENTS

636.23 Authorized securities.

All proposed investments of trust funds by fiduciaries shall first be reported to the court or a judge for approval and be approved and unless otherwise authorized or directed by the court under authority of which the fiduciary acts, or by the will, trust agreement, or other document which is the source of authority, a trustee, executor, administrator, or guardian shall invest all moneys received by such fiduciary, to be by the fiduciary invested, in securities which at the time of the purchase thereof are included in one or more of the following classes:

1. *Federal bonds.* Bonds or other interest-bearing obligations of the United States for the payment of which the faith and credit of the United States is pledged.

2. *Federal bank bonds.* Bonds, notes or other obligations issued by any federal land bank, federal intermediate credit bank, bank for cooperatives, or any or all of the federal farm credit banks, and in bonds issued by any federal home loan bank under the Act of Congress known and cited as the federal Home Loan Bank Act, [12 USC, § 1421 – 1449] and the Acts amendatory thereof.

3. *State bonds.* Bonds or other interest-bearing obligations of any state in the United States for the payment of which the faith and credit of such state is pledged and which state has not defaulted in the payment of any of its bonded debts within the ten preceding years.

4. *Municipal bonds.* Bonds, or other interest-bearing obligations, which are a direct obligation of a county, township, city, school district, or other municipal corporation or district, having power to levy general taxes in the state of Iowa, and also bonds or other interest-bearing obligations which are a direct obligation of a county, township, city, village, school district, or other municipal corporation or district, having power to levy general taxes in any adjoining state, and having a population of not less than five thousand. However, the total funded indebtedness of a municipality enumerated in this subsection shall not exceed ten percent of the assessed value of the taxable property in the municipality, as ascertained by the last assessment for tax purposes, and the municipality or district shall not have defaulted in the payment of any of its bonded indebtedness within the ten preceding years.

5. *Real estate mortgage bonds.* Notes or bonds of any individual secured by a first mortgage on improved real estate located in this state, provided the aggregate amount of such notes and/or bonds secured by such first mortgage, does not exceed fifty percent of the value of the mortgage property as determined by the fiduciary; any such loan may be made in an amount not to exceed seventy-five percentum of the appraised value of the real estate offered as security and for a term not longer than twenty years if the loan is secured by an amortized mortgage, deed of trust, or other

such instrument under the terms of which the installment payments are sufficient to amortize the entire principal of the loan within the period ending on the date of its maturity.

6. *Corporate mortgages.* Notes or bonds of any corporation secured by a first mortgage on improved real estate located in this or any adjoining state upon which no default in payment of principal or interest shall have occurred within five preceding years provided the aggregate amount of such notes and/or bonds secured by such first mortgage does not exceed fifty percent of the value of the mortgage property as determined by the fiduciary.

7. *Railroad bonds.* Bonds of any railroad corporation which are secured by a first lien mortgage or trust deed upon not less than one hundred miles of main track in the United States and which mortgage or trust deed has been outstanding not less than fifteen years and upon which bonds issued thereunder there has been no default in the payment of principal and/or interest since the date of said such trust deed.

8. *Bonds guaranteed by railroad.* Bonds of any corporation secured by a first lien upon any railroad terminal depot, tunnel, or bridge in the United States used by two or more railroad companies which have guaranteed the payment of principal and interest of such bonds and have otherwise covenanted or agreed to pay the same, provided at least one of said railroad companies meets the following requirements:

a. Has earned net income equal to at least four percent of the par value of its outstanding capital stock for five preceding years, and

b. Has regularly and punctually paid interest and maturing principal on all of its mortgage indebtedness for five preceding years.

c. Has outstanding capital stock of the par value of at least one-third of its total mortgage indebtedness.

9. *Public utility bonds.* Bonds of any corporation supplying either water, electric energy, or artificial manufactured gas or two or more thereof for light, heat, power, water, or other purposes, or furnishing telephone or telegraph service, provided that such bonds are secured by a first mortgage on all property used in the business of the issuing corporation or by a first and refunding mortgage containing provision for retiring all prior liens, and provided further, that the issuing corporation is incorporated within the United States, and if operating entirely outside this state is operating in a state or other jurisdiction having a public utilities commission with regulatory powers, and providing such operating corporation has annual gross earnings of at least one million dollars, seventy-five percent of which gross earnings have come from the sale of water, gas, or electricity, or the rendering of telephone or telegraph service and not more than fifteen percent from any other one kind of business and which corporation has a

record on its behalf or for its predecessors or constituent companies, of having officially reported net earnings at least twice its interest charges on all mortgage indebtedness for the period of five years immediately preceding the investment and having outstanding stock the book value of which is not less than two-thirds of its total funded debt, and which corporation shall have all franchises to operate in the territory it serves in which at least seventy-five percent of its gross income is earned, which franchise shall extend at least five years beyond the maturity of such bonds or which have indeterminate permits or agreements with duly constituted public authorities, or in the bonds of any constituent or subsidiary company of any such operating company which are secured by a first mortgage on all property of such constituent or subsidiary company, provided such bonds are to be retired or refunded by a junior mortgage, the bonds of which are eligible hereunder.

10. *Building and loan associations.* Shares of building and loan associations and savings and loan associations, incorporated under the laws of Iowa and in shares of federal savings and loan associations organized under the laws of the United States of America.

11. *Bonds and debentures guaranteed by the federal government.* Bonds, debentures, or other interest-bearing obligations, the payment of which is guaranteed by the United States of America.

12. *Stock in federal government instrumentalities.* Stock in any association or corporation created or which may be created by authority of the United States and as an instrumentality of the United States, when the purchase of said stock is necessary or required as an incident or condition of obtaining a loan from any association or corporation created or which may be created by authority of the United States and as an instrumentality of the United States.

13. *Life, endowment or annuity contracts of legal reserve life insurance companies authorized to do business in Iowa.* The purchase of contracts authorized by this subsection shall be limited to executors or the successors to their powers when specifically authorized by will, and to guardians and trustees, in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the value of the ward's property in possession of the fiduciary. Such contract may be issued on the life or lives of a ward or wards or beneficiary or beneficiaries of a trust fund created by will or trust agreement, or upon the life or lives of persons in whose life or lives such ward or beneficiary has an insurable interest. The proceeds or avails of such contract shall be the sole property of the person or persons whose funds are invested therein.

14. *Limitation as to court-approved investments.* This section does not prohibit investment of such funds in a savings account or time certificate of deposit of a bank or savings and loan associ-

ation located within the city or its county of this state and when first approved by the court. However, a city that is the trustee of a cemetery as provided in section 523I.508 may invest perpetual care funds in a savings account or certificates of deposit at a bank or savings and loan association located in this state without court approval.

15. *When court approval not required.* Nothing in this section contained shall be construed as modifying the probate code nor be construed as requiring investments of trust funds by fiduciaries to be reported to any court or judge for approval where the trust agreement or other document under which the fiduciary is acting is not being administered under the jurisdiction of any court or by its terms specifically exempts the fiduciary from reporting any such investments for approval.

16. *Investments included — government obligations.* Federal bonds, federal bank bonds, and bonds and debentures guaranteed by the federal government which are authorized investments under subsections 1, 2, and 11 include investments in an investment company or investment trust registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80a, the portfolio of which is limited to the United States government obligations described in subsections 1, 2, and 11 and to repurchase agreements fully collateralized by such United States government obligations, if the investment company or investment trust takes delivery of the collateral either directly or through an authorized custodian.

2005 Acts, ch 128, §72

See §633.127, 633A.4302

Institutional funds, investment authority; §540A.5

Subsection 14 amended

636.25 Existing investments.

Any fiduciary not governed by the probate code may by and with the consent of the court having jurisdiction over such fiduciary or under permission of the instrument creating the trust, continue to hold any investment originally received by the fiduciary under the trust or any increase thereof. Such fiduciary may also make investments which the fiduciary may deem necessary to protect and safeguard investments already made according to the provisions of this and sections 636.23 and 636.24.

See §633.127, 633A.4302

Section not amended; footnote revised

636.28 Annual accounting.

Once in each year, and more often if required by the court, the person so appointed must, on oath, render to the court an account in writing of all moneys so received by that person, and of the application thereof.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §107

See §633.469, 633.470, 633.671, 633.700

Section amended

636.60 Powers and duties of trustees not subject to court administration. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 50.

636.60A Validity of voluntary trusts. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 50.

636.61 Adjusted gross estate defined. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 38, § 50. See § 633A.1102(1).

CHAPTER 642

GARNISHMENT

642.22 Validity of garnishment notice — duty to monitor account.

1. A notice of garnishment served upon a garnishee is effective without serving another notice until the earliest of the following:

a. The annual maximum permitted to be garnished under section 642.21 has been withheld.

b. The writ of execution expires.

c. The judgment is satisfied.

d. The garnishment is released by the sheriff at the request of the plaintiff or the plaintiff's attorney.

2. A supervised financial organization, as defined in section 537.1301, subsection 44, which is garnished for an account of a defendant, after paying the sheriff any amounts then in the account, shall monitor the account for any additional amounts at least monthly while the garnishment notice is effective.

3. Expiration of the execution does not affect a garnishee's duties and liabilities respecting property already withheld pursuant to the garnishment.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

CHAPTER 654A

FARM MEDIATION — FARMER-CREDITOR DISPUTES

654A.13 Confidentiality.

If mediation is conducted pursuant to this chapter, the confidentiality of all mediation communications is protected as provided in section

679C.108.

2005 Acts, ch 68, §4
Section amended

CHAPTER 657

NUISANCES

657.1 Nuisance — what constitutes — action to abate — electric utility defense.

1. Whatever is injurious to health, indecent, or unreasonably offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as essentially to interfere unreasonably with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, is a nuisance, and a civil action by ordinary proceedings may be brought to enjoin and abate the nuisance and to recover damages sustained on account of the nuisance.

2. Notwithstanding subsection 1, in an action to abate a nuisance against an electric utility, an

electric utility may assert a defense of comparative fault as set out in section 668.3 if the electric utility demonstrates that in the course of providing electric services to its customers it has complied with engineering and safety standards as adopted by the utilities board of the department of commerce, and if the electric utility has secured all permits and approvals, as required by state law and local ordinances, necessary to perform activities alleged to constitute a nuisance.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §108
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 669

STATE TORT CLAIMS

669.2 Definitions.

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

1. “*Acting within the scope of the employee’s office or employment*” means acting in the employee’s line of duty as an employee of the state.

2. “*Award*” means any amount determined by the state appeal board to be payable to a claimant under section 669.3, and the amount of any compromise or settlement under section 669.9.

3. “*Claim*” means:

a. Any claim against the state of Iowa for money only, on account of damage to or loss of property or on account of personal injury or death, caused by the negligent or wrongful act or omission of any employee of the state while acting within the scope of the employee’s office or employment, under circumstances where the state, if a private person, would be liable to the claimant for such damage, loss, injury, or death.

b. Any claim against an employee of the state for money only, on account of damage to or loss of property or on account of personal injury or death, caused by the negligent or wrongful act or omission of any employee of the state while acting with-

in the scope of the employee’s office or employment.

4. “*Employee of the state*” includes any one or more officers, agents, or employees of the state or any state agency, including members of the general assembly, and persons acting on behalf of the state or any state agency in any official capacity, temporarily or permanently in the service of the state of Iowa, whether with or without compensation, but does not include a contractor doing business with the state. Professional personnel, including physicians, osteopathic physicians and surgeons, osteopathic physicians, optometrists, dentists, nurses, physician assistants, and other medical personnel, who render services to patients or inmates of state institutions under the jurisdiction of the department of human services or the Iowa department of corrections, and employees of the department of veterans affairs, are to be considered employees of the state, whether the personnel are employed on a full-time basis or render services on a part-time basis on a fee schedule or other arrangement. Criminal defendants while performing unpaid community service ordered by the district court, board of parole, or judi-

cial district department of correctional services, or an inmate providing services pursuant to a chapter 28E agreement entered into pursuant to section 904.703, and persons supervising those inmates under and according to the terms of the chapter 28E agreement, are to be considered employees of the state.

“*Employee of the state*” also includes an individual performing unpaid community service under an order of the district court pursuant to section 598.23A.

5. “*State agency*” includes all executive departments, agencies, boards, bureaus, and commissions of the state of Iowa, and corporations whose primary function is to act as, and while acting as, instrumentalities or agencies of the state of Iowa, whether or not authorized to sue and be sued in their own names. This definition does not include a contractor with the state of Iowa. Soil and water conservation districts as defined in section 161A.3, subsection 6, judicial district departments of correctional services as established in section 905.2, and library service area boards of trustees as established in chapter 256 are state agencies for purposes of this chapter.

6. “*State appeal board*” means the state appeal board as defined in section 73A.1.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §36, 40

Subsection 4, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

669.14 Exceptions.

The provisions of this chapter shall not apply with respect to any claim against the state, to:

1. Any claim based upon an act or omission of an employee of the state, exercising due care, in the execution of a statute or regulation, whether or not such statute or regulation be valid, or based upon the exercise or performance or the failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function or duty on the part of a state agency or an employee of the state, whether or not the discretion be abused.

2. Any claim arising in respect to the assessment or collection of any tax or fee, or the detention of any goods or merchandise by any law enforcement officer.

3. Any claim for damages caused by the imposition or establishment of a quarantine by the state, whether such quarantine relates to persons or property.

4. Any claim arising out of assault, battery, false imprisonment, false arrest, malicious prosecution, abuse of process, libel, slander, misrepresentation, deceit, or interference with contract rights.

5. Any claim by an employee of the state which is covered by the Iowa workers’ compensation law or the Iowa occupational disease law, chapter 85A.

6. Any claim by an inmate as defined in section 85.59.

7. A claim based upon damage to or loss or destruction of private property, both real and person-

al, or personal injury or death, when the damage, loss, destruction, injury or death occurred as an incident to the training, operation, or maintenance of the national guard while not in “state active duty” as defined in section 29A.1.

8. Any claim based upon or arising out of a claim of negligent design or specification, negligent adoption of design or specification, or negligent construction or reconstruction of a highway, secondary road, or street as defined in section 321.1, subsection 78, that was constructed or reconstructed in accordance with a generally recognized engineering or safety standard, criteria, or design theory in existence at the time of the construction or reconstruction. A claim under this chapter shall not be allowed for failure to upgrade, improve, or alter any aspect of an existing highway, secondary road, or street, to new, changed, or altered design standards. In respect to highways and roads, sealcoating, asphaltting, patching, resurfacing, ditching, draining, repairing, graveling, rocking, blading, or maintaining an existing highway or road does not constitute reconstruction. This subsection shall not apply to claims based upon gross negligence.

9. Any claim based upon or arising out of a claim of negligent design or specification, negligent adoption of design or specification, or negligent construction or reconstruction of a public improvement as defined in section 384.37, subsection 19, or other public facility that was constructed or reconstructed in accordance with a generally recognized engineering or safety standard, criteria, or design theory in existence at the time of the construction or reconstruction. A claim under this chapter shall not be allowed for failure to upgrade, improve, or alter any aspect of an existing public improvement or other public facility to new, changed, or altered design standards. This subsection shall not apply to claims based upon gross negligence. This subsection takes effect July 1, 1984, and applies to all cases tried or retried on or after July 1, 1984.

10. Any claim based upon the enforcement of chapter 89B.

11. Any claim for financial loss based upon an act or omission in financial regulation, including but not limited to examinations, inspections, audits, or other financial oversight responsibilities, pursuant to chapter 486, Code 1999, and chapters 87, 203, 203C, 203D, 421B, 486A, 488, and 490 through 553, excluding chapters 540A, 542, 542B, 543B, 543C, 543D, 544A, and 544B.

This subsection applies to all cases filed on or after July 1, 1986, and does not expand any existing cause of action or create any new cause of action against the state.

12. Any claim based upon the actions of a resident advocate committee member in the performance of duty if the action is undertaken and carried out in good faith.

13. A claim relating to a swimming pool or spa

as defined in section 135I.1 which has been inspected in accordance with chapter 135I, or a swimming pool or spa inspection program, which has been established or certified by the state in accordance with that chapter, unless the claim is based upon an act or omission of an officer or employee of the state and the act or omission constitutes actual malice or a criminal offense.

14. Any claim arising in respect to technical assistance provided by the department of education pursuant to section 279.14A.

15. Any claim arising from or related to the

collection of a DNA sample for DNA profiling pursuant to section 81.4 or a DNA profiling procedure performed by the division of criminal investigation, department of public safety.

2004 Acts, ch 1021, §117, 118; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §114; 2005 Acts, ch 158, §13, 19

Legislative intent that subsection 8 not apply to areas of litigation other than highway or road construction or reconstruction; applicability of rule of exclusion; see 83 Acts, ch 198, §27

2004 amendment striking chapter 487 reference in subsection 11 is effective January 1, 2006; 2004 Acts, ch 1021, §118

Subsection 11 amended

NEW subsection 15

CHAPTER 679

INFORMAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION

679.12 Confidentiality.

If mediation is conducted pursuant to this chapter, the confidentiality of all mediation communications is protected as provided in section

679C.108.

2005 Acts, ch 68, §5
Section amended

CHAPTER 679C

MEDIATION

Former ch 679C repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 68, §21

679C.101 Short title.

This chapter shall be known as the “*Uniform Mediation Act*”.

2005 Acts, ch 68, §6
NEW section

679C.102 Definitions.

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

1. “*Mediation*” means a process in which a mediator facilitates communication and negotiation between parties to assist them in reaching a voluntary agreement regarding their dispute.

2. “*Mediation communication*” means a statement, whether oral or in a record, verbal or non-verbal, that occurs during a mediation or is made for purposes of considering, conducting, participating in, initiating, continuing, or reconvening a mediation or retaining a mediator.

3. “*Mediation party*” means an individual who participates in a mediation and whose agreement is necessary to resolve the dispute.

4. “*Mediator*” means an individual who conducts a mediation.

5. “*Nonparty participant*” means a person, other than a mediation party or mediator, that participates in a mediation.

6. “*Person*” means an individual; corporation; business trust; estate; trust; partnership; limited

liability company; association; joint venture; government; governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality; public corporation; or any other legal or commercial entity.

7. “*Proceeding*” means any of the following:

a. A judicial, administrative, arbitral, or other adjudicative process, including related prehearing and posthearing motions, conferences, and discovery.

b. A legislative hearing or similar process.

8. “*Record*” means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.

9. “*Sign*” means any of the following:

a. To execute or adopt a tangible symbol with the present intent to authenticate a record.

b. To attach or logically associate an electronic symbol, sound, or process to or with a record with the present intent to authenticate a record.

2005 Acts, ch 68, §7
NEW section

679C.103 Scope.

1. Except as otherwise provided for in subsections 2 and 3, this chapter applies to a mediation that occurs under any of the following circumstances:

a. The mediation parties are required to medi-

ate by statute or court or administrative agency rule or referred to mediation by a court, administrative agency, or arbitrator.

b. The mediation parties and the mediator agree to mediate in a record that demonstrates an expectation that mediation communications will be privileged against disclosure.

c. The mediation parties use as a mediator a person who holds oneself out as a mediator or the mediation is provided by a person who holds oneself out as providing mediation.

2. This chapter shall not apply to a mediation relating to or conducted by any of the following circumstances:

a. Relating to the establishment, negotiation, administration, or termination of a collective bargaining relationship.

b. Relating to a dispute that is pending under or is part of the processes established by a collective bargaining agreement, except that this chapter applies to a mediation arising out of a dispute that has been filed with an administrative agency or court.

c. Conducted by a judge who might make a ruling on the case.

d. Conducted at any of the following:

(1) A primary or secondary school if all the parties are students.

(2) A correctional institution for youths if all the parties are residents of that institution.

3. If the mediation parties agree in advance in a signed record, or a record of proceeding reflects agreement by the mediation parties, that all or part of a mediation is not privileged, the privileges under sections 679C.104 through 679C.106 do not apply to the mediation or part agreed upon. However, sections 679C.104 through 679C.106 apply to a mediation communication made by a person that has not received actual notice of the agreement before the communication is made.

2005 Acts, ch 68, §8
NEW section

679C.104 Privilege against disclosure — admissibility — discovery.

1. Except as otherwise provided in section 679C.106, a mediation communication is privileged as provided in subsection 2 and is not subject to discovery or admissible in evidence in a proceeding unless waived or precluded as provided by section 679C.105.

2. In a proceeding, the following privileges shall apply:

a. A mediation party may refuse to disclose, and may prevent any other person from disclosing, a mediation communication.

b. A mediator may refuse to disclose a mediation communication, and may prevent any other person from disclosing a mediation communication of the mediator.

c. A nonparty participant may refuse to disclose, and may prevent any other person from disclosing, a mediation communication of the nonparty participant.

3. Evidence or information that is otherwise admissible or subject to discovery does not become inadmissible or protected from discovery solely by reason of its disclosure or use in a mediation.

2005 Acts, ch 68, §9
NEW section

679C.105 Waiver and preclusion of privilege.

1. A privilege under section 679C.104 may be waived in a record or orally during a proceeding if it is expressly waived by all mediation parties and if all of the following apply:

a. In the case of the privilege of a mediator, the privilege is expressly waived by the mediator.

b. In the case of the privilege of a nonparty participant, the privilege is expressly waived by the nonparty participant.

2. A person that discloses or makes a representation about a mediation communication which prejudices another person in a proceeding is precluded from asserting a privilege under section 679C.104, but only to the extent necessary for the person prejudiced to respond to the disclosure or representation.

3. A person that intentionally uses a mediation to plan, to attempt to commit, or to commit a crime, or to conceal an ongoing crime or ongoing criminal activity is precluded from asserting a privilege pursuant to section 679C.104.

2005 Acts, ch 68, §10
NEW section

679C.106 Exceptions to privilege.

1. No privilege exists under section 679C.104 for a mediation communication that involves any of the following:

a. An agreement evidenced by a record signed by all mediation parties to the agreement.

b. A communication that is available to the public under chapter 22 or made during a session of a mediation which is open, or is required by law to be open, to the public.

c. A threat or statement of a plan to inflict bodily injury or commit a crime of violence.

d. A plan to commit or attempt to commit a crime, the commission of a crime, or activity to conceal an ongoing crime or ongoing criminal activity.

e. A communication that is sought or offered to prove or disprove a claim or complaint of professional misconduct or malpractice filed against a mediator.

f. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, a communication that is sought or offered to prove or disprove a claim or complaint of professional misconduct or malpractice filed against a

mediation party, nonparty participant, or representative of a mediation party based on conduct occurring during a mediation.

g. A communication that is sought or offered to prove or disprove abuse, neglect, abandonment, or exploitation in a proceeding in which a child or adult protective services agency is a party, unless the child or adult protection case is referred by a court to mediation and a public agency participates.

2. There is no privilege under section 679C.104 if a court, administrative agency, or arbitrator finds, after a hearing in camera, that the party seeking discovery or the proponent of the evidence has shown that the evidence is not otherwise available, that there is a need for the evidence that substantially outweighs the interest in protecting confidentiality, and that the mediation communication is sought or offered in any of the following situations:

a. A court proceeding involving a felony or misdemeanor.

b. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, a proceeding to prove a claim to rescind or reform a contract or a defense to avoid liability on a contract arising out of the mediation.

3. A mediator shall not be compelled to provide evidence of a mediation communication referred to in subsection 1, paragraph “*f*”, or subsection 2, paragraph “*b*”.

4. If a mediation communication is not privileged under subsection 1 or 2, only the portion of the communication necessary for the application of the exception from nondisclosure may be admitted. Admission of evidence under subsection 1 or 2 does not render the evidence, or any other mediation communication, discoverable or admissible for any other purpose.

2005 Acts, ch 68, §11
NEW section

679C.107 Prohibited mediator reports.

1. Except as required in subsection 2, a mediator shall not make a report, assessment, evaluation, recommendation, finding, or other communication regarding a mediation to a court, administrative agency, or other authority that may make a ruling on the dispute that is the subject of the mediation.

2. A mediator may disclose any of the following:

a. Whether the mediation occurred or has terminated, whether a settlement was reached, and attendance.

b. A mediation communication as permitted under section 679C.106.

c. A mediation communication evidencing abuse, neglect, abandonment, or exploitation of an individual to a public agency responsible for protecting individuals against such mistreatment.

3. A communication made in violation of subsection 1 shall not be considered by a court, admin-

istrative agency, or arbitrator.

2005 Acts, ch 68, §12
NEW section

679C.108 Confidentiality.

Unless subject to chapter 21 or 22, mediation communications are confidential to the extent agreed to by the parties or provided by other law or rule of this state.

2005 Acts, ch 68, §13
NEW section

679C.109 Mediator’s disclosure of conflicts of interest — background.

1. Before accepting a mediation, an individual who is requested to serve as a mediator shall do all of the following:

a. Make an inquiry that is reasonable under the circumstances to determine whether there are any known facts that a reasonable individual would consider likely to affect the impartiality of the mediator, including a financial or personal interest in the outcome of the mediation and an existing or past relationship with a mediation party or foreseeable participant in the mediation.

b. Disclose any such known fact to the mediation parties as soon as is practical before accepting a mediation.

2. If a mediator learns any fact described in subsection 1 after accepting a mediation, the mediator shall disclose it as soon as is practicable.

3. At the request of a mediation party, an individual who is requested to serve as a mediator shall disclose the mediator’s qualifications to mediate a dispute.

4. A person that violates subsection 1, 2, or 7 is precluded by the violation from asserting a privilege under section 679C.104.

5. Subsections 1, 2, 3, and 7 do not apply to an individual acting as a judge.

6. This chapter does not require that a mediator have a special qualification by background or profession.

7. A mediator must be impartial, unless after disclosure of the facts required in subsections 1, 2, and 3 to be disclosed, the parties agree otherwise.

2005 Acts, ch 68, §14
NEW section

679C.110 Participation in mediation.

An attorney or other individual designated by a mediation party may accompany the mediation party to and participate in a mediation. A waiver of participation given before the mediation may be rescinded.

2005 Acts, ch 68, §15
NEW section

679C.111 Relation to Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act.

The provisions of this chapter modify or supersede the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. § 7001 et seq., but this chapter does not modify, limit, or su-

persede section 101c of that Act or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in section 103b of that Act.

2005 Acts, ch 68, §16
NEW section

679C.112 Uniformity of application and construction.

In applying and construing this chapter, consideration should be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law among states that enact the uniform mediation Act.

2005 Acts, ch 68, §17
NEW section

679C.113 Severability clause.

If any provision of this chapter or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this chapter which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end, the provisions of this chapter are severable.

2005 Acts, ch 68, §18
NEW section

679C.114 Application to existing agreements or referrals.

1. This chapter governs a mediation pursuant to a referral or an agreement to mediate made on or after July 1, 2005.

2. On or after July 1, 2005, this chapter governs an agreement to mediate whenever made.

2005 Acts, ch 68, §19
NEW section

679C.115 Mediator immunity.

A mediator or a mediation program shall not be liable for civil damages for a statement, decision, or omission made in the process of mediation unless the act or omission by the mediator or mediation program is made in bad faith, with malicious purpose, or in a manner exhibiting willful or wanton disregard of human rights, safety, or property. This section shall apply to mediation conducted before the workers' compensation commissioner and mediation conducted pursuant to chapter 216.

2005 Acts, ch 68, §20
NEW section

CHAPTER 690

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

690.1 Criminal identification.

The commissioner of public safety may provide in the department a bureau of criminal identification.* The commissioner may adopt rules for the same. The sheriff of each county and the chief of police of each city shall furnish to the department

criminal identification records and other information as directed by the commissioner of public safety.

*For legislative action relating to the bureau of criminal identification, see 2005 Acts, ch 35, §31; corrective legislation is pending
Section not amended; footnote added

CHAPTER 691

STATE CRIMINALISTICS LABORATORY AND MEDICAL EXAMINER

691.1 Laboratory created.

There is hereby created under the control, direction, and supervision of the commissioner of public safety a state criminalistics laboratory. The commissioner of public safety may assign the criminalistics laboratory to a division or bureau within the public safety department. The laboratory shall, within its capabilities, conduct analyses, comparative studies, fingerprint identification, firearms identification, questioned documents studies, and other studies normally performed by a criminalistics laboratory when requested by a county attorney, medical examiner, or law enforcement agency of this state to aid in any criminal investigation. Agents of the division of criminal investigation may be assigned to the criminalistics

laboratory by the commissioner. New employees shall be appointed pursuant to chapter 8A, subchapter IV, and need not qualify as agents for the division of criminal investigation and shall not participate in the peace officers' retirement plan established pursuant to chapter 97A.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §31
Terminology change applied

691.6 Duties of state medical examiner.

The duties of the state medical examiner shall be:

1. To provide assistance, consultation, and training to county medical examiners and law enforcement officials.
2. To keep complete records of all relevant in-

formation concerning deaths or crimes requiring investigation by the state medical examiner.

3. To adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A, and subject to the approval of the director of public health, with the advice and approval of the state medical examiner advisory council.

4. To collect and retain autopsy fees as established by rule. Autopsy fees collected and retained under this subsection are appropriated for purposes of the state medical examiner's office. Notwithstanding section 8.33, any fees collected by the state medical examiner that remain unexpended at the end of the fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund of the state or any other fund but shall be available for use for the following fiscal year for the same purpose.

5. To conduct an inquiry, investigation, or hearing and administer oaths and receive testimony under oath relative to the matter of inquiry, investigation, or hearing, and to subpoena witnesses and require the production of records, papers, and documents pertinent to the death investigation. However, the medical examiner shall not conduct any activity pursuant to this subsection, relating to a homicide or other criminally suspicious death, without coordinating such activity with the county

medical examiner, and without obtaining approval of the investigating law enforcement agency, the county attorney, or any other prosecutorial or law enforcement agency of the jurisdiction to conduct such activity.

6. To adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A relating to the duties, responsibilities, and operations of the office of the state medical examiner and to specify the duties, responsibilities, and operations of the county medical examiner in relationship to the office of the state medical examiner.

7. To perform an autopsy or order that an autopsy be performed if required or authorized by section 331.802 or by rule. If the state medical examiner assumes jurisdiction over a body for purposes of performing an autopsy required or authorized by section 331.802 or by rule under this section, the body or its effects shall not be disturbed, withheld from the custody of the state medical examiner, or removed from the custody of the state medical examiner without authorization from the state medical examiner.

2005 Acts, ch 89, §38
NEW subsection 7

CHAPTER 692

CRIMINAL HISTORY AND INTELLIGENCE DATA

692.1 Definitions of words and phrases.

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

1. "*Adjudication data*" means information that an adjudication of delinquency for an act which would be a serious or aggravated misdemeanor or felony if committed by an adult was entered against a juvenile and includes the date and location of the delinquent act and the place and court of adjudication.

2. "*Arrest data*" means information pertaining to an arrest for a public offense and includes the charge, date, time and place. Arrest data includes arrest warrants for all public offenses outstanding and not served and includes the filing of charges, by preliminary information when filed by a peace officer or law enforcement officer or indictment, the date and place of alleged commission and county of jurisdiction.

3. "*Bureau*" means the department of public safety, division of criminal investigation.*

4. "*Conviction data*" means information that a person was convicted of or entered a plea of guilty to a public offense and includes the date and location of commission and place and court of conviction.

5. "*Correctional data*" means information pertaining to the status, location, and activities of

persons under the supervision of the county sheriff, the Iowa department of corrections, the board of parole, or any other state or local agency performing the same or similar function, but does not include investigative, sociological, psychological, economic, or other subjective information maintained by the Iowa department of corrections or board of parole.

6. "*Criminal history data*" means any or all of the following information maintained by the department or bureau in a manual or automated data storage system and individually identified:

- a. Arrest data.
- b. Conviction data.
- c. Disposition data.
- d. Correctional data.
- e. Adjudication data.
- f. Custody data.

7. "*Criminal investigative data*" means information collected in the course of an investigation where there are reasonable grounds to suspect that specific criminal acts have been committed by a person.

8. "*Criminal or juvenile justice agency*" means an agency or department of any level of government or an entity wholly owned, financed, or controlled by one or more such agencies or departments which performs as its principal function the

apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, incarceration, or rehabilitation of criminal or juvenile offenders.

9. “*Custody data*” means information pertaining to the taking into custody, pursuant to section 232.19, of a juvenile for a delinquent act which would be a serious or aggravated misdemeanor or felony if committed by an adult, and includes the date, time, place, and facts and circumstances of the delinquent act. Custody data includes warrants for the taking into custody for all delinquent acts outstanding and not served and includes the filing of a petition pursuant to section 232.35, the date and place of the alleged delinquent act, and the county of jurisdiction.

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

11. “*Disposition data*” means information pertaining to a recorded court proceeding subsequent and incidental to a public offense arrest and includes dismissal of the charge, suspension or deferral of sentence.

12. “*Individually identified*” means criminal history data which relates to a specific person by one or more of the following means of identification:

- a. Name and alias, if any.

- b. Social security number.
- c. Fingerprints.
- d. Other index cross-referenced to paragraph “a”, “b”, or “c”.
- e. Other individually identifying characteristics.

13. “*Intelligence assessment*” means an analysis of information based in whole or in part upon intelligence data.

14. “*Intelligence data*” means information on identifiable individuals compiled in an effort to anticipate, prevent, or monitor possible criminal activity.

15. “*Public offense*” as used in subsections 2, 4 and 11 does not include nonindictable offenses under either chapter 321 or local traffic ordinances.

16. “*Surveillance data*” means information on individuals, pertaining to participation in organizations, groups, meetings or assemblies, where there are no reasonable grounds to suspect involvement or participation in criminal activity by any person.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §31

*The “division of criminal investigation” substituted pursuant to Code editor directive in 2005 Acts, ch 35, §31; corrective legislation relating to the term “bureau” is pending

Terminology change applied

CHAPTER 692A

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY

692A.1 Definitions.

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

1. “*Aggravated offense*” means a conviction for any of the following offenses:

- a. Sexual abuse in the first degree in violation of section 709.2.
- b. Sexual abuse in the second degree in violation of section 709.3.
- c. Sexual abuse in the third degree in violation of section 709.4, subsection 1.
- d. Lascivious acts with a child in violation of section 709.8, subsection 1.
- e. Assault with intent to commit sexual abuse in violation of section 709.11.
- f. Burglary in the first degree in violation of section 713.3, subsection 1, paragraph “d”.
- g. Kidnapping, if sexual abuse as defined in section 709.1 is committed during the offense.
- h. Murder, if sexual abuse as defined in section 709.1 is committed during the offense.
- i. Criminal transmission of human immunodeficiency virus in violation of section 709C.1, subsection 1, paragraph “a”.

2. “*Child care facility*” means as defined in section 237A.1.

3. “*Convicted*” or “*conviction*” means a person

who is found guilty of, pleads guilty to, or is sentenced or adjudicated delinquent for an act which is an indictable offense in this state or in another jurisdiction, including, but not limited to, a juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent, but whose juvenile court records have been sealed under section 232.150, and a person who has received a deferred sentence or a deferred judgment or has been acquitted by reason of insanity. “*Convicted*” or “*conviction*” does not mean a plea, sentence, adjudication, deferral of sentence or judgment which has been reversed or otherwise set aside.

4. “*Criminal or juvenile justice agency*” means an agency or department of any level of government or an entity wholly owned, financed, or controlled by one or more such agencies or departments which performs as its principal function the apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, incarceration, or rehabilitation of criminal or juvenile offenders.

5. “*Criminal offense against a minor*” means any of the following criminal offenses or conduct:

- a. Kidnapping of a minor, except for the kidnapping of a minor in the third degree committed by a parent.
- b. False imprisonment of a minor, except if committed by a parent.

- c. Any indictable offense involving sexual conduct directed toward a minor.
- d. Solicitation of a minor to engage in an illegal sex act.
- e. Use of a minor in a sexual performance.
- f. Solicitation of a minor to practice prostitution.
- g. Any indictable offense against a minor involving sexual contact with the minor.
- h. An attempt to commit an offense enumerated in this subsection.
- i. Incest committed against a minor.
- j. Dissemination and exhibition of obscene material to minors in violation of section 728.2.
- k. Admitting minors to premises where obscene material is exhibited in violation of section 728.3.
- l. Stalking in violation of section 708.11, subsection 3, paragraph “b”, subparagraph (3), if the fact-finder determines by clear and convincing evidence that the offense was sexually motivated.
- m. Sexual exploitation of a minor in violation of section 728.12.
- n. Enticing away a minor in violation of section 710.10, subsection 1.
- o. An indictable offense committed in another jurisdiction which would constitute an indictable offense under paragraphs “a” through “n”.
- 6. “*Department*” means the department of public safety.
- 7. “*Other relevant offense*” means any of the following offenses:
 - a. Telephone dissemination of obscene materials in violation of section 728.15.
 - b. Rental or sale of hard-core pornography in violation of section 728.4.
 - c. Indecent exposure in violation of section 709.9.
 - d. Incest committed against a dependent adult as defined in section 235B.2 in violation of section 726.2.
 - e. A criminal offense committed in another jurisdiction which would constitute an indictable offense under paragraphs “a” through “d” if committed in this state.
- 8. “*Residence*” means the place where a person sleeps, which may include more than one location, and may be mobile or transitory, including a shelter or group home.
- 9. “*Sexually violent offense*” means any of the following indictable offenses:
 - a. Sexual abuse as defined under section 709.1.
 - b. Assault with intent to commit sexual abuse in violation of section 709.11.
 - c. Sexual misconduct with offenders in violation of section 709.16.
 - d. Any of the following offenses, if the offense involves sexual abuse or attempted sexual abuse: murder, attempted murder, kidnapping, burglary, or manslaughter.
 - e. A criminal offense committed in another ju-

risdiction which would constitute an indictable offense under paragraphs “a” through “d” if committed in this state.

10. “*Sexual exploitation*” means sexual exploitation by a counselor, therapist, or school employee under section 709.15.

11. “*Sexually violent predator*” means a person who has been convicted of an offense under the laws of this state or of another state which would qualify the person as a sexually violent predator under the federal Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, 42 U.S.C. § 14071(a)(3)(B), (C), (D), and (E).

2005 Acts, ch 158, §21
Subsection 8 amended

692A.2 Persons required to register.

1. A person who has been convicted of a criminal offense against a minor, an aggravated offense, sexual exploitation, an other relevant offense, or a sexually violent offense in this state or in another state, or in a federal, military, tribal, or foreign court, or a person required to register in another state under the state’s sex offender registry, shall register as provided in this chapter. A person required to register under this chapter shall, upon a first conviction, register for a period of ten years commencing as follows:

- a. From the date of placement on probation.
- b. From the date of release on parole or work release.
- c. From the date of release as a juvenile from foster care or residential treatment.
- d. From the date of any other release from custody.

2. If a person is required to register for a period of ten years under subsection 1 and the period under subsection 1 has expired, the person shall be required to remain on the registry if the person has been sentenced to a special sentence as required under section 903B.1 or 903B.2, for a period equal to the term of the special sentence.

3. If a person is placed on probation, parole, or work release and the probation, parole, or work release is revoked, the ten years shall commence anew upon release from custody. If the person who is required to register under this chapter is incarcerated for a crime which does not require registration under this chapter, the period of registration is tolled until the person is released from incarceration for that crime.

4. If a person violates any of the requirements of section 692A.4, the person shall register for an additional ten years beginning from the date the first registration period ends as calculated under subsection 1 or from the date the special sentence ends under subsection 2 if the person received a special sentence, whichever is longer.

5. A person who is required to register under this chapter shall, upon a second or subsequent conviction that requires a second registration, or upon conviction of an aggravated offense, or who

has previously been convicted of one or more offenses that would have required registration under this chapter, register for the rest of the person's life.

6. A person is not required to register while incarcerated, in foster care, or in a residential treatment program. A person who is convicted, as defined in section 692A.1, of a criminal offense against a minor, sexual exploitation, a sexually violent offense, or an other relevant offense as a result of adjudication of delinquency in juvenile court shall be required to register as required in this chapter unless the juvenile court finds that the person should not be required to register under this chapter. If a juvenile is required to register and the court later modifies the order regarding the requirement to register, the court shall immediately notify the department. Convictions of more than one offense which require registration under this chapter but which are prosecuted within a single indictment shall be considered as a single offense for purposes of registration.

7. A person who has been convicted of an offense under the laws of this state or of another state which would qualify the person as a sexually violent predator shall register as provided in this chapter for life.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §22

NEW subsection 2 and former subsection 2 renumbered as 3

NEW subsection 4 and former subsections 3 – 5 renumbered as 5 – 7

692A.4 Verification of address and taking of photograph.

1. The address of a person required to register under this chapter shall be verified annually as follows:

a. On a date which falls within the month in which the person was initially required to register, the department shall mail a verification form to the last reported address of the person. Verification forms shall not be forwarded to the person who is required to register under this chapter if the person no longer resides at the address, but shall be returned to the department.

b. The person shall complete and mail the verification to the department within ten days of receipt of the form.

c. The verification form shall be signed by the person, and state the address at which the person resides. If the person is in the process of changing residences, the person shall state that fact as well as the old and new addresses or places of residence.

2. Verification of address for a person who has been convicted of an offense under the laws of this state or of another state which would qualify the person as a sexually violent predator shall be accomplished in the same manner as in subsection 1, except that the verification shall be done every three months at times established by the department.

3. A photograph of a person required to regis-

ter under this chapter shall be updated, at a minimum, annually. When the department mails the address verification notice in subsection 1, the department shall also enclose a form informing the person to annually submit to being photographed by the sheriff of the county of the person's residence within ten days of receipt of the address verification form. The sheriff shall send the updated photograph to the department within ten days of the photograph being taken and the department shall post the updated photograph on the sex offender registry's web page. The sheriff may require the person to submit to being photographed by the sheriff more than once a year by mailing another notice informing the person to submit to being photographed.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §23
Section amended

692A.4A Electronic monitoring.

A person required to register under this chapter who is placed on probation, parole, work release, special sentence, or any other type of conditional release, may be supervised by an electronic tracking and monitoring system in addition to any other conditions of supervision. However, if the person committed a criminal offense against a minor, or an aggravated offense, sexually violent offense, or other relevant offense that involved a minor, the person shall be supervised for a period of at least five years by an electronic tracking and monitoring system in addition to any other conditions of release.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §24; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §77
NEW section

692A.5 Duty to facilitate registration.

1. When a person who is required to register under this chapter is released from confinement from a jail, prison, juvenile facility, or other correctional institution or facility, or when such a person is convicted but not incarcerated, the sheriff, warden, or superintendent or, in the case of release from foster care or residential treatment or conviction without incarceration, the court shall do the following prior to release or sentencing of the convicted person:

a. Obtain fingerprints, the social security number, and a photograph of the person if fingerprints and a photograph and the social security number have not already been obtained in connection with the offense that triggers registration. A current photograph shall also be required. Additional information for a person required to register as a sexually violent predator shall include, but not be limited to, other identifying factors, anticipated future places of residence, offense history, and documentation of any treatment received by the person for a mental abnormality or personality disorder.

b. Inform the person of the duty to register.

c. Inform the person that, within five days of

changing residence, registration with the sheriff in the county in which residence is established is required, if the residence is within the state.

d. Inform the person that if the person moves the person's residence to another state, the person must give the person's new address to the sheriff's department in the county of the person's old residence within five days of changing addresses, and that, if the other state has a registration requirement, the person is also required to register in the new state of residence, not later than five days after establishing residence in the other state, and to verify the address at least annually.

e. Require the person to read and sign a form stating that the duty of the person to register under this chapter has been explained. If the person cannot read, is unable to write, or refuses to cooperate, the duty and the form shall be explained orally and a written record maintained by the person explaining the duty and the form.

f. Inform the person that if the person is a non-resident of a state where the person is a full-time or part-time student or is employed on a full-time or part-time basis, the person must register with the sheriff of the county where the person is employed or attending school. Full-time or part-time means a period of time exceeding fourteen days or an aggregate period of time exceeding thirty days during any calendar year pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 14071(a)(3)(F).

g. Inform the person that if the person is a resident or a nonresident of a county where the person is a full-time or part-time student, or employed or engaged in a vocation on a full-time or part-time basis at an institution of higher education, the person must register in the county where the institution is located and notify the sheriff of the name of the institution, within five days of becoming a student, being employed, or engaging in a vocation at the institution. Inform the person that if the person changes status as a student, or in employment or vocation, the person shall notify the sheriff of the county in which the information was provided of the change within five days of the change.

h. Inform the person, if the person's residency is restricted under section 692A.2A, that the person shall not reside within two thousand feet of the real property comprising a public or nonpublic elementary or secondary school, or a child care facility.

i. Inform the person that the person must, at a minimum, annually submit to being photographed by the sheriff of the county of the person's residence.

2. When a person who is required to register under this chapter is released from confinement from a jail, prison, juvenile facility, or other correctional institution or facility, or when such a person is convicted but not incarcerated, the sheriff, warden, or superintendent or, in the case of release from foster care or residential treatment or conviction without incarceration, the court shall verify

that the person has completed initial registration forms, and accept the forms on behalf of the sheriff of the county of registration. The sheriff, warden, superintendent, or the court shall send the initial registration information to the department within three working days of completion of the registration. Probation, parole, work release, or any other form of release after conviction shall not be granted unless the person has registered as required under this chapter.

If the offender refuses to register, the sheriff, warden, or superintendent shall immediately notify a prosecuting attorney in the county in which the offender was convicted or, if the offender no longer resides in that county, in the county in which the offender resides of the refusal to register. The prosecuting attorney shall bring a contempt of court action against the offender in the county in which the offender was convicted or, if the offender no longer resides in that county, in the county in which the offender resides. An offender who refuses to register shall be held in contempt and may be incarcerated following the entry of judgment by the court on the contempt action until the offender complies with the registration requirements.

3. The sheriff, warden, or superintendent or, in the case the person is placed on probation, the court shall forward one copy of the registration information to the department and to the sheriff of the county in which the person is to reside within three days after completion of the registration.

4. The court may order an appropriate law enforcement agency or the county attorney to assist the court in performing the requirements of subsection 1.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §25
Subsection 1, NEW paragraph i

692A.13 Availability of records.

1. The department may provide relevant information from the sex offender registry to the following:

a. A criminal or juvenile justice agency, an agency of the state, any sex offender registry of another state, or the federal government.

b. The general public through the sex offender registry's web page, except that relevant information about an offender who was under twenty years of age at the time the offender committed a violation of section 709.4, subsection 2, paragraph "c", subparagraph (4), shall not be disclosed on the web page.

c. The single contact repository established pursuant to section 135C.33, in accordance with the rules adopted by the department.

2. A criminal or juvenile justice agency may provide relevant information from the sex offender registry to the following:

a. A criminal or juvenile justice agency, an agency of the state, or any sex offender registry of another state, or the federal government.

b. The general public, including public and private agencies, organizations, public places, child care facilities, religious and youth organizations, neighbors, neighborhood associations, community meetings, and employers. Registry information may be distributed to the public through printed materials, visual or audio press releases, radio communications, or through a criminal or juvenile justice agency's web page.

3. When a person required to register under this chapter moves into a school district or moves within a school district, the county sheriff of the county of the person's new residence shall provide relevant information from the sex offender registry to the administrative office of the school district in which the person required to register resides, and shall also provide relevant information to any private school near the person's residence.

4. Any member of the public may contact a county sheriff's office or police department to request relevant information from the registry regarding a specific person required to register under this chapter. A person making a request for relevant information may make the request by telephone, in writing, or in person, and the request shall include the name of the person and at least one of the following identifiers pertaining to the person about whom the information is sought:

- a. The date of birth of the person.
- b. The social security number of the person.
- c. The address of the person.

A county sheriff or police department shall not charge a fee relating to a request for relevant information.

5. A county sheriff shall also provide to any person upon request access to a list of all registrants in that county. However, records of a person protected under 18 U.S.C. § 3521 shall not be disclosed.

6. Relevant information provided to the general public may include the offender's name, address, a photograph, the results of any risk assessment, locations frequented by the offender, relevant criminal history information from the registry, and any other relevant information. Relevant information provided to the public shall not include the identity of any victim. For purposes of inclusion in the sex offender registry's web page or dissemination to the general public, a conviction for incest shall be disclosed as either a violation of section 709.4 or 709.8.

7. Notwithstanding sections 232.147 through 232.151, records concerning convictions which are committed by a minor may be released in the same manner as records of convictions of adults.

8. Sex offender registry records are confidential records pursuant to section 22.7 and shall only be released as provided in this section.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §26 – 29
 Subsection 2, paragraph b amended
 NEW subsection 3 and former subsections 3 – 7 renumbered as 4 – 8
 Subsections 4 and 6 amended

692A.13A Assessment of risk.

1. The department of corrections, the department of human services, and the department of public safety shall, in consultation with one another, develop methods and procedures for the assessment of the risk to reoffend for persons newly required to register under this chapter on or after July 1, 2005, who have committed a criminal offense against a minor, or an aggravated offense, sexually violent offense, or other relevant offense that involved a minor. The department of corrections, in consultation with the department of human services, the department of public safety, and the attorney general, shall adopt rules relating to assessment procedures. The assessment procedures shall include procedures for the sharing of information between the department of corrections, department of human services, the juvenile court, and the division of criminal investigation of the department of public safety, as well as the communication of the results of the risk assessment to criminal and juvenile justice agencies. The assignment of responsibility for the assessment of risk shall be as follows:

a. The department of corrections or a judicial district department of correctional services shall perform the assessment of risk for persons who are incarcerated in institutions under the control of the director of the department of corrections, persons who are under the supervision of the department of corrections or a judicial district department of correctional services, and persons who are under the supervision or control of the department of corrections or a judicial district department of correctional services through an interstate compact.

b. The department of human services shall perform the assessment of risk for persons who are confined in institutions under the control of the director of human services, persons who are under the supervision of the department of human services, and persons who are under the supervision or control of the department of human services through an interstate compact.

c. The division of criminal investigation of the department of public safety shall perform the assessment of risk for persons who have moved to Iowa but are not under the supervision of the department of corrections, a judicial district department of correctional services, or the department of human services; federal parolees or probationers; persons who have been released from a county jail but are not under the supervision of the department of corrections, a judicial district department of correctional services, a juvenile court officer of the judicial branch, or the department of human services; and persons who are convicted and released by the courts and are not incarcerated or placed under supervision pursuant to the court's sentencing order. Assessments of persons who

have moved to Iowa and persons on federal parole or probation shall be performed on an expedited basis if the person was classified as a person with a high degree of likelihood of reoffending by the other jurisdiction or the federal government.

d. A juvenile court officer shall perform the assessment of risk for a juvenile who is adjudicated delinquent for a criminal offense listed in section 692A.1 and who is under the juvenile court officer's supervision.

2. The department of public safety shall be responsible for disclosing the assessment of risk information to a criminal or juvenile justice agency for law enforcement, prosecution, or for public notification purposes. The results of the assessment of risk shall be disclosed as other relevant information is disclosed under section 692A.13.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §30; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §78
NEW section

CHAPTER 708

ASSAULT

708.3A Assaults on persons engaged in certain occupations.

1. A person who commits an assault, as defined in section 708.1, against a peace officer, jailer, correctional staff, member or employee of the board of parole, health care provider, employee of the department of human services, employee of the department of revenue, or fire fighter, whether paid or volunteer, with the knowledge that the person against whom the assault is committed is a peace officer, jailer, correctional staff, member or employee of the board of parole, health care provider, employee of the department of human services, employee of the department of revenue, or fire fighter and with the intent to inflict a serious injury upon the peace officer, jailer, correctional staff, member or employee of the board of parole, health care provider, employee of the department of human services, employee of the department of revenue, or fire fighter, is guilty of a class "D" felony.

2. A person who commits an assault, as defined in section 708.1, against a peace officer, jailer, correctional staff, member or employee of the board of parole, health care provider, employee of the department of human services, employee of the department of revenue, or fire fighter, whether paid or volunteer, who knows that the person against whom the assault is committed is a peace officer, jailer, correctional staff, member or employee of the board of parole, health care provider, employee of the department of human services, employee of the department of revenue, or fire fighter and who uses or displays a dangerous weapon in connection with the assault, is guilty of a class "D" felony.

3. A person who commits an assault, as defined in section 708.1, against a peace officer, jailer, correctional staff, member or employee of the board of parole, health care provider, employee of the department of human services, employee of the department of revenue, or fire fighter, whether paid or volunteer, who knows that the person against whom the assault is committed is a peace

officer, jailer, correctional staff, member or employee of the board of parole, health care provider, employee of the department of human services, employee of the department of revenue, or fire fighter, and who causes bodily injury or mental illness, is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor.

4. Any other assault, as defined in section 708.1, committed against a peace officer, jailer, correctional staff, member or employee of the board of parole, health care provider, employee of the department of human services, employee of the department of revenue, or fire fighter, whether paid or volunteer, by a person who knows that the person against whom the assault is committed is a peace officer, jailer, correctional staff, member or employee of the board of parole, health care provider, employee of the department of human services, employee of the department of revenue, or fire fighter, is a serious misdemeanor.

5. As used in this section, the following definitions apply:

a. "*Correctional staff*" means a person who is not a peace officer but who is employed by the department of corrections or a judicial district department of correctional services to work at or in a correctional institution, community-based correctional facility, or an institution under the management of the Iowa department of corrections which is used for the purposes of confinement of persons who have committed public offenses.

b. "*Employee of the department of human services*" means a person who is an employee of an institution controlled by the director of human services that is listed in section 218.1, or who is an employee of the civil commitment unit for sex offenders operated by the department of human services. A person who commits an assault under this section against an employee of the department of human services at a department of human services institution or unit is presumed to know that the person against whom the assault is committed is an employee of the department of human services.

c. “Employee of the department of revenue” means a person who is employed as an auditor, agent, tax collector, or any contractor or representative acting in the same capacity. The employee, contractor, or representative shall maintain current identification indicating that the person is an employee, contractor, or representative of the department.

d. “Health care provider” means an emergency medical care provider as defined in chapter 147A or a person licensed or registered under chapter 148, 148C, 148D, 150, 150A, or 152 who is providing or who is attempting to provide emergency medical services, as defined in section 147A.1, or who is providing or who is attempting to provide health services as defined in section 135.61 in a

hospital. A person who commits an assault under this section against a health care provider in a hospital, or at the scene or during out-of-hospital patient transportation in an ambulance, is presumed to know that the person against whom the assault is committed is a health care provider.

e. “Jailer” means a person who is employed by a county or other political subdivision of the state to work at a county jail or other facility used for purposes of the confinement of persons who have committed public offenses, but who is not a peace officer.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §109; 2005 Acts, ch 140, §69, 70
 Subsections 1 – 4 amended
 Subsections 5 – 8 amended and redesignated as subsection 5, unnumbered paragraph 1 and paragraphs a, b, d, and e
 Subsection 5, NEW paragraph c

CHAPTER 709

SEXUAL ABUSE

709.8 Lascivious acts with a child.

It is unlawful for any person sixteen years of age or older to perform any of the following acts with a child with or without the child’s consent unless married to each other, for the purpose of arousing or satisfying the sexual desires of either of them:

1. Fondle or touch the pubes or genitals of a child.
2. Permit or cause a child to fondle or touch the person’s genitals or pubes.
3. Solicit a child to engage in a sex act or solicit a person to arrange a sex act with a child.
4. Inflict pain or discomfort upon a child or permit a child to inflict pain or discomfort on the person.

Any person who violates a provision of this section involving an act included in subsection 1 or 2 shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a class “C” felony. Any person who violates a provision of this section involving an act included in subsection 3 or 4 shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a class “D” felony.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §85
 Definition of sex act, §702.17
 Section amended

709.22 Prevention of further sexual assault — notification of rights.

If a peace officer has reason to believe that a sexual assault as defined in section 915.40 has occurred, the officer shall use all reasonable means to prevent further violence including but not limited to the following:

1. If requested, remaining on the scene of the alleged sexual assault as long as there is a danger to the victim’s physical safety without the presence of a peace officer, including but not limited to staying in the dwelling unit, or if unable to remain on the scene, assisting the victim in leaving the

residence.

2. Assisting a victim in obtaining medical treatment necessitated by the sexual assault, including providing assistance to the victim in obtaining transportation to the emergency room of the nearest hospital.

3. Providing a victim with immediate and adequate notice of the victim’s rights. The notice shall consist of handing the victim a copy of the following statement written in English and Spanish, asking the victim to read the statement, and asking whether the victim understands the rights:

“You have the right to ask the court for help with any of the following on a temporary basis:

- a. Keeping your attacker away from you, your home, and your place of work.
- b. The right to stay at your home without interference from your attacker.
- c. The right to seek a no-contact order under section 709.20 or 915.22, if your attacker is arrested for sexual assault.

You have the right to register as a victim with the county attorney under section 915.12.

You have the right to file a complaint for threats, assaults, or other related crimes.

You have the right to seek restitution against your attacker for harm to you or your property.

You have the right to apply for victim compensation.

You have the right to contact the county attorney or local law enforcement to determine the status of your case.

If you are in need of medical treatment, you have the right to request that the officer present assist you in obtaining transportation to the nearest hospital or otherwise assist you.

You have the right to a sexual assault examination performed at state expense.

If you believe that police protection is needed for your physical safety, you have the right to request that the officer present remain at the scene until you and other affected parties can leave or until safety is otherwise ensured.”

The notice shall also contain the telephone num-

bers of shelters, support groups, and crisis lines operating in the area.

4. A peace officer is not civilly or criminally liable for actions taken in good faith pursuant to this section.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §45
NEW section

CHAPTER 714

THEFT, FRAUD, AND RELATED OFFENSES

714.1 Theft defined.

A person commits theft when the person does any of the following:

1. Takes possession or control of the property of another, or property in the possession of another, with the intent to deprive the other thereof.

2. Misappropriates property which the person has in trust, or property of another which the person has in the person's possession or control, whether such possession or control is lawful or unlawful, by using or disposing of it in a manner which is inconsistent with or a denial of the trust or of the owner's rights in such property, or conceals found property, or appropriates such property to the person's own use, when the owner of such property is known to the person.

a. Failure by a bailee or lessee of personal property to return the property within seventy-two hours after a time specified in a written agreement of lease or bailment shall be evidence of misappropriation.

b. If a time is not specified in the written agreement of lease or bailment for the expiration or termination of the lease or bailment or for the return of the personal property, failure by a lessee or bailee to return the property within five days after proper notice to the lessee or bailee shall be evidence of misappropriation. For the purposes of this paragraph, “*proper notice*” means a written notice of the expiration or termination of the lease or bailment agreement sent to the lessee or bailee by certified or restricted certified mail at the address of the lessee or bailee specified in the agreement. The notice shall be considered effective on the date of the mailing of the notice regardless of whether or not the lessee or bailee signs a receipt for the notice.

3. Obtains the labor or services of another, or a transfer of possession, control, or ownership of the property of another, or the beneficial use of property of another, by deception. Where compensation for goods and services is ordinarily paid immediately upon the obtaining of such goods or the rendering of such services, the refusal to pay or leaving the premises without payment or offer to pay or without having obtained from the owner or operator the right to pay subsequent to leaving the premises gives rise to an inference that the goods

or services were obtained by deception.

4. Exercises control over stolen property, knowing such property to have been stolen, or having reasonable cause to believe that such property has been stolen, unless the person's purpose is to promptly restore it to the owner or to deliver it to an appropriate public officer. The fact that the person is found in possession of property which has been stolen from two or more persons on separate occasions, or that the person is a dealer or other person familiar with the value of such property and has acquired it for a consideration which is far below its reasonable value, shall be evidence from which the court or jury may infer that the person knew or believed that the property had been stolen.

5. Takes, destroys, conceals or disposes of property in which someone else has a security interest, with intent to defraud the secured party.

6. Makes, utters, draws, delivers, or gives any check, share draft, draft, or written order on any bank, credit union, person, or corporation, and obtains property, the use of property, including rental property, or service in exchange for such instrument, if the person knows that such check, share draft, draft, or written order will not be paid when presented.

Whenever the drawee of such instrument has refused payment because of insufficient funds, and the maker has not paid the holder of the instrument the amount due thereon within ten days of the maker's receipt of notice from the holder that payment has been refused by the drawee, the court or jury may infer from such facts that the maker knew that the instrument would not be paid on presentation. Notice of refusal of payment shall be by certified mail, or by personal service in the manner prescribed for serving original notices.

Whenever the drawee of such instrument has refused payment because the maker has no account with the drawee, the court or jury may infer from such fact that the maker knew that the instrument would not be paid on presentation.

7. Obtains gas, electricity or water from a public utility or obtains cable television or telephone service from an unauthorized connection to the supply or service line or by intentionally altering,

adjusting, removing or tampering with the metering or service device so as to cause inaccurate readings.

8. Knowingly and without authorization accesses or causes to be accessed a computer, computer system, or computer network, or any part thereof, for the purpose of obtaining computer services, information, or property or knowingly and without authorization and with the intent to permanently deprive the owner of possession, takes, transfers, conceals, or retains possession of a computer, computer system, or computer network or any computer software or computer program, or computer data contained in a computer, computer system, or computer network.

9. a. Obtains the temporary use of video rental property with the intent to deprive the owner of the use and possession of the video rental property without the consent of the owner.

b. Lawfully obtains the temporary use of video rental property and fails to return the video rental property by the agreed time with the intent to deprive the owner of the use and possession of the video rental property without the consent of the owner. The aggregate value of the video rental property involved shall be the original retail value of the video rental property.

10. Any act that is declared to be theft by any provision of the Code.

2005 Acts, ch 84, §1
Computer terminology, see §702.1A
Subsection 2 redesignated as subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 1 and paragraph a
Subsection 2, NEW paragraph b

714.7C Theft of pseudoephedrine — enhancement.

Notwithstanding section 714.2, subsection 5, a person who commits a simple misdemeanor theft of a product containing pseudoephedrine from a retailer as defined in section 126.23A commits a serious misdemeanor.

2005 Acts, ch 15, §6, 14
Section amended

714.7D Retail motor fuel.

Upon a second or subsequent conviction of a person under section 714.2, subsection 5, for theft of motor fuel from a retail dealer as defined in section 214A.1, the court may order the state department of transportation to suspend the driver’s license or nonresident operating privilege of the convicted person for up to thirty days in lieu of, or in addition to, a fine or imprisonment.

2005 Acts, ch 141, §3
NEW section

714.16B Identity theft — civil cause of action.

In addition to any other remedies provided by

law, a person as defined under section 714.16, subsection 1, suffering a pecuniary loss as a result of an identity theft by another person under section 715A.8, or a financial institution on behalf of an account holder suffering a pecuniary loss as a result of an identity theft by another person under section 715A.8, may bring an action against such other person to recover all of the following:

1. Five thousand dollars or three times the actual damages, whichever is greater.

2. Reasonable costs incurred due to the violation of section 715A.8, including all of the following:

a. Costs for repairing the victim’s credit history or credit rating.

b. Costs incurred for bringing a civil or administrative proceeding to satisfy a debt, lien, judgment, or other obligation of the victim.

c. Punitive damages, attorney fees, and court costs.

For purposes of this section, “*financial institution*” means the same as defined in section 527.2, and includes an insurer organized under Title XIII, subtitle 1, of this Code, or under the laws of any other state or the United States.

2005 Acts, ch 18, §2
Section amended

714.22 Trade and vocational schools — exemption — conditions.

The provisions of sections 714.17 through 714.21 shall not apply to trade or vocational schools if they meet either of the following conditions:

1. File a bond or a bond is filed on their behalf by a parent corporation with the secretary of state as required by section 714.18.

2. File an annual sworn statement, or such statement is filed on their behalf by a parent corporation, certified by a certified public accountant, showing all assets and liabilities of the trade or vocational school and the assets of any parent corporation. The statement shall show the trade or vocational school’s net worth, or the net worth of the parent corporation, to be not less than five times the amount of the bond required by section 714.18. If a parent corporation files the statement or its net worth is included in the statement to comply with this subsection, the parent corporation shall appoint a registered agent and otherwise is subject to section 714.18, subsection 2 and is liable for the breach of any contract or agreement with students as well as liable for any fraud in connection with the contract or agreement or for any violation of section 714.16 by the trade or vocational school or any of its agents or salespersons.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §118
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 714E

ELECTRONIC MAIL TRANSMISSIONS

Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 123, §8; see chapter 716A

CHAPTER 715

COMPUTER SPYWARE AND MALWARE PROTECTION

715.1 Legislative intent.

It is the intent of the general assembly to protect owners and operators of computers in this state from the use of spyware and malware that is deceptively or surreptitiously installed on the owner's or the operator's computer.

2005 Acts, ch 94, §1
NEW section

715.2 Title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Computer Spyware Protection Act".

2005 Acts, ch 94, §2
NEW section

715.3 Definitions.

For purposes of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Advertisement" means a communication, the primary purpose of which is the commercial promotion of a commercial product or service, including content on an internet website operated for a commercial purpose.

2. "Computer software" means a sequence of instructions written in any programming language that is executed on a computer. "Computer software" does not include computer software that is a web page or data components of a web page that are not executable independently of the web page.

3. "Damage" means any significant impairment to the integrity or availability of data, software, a system, or information.

4. "Execute", when used with respect to computer software, means the performance of the functions or the carrying out of the instructions of the computer software.

5. "Intentionally deceptive" means any of the following:

a. An intentionally and materially false or fraudulent statement.

b. A statement or description that intentionally omits or misrepresents material information in order to deceive an owner or operator of a computer.

c. An intentional and material failure to provide a notice to an owner or operator regarding the

installation or execution of computer software for the purpose of deceiving the owner or operator.

6. "Internet" means the same as defined in section 4.1.

7. "Owner or operator" means the owner or lessee of a computer, or a person using such computer with the owner or lessee's authorization, but does not include a person who owned a computer prior to the first retail sale of the computer.

8. "Person" means the same as defined in section 4.1.

9. "Personally identifiable information" means any of the following information with respect to the owner or operator of a computer:

a. The first name or first initial in combination with the last name.

b. A home or other physical address including street name.

c. An electronic mail address.

d. Credit or debit card number, bank account number, or any password or access code associated with a credit or debit card or bank account.

e. Social security number, tax identification number, driver's license number, passport number, or any other government-issued identification number.

f. Account balance, overdraft history, or payment history that personally identifies an owner or operator of a computer.

10. "Transmit" means to transfer, send, or make available computer software using the internet or any other medium, including local area networks of computers other than a wireless transmission, and a disc or other data storage device. "Transmit" does not include an action by a person providing any of the following:

a. An internet connection, telephone connection, or other means of transmission capability such as a compact disc or digital video disc through which the computer software was made available.

b. The storage or hosting of the computer software program or an internet web page through which the software was made available.

c. An information location tool, such as a directory, index, reference, pointer, or hypertext link, through which the user of the computer located the computer software, unless the person transmitting receives a direct economic benefit from the

execution of such software on the computer.

2005 Acts, ch 94, §3
NEW section

715.4 Prohibitions — transmission and use of software.

It is unlawful for a person who is not an owner or operator of a computer to transmit computer software to such computer knowingly or with conscious avoidance of actual knowledge, and to use such software to do any of the following:

1. Modify, through intentionally deceptive means, settings of a computer that control any of the following:

a. The web page that appears when an owner or operator launches an internet browser or similar computer software used to access and navigate the internet.

b. The default provider or web proxy that an owner or operator uses to access or search the internet.

c. An owner's or an operator's list of bookmarks used to access web pages.

2. Collect, through intentionally deceptive means, personally identifiable information through any of the following means:

a. The use of a keystroke-logging function that records keystrokes made by an owner or operator of a computer and transfers that information from the computer to another person.

b. In a manner that correlates personally identifiable information with data respecting all or substantially all of the websites visited by an owner or operator, other than websites operated by the person collecting such information.

c. By extracting from the hard drive of an owner's or an operator's computer, an owner's or an operator's social security number, tax identification number, driver's license number, passport number, any other government-issued identification number, account balances, or overdraft history.

3. Prevent, through intentionally deceptive means, an owner's or an operator's reasonable efforts to block the installation of, or to disable, computer software by causing computer software that the owner or operator has properly removed or disabled to automatically reinstall or reactivate on the computer.

4. Intentionally misrepresent that computer software will be uninstalled or disabled by an owner's or an operator's action.

5. Through intentionally deceptive means, remove, disable, or render inoperative security, anti-spyware, or antivirus computer software installed on an owner's or an operator's computer.

6. Take control of an owner's or an operator's computer by doing any of the following:

a. Accessing or using a modem or internet service for the purpose of causing damage to an owner's or an operator's computer or causing an owner or operator to incur financial charges for a service that the owner or operator did not authorize.

b. Opening multiple, sequential, stand-alone advertisements in an owner's or an operator's internet browser without the authorization of an owner or operator and which a reasonable computer user could not close without turning off the computer or closing the internet browser.

7. Modify any of the following settings related to an owner's or an operator's computer access to, or use of, the internet:

a. Settings that protect information about an owner or operator for the purpose of taking personally identifiable information of the owner or operator.

b. Security settings for the purpose of causing damage to a computer.

8. Prevent an owner's or an operator's reasonable efforts to block the installation of, or to disable, computer software by doing any of the following:

a. Presenting the owner or operator with an option to decline installation of computer software with knowledge that, when the option is selected by the authorized user, the installation nevertheless proceeds.

b. Falsely representing that computer software has been disabled.

2005 Acts, ch 94, §4
NEW section

715.5 Other prohibitions.

It is unlawful for a person who is not an owner or operator of a computer to do any of the following with regard to the computer:

1. Induce an owner or operator to install a computer software component onto the owner's or the operator's computer by intentionally misrepresenting that installing computer software is necessary for security or privacy reasons or in order to open, view, or play a particular type of content.

2. Using intentionally deceptive means to cause the execution of a computer software component with the intent of causing an owner or operator to use such component in a manner that violates any other provision of this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 94, §5
NEW section

715.6 Exceptions.

Sections 715.4 and 715.5 shall not apply to the monitoring of, or interaction with, an owner's or an operator's internet or other network connection, service, or computer, by a telecommunications carrier, cable operator, computer hardware or software provider, or provider of information service or interactive computer service for network or computer security purposes, diagnostics, technical support, maintenance, repair, authorized updates of computer software or system firmware, authorized remote system management, or detection or prevention of the unauthorized use of or fraudulent or other illegal activities in connection with a network, service, or computer

software, including scanning for and removing computer software prescribed under this chapter. Nothing in this chapter shall limit the rights of providers of wire and electronic communications under 18 U.S.C. § 2511.

2005 Acts, ch 94, §6
NEW section

715.7 Criminal penalties.

1. A person who commits an unlawful act under this chapter is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor.

2. A person who commits an unlawful act under this chapter and who causes pecuniary losses exceeding one thousand dollars to a victim of the unlawful act is guilty of a class “D” felony.

2005 Acts, ch 94, §7
NEW section

715.8 Venue for criminal violations.

For the purpose of determining proper venue, a violation of this chapter shall be considered to

have been committed in any county in which any of the following apply:

1. An act was performed in furtherance of the violation.

2. The owner or operator who is the victim of the violation has a place of business in this state.

3. The defendant has control or possession of any proceeds of the violation, or of any books, records, documents, property, financial instrument, computer software, computer program, computer data, or other material or objects used in furtherance of the violation.

4. The defendant unlawfully accessed a computer or computer network by wires, electromagnetic waves, microwaves, or any other means of communication.

5. The defendant resides.

6. A computer used as an object or an instrument in the commission of the violation was located at the time of the violation.

2005 Acts, ch 94, §8
NEW section

CHAPTER 715A

FORGERY AND RELATED FRAUDULENT CRIMINAL ACTS

715A.8 Identity theft.

1. *a.* For purposes of this section, “*identification information*” includes, but is not limited to, the name, address, date of birth, telephone number, driver’s license number, nonoperator’s identification card number, social security number, student identification number, military identification number, alien identification or citizenship status number, employer identification number, signature, electronic mail signature, electronic identifier or screen name, biometric identifier, genetic identification information, access device, logo, symbol, trademark, place of employment, employee identification number, parent’s legal surname prior to marriage, demand deposit account number, savings or checking account number, or credit card number of a person.

b. For purposes of this section, “*financial institution*” means the same as defined in section 527.2, and includes an insurer organized under Title XIII, subtitle 1, of this Code, or under the laws of any other state or the United States.

2. A person commits the offense of identity theft if the person fraudulently uses or attempts to fraudulently use identification information of another person, with the intent to obtain credit, property, services, or other benefit.

3. If the value of the credit, property, or services exceeds one thousand dollars, the person commits a class “D” felony. If the value of the credit, property, or services does not exceed one thousand dollars, the person commits an aggravated

misdemeanor.

4. A violation of this section is an unlawful practice under section 714.16.

5. Violations of this section shall be prosecuted in any of the following venues:

a. In the county in which the violation occurred.

b. If the violation was committed in more than one county, or if the elements of the offense were committed in more than one county, then in any county where any violation occurred or where an element of the offense occurred.

c. In the county where the victim resides.

d. In the county where the property that was fraudulently used or attempted to be used was located at the time of the violation.

6. Any real or personal property obtained by a person as a result of a violation of this section, including but not limited to any money, interest, security, claim, contractual right, or financial instrument that is in the possession of the person, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture pursuant to chapter 809A. A victim injured by a violation of this section, or a financial institution that has indemnified a victim injured by a violation of this section, may file a claim as an interest holder pursuant to section 809A.11 for payment of damages suffered by the victim including costs of recovery and reasonable attorney fees.

7. A financial institution may file a complaint regarding a violation of this section on behalf of a victim and shall have the same rights and privi-

leges as the victim if the financial institution has indemnified the victim for such violations.

8. Upon the request of a victim, a peace officer in any jurisdiction described in subsection 5 shall take a report regarding an alleged violation of this section and shall provide a copy of the report to the

victim. The report may also be provided to any other law enforcement agency in any of the jurisdictions described in subsection 5.

2005 Acts, ch 18, §3, 4
Subsection 1 amended
NEW subsections 5 – 8

CHAPTER 716

DAMAGE AND TRESPASS TO PROPERTY

716.6B Unauthorized computer access — penalties — civil cause of action.

1. A person who knowingly and without authorization accesses a computer, computer system, or computer network commits the following:

a. An aggravated misdemeanor if computer data is accessed that contains a confidential record, as defined in section 22.7, operational or support data of a public utility, as defined in section 476.1, operational or support data of a rural water district incorporated pursuant to chapter 357A or 504, operational or support data of a municipal utility organized pursuant to chapter 388 or 389, operational or support data of a public airport, or

a trade secret, as defined in section 550.2.

b. A serious misdemeanor if computer data is copied, altered, or deleted.

c. A simple misdemeanor for any access which is not an aggravated or serious misdemeanor.

2. The prosecuting attorney or an aggrieved person may institute civil proceedings against any person in district court seeking relief from conduct constituting a violation of this section or to prevent, restrain, or remedy such a violation.

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Computer terminology, see §702.1A
Chapter 504A reference stricken effective July 1, 2005, pursuant to Code editor directive; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191
Code editor directive applied

CHAPTER 716A

ELECTRONIC MAIL

716A.1 Definitions.

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

1. “*Computer*” means the same as defined in section 702.1A.

2. “*Computer data*” means the same as defined in section 702.1A.

3. “*Computer network*” means the same as defined in section 702.1A.

4. “*Computer operation*” means arithmetic, logical, monitoring, storage, or retrieval functions, or any combination thereof, and includes, but is not limited to, communication with, storage of data to, or retrieval of data from any device or human hand manipulation of electronic or magnetic impulses. “*Computer operation*” for a particular computer may also mean any function for which the computer was generally designed.

5. “*Computer program*” means an ordered set of data representing coded instructions or statements that, when executed by a computer, causes the computer to perform one or more computer operations.

6. “*Computer services*” means computer time or services, including data processing services, internet services, electronic mail services, electronic message services, or information or data stored in

connection therewith.

7. “*Computer software*” means a set of computer programs, procedures, and associated documentation concerned with computer data or with computer operation, a computer program, or a computer network.

8. “*Electronic mail service provider*” means a person who does either of the following:

a. Is an intermediary in sending or receiving electronic mail.

b. Provides to end users of electronic mail services the ability to send or receive electronic mail.

9. “*Encryption*” means the enciphering of intelligible data into unintelligible form or the deciphering of unintelligible data into intelligible form.

10. “*Owner*” means an owner or lessee of a computer or a computer network or an owner, lessee, or licensee of computer data, a computer program, or computer software.

11. “*Person*” means the same as defined in section 4.1.

12. “*Property*” means all of the following:

a. Real property.

b. Computers, computer equipment, computer networks, and computer services.

c. Financial instruments, computer data, com-

puter programs, computer software, and all other personal property regardless of whether they are any of the following:

- (1) Tangible or intangible.
- (2) In a format readable by humans or by a computer.
- (3) In transit between computers or within a computer network or between any devices which comprise a computer.
- (4) Located on any paper or in any device on which it is stored by a computer or by a person.

13. “Uses” means, when referring to a computer or computer network, causing or attempting to cause any of the following:

- a. A computer or computer network to perform or to stop performing computer operations.
- b. The withholding or denial of the use of a computer, computer network, computer program, computer data, or computer software to another user.
- c. A person to put false information into a computer.

2005 Acts, ch 123, §1
NEW section

716A.2 Transmission of unsolicited bulk electronic mail — criminal penalties.

1. A person who does any of the following is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor:

- a. Uses a computer or computer network with the intent to falsify or forge electronic mail transmission information or other routing information in any manner in connection with the transmission of unsolicited bulk electronic mail through or into the computer network of an electronic mail service provider or its subscribers.
- b. Knowingly sells, gives, or otherwise distributes or possesses with the intent to sell, give, or otherwise distribute computer software that does any of the following:

- (1) Is primarily designed or produced for the purpose of facilitating or enabling the falsification of electronic mail transmission information or other routing information.

- (2) Has only limited commercially significant purpose or use other than to facilitate or enable the falsification of electronic mail transmission information or other routing information.

- (3) Is marketed by that person acting alone or with another for use in facilitating or enabling the falsification of electronic mail transmission information or other routing information.

2. A person is guilty of a class “D” felony for committing a violation of subsection 1 when either of the following apply:

- a. The volume of unsolicited bulk electronic mail transmitted exceeds ten thousand attempted recipients in any twenty-four-hour period, one hundred thousand attempted recipients in any thirty-day time period, or one million attempted recipients in any twelve-month time period.

- b. The revenue generated from a specific unso-

lited bulk electronic mail transmission exceeds one thousand dollars or the total revenue generated from all unsolicited bulk electronic mail transmitted to any electronic mail service provider by the person exceeds fifty thousand dollars.

3. A person is guilty of a class “D” felony if the person knowingly hires, employs, uses, or permits a person less than eighteen years of age to assist in the transmission of unsolicited bulk electronic mail in violation of subsection 2.

4. Transmission of electronic mail from an organization to a member of the organization shall not be a violation of this section.

2005 Acts, ch 123, §2
NEW section

716A.3 Sale or offer for direct sale of prescription drugs — criminal penalties.

1. The retail sale or offer of direct retail sale of a prescription drug, as defined in section 155A.3, through the use of electronic mail or the internet by a person other than a licensed pharmacist, physician, dentist, optometrist, podiatric physician, or veterinarian is prohibited. A person who violates this subsection is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2. A person who knowingly sells an adulterated or misbranded drug through the use of electronic mail or the internet is guilty of a class “D” felony. However, if the death of a person occurs as the result of consuming a drug, as defined in section 155A.3, sold in violation of this section, the violation is a class “B” felony.

2005 Acts, ch 123, §3
NEW section

716A.4 Use of encryption — criminal penalty.

A person who willfully uses encryption to further a violation of this chapter is guilty of an offense which is separate and distinct from the predicate criminal activity and punishable as an aggravated misdemeanor.

2005 Acts, ch 123, §4
NEW section

716A.5 Venue for criminal violations.

For the purpose of venue, a violation of this chapter shall be considered to have been committed in any county in which any of the following apply:

1. An act was performed in furtherance of any course of conduct which violated this chapter.

2. The owner has a place of business in the state.

3. An offender has control or possession of any proceeds of the violation, or of any books, records, documents, property, financial instrument, computer software, computer program, computer data, or other material or objects used in furtherance of the violation.

4. Access to a computer or computer network was made by wires, electromagnetic waves, micro-

waves, or any other means of communication.

5. The offender resides.

6. A computer which is an object or an instrument of the violation is located at the time of the alleged offense.

2005 Acts, ch 123, §5
NEW section

716A.6 Civil relief — damages.

1. A person who is injured by a violation of this chapter may bring a civil action seeking relief from a person whose conduct violated this chapter and recover any damages incurred including loss of profits, attorney fees, and court costs.

2. A person who is injured by the transmission of unsolicited bulk electronic mail in violation of this chapter may elect, in lieu of actual damages, to recover either of the following:

a. The lesser of ten dollars for each unsolicited bulk electronic mail message transmitted in violation of this chapter, or twenty-five thousand dollars per day the messages are transmitted by the violator.

b. One dollar for each intended recipient of an unsolicited bulk electronic mail message where the intended recipient is an end user of the electronic mail service provider, or twenty-five thousand dollars for each day an attempt is made to transmit an unsolicited bulk electronic mail message to an end user of the electronic mail service provider.

3. *a.* A violation of this chapter is a violation of section 714.16, subsection 2, paragraph “a”. All the powers conferred upon the attorney general to accomplish the objectives and carry out the duties prescribed pursuant to section 714.16 are also conferred upon the attorney general to enforce this chapter, including, but not limited to, the power to issue subpoenas, adopt rules which shall have the force of law, and seek injunctive relief and civil penalties.

b. In seeking reimbursement pursuant to section 714.16, subsection 7, from a person who has committed a violation of this chapter, the attorney general may seek an order from the court that the person pay to the attorney general on behalf of consumers the amounts for which the person

would be liable under subsection 1 or 2, for each consumer who has a cause of action pursuant to this section. Section 714.16, as it relates to consumer reimbursement, shall apply to consumer reimbursement pursuant to this section.

4. At the request of any party to an action brought pursuant to this section, the court may, in its discretion, conduct all legal proceedings in such a way as to protect the secrecy and security of the computer, computer network, computer data, computer program, and computer software involved in order to prevent possible recurrence of the same or a similar act by another person, and to protect any trade secrets of any party and in such a way as to protect the privacy of nonparties who complain about violations pursuant to this section.

5. This section shall not be construed to limit a person’s right to pursue any additional civil remedy otherwise allowed by law.

6. An action brought pursuant to this section shall be commenced before the earlier of five years after the last act in the course of conduct constituting a violation of this chapter or two years after the injured person discovers or reasonably should have discovered the last act in the course of conduct constituting a violation of this chapter.

7. Personal jurisdiction may be exercised over any person who engages in any conduct in this state governed by this chapter.

8. The injured person shall not have a cause of action against the electronic mail service provider that merely transmits the unsolicited bulk electronic mail over its computer network.

2005 Acts, ch 123, §6
NEW section

716A.7 Forfeitures for violations of chapter.

All property, including all income or proceeds earned but not yet received from a third party as a result of a violation of this chapter, used in connection with a violation of this chapter, known by the owner thereof to have been used in violation of this chapter, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture pursuant to chapter 809A.

2005 Acts, ch 123, §7
NEW section

CHAPTER 717A

OFFENSES RELATING TO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

717A.2 Animal facilities — civil action — criminal penalties.

1. A person shall not, without the consent of the owner, do any of the following:

a. Willfully destroy property of an animal facility, or kill or injure an animal maintained at an animal facility, including by an act of violence or

the transmission of a disease including but not limited to any disease designated by the department of agriculture and land stewardship pursuant to section 163.2.

b. Exercise control over an animal facility including property of the animal facility, or an animal maintained at an animal facility, with intent

to deprive the animal facility of an animal or property.

c. Enter onto or into an animal facility, or remain on or in an animal facility, if the person has notice that the facility is not open to the public, if the person has an intent to do one of the following:

(1) Disrupt operations conducted at the animal facility, if the operations directly relate to agricultural production, animal maintenance, educational or scientific purposes, or veterinary care.

(2) Kill or injure an animal maintained at the animal facility.

A person has notice that an animal facility is not open to the public if the person is provided notice before entering onto or into the facility, or the person refuses to immediately depart from the facility after being informed to leave. The notice may be in the form of a written or verbal communication by the owner, a fence or other enclosure designed to exclude intruders or contain animals, or a sign posted which is reasonably likely to come to the attention of an intruder and which indicates that entry is forbidden.

2. A person suffering damages resulting from an action which is in violation of subsection 1 may bring an action in the district court against the person causing the damage to recover all of the following:

a. An amount equaling three times all actual and consequential damages.

b. Court costs and reasonable attorney fees.

3. A person violating this section is guilty of the following:

a. A person who violates subsection 1, paragraph “a”, is guilty of a class “C” felony if the injury to or death of an animal or damage to property exceeds ten thousand dollars, a class “D” felony if the injury to or death of an animal or damage to property exceeds one thousand dollars but does not exceed ten thousand dollars, an aggravated misdemeanor if the injury to or death of an animal or damage to property exceeds one hundred dollars but does not exceed one thousand dollars, a serious misdemeanor if the injury to or death of an animal or damage to property exceeds fifty dollars but does not exceed one hundred dollars, or a simple misdemeanor if the injury to or death of an animal or damage to property does not exceed fifty dollars.

b. A person who violates subsection 1, paragraph “b”, is guilty of a class “D” felony.

c. A person who violates subsection 1, paragraph “c”, is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor.

4. a. This section does not prohibit any conduct of a person holding a legal interest in an animal or property which is superior to the interest held by a person suffering from damages resulting from the conduct.

b. This section does not apply to a governmental agency that is taking lawful action against an animal or animal facility.

c. This section does not apply to a licensed veterinarian practicing veterinary medicine as provided in chapter 169 and according to customary standards of care.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §110
Subsection 3, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 725

VICE

725.12 Lotteries and lottery tickets — definition — prosecution.

1. If any person make or aid in making or establishing, or advertise or make public a scheme for a lottery; or advertise, offer for sale, sell, distribute, negotiate, dispose of, purchase, or receive a ticket or part of a ticket in a lottery or number of a ticket in a lottery; or have in the person’s possession a ticket, part of a ticket, or paper purporting to be the number of a ticket of a lottery, with intent to sell or dispose of the ticket, part of a ticket, or paper on the person’s own account or as the agent of another, the person commits a serious misdemeanor. However, this section does not prohibit the advertising of a lottery or possession by a person of a lottery ticket, part of a ticket, or number of a lottery ticket from a lottery legally operated or permitted under the laws of another jurisdiction. This section also does not prohibit the advertising of a lottery, game of chance, contest, or activity

conducted by a not-for-profit organization that would qualify as tax exempt under section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code, as defined in section 422.3, or conducted by a commercial organization as a promotional activity which is clearly occasional and ancillary to the primary business of that organization, provided that the effective dates on any promotional activity shall be clearly stated on all promotional materials. A lottery, game of chance, contest, or activity shall be presumed to be a promotional activity which is not occasional if the lottery, game of chance, contest, or activity is in effect or available to the public for a period of more than ninety days within a one-year period.

2. A commercial organization shall not conduct a promotional activity that involves the sale of pull-tab tickets or instant tickets, as defined in section 99G.3, coupons, or tokens that are not authorized by the Iowa lottery authority and that may represent a chance to win a cash prize to be

paid on the premises where the chance to win such prize was obtained. This subsection shall not be construed to prohibit a commercial organization from giving away pull-tab tickets, instant tickets, coupons, or tokens free of charge as part of a promotional activity, provided that the other provisions of this section are complied with. For purposes of this subsection, “cash” means United States currency.

3. When used in this section, “lottery” shall mean any scheme, arrangement, or plan whereby one or more prizes are awarded by chance or any process involving a substantial element of chance to a participant, and where some or all participants have paid or furnished a consideration for such chance.

4. For the purpose of determining the existence of a lottery under this section, a consideration shall not be deemed to have been paid or furnished where all or substantially all entries representing chances to win are submitted by means of the internet or the United States mail or by similar delivery method to the person or persons conducting the lottery, game of chance, contest, or activity prior to any prize being awarded, and where one or more of such chances to win may be obtained by participants where no purchase or payment is required to enter or win. In all other cases, a consideration shall be deemed to have been paid or furnished only in such cases where as a direct or indirect requirement or condition of obtaining a chance to win one or more prizes, some or all participants make an expenditure of money or something of monetary value through a purchase, pay-

ment of an entry or admission fee, or other payment or the participants are required to make a substantial expenditure of effort; provided, however, that no substantial expenditure of effort shall be deemed to have been expended by any participant solely by reason of the registration of the participant’s name, address, and related information, the obtaining of an entry blank or participation sheet, by permitting or taking part in a demonstration of any article or commodity, by making a personal examination of posted lists of prize winners, or by acts of a comparable nature, whether performed or accomplished in person at any store, place of business, or other designated location, through the mails, or by telephone; and further provided, that no participant shall be required to be present in person or by representative at any designated location at the time of the determination of the winner of the prize, and that the winner shall be notified either by the same method used to communicate the offering of the prize or by regular mail.

5. Upon request of the Iowa lottery authority or the division of criminal investigation of the department of public safety, the attorney general shall institute in the name of the state the proper proceedings against a person charged in such request with violating this section, and a county attorney may, at the request of the attorney general, appear and prosecute an action when brought in the county attorney’s county.

2005 Acts, ch 81, §1
Section amended

CHAPTER 726

PROTECTION OF THE FAMILY AND DEPENDENT PERSONS

SUBCHAPTER I

CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

726.6 Child endangerment.

1. A person who is the parent, guardian, or person having custody or control over a child or a minor under the age of eighteen with a mental or physical disability, or a person who is a member of the household in which a child or such a minor resides, commits child endangerment when the person does any of the following:

a. Knowingly acts in a manner that creates a substantial risk to a child or minor’s physical, mental or emotional health or safety.

b. By an intentional act or series of intentional acts, uses unreasonable force, torture or cruelty that results in bodily injury, or that is intended to

cause serious injury.

c. By an intentional act or series of intentional acts, evidences unreasonable force, torture or cruelty which causes substantial mental or emotional harm to a child or minor.

d. Willfully deprives a child or minor of necessary food, clothing, shelter, health care or supervision appropriate to the child or minor’s age, when the person is reasonably able to make the necessary provisions and which deprivation substantially harms the child or minor’s physical, mental or emotional health. For purposes of this paragraph, the failure to provide specific medical treatment shall not for that reason alone be considered willful deprivation of health care if the person can show that such treatment would conflict with the tenets and practice of a recognized religious denomination of which the person is an adherent or member. This exception does not in any manner

restrict the right of an interested party to petition the court on behalf of the best interest of the child or minor.

e. Knowingly permits the continuing physical or sexual abuse of a child or minor. However, it is an affirmative defense to this subsection if the person had a reasonable apprehension that any action to stop the continuing abuse would result in substantial bodily harm to the person or the child or minor.

f. Abandons the child or minor to fend for the child or minor's self, knowing that the child or minor is unable to do so.

g. Knowingly permits a child or minor to be present at a location where amphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of isomers, or methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of isomers, is manufactured in violation of section 124.401, subsection 1, or where a product is possessed in violation of section 124.401, subsection 4.

h. Cohabits with a person after knowing the person is required to register or is on the sex offender registry as a sex offender under chapter 692A. However, this paragraph does not apply to a person who is a parent, guardian, or a person having custody or control over a child or a minor who is required to register as a sex offender, or to a person who is married to and living with a person required to register as a sex offender.

2. A parent or person authorized by the parent shall not be prosecuted for a violation of subsection 1, paragraph "f", relating to abandonment, if the parent or person authorized by the parent has voluntarily released custody of a newborn infant in accordance with section 233.2.

3. For the purposes of subsection 1, "person having control over a child or a minor" means any of the following:

a. A person who has accepted, undertaken, or assumed supervision of a child or such a minor from the parent or guardian of the child or minor.

b. A person who has undertaken or assumed temporary supervision of a child or such a minor without explicit consent from the parent or guardian of the child or minor.

c. A person who operates a motor vehicle with a child or such a minor present in the vehicle.

4. A person who commits child endangerment resulting in the death of a child or minor is guilty of a class "B" felony. Notwithstanding section 902.9, subsection 2, a person convicted of a violation of this subsection shall be confined for no more than fifty years.

5. A person who commits child endangerment resulting in serious injury to a child or minor is guilty of a class "C" felony.

6. A person who commits child endangerment resulting in bodily injury to a child or minor or child endangerment in violation of subsection 1, paragraph "g", that does not result in a serious injury, is guilty of a class "D" felony.

7. A person who commits child endangerment that is not subject to penalty under subsection 5 or 6 is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §31
Definition of forcible felony; §702.11
Subsection 1, NEW paragraph h

726.9 through 726.20 Reserved.

SUBCHAPTER II

CHILD IDENTIFICATION AND PROTECTION ACT

726.21 Short title.

This subchapter shall be known as and may be cited as the "*Child Identification and Protection Act*".

2005 Acts, ch 132, §1
NEW section

726.22 Definitions.

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

1. "*Child*" means any person under eighteen years of age.

2. "*Governmental unit*" means the state, or any county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state, or any department, board, division, or other agency of any of these entities; an authorized representative of the state, or any county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state, or of a department, board, division, or other agency of any of these entities; or a school district or an authorized representative of a school district.

2005 Acts, ch 132, §2
NEW section

726.23 Fingerprinting of children prohibited — exception — conditions.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2, a governmental unit shall not fingerprint a child.

2. A governmental unit may fingerprint a child if one or more of the following conditions apply:

a. A parent or guardian has given written authorization for the taking of the fingerprints for use in the future in case the child becomes a runaway or a missing child. Only one set of prints shall be taken and the fingerprint cards shall be given to the parent or guardian. The fingerprints, written authorizations for fingerprinting, or notice of the fingerprints' existence shall not be recorded, stored, or kept in any manner by a law enforcement agency, except as provided in this subchapter or except at the request of the parent or guardian if the child becomes a runaway or a missing child. When the child is located or the case is otherwise disposed of, the fingerprint cards shall be returned to the parents or guardian.

b. Fingerprints are required to be taken pur-

suant to section 232.148, 690.2, or 690.4.

c. Fingerprints are required by court order.

d. Fingerprints are voluntarily given with the written permission of the child and parent or guardian, upon request of a law enforcement officer, to aid in a specific criminal investigation.

Only one set of prints shall be taken and, upon completion of the investigation, the law enforcement agency shall return the fingerprint cards to the parent or guardian of the child.

2005 Acts, ch 132, §3
NEW section

CHAPTER 728

OBSCENITY

728.1 Definitions.

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

1. *“Disseminate”* means to transfer possession, with or without consideration.

2. *“Knowingly”* means being aware of the character of the matter.

3. *“Material”* means any book, magazine, newspaper or other printed or written material or any picture, drawing, photograph, motion picture, or other pictorial representation or any statue or other figure, or any recording, transcription or mechanical, chemical or electrical reproduction or any other articles, equipment, machines or materials.

4. *“Minor”* means any person under the age of eighteen.

5. *“Obscene material”* is any material depicting or describing the genitals, sex acts, masturbation, excretory functions or sadomasochistic abuse which the average person, taking the material as a whole and applying contemporary community standards with respect to what is suitable material for minors, would find appeals to the prurient interest and is patently offensive; and the material, taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, scientific, political or artistic value.

6. *“Place of business”* means the premises of a business required to obtain a sales tax permit pursuant to chapter 423, the premises of a nonprofit or not-for-profit organization, and the premises of an establishment which is open to the public at large or where entrance is limited by a cover charge or membership requirement.

7. Unless otherwise provided, *“prohibited sexual act”* means any of the following:

a. A sex act as defined in section 702.17.

b. An act of bestiality involving a minor.

c. Fondling or touching the pubes or genitals of a minor.

d. Fondling or touching the pubes or genitals of a person by a minor.

e. Sadomasochistic abuse of a minor for the purpose of arousing or satisfying the sexual desires of a person who may view a depiction of the abuse.

f. Sadomasochistic abuse of a person by a minor for the purpose of arousing or satisfying the sexual desires of a person who may view a depiction of the abuse.

g. Nudity of a minor for the purpose of arousing or satisfying the sexual desires of a person who may view a depiction of the nude minor.

8. *“Promote”* means to procure, manufacture, issue, sell, give, provide, lend, mail, deliver, transfer, transmute, transmit, publish, distribute, circulate, disseminate, present, exhibit, or advertise, or to offer or agree to do any of these acts.

9. *“Sadomasochistic abuse”* means the infliction of physical or mental pain upon a person or the condition of a person being fettered, bound or otherwise physically restrained.

10. *“Sex act”* means any sexual contact, actual or simulated, either natural or deviate, between two or more persons, or between a person and an animal, by penetration of the penis into the vagina or anus, or by contact between the mouth or tongue and genitalia or anus, or by contact between a finger of one person and the genitalia of another person or by use of artificial sexual organs or substitutes therefor in contact with the genitalia or anus.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §111
Subsection 6 amended

CHAPTER 730

EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE OFFENSES

730.5 Private sector drug-free workplaces.

1. *Definitions.* As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. *“Alcohol”* means ethanol, isopropanol, or methanol.

b. *“Confirmed positive test result”* means, except for alcohol testing conducted pursuant to sub-

section 7, paragraph “f”, subparagraph (2), the results of a blood, urine, or oral fluid test in which the level of controlled substances or metabolites in the specimen analyzed meets or exceeds nationally accepted standards for determining detectable levels of controlled substances as adopted by the federal substance abuse and mental health services administration. If nationally accepted standards for oral fluid tests have not been adopted by the federal substance abuse and mental health services administration, the standards for determining detectable levels of controlled substances for purposes of determining a confirmed positive test result shall be the same standard that has been established by the federal food and drug administration for the measuring instrument used to perform the oral fluid test.

c. “*Drug*” means a substance considered a controlled substance and included in schedule I, II, III, IV, or V under the federal Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. § 801 et seq.

d. “*Employee*” means a person in the service of an employer in this state and includes the employer, and any chief executive officer, president, vice president, supervisor, manager, and officer of the employer who is actively involved in the day-to-day operations of the business.

e. “*Employer*” means a person, firm, company, corporation, labor organization, or employment agency, which has one or more full-time employees employed in the same business, or in or about the same establishment, under any contract of hire, express or implied, oral or written, in this state. “*Employer*” does not include the state, a political subdivision of the state, including a city, county, or school district, the United States, the United States postal service, or a Native American tribe.

f. “*Good faith*” means reasonable reliance on facts, or that which is held out to be factual, without the intent to be deceived, and without reckless, malicious, or negligent disregard for the truth.

g. “*Medical review officer*” means a licensed physician, osteopathic physician, chiropractor, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant authorized to practice in any state of the United States, who is responsible for receiving laboratory results generated by an employer’s drug or alcohol testing program, and who has knowledge of substance abuse disorders and has appropriate medical training to interpret and evaluate an individual’s confirmed positive test result together with the individual’s medical history and any other relevant biomedical information.

h. “*Prospective employee*” means a person who has made application, whether written or oral, to an employer to become an employee.

i. “*Reasonable suspicion drug or alcohol testing*” means drug or alcohol testing based upon evidence that an employee is using or has used alcohol or other drugs in violation of the employer’s written policy drawn from specific objective and articulable facts and reasonable inferences drawn

from those facts in light of experience. For purposes of this paragraph, facts and inferences may be based upon, but not limited to, any of the following:

(1) Observable phenomena while at work such as direct observation of alcohol or drug use or abuse or of the physical symptoms or manifestations of being impaired due to alcohol or other drug use.

(2) Abnormal conduct or erratic behavior while at work or a significant deterioration in work performance.

(3) A report of alcohol or other drug use provided by a reliable and credible source.

(4) Evidence that an individual has tampered with any drug or alcohol test during the individual’s employment with the current employer.

(5) Evidence that an employee has caused an accident while at work which resulted in an injury to a person for which injury, if suffered by an employee, a record or report could be required under chapter 88, or resulted in damage to property, including to equipment, in an amount reasonably estimated at the time of the accident to exceed one thousand dollars.

(6) Evidence that an employee has manufactured, sold, distributed, solicited, possessed, used, or transferred drugs while working or while on the employer’s premises or while operating the employer’s vehicle, machinery, or equipment.

j. “*Safety-sensitive position*” means a job wherein an accident could cause loss of human life, serious bodily injury, or significant property or environmental damage, including a job with duties that include immediate supervision of a person in a job that meets the requirement of this paragraph.

k. “*Sample*” means such sample from the human body capable of revealing the presence of alcohol or other drugs, or their metabolites, which shall include only urine, saliva, breath, and blood. However, “*sample*” does not mean blood except as authorized pursuant to subsection 7, paragraph “l”.

l. “*Unannounced drug or alcohol testing*” means testing for the purposes of detecting drugs or alcohol which is conducted on a periodic basis, without advance notice of the test to employees, other than employees whose duties include responsibility for administration of the employer’s drug or alcohol testing program, subject to testing prior to the day of testing, and without individualized suspicion. The selection of employees to be tested from the pool of employees subject to testing shall be done based on a neutral and objective selection process by an entity independent from the employer and shall be made by a computer-based random number generator that is matched with employees’ social security numbers, payroll identification numbers, or other comparable identifying numbers in which each member of the employee population subject to testing has an equal

chance of selection for initial testing, regardless of whether the employee has been selected or tested previously. The random selection process shall be conducted through a computer program that records each selection attempt by date, time, and employee number.

2. *Applicability.* This section does not apply to drug or alcohol tests conducted on employees required to be tested pursuant to federal statutes, federal regulations, or orders issued pursuant to federal law. In addition, an employer, through its written policy, may exclude from the pools of employees subject to unannounced drug or alcohol testing pursuant to subsection 8, paragraph “a”, employee populations required to be tested as described in this subsection.

3. *Testing optional.* This section does not require or create a legal duty on an employer to conduct drug or alcohol testing and the requirements of this section shall not be construed to encourage, discourage, restrict, limit, prohibit, or require such testing. In addition, an employer may implement and require drug or alcohol testing at some but not all of the work sites of the employer and the requirements of this section shall only apply to the employer and employees who are at the work sites where drug or alcohol testing pursuant to this section has been implemented. A cause of action shall not arise in favor of any person against an employer or agent of an employer based on the failure of the employer to establish a program or policy on substance abuse prevention or to implement any component of testing as permitted by this section.

4. *Testing as condition of employment — requirements.* To the extent provided in subsection 8, an employer may test employees and prospective employees for the presence of drugs or alcohol as a condition of continued employment or hiring. An employer shall adhere to the requirements of this section concerning the conduct of such testing and the use and disposition of the results of such testing.

5. *Collection of samples.* In conducting drug or alcohol testing, an employer may require the collection of samples from its employees and prospective employees, and may require presentation of reliable individual identification from the person being tested to the person collecting the samples. Collection of a sample shall be in conformance with the requirements of this section. The employer may designate the type of sample to be used for this testing.

6. *Scheduling of tests.*

a. Drug or alcohol testing of employees conducted by an employer shall normally occur during, or immediately before or after, a regular work period. The time required for such testing by an employer shall be deemed work time for the purposes of compensation and benefits for employees.

b. An employer shall pay all actual costs for drug or alcohol testing of employees and prospec-

tive employees required by the employer.

c. An employer shall provide transportation or pay reasonable transportation costs to employees if drug or alcohol sample collection is conducted at a location other than the employee’s normal work site.

7. *Testing procedures.* All sample collection and testing for drugs or alcohol under this section shall be performed in accordance with the following conditions:

a. The collection of samples shall be performed under sanitary conditions and with regard for the privacy of the individual from whom the specimen is being obtained and in a manner reasonably calculated to preclude contamination or substitution of the specimen. If the sample collected is urine, procedures shall be established to provide for individual privacy in the collection of the sample unless there is a reasonable suspicion that a particular individual subject to testing may alter or substitute the urine specimen to be provided, or has previously altered or substituted a urine specimen provided pursuant to a drug or alcohol test. For purposes of this paragraph, “individual privacy” means a location at the collection site where urination can occur in private, which has been secured by visual inspection to ensure that other persons are not present, which provides that undetected access to the location is not possible during urination, and which provides for the ability to effectively restrict access to the location during the time the specimen is provided. If an individual is providing a urine sample and collection of the urine sample is directly monitored or observed by another individual, the individual who is directly monitoring or observing the collection shall be of the same gender as the individual from whom the urine sample is being collected.

b. Collection of a urine sample for testing of current employees shall be performed so that the specimen is split into two components at the time of collection in the presence of the individual from whom the sample or specimen is collected. The second portion of the specimen or sample shall be of sufficient quantity to permit a second, independent confirmatory test as provided in paragraph “i”. The sample shall be split such that the primary sample contains at least thirty milliliters and the secondary sample contains at least fifteen milliliters. Both portions of the sample shall be forwarded to the laboratory conducting the initial confirmatory testing. In addition to any requirements for storage of the initial sample that may be imposed upon the laboratory as a condition for certification or approval, the laboratory shall store the second portion of any sample until receipt of a confirmed negative test result or for a period of at least forty-five calendar days following the completion of the initial confirmatory testing, if the first portion yielded a confirmed positive test result.

c. Sample collections shall be documented, and the procedure for documentation shall include the following:

(1) Samples, except for samples collected for alcohol testing conducted pursuant to paragraph “f”, subparagraph (2), shall be labeled so as to reasonably preclude the possibility of misidentification of the person tested in relation to the test result provided, and samples shall be handled and tracked in a manner such that control and accountability are maintained from initial collection to each stage in handling, testing, and storage, through final disposition.

(2) An employee or prospective employee shall be provided an opportunity to provide any information which may be considered relevant to the test, including identification of prescription or nonprescription drugs currently or recently used, or other relevant medical information. To assist an employee or prospective employee in providing the information described in this subparagraph, the employer shall provide an employee or prospective employee with a list of the drugs to be tested.

d. Sample collection, storage, and transportation to the place of testing shall be performed so as to reasonably preclude the possibility of sample contamination, adulteration, or misidentification.

e. All confirmatory drug testing shall be conducted at a laboratory certified by the United States department of health and human services’ substance abuse and mental health services administration or approved under rules adopted by the Iowa department of public health.

f. Drug or alcohol testing shall include confirmation of any initial positive test results. An employer may take adverse employment action, including refusal to hire a prospective employee, based on a confirmed positive test result for drugs or alcohol.

(1) For drug or alcohol testing, except for alcohol testing conducted pursuant to subparagraph (2), confirmation shall be by use of a different chemical process than was used in the initial screen for drugs or alcohol. The confirmatory drug or alcohol test shall be a chromatographic technique such as gas chromatography/mass spectrometry, or another comparably reliable analytical method.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, alcohol testing, including initial and confirmatory testing, may be conducted pursuant to requirements established by the employer’s written policy. The written policy shall include requirements governing evidential breath testing devices, alcohol screening devices, and the qualifications for personnel administering initial and confirmatory testing, which shall be consistent with regulations adopted as of January 1, 1999, by the United States department of transportation governing alcohol testing required to be conducted pursuant to the federal Omnibus

Transportation Employee Testing Act of 1991.

(3) Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, collection of an oral fluid sample for testing shall be performed in the presence of the individual from whom the sample or specimen is collected. The specimen or sample shall be of sufficient quantity to permit a second, independent, confirmatory test as provided in paragraph “i”. In addition to any requirement for storage of the initial sample that may be imposed upon the laboratory as a condition for certification or approval, the laboratory shall store the unused portion of any sample until receipt of a confirmed negative test result or for a period of at least forty-five calendar days following the completion of the initial confirmatory testing, if the portion yielded a confirmed positive test result.

g. A medical review officer shall, prior to the results being reported to an employer, review and interpret any confirmed positive test results, including both quantitative and qualitative test results, to ensure that the chain of custody is complete and sufficient on its face and that any information provided by the individual pursuant to paragraph “c”, subparagraph (2), is considered. However, this paragraph shall not apply to alcohol testing conducted pursuant to paragraph “f”, subparagraph (2).

h. In conducting drug or alcohol testing pursuant to this section, the laboratory, the medical review officer, and the employer shall ensure, to the extent feasible, that the testing only measure, and the records concerning the testing only show or make use of information regarding, alcohol or drugs in the body.

i. (1) If a confirmed positive test result for drugs or alcohol for a current employee is reported to the employer by the medical review officer, the employer shall notify the employee in writing by certified mail, return receipt requested, of the results of the test, the employee’s right to request and obtain a confirmatory test of the second sample collected pursuant to paragraph “b” at an approved laboratory of the employee’s choice, and the fee payable by the employee to the employer for reimbursement of expenses concerning the test. The fee charged an employee shall be an amount that represents the costs associated with conducting the second confirmatory test, which shall be consistent with the employer’s cost for conducting the initial confirmatory test on an employee’s sample. If the employee, in person or by certified mail, return receipt requested, requests a second confirmatory test, identifies an approved laboratory to conduct the test, and pays the employer the fee for the test within seven days from the date the employer mails by certified mail, return receipt requested, the written notice to the employee of the employee’s right to request a test, a second confirmatory test shall be conducted at the laboratory chosen by the employee. The results of the second confirmatory test shall be re-

ported to the medical review officer who reviewed the initial confirmatory test results and the medical review officer shall review the results and issue a report to the employer on whether the results of the second confirmatory test confirmed the initial confirmatory test as to the presence of a specific drug or alcohol. If the results of the second test do not confirm the results of the initial confirmatory test, the employer shall reimburse the employee for the fee paid by the employee for the second test and the initial confirmatory test shall not be considered a confirmed positive test result for drugs or alcohol for purposes of taking disciplinary action pursuant to subsection 10.

(2) If a confirmed positive test result for drugs or alcohol for a prospective employee is reported to the employer by the medical review officer, the employer shall notify the prospective employee in writing of the results of the test, of the name and address of the medical review officer who made the report, and of the prospective employee's right to request records under subsection 13.

j. A laboratory conducting testing under this section shall dispose of all samples for which a negative test result was reported to an employer within five working days after issuance of the negative test result report.

k. Except as necessary to conduct drug or alcohol testing pursuant to this section and to submit the report required by subsection 16, a laboratory or other medical facility shall only report to an employer or outside entity information relating to the results of a drug or alcohol test conducted pursuant to this section concerning the determination of whether the tested individual has engaged in conduct prohibited by the employer's written policy with regard to alcohol or drug use.

l. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, an employer may rely and take action upon the results of any blood test for drugs or alcohol made on any employee involved in an accident at work if the test is administered by or at the direction of the person providing treatment or care to the employee without request or suggestion by the employer that a test be conducted, and the employer has lawfully obtained the results of the test. For purposes of this paragraph, an employer shall not be deemed to have requested or required a test in conjunction with the provision of medical treatment following a workplace accident by providing information concerning the circumstance of the accident.

8. *Drug or alcohol testing.* Employers may conduct drug or alcohol testing as provided in this subsection:

a. Employers may conduct unannounced drug or alcohol testing of employees who are selected from any of the following pools of employees:

(1) The entire employee population at a particular work site of the employer except for employees who are not scheduled to be at work at the time the testing is conducted because of the status

of the employees or who have been excused from work pursuant to the employer's work policy prior to the time the testing is announced to employees.

(2) The entire full-time active employee population at a particular work site except for employees who are not scheduled to be at work at the time the testing is to be conducted because of the status of the employee, or who have been excused from work pursuant to the employer's working policy.

(3) All employees at a particular work site who are in a pool of employees in a safety-sensitive position and who are scheduled to be at work at the time testing is conducted, other than employees who are not scheduled to be at work at the time the testing is to be conducted or who have been excused from work pursuant to the employer's work policy prior to the time the testing is announced to employees.

b. Employers may conduct drug or alcohol testing of employees during, and after completion of, drug or alcohol rehabilitation.

c. Employers may conduct reasonable suspicion drug or alcohol testing.

d. Employers may conduct drug or alcohol testing of prospective employees.

e. Employers may conduct drug or alcohol testing as required by federal law or regulation or by law enforcement.

f. Employers may conduct drug or alcohol testing in investigating accidents in the workplace in which the accident resulted in an injury to a person for which injury, if suffered by an employee, a record or report could be required under chapter 88, or resulted in damage to property, including to equipment, in an amount reasonably estimated at the time of the accident to exceed one thousand dollars.

9. *Written policy and other testing requirements.*

a. (1) Drug or alcohol testing or retesting by an employer shall be carried out within the terms of a written policy which has been provided to every employee subject to testing, and is available for review by employees and prospective employees. If an employee or prospective employee is a minor, the employer shall provide a copy of the written policy to a parent of the employee or prospective employee and shall obtain a receipt or acknowledgment from the parent that a copy of the policy has been received. Providing a copy of the written policy to a parent of a minor by certified mail, return receipt requested, shall satisfy the requirements of this subparagraph.

(2) In addition, the written policy shall provide that any notice required by subsection 7, paragraph "i", to be provided to an individual pursuant to a drug or alcohol test conducted pursuant to this section, shall also be provided to the parent of the individual by certified mail, return receipt requested, if the individual tested is a minor.

(3) In providing information or notice to a par-

ent as required by this paragraph, an employer shall rely on the information regarding the identity of a parent as provided by the minor.

(4) For purposes of this paragraph, “*minor*” means an individual who is under eighteen years of age and is not considered by law to be an adult, and “*parent*” means one biological or adoptive parent, a stepparent, or a legal guardian or custodian of the minor.

b. The employer’s written policy shall provide uniform requirements for what disciplinary or rehabilitative actions an employer shall take against an employee or prospective employee upon receipt of a confirmed positive test result for drugs or alcohol or upon the refusal of the employee or prospective employee to provide a testing sample. The policy shall provide that any action taken against an employee or prospective employee shall be based only on the results of the drug or alcohol test. The written policy shall also provide that if rehabilitation is required pursuant to paragraph “g”, the employer shall not take adverse employment action against the employee so long as the employee complies with the requirements of rehabilitation and successfully completes rehabilitation.

c. Employers shall establish an awareness program to inform employees of the dangers of drug and alcohol use in the workplace and comply with the following requirements in order to conduct drug or alcohol testing under this section:

(1) If an employer has an employee assistance program, the employer must inform the employee of the benefits and services of the employee assistance program. An employer shall post notice of the employee assistance program in conspicuous places and explore alternative routine and reinforcing means of publicizing such services. In addition, the employer must provide the employee with notice of the policies and procedures regarding access to and utilization of the program.

(2) If an employer does not have an employee assistance program, the employer must maintain a resource file of alcohol and other drug abuse programs certified by the Iowa department of public health, mental health providers, and other persons, entities, or organizations available to assist employees with personal or behavioral problems. The employer shall provide all employees information about the existence of the resource file and a summary of the information contained within the resource file. The summary should contain, but need not be limited to, all information necessary to access the services listed in the resource file.

d. An employee or prospective employee whose drug or alcohol test results are confirmed as positive in accordance with this section shall not, by virtue of those results alone, be considered as a person with a disability for purposes of any state or local law or regulation.

e. If the written policy provides for alcohol testing, the employer shall establish in the written

policy a standard for alcohol concentration which shall be deemed to violate the policy. The standard for alcohol concentration shall not be less than .04, expressed in terms of grams of alcohol per two hundred ten liters of breath, or its equivalent.

f. An employee of an employer who is designated by the employer as being in a safety-sensitive position shall be placed in only one pool of safety-sensitive employees subject to drug or alcohol testing pursuant to subsection 8, paragraph “a”, subparagraph (3). An employer may have more than one pool of safety-sensitive employees subject to drug or alcohol testing pursuant to subsection 8, paragraph “a”, subparagraph (3), but shall not include an employee in more than one safety-sensitive pool.

g. Upon receipt of a confirmed positive alcohol test which indicates an alcohol concentration greater than the concentration level established by the employer pursuant to this section, and if the employer has at least fifty employees, and if the employee has been employed by the employer for at least twelve of the preceding eighteen months, and if rehabilitation is agreed upon by the employee, and if the employee has not previously violated the employer’s substance abuse prevention policy pursuant to this section, the written policy shall provide for the rehabilitation of the employee pursuant to subsection 10, paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1), and the apportionment of the costs of rehabilitation as provided by this paragraph.

(1) If the employer has an employee benefit plan, the costs of rehabilitation shall be apportioned as provided under the employee benefit plan.

(2) If no employee benefit plan exists and the employee has coverage for any portion of the costs of rehabilitation under any health care plan of the employee, the costs of rehabilitation shall be apportioned as provided by the health care plan with any costs not covered by the plan apportioned equally between the employee and the employer. However, the employer shall not be required to pay more than two thousand dollars toward the costs not covered by the employee’s health care plan.

(3) If no employee benefit plan exists and the employee does not have coverage for any portion of the costs of rehabilitation under any health care plan of the employee, the costs of rehabilitation shall be apportioned equally between the employee and the employer. However, the employer shall not be required to pay more than two thousand dollars towards the cost of rehabilitation under this subparagraph.

Rehabilitation required pursuant to this paragraph shall not preclude an employer from taking any adverse employment action against the employee during the rehabilitation based on the employee’s failure to comply with any requirements of the rehabilitation, including any action by the employee to invalidate a test sample provided by the employee pursuant to the rehabilitation.

h. In order to conduct drug or alcohol testing under this section, an employer shall require supervisory personnel of the employer involved with drug or alcohol testing under this section to attend a minimum of two hours of initial training and to attend, on an annual basis thereafter, a minimum of one hour of subsequent training. The training shall include, but is not limited to, information concerning the recognition of evidence of employee alcohol and other drug abuse, the documentation and corroboration of employee alcohol and other drug abuse, and the referral of employees who abuse alcohol or other drugs to the employee assistance program or to the resource file maintained by the employer pursuant to paragraph “c”, subparagraph (2).

10. *Disciplinary procedures.*

a. Upon receipt of a confirmed positive test result for drugs or alcohol which indicates a violation of the employer’s written policy, or upon the refusal of an employee or prospective employee to provide a testing sample, an employer may use that test result or test refusal as a valid basis for disciplinary or rehabilitative actions pursuant to the requirements of the employer’s written policy and the requirements of this section, which may include, among other actions, the following:

(1) A requirement that the employee enroll in an employer-provided or approved rehabilitation, treatment, or counseling program, which may include additional drug or alcohol testing, participation in and successful completion of which may be a condition of continued employment, and the costs of which may or may not be covered by the employer’s health plan or policies.

(2) Suspension of the employee, with or without pay, for a designated period of time.

(3) Termination of employment.

(4) Refusal to hire a prospective employee.

(5) Other adverse employment action in conformance with the employer’s written policy and procedures, including any relevant collective bargaining agreement provisions.

b. Following a drug or alcohol test, but prior to receipt of the final results of the drug or alcohol test, an employer may suspend a current employee, with or without pay, pending the outcome of the test. An employee who has been suspended shall be reinstated by the employer, with back pay, and interest on such amount at eighteen percent per annum compounded annually, if applicable, if the result of the test is not a confirmed positive test result for drugs or alcohol which indicates a violation of the employer’s written policy.

11. *Employer immunity.* A cause of action shall not arise against an employer who has established a policy and initiated a testing program in accordance with the testing and policy safeguards provided for under this section, for any of the following:

a. Testing or taking action based on the results

of a positive drug or alcohol test result, indicating the presence of drugs or alcohol, in good faith, or on the refusal of an employee or prospective employee to submit to a drug or alcohol test.

b. Failure to test for drugs or alcohol, or failure to test for a specific drug or controlled substance.

c. Failure to test for, or if tested for, failure to detect, any specific drug or other controlled substance.

d. Termination or suspension of any substance abuse prevention or testing program or policy.

e. Any action taken related to a false negative drug or alcohol test result.

12. *Employer liability — false positive test results.*

a. Except as otherwise provided in paragraph “b”, a cause of action shall not arise against an employer who has established a program of drug or alcohol testing in accordance with this section, unless all of the following conditions exist:

(1) The employer’s action was based on a false positive test result.

(2) The employer knew or clearly should have known that the test result was in error and ignored the correct test result because of reckless, malicious, or negligent disregard for the truth, or the willful intent to deceive or to be deceived.

b. A cause of action for defamation, libel, slander, or damage to reputation shall not arise against an employer establishing a program of drug or alcohol testing in accordance with this section unless all of the following apply:

(1) The employer discloses the test results to a person other than the employer, an authorized employee, agent, or representative of the employer, the tested employee or the tested applicant for employment, an authorized substance abuse treatment program or employee assistance program, or an authorized agent or representative of the tested employee or applicant.

(2) The test results disclosed incorrectly indicate the presence of alcohol or drugs.

(3) The employer negligently discloses the results.

c. In any cause of action based upon a false positive test result, all of the following conditions apply:

(1) The results of a drug or alcohol test conducted in compliance with this section are presumed to be valid.

(2) An employer shall not be liable for monetary damages if the employer’s reliance on the false positive test result was reasonable and in good faith.

13. *Confidentiality of results — exception.*

a. All communications received by an employer relevant to employee or prospective employee drug or alcohol test results, or otherwise received through the employer’s drug or alcohol testing program, are confidential communications and shall not be used or received in evidence, obtained

in discovery, or disclosed in any public or private proceeding, except as otherwise provided or authorized by this section.

b. An employee, or a prospective employee, who is the subject of a drug or alcohol test conducted under this section pursuant to an employer's written policy and for whom a confirmed positive test result is reported shall, upon written request, have access to any records relating to the employee's drug or alcohol test, including records of the laboratory where the testing was conducted and any records relating to the results of any relevant certification or review by a medical review officer. However, a prospective employee shall be entitled to records under this paragraph only if the prospective employee requests the records within fifteen calendar days from the date the employer provided the prospective employee written notice of the results of a drug or alcohol test as provided in subsection 7, paragraph "i", subparagraph (2).

c. Except as provided by this section and as necessary to conduct drug or alcohol testing under this section and to file a report pursuant to subsection 16, a laboratory and a medical review officer conducting drug or alcohol testing under this section shall not use or disclose to any person any personally identifiable information regarding such testing, including the names of individuals tested, even if unaccompanied by the results of the test.

d. An employer may use and disclose information concerning the results of a drug or alcohol test conducted pursuant to this section under any of the following circumstances:

(1) In an arbitration proceeding pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement, or an administrative agency proceeding or judicial proceeding under workers' compensation laws or unemployment compensation laws or under common or statutory laws where action taken by the employer based on the test is relevant or is challenged.

(2) To any federal agency or other unit of the federal government as required under federal law, regulation or order, or in accordance with compliance requirements of a federal government contract.

(3) To any agency of this state authorized to license individuals if the employee tested is licensed by that agency and the rules of that agency require such disclosure.

(4) To a union representing the employee if such disclosure would be required by federal labor laws.

(5) To a substance abuse evaluation or treatment facility or professional for the purpose of evaluation or treatment of the employee.

However, positive test results from an employer drug or alcohol testing program shall not be used as evidence in any criminal action against the employee or prospective employee tested.

14. *Civil penalties — jurisdiction.*

a. Any laboratory or medical review officer which discloses information in violation of the provisions of subsection 7, paragraph "h" or "k", or any employer who, through the selection process described in subsection 1, paragraph "l", improperly targets or exempts employees subject to unannounced drug or alcohol testing, shall be subject to a civil penalty of one thousand dollars for each violation. The attorney general or the attorney general's designee may maintain a civil action to enforce this subsection. Any civil penalty recovered shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

b. A laboratory or medical review officer involved in the conducting of a drug or alcohol test pursuant to this section shall be deemed to have the necessary contact with this state for the purpose of subjecting the laboratory or medical review officer to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state.

15. *Civil remedies.* This section may be enforced through a civil action.

a. A person who violates this section or who aids in the violation of this section, is liable to an aggrieved employee or prospective employee for affirmative relief including reinstatement or hiring, with or without back pay, or any other equitable relief as the court deems appropriate including attorney fees and court costs.

b. When a person commits, is committing, or proposes to commit, an act in violation of this section, an injunction may be granted through an action in district court to prohibit the person from continuing such acts. The action for injunctive relief may be brought by an aggrieved employee or prospective employee, the county attorney, or the attorney general.

In an action brought under this subsection alleging that an employer has required or requested a drug or alcohol test in violation of this section, the employer has the burden of proving that the requirements of this section were met.

16. *Reports.* A laboratory doing business for an employer who conducts drug or alcohol tests pursuant to this section shall file an annual report with the Iowa department of public health by March 1 of each year concerning the number of drug or alcohol tests conducted on employees who work in this state pursuant to this section, the number of positive and negative results of the tests, during the previous calendar year. In addition, the laboratory shall include in its annual report the specific basis for each test as authorized in subsection 8, the type of drug or drugs which were found in the positive drug tests, and all significant available demographic factors relating to the positive test pool.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §112
Subsection 1, paragraph b amended

CHAPTER 802

LIMITATION OF CRIMINAL ACTIONS

802.2 Sexual abuse — first, second, or third degree.

1. An information or indictment for sexual abuse in the first, second, or third degree committed on or with a person who is under the age of eighteen years shall be found within ten years after the person upon whom the offense is committed attains eighteen years of age, or if the identity of the person against whom the information or indictment is sought is established through the use of a DNA profile, an information or indictment shall be found within three years from the date the identity of the person is identified by the person's DNA profile, whichever is later.

2. An information or indictment for any other

sexual abuse in the first, second, or third degree shall be found within ten years after its commission, or if the identity of the person against whom the information or indictment is sought is established through the use of a DNA profile, an information or indictment shall be found within three years from the date the identity of the person is identified by the person's DNA profile, whichever is later.

3. As used in this section, "*identified*" means a person's legal name is known and the person has been determined to be the source of the DNA.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §36
Section amended

CHAPTER 804

COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIONS — ARREST — DISPOSITIONS OF PRISONERS

804.21 Initial appearance before magistrate required — exceptions — arrest by warrant.

1. A person arrested in obedience to a warrant shall be taken without unnecessary delay before the nearest or most accessible magistrate. The officer shall at the same time deliver to the magistrate the warrant with the officer's return endorsed on it and subscribed by the officer with the officer's official title. However, this section, and sections 804.22 and 804.23, do not preclude the release of an arrested person within the period of time the person would otherwise remain incarcerated while waiting to be taken before a magistrate if the release is pursuant to pretrial release guidelines or a bond schedule promulgated by the judicial council, unless the person is charged with manufacture, delivery, possession with intent to manufacture or deliver, or distribution of methamphetamine. If, however, a person is released pursuant to pretrial release guidelines, a magistrate must, within twenty-four hours of the release, or as soon as practicable on the next subsequent working day of the court, either approve in writing of the release, or disapprove of the release and issue a warrant for the person's arrest.

2. Where the offense is bailable, the magistrate shall fix bail giving due consideration to the bail endorsed on the warrant or other conditions stipulated on the warrant for the defendant's appearance in the court which issued the warrant; if such person is not released on bail, the magistrate must redeliver the warrant to the officer, and the officer shall retain custody of the arrested person

until the person's removal to appear before the magistrate who issued the warrant.

3. If the magistrate who issued the warrant is absent or unable to act, the arrested person shall be taken to the nearest or most accessible magistrate in the judicial district where the offense occurred or a magistrate in an approved judicial district, and all documents on which the warrant was issued must be sent to such magistrate, or if they cannot be procured, the informant and the informant's witnesses must be subpoenaed to make new affidavits. For purposes of this subsection, an "*approved judicial district*" means, as to any particular arrest of a person described in this subsection, any judicial district in this state in which the chief judge of that judicial district and the chief judge of the judicial district in which the offense occurred have previously entered an order permitting a person arrested or described in this subsection to be taken to a magistrate from any judicial district subject to the order.

4. When the court is not in session, a person arrested and placed in jail may be released on the person's own recognizance with or without other conditions, by the verbal or written order of a judge or magistrate. The verbal order may be communicated by telephone. The judge or magistrate may issue such order of release only upon the request of an attorney or person believed by the judge or magistrate to be reliable.

5. *a.* The judicial council shall promulgate rules and bond levels to be contained within a bond schedule for the release of an arrested person.

b. The bond schedule shall not be used unless

both the following conditions are met:

- (1) The person was arrested for a crime other than a forcible felony, and
- (2) The courts are not in session.

6. This section does not prevent the release of the arrested person pending initial appearance upon the furnishing of bail in the amount endorsed on the warrant. The initial appearance of a person so released shall be scheduled for a time not more than thirty days after the date of release.

2005 Acts, ch 15, §7, 14; 2005 Acts, ch 174, §21, 25
Subsection 1 amended

804.22 Initial appearance before magistrate — arrest without warrant.

When an arrest is made without a warrant, the person arrested shall, without unnecessary delay, be taken before the nearest or most accessible magistrate in the judicial district in which such arrest was made or before a magistrate in an approved judicial district, and the grounds on which the arrest was made shall be stated to the magistrate by complaint, subscribed and sworn to by the complainant, or supported by the complainant's affirmation, and such magistrate shall proceed as follows:

1. If the magistrate believes from such complaint that the offense charged is triable in the magistrate's court, the magistrate shall proceed with the case.

2. If the magistrate believes from such complaint that the offense charged is triable in another court, the magistrate shall by written order, commit the person arrested to a peace officer, to be taken before the appropriate magistrate in the district in which the offense is triable, and shall fix the amount of bail or other conditions of release which the person arrested may give for the person's appearance at the other court.

This section and the rules of criminal procedure do not affect the provisions of chapter 805 authorizing the release of a person on citation or bail prior to initial appearance, unless the person is charged with manufacture, delivery, possession with intent to manufacture or deliver, or distribution of methamphetamine. The initial appearance of a person so released shall be scheduled for a time not more than thirty days after the date of release.

For purposes of this section, an "approved judicial district" means, as to any particular arrest of a person made without a warrant, any judicial district in this state in which the chief judge of that judicial district and the chief judge of the judicial district in which the arrest was made have previously entered an order permitting a person arrested without warrant to be taken to a magistrate from any judicial district subject to the order.

2005 Acts, ch 15, §8, 14; 2005 Acts, ch 174, §22, 25
See R.Cr.P. 2.2, 2.51 – 2.62; chapters 805, 811
Unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

CHAPTER 805

CITATIONS IN LIEU OF ARREST

805.8A Motor vehicle and transportation scheduled violations.

1. Parking violations.

a. For parking violations under sections 321.236, 321.239, 321.358, 321.360, and 321.361, the scheduled fine is five dollars, except if the local authority has established the fine by ordinance pursuant to section 321.236, subsection 1. The scheduled fine for a parking violation pursuant to section 321.236 increases by five dollars, as authorized by ordinance pursuant to section 321.236, subsection 1, if the parking violation is not paid within thirty days of the date upon which the violation occurred. For purposes of calculating the unsecured appearance bond required under section 805.6, the scheduled fine shall be five dollars, or if the amount of the fine is greater than five dollars, the unsecured appearance bond shall be the amount of the fine established by the local authority pursuant to section 321.236, subsection 1. However, violations charged by a city or county upon simple notice of a fine instead of a uniform citation and complaint as permitted by section 321.236, subsection 1, paragraph "a", are not

scheduled violations, and this section shall not apply to any offense charged in that manner. For a parking violation under section 321.362 or 461A.38, the scheduled fine is ten dollars.

b. For a parking violation under section 321L.2A, subsection 2, the scheduled fine is twenty dollars.

c. For violations under section 321L.2A, subsection 3, sections 321L.3, 321L.4, subsection 2, and section 321L.7, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

2. Title or registration violations.

a. For violations under sections 321.32, 321.34, 321.37, 321.38, and 321.41, the scheduled fine is ten dollars.

b. For violations under sections 321.17, 321.47, 321.55, 321.98, and 321.115, the scheduled fine is thirty dollars.

c. For violations under sections 321.25, 321.45, 321.46, 321.48, 321.52, 321.57, 321.62, 321.67, and 321.104, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

d. For a violation under section 321.99, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

3. *Equipment violations.*

a. For violations under sections 321.317, 321.386, 321.387, 321.388, 321.389, 321.390, 321.392, 321.393, 321.422, 321.432, 321.436, 321.439, 321.440, 321.441, 321.442, and 321.444, the scheduled fine is ten dollars.

b. For improperly used or nonused, or defective or improper equipment, other than brakes, driving lights and brake lights, under section 321.437, the scheduled fine is ten dollars.

c. For violations under sections 321.382, 321.404A, and 321.438, the scheduled fine is fifteen dollars.

d. For violations of sections 321.383, 321.384, 321.385, 321.398, 321.402, 321.403, 321.404, 321.409, 321.415, 321.419, 321.420, 321.421, 321.423, and 321.433, the scheduled fine is twenty dollars.

e. For a violation of section 321.430, the scheduled fine is thirty-five dollars.

f. For violations under sections 321.234A, 321.247, 321.381, and 321.381A, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

4. *Driver's license violations.*

a. For violations under sections 321.174A, 321.180, 321.180B, 321.193, and 321.194, the scheduled fine is thirty dollars.

b. For a violation of section 321.216, the scheduled fine is seventy-five dollars.

c. For violations under sections 321.174, 321.216B, 321.216C, 321.219, and 321.220, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

5. *Speed violations.*

a. For excessive speed violations in excess of the limit under section 321.236, subsections 5 and 11, sections 321.285, and 461A.36, the scheduled fine shall be the following:

(1) Ten dollars for speed not more than five miles per hour in excess of the limit.

(2) Twenty dollars for speed greater than five but not more than ten miles per hour in excess of the limit.

(3) Thirty dollars for speed greater than ten but not more than fifteen miles per hour in excess of the limit.

(4) Forty dollars for speed greater than fifteen but not more than twenty miles per hour in excess of the limit.

(5) Forty dollars plus two dollars for each mile per hour of excessive speed over twenty miles per hour over the limit.

b. Notwithstanding paragraph "a", for excessive speed violations in speed zones greater than fifty-five miles per hour, the scheduled fine shall be:

(1) Twenty dollars for speed not more than five miles per hour in excess of the limit.

(2) Forty dollars for speed greater than five but not more than ten miles per hour in excess of the limit.

(3) Sixty dollars for speed greater than ten but not more than fifteen miles per hour in excess of the limit.

(4) Eighty dollars for speed greater than fifteen but not more than twenty miles per hour in excess of the limit.

(5) Ninety dollars plus five dollars for each mile per hour of excessive speed over twenty miles per hour over the limit.

c. Excessive speed in whatever amount by a school bus is not a scheduled violation under any section listed in this subsection.

d. Excessive speed in conjunction with a violation of section 321.278 is not a scheduled violation, whatever the amount of excess speed.

e. For a violation under section 321.295, the scheduled fine is thirty dollars.

6. *Operating violations.*

a. For a violation under section 321.236, subsections 3, 4, 9, and 12, the scheduled fine is twenty dollars.

b. For violations under section 321.275, subsections 1 through 7, sections 321.277A, 321.315, 321.316, 321.318, 321.363, and 321.365, the scheduled fine is twenty-five dollars.

c. For violations under sections 321.288, 321.297, 321.299, 321.303, 321.304, subsections 1 and 2, sections 321.305, 321.306, 321.311, 321.312, 321.314, 321.323, 321.340, 321.353, 321.354, and 321.395, the scheduled fine is thirty-five dollars.

d. For violations under sections 321.302 and 321.366, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

7. *Failure to yield or obey violations.*

a. For a violation by an operator of a motor vehicle under section 321.257, subsection 2, the scheduled fine is thirty-five dollars.

b. For violations under sections 321.298, 321.307, 321.308, 321.313, 321.319, 321.320, 321.321, 321.327, 321.329, and 321.333, the scheduled fine is thirty-five dollars.

8. *Traffic sign or signal violations.* For violations under section 321.236, subsections 2 and 6, sections 321.256, 321.294, 321.304, subsection 3, and section 321.322, the scheduled fine is thirty-five dollars.

9. *Bicycle or pedestrian violations.* For violations by a pedestrian or a bicyclist under section 321.234, subsections 3 and 4, section 321.236, subsection 10, section 321.257, subsection 2, section 321.275, subsection 8, section 321.325, 321.326, 321.328, 321.331, 321.332, 321.397, or 321.434, the scheduled fine is fifteen dollars.

9A. *Electric personal assistive mobility device violations.* For violations under section 321.235A, the scheduled fine is fifteen dollars.

10. *School bus violations.*

a. For violations by an operator of a school bus under sections 321.285 and 321.372, subsections 1 and 2, the scheduled fine is thirty-five dollars.

However, an excessive speed violation by a school bus of more than ten miles per hour in excess of the limit is not a scheduled violation.

b. For a violation under section 321.372, subsection 3, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

11. *Emergency vehicle violations.*

a. For violations under sections 321.231, 321.367, and 321.368, the scheduled fine is thirty-five dollars.

b. For a violation under section 321.323A or 321.324, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

12. *Restrictions on vehicles.*

a. For violations under sections 321.309, 321.310, 321.394, 321.461, and 321.462, the scheduled fine is twenty-five dollars.

b. For violations under section 321.437, the scheduled fine is twenty-five dollars.

c. For height, length, width, and load violations under sections 321.454, 321.455, 321.456, 321.457, and 321.458, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

d. For violations under section 321.466, the scheduled fine is twenty dollars for each two thousand pounds or fraction thereof of overweight.

e. Violations of the schedule of axle and tandem axle and gross or group of axle weight violations in section 321.463 shall be scheduled violations subject to the provisions, procedures, and exceptions contained in sections 805.6 through 805.11, irrespective of the amount of the fine under that schedule. Violations of the schedule of weight violations shall be chargeable, where the fine charged does not exceed one thousand dollars, only by uniform citation and complaint. Violations of the schedule of weight violations, where the fine charged exceeds one thousand dollars shall, when the violation is admitted and section 805.9 applies, be chargeable upon uniform citation and complaint, indictment, or county attorney's information, but otherwise shall be chargeable only upon indictment or county attorney's information.

In all cases of charges under the schedule of weight violations, the charge shall specify the amount of fine charged under the schedule. Where a defendant is convicted and the fine under the foregoing schedule of weight violations exceeds one thousand dollars, the conviction shall be of an indictable offense although section 805.9 is employed and whether the violation is charged upon uniform citation and complaint, indictment, or county attorney's information.

f. For a violation under section 321E.16, other than the provisions relating to weight, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

13. *Motor carrier violations.*

a. For violations under sections 321.54, 326.22, and 326.23, the scheduled fine is twenty dollars.

b. For a violation under section 321.449, the scheduled fine is twenty-five dollars.

c. For violations under sections 321.208A, 321.364, 321.450, 321.460, and 452A.52, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

d. For violations of section 325A.3, subsection 5, or section 325A.8, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

e. For violations of chapter 325A, other than a violation of section 325A.3, subsection 5, or section 325A.8, the scheduled fine is two hundred fifty dollars.

f. For failure to have proper carrier identification markings under section 327B.1, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

g. For failure to have proper evidence of interstate authority carried or displayed under section 327B.1, and for failure to register, carry, or display evidence that interstate authority is not required under section 327B.1, the scheduled fine is two hundred fifty dollars.

14. *Miscellaneous violations.*

a. *Failure to obey a peace officer.* For a violation under section 321.229, the scheduled fine is thirty-five dollars.

b. *Abandoning a motor vehicle.* For a violation under section 321.91, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

c. *Seat belt or restraint violations.* For violations under sections 321.445 and 321.446, the scheduled fine is twenty-five dollars.

d. *Litter and debris violations.* For violations under sections 321.369 and 321.370, the scheduled fine is thirty-five dollars.

e. *Open container violations.* For violations under sections 321.284 and 321.284A, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

f. *Proof of financial responsibility.* If, in connection with a motor vehicle accident, a person is charged and found guilty of a violation of section 321.20B, subsection 1, the scheduled fine is five hundred dollars; otherwise, the scheduled fine for a violation of section 321.20B, subsection 1, is two hundred fifty dollars. Notwithstanding section 805.12, fines collected pursuant to this paragraph shall be submitted to the state court administrator and distributed fifty percent to the victim compensation fund established in section 915.94, twenty-five percent to the county in which such fine is imposed, and twenty-five percent to the general fund of the state.

g. *Radar-jamming devices.* For a violation under section 321.232, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

h. *Railroad crossing violations.*

(1) For violations under sections 321.341, 321.342, 321.343, and 321.344, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

(2) For a violation under section 321.344B, the scheduled fine is two hundred dollars.

i. *Road work zone violations.* The scheduled fine for any moving traffic violation under chapter 321, as provided in this section, shall be doubled if

the violation occurs within any road work zone, as defined in section 321.1.

2005 Acts, ch 165, §8
Subsection 5, paragraph b amended

805.8C Miscellaneous scheduled violations.

1. *Energy emergency violations.* For violations of an executive order issued by the governor under the provisions of section 473.8, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

2. *Alcoholic beverage violations.* For violations of section 123.49, subsection 2, paragraph “h”, the scheduled fine for a licensee or permittee is one thousand five hundred dollars, and the scheduled fine for a person who is employed by a licensee or permittee is five hundred dollars.

3. *Smoking violations.*

a. For violations of section 142B.6, the scheduled fine is twenty-five dollars, and is a civil penalty, and the criminal penalty surcharge under section 911.1 shall not be added to the penalty, and the court costs pursuant to section 805.9, subsection 6, shall not be imposed. If the civil penalty assessed for a violation of section 142B.6 is not paid in a timely manner, a citation shall be issued for the violation in the manner provided in section 804.1. However, a person under age eighteen shall not be detained in a secure facility for failure to pay the civil penalty. The complainant shall not be charged a filing fee.

b. For violations of section 453A.2, subsection 1, by an employee of a retailer, the scheduled fine is as follows:

(1) If the violation is a first offense, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

(2) If the violation is a second offense, the scheduled fine is two hundred fifty dollars.

(3) If the violation is a third or subsequent offense, the scheduled fine is five hundred dollars.

c. For violations of section 453A.2, subsection 2, the scheduled fine is as follows and is a civil penalty, and the criminal penalty surcharge under section 911.1 shall not be added to the penalty, and the court costs pursuant to section 805.9, subsection 6, shall not be imposed:

(1) If the violation is a first offense, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

(2) If the violation is a second offense, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

(3) If the violation is a third or subsequent of-

fense, the scheduled fine is two hundred fifty dollars.

4. *Electrical and mechanical amusement device violations.* For violations of legal age for operating an electrical and mechanical amusement device required to be registered as provided in section 99B.10, subsection 4, pursuant to section 99B.10C, subsection 1, the scheduled fine is two hundred fifty dollars. Failure to pay the fine by a person under the age of eighteen shall not result in the person being detained in a secure facility.

5. *Gambling violations.* For violations of legal age for gambling wagering under section 99D.11, subsection 7, section 99F.9, subsection 5, and section 725.19, subsection 1, the scheduled fine is five hundred dollars. Failure to pay the fine by a person under the age of eighteen shall not result in the person being detained in a secure facility.

6. *Pseudoephedrine sales violations.* For violations of section 126.23A, subsection 1, by an employee of a retailer, or for violations of section 126.23A, subsection 2, paragraph “a”, by a purchaser, the scheduled fine is as follows:

a. If the violation is a first offense, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

b. If the violation is a second offense, the scheduled fine is two hundred fifty dollars.

c. If the violation is a third or subsequent offense, the scheduled fine is five hundred dollars.

7. *Alcoholic beverage violations by persons under legal age.* For first offense violations of section 123.47, subsection 3, the scheduled fine is two hundred dollars.

2005 Acts, ch 15, §9, 14; 2005 Acts, ch 105, §2; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §140
Subsection 6 stricken and rewritten
NEW subsection 7

805.14 Credit cards.

Fines for scheduled traffic violations enumerated in section 805.8A may be paid by credit cards, as defined in section 537.1301, subsection 17, approved for that purpose by the commissioner of public safety. The commissioner shall enter agreements with financial institutions extending credit through the use of credit cards to insure reimbursement of the amount of the fine plus appropriate costs to the proper traffic violations office in the state. The commissioner shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement the provisions of this section.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

CHAPTER 811

PRETRIAL AND POST-TRIAL RELEASE — BAIL

811.2 Conditions of release — penalty for failure to appear.

1. *Conditions for release of defendant.* All

bailable defendants shall be ordered released from custody pending judgment or entry of deferred judgment on their personal recognizance, or upon

the execution of an unsecured appearance bond in an amount specified by the magistrate unless the magistrate determines in the exercise of the magistrate's discretion, that such a release will not reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant as required or that release will jeopardize the personal safety of another person or persons. When such determination is made, the magistrate shall, either in lieu of or in addition to the above methods of release, impose the first of the following conditions of release which will reasonably assure the appearance of the person for trial or deferral of judgment and the safety of other persons, or, if no single condition gives that assurance, any combination of the following conditions:

a. Place the defendant in the custody of a designated person or organization agreeing to supervise the defendant.

b. Place restrictions on the travel, association or place of abode of the defendant during the period of release.

c. Require the execution of an appearance bond in a specified amount and the deposit with the clerk of the district court or a public officer designated under section 602.1211, subsection 4, in cash or other qualified security, of a sum not to exceed ten percent of the amount of the bond, the deposit to be returned to the person who deposited the specified amount with the clerk upon the performance of the appearances as required in section 811.6.

d. Require the execution of a bail bond with sufficient surety, or the deposit of cash in lieu of bond. However, except as provided in section 811.1, bail initially given remains valid until final disposition of the offense or entry of an order deferring judgment. If the amount of bail is deemed insufficient by the court before whom the offense is pending, the court may order an increase of bail and the defendant must provide the additional undertaking, written or in cash, to secure release.

e. Impose any other condition deemed reasonably necessary to assure appearance as required, or the safety of another person or persons including a condition requiring that the defendant return to custody after specified hours, or a condition that the defendant have no contact with the victim or other persons specified by the court.

Any bailable defendant who is charged with unlawful possession, manufacture, delivery, or distribution of a controlled substance or other drug under chapter 124 and is ordered released shall be required, as a condition of that release, to submit to a substance abuse evaluation and follow any recommendations proposed in the evaluation for appropriate substance abuse treatment. However, if a bailable defendant is charged with manufacture, delivery, possession with the intent to manufacture or deliver, or distribution of methamphetamine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of its optical isomers, the defendant shall, in addition to a substance abuse evaluation, remain un-

der supervision and be required to undergo random drug tests as a condition of release.

2. *Determination of conditions.* In determining which conditions of release will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance and the safety of another person or persons, the magistrate shall, on the basis of available information, take into account the nature and circumstances of the offense charged, the defendant's family ties, employment, financial resources, character and mental condition, the length of the defendant's residence in the community, the defendant's record of convictions, including the defendant's failure to pay any fine, surcharge, or court costs, and the defendant's record of appearance at court proceedings or of flight to avoid prosecution or failure to appear at court proceedings.

3. *Release at initial appearance.* This chapter does not preclude the release of an arrested person as authorized by section 804.21, unless the arrested person is charged with manufacture, delivery, possession with the intent to manufacture or deliver, or distribution of methamphetamine.

4. *Statement to all defendants.* When a defendant appears before a magistrate pursuant to rule of criminal procedure 2.2 or 2.3, the defendant shall be informed of the defendant's right to have said conditions of release reviewed. If the defendant indicates that the defendant desires such a review and is indigent and unable to retain legal counsel, the magistrate shall appoint an attorney to represent the defendant for the purpose of such review. Unless the conditions of release are amended and the defendant is thereupon released, the magistrate shall set forth in writing the reasons for requiring conditions imposed. A defendant who is ordered released by a magistrate other than a district court judge or district associate judge on a condition which required that the defendant return to custody after specified hours, shall, upon application, be entitled to review by the magistrate who imposed the condition in the same manner as a defendant who remains in full-time custody. In the event that the magistrate who imposed conditions of release is not available, any other magistrate in the judicial district may review such conditions.

5. *Statement of conditions when defendant is released.* A magistrate authorizing the release of a defendant under this section shall issue a written order containing a statement of the conditions imposed if any, shall inform the defendant of the penalties applicable to violation of the conditions of release and shall advise the defendant that a warrant for the defendant's arrest will be issued immediately upon such violation.

6. *Amendment of release conditions.* A magistrate ordering the release of the defendant on any conditions specified in this section may at any time amend the order to impose additional or different conditions of release, provided that, if the imposition of different or additional conditions re-

sults in the detention of the defendant as a result of the defendant's inability to meet such conditions, the provisions of subsection 3 of this section shall apply.

7. *Appeal from conditions of release.*

a. A defendant who is detained, or whose release on a condition requiring the defendant to return to custody after specified hours is continued, after review of the defendant's application pursuant to subsection 3 or 5 of this section, by a magistrate, other than a district judge or district associate judge having original jurisdiction of the offense with which the defendant is charged, may make application to a district judge or district associate judge having jurisdiction to amend the order. Said motion shall be promptly set for hearing and a record made thereof.

b. In any case in which a court denied a motion under paragraph "a" of this subsection to amend an order imposing conditions of release, or a defendant is detained after conditions of release have been imposed or amended upon such a motion, an appeal may be taken from the district court. The appeal shall be determined summarily, without briefs, on the record made. However, the defendant may elect to file briefs and may be heard in oral argument, in which case the prosecution shall have a right to respond as in an ordinary appeal from a criminal conviction. The appellate court

may, on its own motion, order the parties to submit briefs and set the time in which such briefs shall be filed. Any order so appealed shall be affirmed if it is supported by the proceeding below. If the order is not so supported, the court may remand the case for a further hearing or may, with or without additional evidence, order the defendant released pursuant to subsection 1 of this section.

8. *Failure to appear — penalty.* Any person who, having been released pursuant to this section, willfully fails to appear before any court or magistrate as required shall, in addition to the forfeiture of any security given or pledged for the person's release, if the person was released in connection with a charge which constitutes a felony, or while awaiting sentence or pending appeal after conviction of any public offense, be guilty of a class "D" felony. If the defendant was released before conviction or acquittal in connection with a charge which constitutes any public offense not a felony, the defendant shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor. If the person was released for appearance as a material witness, the person shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor. In addition, nothing herein shall limit the power of the court to punish for contempt.

2005 Acts, ch 15, §10, 11, 14; 2005 Acts, ch 174, §23 – 25
See R.Cr.P. 2.37 – Forms 2 and 3
Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended
Subsection 3 amended

CHAPTER 812

CONFINEMENT OF PERSONS FOUND INCOMPETENT TO STAND TRIAL

812.4 Hearing.

1. A hearing shall be held within fourteen days of the arrival of the person at a psychiatric facility for the performance of the evaluation, or within five days of the court's motion or the filing of an application, if the defendant has had a psychiatric evaluation within thirty days of the probable cause finding, and upon which the court decides to rely. Pending the hearing, no further proceedings shall be taken under the complaint or indictment and the defendant's right to a speedy indictment and speedy trial shall be tolled until the court finds the defendant competent to stand trial.

2. The defendant shall be entitled to representation by counsel, including appointed counsel if indigent, and shall be entitled to the right of cross-examination and to present evidence.

3. Testimony of the defendant given during the hearing shall not be admissible on the issue of guilt in any other judicial proceeding, except that such testimony shall be admissible in proceedings under section 811.2, subsection 8, and section 811.8, and in perjury proceedings.

2005 Acts, ch 65, §1
Subsection 1 amended

812.6 Placement and treatment.

1. If the court finds the defendant does not pose a danger to the public peace and safety, is otherwise qualified for pretrial release, and is willing to cooperate with treatment, the court shall order, as a condition of pretrial release, that the defendant obtain mental health treatment designed to restore the defendant to competency.

2. If the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant poses a danger to the public peace or safety, or that the defendant is otherwise not qualified for pretrial release, or the defendant refuses to cooperate with treatment, the court shall commit the defendant to an appropriate inpatient treatment facility as provided in paragraph "a" or "b". The defendant shall receive mental health treatment designed to restore the defendant to competency.

a. A defendant who poses a danger to the public peace or safety, or who is otherwise not qualified for pretrial release, shall be committed as a safekeeper to the custody of the director of the department of corrections at the Iowa medical and classification center, or other appropriate treat-

ment facility as designated by the director, for treatment designed to restore the defendant to competency.

b. A defendant who does not pose a danger to the public peace or safety, but is otherwise being held in custody, or who refuses to cooperate with treatment, shall be committed to the custody of the director of human services at a department of human services facility for treatment designed to restore the defendant to competency.

3. A defendant ordered to obtain treatment or committed to a facility under this section may refuse treatment by chemotherapy or other somatic treatment. The defendant's right to refuse chemotherapy treatment or other somatic treatment shall not apply if, in the judgment of the director or the director's designee of the facility where the defendant has been committed, such treatment is necessary to preserve the life of the defendant or to appropriately control behavior of the defendant which is likely to result in physical injury to the defendant or others. If in the judgment of the director of the facility or the director's designee where the defendant has been committed, chemotherapy or other somatic treatments are necessary and appropriate to restore the defendant to competency and the defendant refuses to consent to the use of these treatment modalities, the director of the facility or the director's designee shall request from the district court which ordered the commitment of the defendant an order authorizing treatment by chemotherapy or other somatic treatments.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §116, 118
Section not amended; section history added

812.9 Length of placement — other commitment proceedings — criminal proceedings after termination of placement.

1. Notwithstanding section 812.8, the defen-

dant shall not remain under placement pursuant to section 812.6 beyond the expiration of the maximum term of confinement for the criminal offense of which the defendant is accused, or eighteen months from the date of the original adjudication of incompetence to stand trial, including time in jail, or the time when the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that there is no substantial probability that the defendant will be restored to competency in a reasonable amount of time under section 812.8, subsection 8, whichever occurs first. When the defendant's placement in an inpatient facility equals the length of the maximum term of confinement, the complaint for the criminal offense of which the defendant is accused shall be dismissed with prejudice.

2. When the defendant's commitment equals eighteen months, the court shall schedule a hearing to determine whether the defendant is competent to stand trial pursuant to section 812.8, subsection 5. If the defendant is not competent to stand trial after eighteen months, the court shall terminate the placement under section 812.6 in accordance with the provisions of subsection 1.

3. Upon the termination of the defendant's placement pursuant to subsection 1, or pursuant to section 812.8, subsection 8, the state may commence civil commitment proceedings or any other appropriate commitment proceedings.

4. If the defendant's placement is terminated pursuant to subsection 2 or pursuant to section 812.8, subsection 8, and it appears thereafter that the defendant has regained competency, the state may make application to reinstate the prosecution of the defendant and hearing shall be held on the matter in the same manner as if the court has received notice under section 812.8, subsection 4.

2005 Acts, ch 3, §113
Subsection 4 amended

CHAPTER 814

APPEALS FROM THE DISTRICT COURT

814.11 Indigent's right to counsel.

1. An indigent person is entitled to appointed counsel on the appeal of all cases if the person is entitled to appointment of counsel under section 815.9.

2. If the appeal involves an indictable offense or denial of postconviction relief, the appointment shall be made to the state appellate defender unless the state appellate defender is unable to handle the case due to a conflict of interest or because of a temporary overload of cases.

3. If the appeal is other than an indictable offense or denial of postconviction relief or if the state appellate defender is unable to handle the case, the court shall appoint an attorney who has

a contract with the state public defender to handle such an appeal.

4. If the court determines that no contract attorney is available to handle the appeal, the court may appoint a noncontract attorney. The order of appointment shall include a specific finding that no contract attorney was available.

5. The appointment of an attorney shall be on a rotational or equalization basis, considering the experience of the attorney and the difficulty of the case.

6. An attorney who has been retained or has agreed to represent a person on appeal and subsequently applies to the court for appointment to represent that person on appeal because the per-

son is indigent shall notify the state public defender of the application. Upon the filing of the application, the attorney shall provide the state public defender with a copy of any representation agreement, and information on any moneys earned or paid to the attorney prior to the appointment.

7. An attorney appointed under this section is not liable to a person represented by the attorney for damages as a result of a conviction in a criminal case unless the court determines in a postconviction proceeding or on direct appeal that the person's conviction resulted from ineffective assis-

tance of counsel, and the ineffective assistance of counsel is the proximate cause of the damage. In juvenile or civil proceedings, an attorney appointed under this section is not liable to a person represented by the attorney for damages unless it has been determined that the attorney has provided ineffective assistance of counsel and the ineffective assistance of counsel is the proximate cause of the damage.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §119
Subsection 7 amended

CHAPTER 815

COSTS — COMPENSATION AND FEES — INDIGENT DEFENSE

815.1 Costs payable by state in special cases. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 107, § 13, 14. See § 815.10 and 815.11.

Section repealed effective May 4, 2005; repeal applies retroactively to November 10, 2004; 2005 Acts, ch 107, §14

815.10 Appointment of counsel by court.

1. The court, for cause and upon its own motion or upon application by an indigent person or a public defender, shall appoint the state public defender's designee pursuant to section 13B.4 to represent an indigent person at any stage of the criminal, postconviction, contempt, commitment under chapter 229A, termination under chapter 600A, detention under section 811.1A, competency under chapter 812, parole revocation if applicable under section 908.2A, or juvenile proceedings or on appeal of any criminal, postconviction, contempt, commitment under chapter 229A, termination under chapter 600A, detention under section 811.1A, competency under chapter 812, parole revocation under chapter 908, or juvenile action in which the indigent person is entitled to legal assistance at public expense. However, in juvenile cases, the court may directly appoint an existing nonprofit corporation established for and engaged in the provision of legal services for juveniles. An appointment shall not be made unless the person is determined to be indigent under section 815.9. Only one attorney shall be appointed in all cases, except that in class "A" felony cases the court may appoint two attorneys.

2. If the state public defender or the state public defender's designee is unable to represent an indigent person, the court shall appoint an attorney who has a contract with the state public defender to represent the person.

3. If the court determines that no contract attorney is available to represent the person, the court may appoint a noncontract attorney. The order of appointment shall include a specific finding that no contract attorney was available.

4. The appointment of an attorney shall be on

a rotational or equalization basis, considering the experience of the attorney and the difficulty of the case.

5. An attorney who has been retained or has agreed to represent a person and subsequently applies to the court for appointment to represent that person because the person is indigent shall notify the state public defender of the application. Upon the filing of the application, the attorney shall provide the state public defender with a copy of any representation agreement, and information on any moneys earned or paid to the attorney prior to the appointment.

6. An attorney appointed under this section is not liable to a person represented by the attorney for damages as a result of a conviction in a criminal case unless the court determines in a postconviction proceeding or on direct appeal that the person's conviction resulted from ineffective assistance of counsel, and the ineffective assistance of counsel is the proximate cause of the damage. In juvenile or civil proceedings, an attorney appointed under this section is not liable to a person represented by the attorney for damages unless it has been determined that the attorney has provided ineffective assistance of counsel, and the ineffective assistance of counsel is the proximate cause of the damage.

2005 Acts, ch 19, §120; 2005 Acts, ch 107, §8, 14

2005 amendments to subsection 1 take effect May 4, 2005; the amendment that provides for legal representation of indigents in termination of parental rights proceedings applies retroactively to May 12, 2004; the amendment that provides for legal representation of indigents in parole revocation proceedings applies retroactively to November 10, 2004; 2005 Acts, ch 107, §14

Subsections 1 and 6 amended

815.11 Appropriations for indigent defense.

Costs incurred under chapter 229A, 665, 822, or 908, or section 232.141, subsection 3, paragraph "c", or section 598.23A, 600A.6B, 814.9, 814.10, 814.11, 815.4, 815.7, or 815.10 on behalf of an indigent shall be paid from funds appropriated by the general assembly to the office of the state public

defender in the department of inspections and appeals for those purposes. Costs incurred representing an indigent defendant in a contempt action, or representing an indigent juvenile in a juvenile court proceeding under chapter 600, are also payable from these funds. However, costs incurred in any administrative proceeding or in any other proceeding under chapter 598, 600, 600A, 633,* or 915 or other provisions of the Code or ad-

ministrative rules are not payable from these funds.

2005 Acts, ch 107, §9, 14

*Chapter 633A probably also intended; corrective legislation is pending
2005 amendments take effect May 4, 2005; the amendment that provides appropriations for costs of indigent defense in termination of parental rights proceedings applies retroactively to May 12, 2004; the amendment that provides appropriations for costs of indigent defense in parole revocation proceedings applies retroactively to November 10, 2004; 2005 Acts, ch 107, §14

Section amended

CHAPTER 901

JUDGMENT AND SENTENCING PROCEDURES

901.4 Presentence investigation report confidential — distribution.

The presentence investigation report is confidential and the court shall provide safeguards to ensure its confidentiality, including but not limited to sealing the report, which may be opened only by further court order. At least three days prior to the date set for sentencing, the court shall send a copy of all of the presentence investigation report by ordinary or electronic mail, to the defendant's attorney and the attorney for the state, and the report shall remain confidential except upon court order. However, the court may conceal the identity of the person who provided confidential information. The report of a medical examination or psychological or psychiatric evaluation shall be made available to the attorney for the state and to the defendant upon request. The reports are part of the record but shall be sealed and opened only on order of the court. If the defendant is committed to the custody of the Iowa department of corrections and is not a class "A" felon, a copy of the presentence investigation report shall be forwarded by ordinary or electronic mail to the director with the order of commitment by the clerk of the district court and to the board of parole at the time of commitment. Pursuant to section 904.602, the presentence investigation report may also be released by ordinary or electronic mail by the department of corrections or a judicial district department of correctional services to another jurisdiction for the purpose of providing interstate probation and parole compact or interstate compact for adult offender supervision services or evaluations, or to a substance abuse or mental health services provider when referring a defendant for services. The defendant or the defendant's attorney may file with the presentence investigation report, a denial or refutation of the allegations, or both, contained in the report. The denial or refutation shall be included in the report. If the person is sentenced for an offense which requires registration under chapter 692A, the court shall release the report by ordinary or electronic mail to the department.

2005 Acts, ch 171, §6
Section amended

901.5 Pronouncing judgment and sentence.

After receiving and examining all pertinent information, including the presentence investigation report and victim impact statements, if any, the court shall consider the following sentencing options. The court shall determine which of them is authorized by law for the offense, and of the authorized sentences, which of them or which combination of them, in the discretion of the court, will provide maximum opportunity for the rehabilitation of the defendant, and for the protection of the community from further offenses by the defendant and others.

At the time fixed by the court for pronouncement of judgment and sentence, the court shall act accordingly:

1. If authorized by section 907.3, the court may defer judgment and sentence for an indefinite period in accordance with chapter 907.

2. If the defendant is not an habitual offender as defined by section 902.8, the court may pronounce judgment and impose a fine.

3. The court may pronounce judgment and impose a fine or sentence the defendant to confinement, or both, and suspend the execution of the sentence or any part of it as provided in chapter 907.

4. The court may pronounce judgment and impose a fine or sentence the defendant to confinement, or both.

5. If authorized by section 907.3, the court may defer the sentence and assign the defendant to the judicial district department of correctional services.

6. The court may pronounce judgment and sentence the defendant to confinement and then reconsider the sentence as provided by section 902.4 or 903.2.

7. The court shall inform the defendant of the mandatory minimum sentence, if one is applicable.

7A. *a.* The court may order the defendant to have no contact with the victim of the offense, persons residing with the victim, members of the vic-

tim's immediate family, or witnesses to the offense if the court finds that the presence of or contact with the defendant poses a threat to the safety of the victim, persons residing with the victim, members of the victim's immediate family, or witnesses to the offense.

b. The duration of the no-contact order may extend for a period of five years from the date the judgment is entered or the deferred judgment is granted, or up to the maximum term of confinement plus one additional year, whichever is greater. The court may order the no-contact order regardless of whether the defendant is placed on probation.

Upon the filing of an affidavit by the victim, a person residing with the victim, a member of the victim's immediate family, or a witness to the offense which states that the defendant continues to pose a threat to the safety of the victim, persons residing with the victim, members of the victim's immediate family, or witnesses to the offense within ninety days prior to the expiration of the no-contact order, the court shall modify and extend the no-contact order for an additional period of up to five years, unless the court finds that the defendant no longer poses a threat to the safety of the victim, persons residing with the victim, members of the victim's immediate family, or witnesses to the offense. The number of modifications extending the no-contact order permitted by this subsection is not limited.

c. The court order shall contain the court's directives restricting the defendant from having contact with the victim of the offense, persons residing with the victim, members of the victim's immediate family, or witnesses to the offense. The order shall state whether the defendant is to be taken into custody by a peace officer for a violation of the terms stated in the order.

d. Violation of a no-contact order issued under this subsection is punishable by summary contempt proceedings. A hearing in a contempt proceeding brought pursuant to this subsection shall be held not less than five days and not more than fifteen days after the issuance of a rule to show cause, as set by the court, unless the defendant is already in custody at the time of the alleged violation in which case the hearing shall be held not less than five days and not more than forty-five days after the issuance of the rule to show cause.

e. For purposes of this subsection, "*victim*" means a person who has suffered physical, emotional, or financial harm as the result of a public offense committed in this state.

8. The court may order the defendant to complete any treatment indicated by a substance abuse evaluation ordered pursuant to section 901.4A or any other section.

8A. a. The court shall order DNA profiling of a defendant convicted of an offense that requires profiling under section 81.2.

b. Notwithstanding section 81.2, the court

may order the defendant to provide a DNA sample to be submitted for DNA profiling if appropriate. In determining the appropriateness of ordering DNA profiling, the court shall consider the deterrent effect of DNA profiling, the likelihood of repeated offenses by the defendant, and the seriousness of the offense.

9. If the defendant is being sentenced for an aggravated misdemeanor or a felony, the court shall publicly announce the following:

a. That the defendant's term of incarceration may be reduced from the maximum sentence because of statutory earned time, work credits, and program credits.

b. That the defendant may be eligible for parole before the sentence is discharged.

c. In the case of multiple sentences, whether the sentences shall be served consecutively or concurrently.

10. In addition to any sentence imposed pursuant to chapter 902 or 903, the court shall order the state department of transportation to revoke the defendant's driver's license or motor vehicle operating privilege for a period of one hundred eighty days, or to delay the issuance of a driver's license for one hundred eighty days after the person is first eligible if the defendant has not been issued a driver's license, and shall send a copy of the order in addition to the notice of conviction required under section 124.412, 126.26, or 453B.16, to the state department of transportation, if the defendant is being sentenced for any of the following offenses:

a. A controlled substance offense under section 124.401, 124.401A, 124.402, or 124.403.

b. A drug or drug-related offense under section 126.3.

c. A controlled substance tax offense under chapter 453B.

If the person's operating privileges are suspended or revoked at the time of sentencing, the order shall provide that the one hundred eighty-day revocation period shall not begin until all other suspensions or revocations have terminated. Any order under this section shall also provide that the department shall not issue a temporary restricted license to the defendant during the revocation period, without further order by the court.

11. In addition to any sentence or other penalty imposed against the defendant for an offense under chapter 124, the court shall consider the provisions of 21 U.S.C. § 862, regarding the denial of federal benefits to drug traffickers and possessors convicted under state or federal law, and may enter an order specifying the range and scope of benefits to be denied to the defendant, according to the provisions of 21 U.S.C. § 862. For the purposes of this subsection, "*federal benefit*" means the issuance of any grant, contract, loan, professional license, or commercial license provided by an agency of the United States or through the appropriation of funds of the United States, but does

not include any retirement, welfare, social security, health, disability, veterans, public housing, or similar benefit for which payments or services are required for eligibility. The supreme court may adopt rules establishing sentencing guidelines consistent with this subsection and 21 U.S.C. § 862. The clerk of the district court shall send a copy of any order issued pursuant to this subsection to the denial of federal benefits program of the United States department of justice, along with any other forms and information required by the department.

12. In addition to any sentence or other penalty imposed against the defendant for an offense under chapter 124, the court shall consider the denial of state benefits to the defendant, and may enter an order specifying the range and scope of benefits to be denied to the defendant, comparable to the federal benefits denied under subsection 11. For the purposes of this subsection, “*state benefit*” means the issuance of any grant, contract, loan, professional license, or commercial license pro-

vided by a state agency, department, program, or otherwise through the appropriation of funds of the state, but does not include any retirement, welfare, health, disability, veterans, public housing, or similar benefit. The supreme court may adopt rules establishing sentencing guidelines consistent with this subsection and comparable to the guidelines for denial of federal benefits in 21 U.S.C. § 862. The clerk of the district court shall send a copy of any order issued pursuant to this subsection to each state agency, department, or program required to deny benefits pursuant to such an order.

13. In addition to any other sentence or other penalty imposed against the defendant, the court shall impose a special sentence if required under section 903B.1 or 903B.2.

2005 Acts, ch 58, §1; 2005 Acts, ch 158, §14, 19, 37
Surcharge on penalty, chapter 911
Subsection 7A, paragraph b, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
Subsection 8A amended
NEW subsection 13

CHAPTER 902

FELONIES

902.13 Reserved.

Footnote regarding future text of section deleted pursuant to 2005 Acts, ch 158, §16

902.14 Enhanced penalty — sexual abuse or lascivious acts with a child.

1. A person commits a class “A” felony if the person commits a second or subsequent offense involving any combination of the following offenses:

- a. Sexual abuse in the second degree in violation of section 709.3.
- b. Sexual abuse in the third degree in violation of section 709.4.
- c. Lascivious acts with a child in violation of section 709.8, subsection 1 or 2.

2. In determining if a violation charged is a second or subsequent offense for purposes of crim-

inal sentencing in this section, each previous violation on which conviction or deferral of judgment was entered prior to the date of the violation charged shall be considered and counted as a separate previous offense, regardless of whether the previous offense occurred before, on, or after July 1, 2005. Convictions or the equivalent of deferred judgments for violations in any other states under statutes substantially corresponding to the offenses listed in subsection 1 shall be counted as previous offenses. The courts shall judicially notice the statutes of other states which define offenses substantially equivalent to the offenses listed in subsection 1 and can therefore be considered corresponding statutes.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §38
NEW section

CHAPTER 903A

REDUCTION OF SENTENCES

903A.2 Earned time.

1. Each inmate committed to the custody of the director of the department of corrections is eligible to earn a reduction of sentence in the manner provided in this section. For purposes of calculating the amount of time by which an inmate’s sentence may be reduced, inmates shall be grouped into the following two sentencing categories:

- a. Category “A” sentences are those sentences

which are not subject to a maximum accumulation of earned time of fifteen percent of the total sentence of confinement under section 902.12. To the extent provided in subsection 5, category “A” sentences also include life sentences imposed under section 902.1. An inmate of an institution under the control of the department of corrections who is serving a category “A” sentence is eligible for a reduction of sentence equal to one and two-tenths

days for each day the inmate demonstrates good conduct and satisfactorily participates in any program or placement status identified by the director to earn the reduction. The programs include but are not limited to the following:

- (1) Employment in the institution.
- (2) Iowa state industries.
- (3) An employment program established by the director.
- (4) A treatment program established by the director.
- (5) An inmate educational program approved by the director.

However, an inmate required to participate in a sex offender treatment program shall not be eligible for a reduction of sentence unless the inmate participates in and completes a sex offender treatment program established by the director.

An inmate serving a category “A” sentence is eligible for an additional reduction of sentence of up to three hundred sixty-five days of the full term of the sentence of the inmate for exemplary acts. In accordance with section 903A.4, the director shall by policy identify what constitutes an exemplary act that may warrant an additional reduction of sentence.

b. Category “B” sentences are those sentences which are subject to a maximum accumulation of earned time of fifteen percent of the total sentence of confinement under section 902.12. An inmate of an institution under the control of the depart-

ment of corrections who is serving a category “B” sentence is eligible for a reduction of sentence equal to fifteen eighty-fifths of a day for each day of good conduct by the inmate.

2. Earned time accrued pursuant to this section may be forfeited in the manner prescribed in section 903A.3.

3. Time served in a jail or another facility prior to actual placement in an institution under the control of the department of corrections and credited against the sentence by the court shall accrue for the purpose of reduction of sentence under this section. Time which elapses during an escape shall not accrue for purposes of reduction of sentence under this section.

4. Time which elapses between the date on which a person is incarcerated, based upon a determination of the board of parole that a violation of parole has occurred, and the date on which the violation of parole was committed shall not accrue for purposes of reduction of sentence under this section.

5. Earned time accrued by inmates serving life sentences imposed under section 902.1 shall not reduce the life sentence, but shall be credited against the inmate’s sentence if the life sentence is commuted to a term of years under section 902.2.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §32
Subsection 1, paragraph a amended

CHAPTER 903B

SPECIAL SENTENCING AND HORMONAL INTERVENTION THERAPY FOR SEX OFFENDERS

SUBCHAPTER I

SPECIAL SENTENCING

903B.1 Special sentence — class “B” or class “C” felonies.

A person convicted of a class “C” felony or greater offense under chapter 709, or a class “C” felony under section 728.12, shall also be sentenced, in addition to any other punishment provided by law, to a special sentence committing the person into the custody of the director of the Iowa department of corrections for the rest of the person’s life, with eligibility for parole as provided in chapter 906. The special sentence imposed under this section shall commence upon completion of the sentence imposed under any applicable criminal sentencing provisions for the underlying criminal offense and the person shall begin the sentence under supervision as if on parole. The person shall be placed on the corrections continuum in chapter 901B, and the terms and conditions of the special sentence, including violations, shall be subject to the same

set of procedures set out in chapters 901B, 905, 906, and chapter 908, and rules adopted under those chapters for persons on parole. The revocation of release shall not be for a period greater than two years upon any first revocation, and five years upon any second or subsequent revocation. A special sentence shall be considered a category “A” sentence for purposes of calculating earned time under section 903A.2.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §39
Former §903B.1 transferred to §903B.10
NEW section

903B.2 Special sentence — class “D” felonies or misdemeanors.

A person convicted of a misdemeanor or a class “D” felony offense under chapter 709, section 726.2, or section 728.12 shall also be sentenced, in addition to any other punishment provided by law, to a special sentence committing the person into the custody of the director of the Iowa department of corrections for a period of ten years, with eligibility for parole as provided in chapter 906. The

special sentence imposed under this section shall commence upon completion of the sentence imposed under any applicable criminal sentencing provisions for the underlying criminal offense and the person shall begin the sentence under supervision as if on parole. The person shall be placed on the corrections continuum in chapter 901B, and the terms and conditions of the special sentence, including violations, shall be subject to the same set of procedures set out in chapters 901B, 905, 906, and 908, and rules adopted under those chapters for persons on parole. The revocation of release shall not be for a period greater than two years upon any first revocation, and five years upon any second or subsequent revocation. A special sentence shall be considered a category "A" sentence for purposes of calculating earned time under section 903A.2.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §40
NEW section

903B.3 through 903B.9 Reserved.

SUBCHAPTER II

HORMONAL INTERVENTION THERAPY

903B.10 Hormonal intervention therapy — certain sex offenses.

1. A person who has been convicted of a serious sex offense may, upon a first conviction and in addition to any other punishment provided by law, be required to undergo medroxyprogesterone acetate treatment as part of any conditions of release imposed by the court or the board of parole. The treatment prescribed in this section may utilize an approved pharmaceutical agent other than medroxyprogesterone acetate. Upon a second or subsequent conviction, the court or the board of parole shall require the person to undergo medroxyprogesterone acetate or other approved pharmaceutical agent treatment as a condition of release, unless, after an appropriate assessment, the court or board determines that the treatment would not be effective. In determining whether a conviction is a first or second conviction under this section, a prior conviction for a criminal offense committed in another jurisdiction which would constitute a violation of section 709.3, subsection 2, if committed in this state, shall be considered a conviction under this section. This section shall not apply if the person voluntarily undergoes a permanent surgical alternative approved by the court or the board of parole.

2. If a person is placed on probation and is not in confinement at the time of sentencing, the presentence investigation shall include a plan for initiation of treatment as soon as is reasonably possible after the person is sentenced. If the person is in confinement prior to release on probation or

parole, treatment shall commence prior to the release of the person from confinement. Conviction of a serious sex offense shall constitute exceptional circumstances warranting a presentence investigation under section 901.2.

3. For purposes of this section, a "serious sex offense" means any of the following offenses in which the victim was a child who was, at the time the offense was committed, twelve years of age or younger:

a. Sexual abuse in the first degree, in violation of section 709.2.

b. Sexual abuse in the second degree, in violation of section 709.3.

c. Sexual abuse in the third degree, in violation of section 709.4.

d. Lascivious acts with a child, in violation of section 709.8.

e. Assault with intent, in violation of section 709.11.

f. Indecent contact with a minor, in violation of section 709.12.

g. Lascivious conduct with a minor, in violation of section 709.14.

h. Sexual exploitation in violation of section 709.15.

i. Sexual exploitation of a minor, in violation of section 728.12, subsections 1 and 2.

4. The department of corrections, in consultation with the board of parole, shall adopt rules which provide for the initiation of medroxyprogesterone acetate or other approved pharmaceutical agent treatment prior to the parole or work release of a person who has been convicted of a serious sex offense and who is required to undergo treatment as a condition of release by the board of parole. The department's rules shall also establish standards for the supervision of the treatment by the judicial district department of correctional services during the period of release. Each district department of correctional services shall adopt policies and procedures which provide for the initiation or continuation of medroxyprogesterone acetate or other approved pharmaceutical agent treatment as a condition of release for each person who is required to undergo the treatment by the court or the board of parole. The board of parole shall, in consultation with the department of corrections, adopt rules which relate to initiation or continuation of medroxyprogesterone acetate or other approved pharmaceutical agent treatment as a condition of any parole or work release. Any rules, standards, and policies and procedures adopted shall provide for the continuation of the treatment until the agency in charge of supervising the treatment determines that the treatment is no longer necessary.

5. A person who is required to undergo medroxyprogesterone acetate treatment, or treatment utilizing another approved pharmaceutical agent, pursuant to this section, shall be required

to pay a reasonable fee to pay for the costs of providing the treatment. A requirement that a person pay a fee shall include provision for reduction, deferral, or waiver of payment if the person is financially unable to pay the fee.

6. A person who administers medroxyprogesterone acetate or any other pharmaceutical agent

shall not be liable for civil damages for administering such pharmaceutical agents pursuant to this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §33, 41

Section transferred from §903B.1 in Code Supplement 2005

Subsection 3 stricken and former subsections 4 – 6 renumbered as 3 –

5

NEW subsection 6

CHAPTER 904

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

904.701 Services required — gratuitous allowances — hard labor — rules.

1. An inmate of an institution shall be required to perform hard labor which is suited to the inmate's age, gender, physical and mental condition, strength, and attainments in the institution proper, in the industries established in connection with the institution, or at such other places as may be determined by the director. Substantially equivalent hard labor programs shall be available to both male and female inmates. When an inmate of an institution is working outside the institution proper, the inmate shall be deemed at all times to be in the actual custody of the superintendent of the institution. Inmates performing hard labor on chain gangs at a location other than within or on the grounds of a correctional institution shall be attired in brightly colored uniforms that readily identify them as inmates of correctional institutions. Inmates performing other types of hard labor at locations other than within or on the grounds of a correctional institution may also be required by the department to wear the brightly colored uniforms. Inmates not required to wear brightly colored uniforms while performing hard labor shall be otherwise clearly designated as inmates of correctional institutions. The employment of inmates in hard labor shall not displace employed workers, shall not be applied to skills, crafts, or trades in which a local surplus of labor exists, and shall not impair existing contracts for employment or services.

2. The director may when practicable pay the inmate an allowance as the director deems proper in view of the circumstances, and in view of the cost attending the maintenance of the inmate. The allowance is a gratuitous payment and is not a wage arising out of an employment relationship. The payment shall not exceed the amount paid to free labor for a like or equivalent service.

3. For purposes of this section, "*hard labor*" means physical or mental labor which is performed for a period of time which shall average, as nearly as possible, forty hours each week, and may include useful and productive work, chain gangs, menial labor, treatment or education programs, any training necessary to perform any work re-

quired, and, if possible, work providing an inmate with marketable vocational skills. "*Hard labor*" does not include labor which is dangerous to an inmate's life or health, is unduly painful, or is required to be performed under conditions that would violate occupational safety and health standards applicable to such labor if performed by a person who is not an inmate.

4. Notwithstanding subsection 1, an inmate who has been determined by the director to be unsuitable for the performance of hard labor due to the inmate's age, gender, physical or mental condition, strength, or security status shall not be required to perform hard labor.

5. The department shall adopt rules to implement this section.

Reports concerning progress made in implementing inmate labor requirements; 2002 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1003, §158, 172; 2003 Acts, ch 174, §7; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §186; 2005 Acts, ch 174, §7

Section not amended; footnote revised

904.703 Services of inmates — institutions and public service — inmate labor fund.

1. Inmates shall work on state account in the maintenance of state institutions, in the erection, repair, authorized demolition, or operation of buildings and works used in connection with the institutions, and in industries established and maintained in connection with the institutions by the director. The director shall encourage the making of agreements, including chapter 28E agreements, with departments and agencies of the state or its political subdivisions to provide products or services under an inmate work program to the departments and agencies. The director may implement an inmate work program for trustworthy inmates of state correctional institutions, under proper supervision, whether at work centers located outside the state correctional institutions or in construction or maintenance work at public or charitable facilities and for other agencies of state, county, or local government. The supervision, security, and transportation of, and allowances paid to inmates used in public service projects shall be provided pursuant to agreements, including chapter 28E agreements, made by the di-

rector and the agency for which the work is done. Housing and maintenance shall also be provided pursuant to the agreement, including a chapter 28E agreement, unless the inmate is housed and maintained in the correctional facility. All such work, including but not limited to that provided in this section, shall have as its primary purpose the development of attitudes, skills, and habit patterns which are conducive to inmate rehabilitation. The director may adopt rules allowing inmates participating in an inmate work program to receive educational or vocational training outside the state correctional institutions and away from the work centers or public or charitable facilities used under a program.

2. An inmate shall not work in a public service project if the work of that inmate would replace a person employed by the state agency or political subdivision, which employee is performing the

work of the public service project at the time the inmate is being considered for work in the project.

3. An inmate labor fund is established under the control of the department. All fees, grants, appropriations, or reimbursed costs received by the department and related to inmate labor shall be deposited into the fund, and the moneys shall be used by the department to offset staff and transportation costs related to providing inmate labor to public entities and to initiate or supplement other inmate labor activities within correctional institutions or throughout the state. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys remaining in the fund at the end of a fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund of the state. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest and earnings deposited in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

2005 Acts, ch 67, §1
Subsection 3 amended

CHAPTER 906

PAROLES AND WORK RELEASE

906.4 Standards for release on parole or work release — community service — academic achievement.

A parole or work release shall be ordered only for the best interest of society and the offender, not as an award of clemency. The board shall release on parole or work release any person whom it has the power to so release, when in its opinion there is reasonable probability that the person can be released without detriment to the community or to the person. A person's release is not a detriment to the community or the person if the person is able and willing to fulfill the obligations of a law-abiding citizen, in the board's determination.

A person on parole or work release who is serving a sentence under section 902.12 shall begin parole or work release in a residential facility operated by a judicial district department of correctional services.

The board may order the defendant to provide a physical specimen to be submitted for DNA profiling as a condition of parole or work release, if a DNA profile has not been previously conducted pursuant to chapter 81. In determining the appropriateness of ordering DNA profiling, the board shall consider the deterrent effect of DNA profiling, the likelihood of repeated offenses by the defendant, and the seriousness of the offense.

The board may establish as a condition of a person's parole or work release that the person perform a specified number of hours of unpaid community service. The board shall not make community service a uniform or mandatory requirement for all or substantially all parolees or work release

inmates but shall exercise discretion in ordering community service as a condition of parole or work release. The board shall report to the general assembly on the implementation of community service as a condition of parole or work release. The report shall be submitted on or before January 1, 1991.

The board may, effective July 1, 1997, subject to such exceptions as may be deemed necessary by the board, require each inmate who is physically and mentally capable to demonstrate functional literacy competence at or above the sixth grade level or make progress towards completion of the requirements for a high school equivalency diploma under chapter 259A prior to release of the inmate on parole or work release.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §15, 19
Unnumbered paragraph 3 amended

906.15 Discharge from parole.

Unless sooner discharged, a person released on parole shall be discharged when the person's term of parole equals the period of imprisonment specified in the person's sentence, less all time served in confinement. Discharge from parole may be granted prior to such time, when an early discharge is appropriate. The board shall periodically review all paroles, and when the board determines that any person on parole is able and willing to fulfill the obligations of a law-abiding citizen without further supervision, the board shall discharge the person from parole. A parole officer shall periodically review all paroles assigned to the parole officer, and when the parole officer de-

termines that any person assigned to the officer is able and willing to fulfill the obligations of a law-abiding citizen without further supervision, the officer may discharge the person from parole after notification and approval of the district director and notification of the board of parole. In any event, discharge from parole shall terminate the person's sentence. If a person has been sentenced to a special sentence under section 903B.1 or 903B.2, the person may be discharged early from the sentence in the same manner as any other person on parole. However, a person convicted of a violation of section 709.3, 709.4, or 709.8 committed on or with a child, or a person serving a sen-

tence under section 902.12, shall not be discharged from parole until the person's term of parole equals the period of imprisonment specified in the person's sentence, less all time served in confinement.

A parole officer or the district director who acts in compliance with this section is acting in the course of the person's official duty and is not personally liable, either civilly or criminally, for the acts of a person discharged from parole by the officer after such discharge, unless the discharge constitutes willful disregard of the person's duty.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §42
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 907

DEFERRED JUDGMENT, DEFERRED OR SUSPENDED SENTENCE, AND PROBATION

907.1 Definitions.

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

1. *"Deferred judgment"* means a sentencing option whereby both the adjudication of guilt and the imposition of a sentence are deferred by the court and whereby the court assesses a civil penalty as provided in section 907.14 upon the entry of the deferred judgment. The court retains the power to pronounce judgment and impose sentence subject to the defendant's compliance with conditions set by the court as a requirement of the deferred judgment.

2. *"Deferred sentence"* means a sentencing option whereby the court enters an adjudication of guilt but does not impose a sentence. The court retains the power to sentence the defendant to any sentence it originally could have imposed subject to the defendant's compliance with conditions set by the court as a requirement of the deferred sentence.

3. *"Suspended sentence"* means a sentencing option whereby the court pronounces judgment and imposes a sentence and then suspends execution of the sentence subject to the defendant's compliance with conditions set by the court as a requirement of the suspended sentence. Revocation of the suspended sentence results in the execution of sentence already pronounced.

4. *"Probation"* means the procedure under which a defendant, against whom a judgment of conviction of a public offense has been or may be entered, is released by the court subject to supervision by a resident of this state or by the judicial district department of correctional services.*

2005 Acts, ch 143, §3
*See §905.2
Subsection 1 amended

907.3 Deferred judgment, deferred sentence or suspended sentence.

Pursuant to section 901.5, the trial court may, upon a plea of guilty, a verdict of guilty, or a special verdict upon which a judgment of conviction may be rendered, exercise any of the options contained in this section. However, this section does not apply to a forcible felony or to a violation of chapter 709 committed by a person who is a mandatory reporter of child abuse under section 232.69 in which the victim is a person who is under the age of eighteen.

1. With the consent of the defendant, the court may defer judgment and may place the defendant on probation upon conditions as it may require. However, a civil penalty shall be assessed as provided in section 907.14 upon the entry of a deferred judgment. Upon a showing that the defendant is not cooperating with the program of probation or is not responding to it, the court may withdraw the defendant from the program, pronounce judgment, and impose any sentence authorized by law. Before taking such action, the court shall give the defendant an opportunity to be heard on any matter relevant to the proposed action. Upon fulfillment of the conditions of probation and the payment of fees imposed and not waived by the judicial district department of correctional services under section 905.14, the defendant shall be discharged without entry of judgment. Upon violation of the conditions of probation, the court may proceed as provided in chapter 908.

However, this subsection shall not apply if any of the following is true:

- a. The offense is a violation of section 709.8 and the child is twelve years of age or under.
- b. The defendant previously has been con-

victed of a felony. “*Felony*” means a conviction in a court of this or any other state or of the United States, of an offense classified as a felony by the law under which the defendant was convicted at the time of the defendant’s conviction.

c. Prior to the commission of the offense the defendant had been granted a deferred judgment or similar relief, two or more times anywhere in the United States.

d. Prior to the commission of the offense the defendant had been granted a deferred judgment or similar relief in a felony prosecution anywhere in the United States within the preceding five years, measured from the date of granting of deferment of judgment to the date of commission of the offense.

e. The defendant committed an assault as defined in section 708.1, against a peace officer in the performance of the peace officer’s duty.

f. The defendant is a corporation.

g. The offense is a violation of section 321J.2 and the person has been convicted of a violation of that section or the person’s driver’s license has been revoked under chapter 321J, and any of the following apply:

(1) If the defendant’s alcohol concentration established by the results of an analysis of a specimen of the defendant’s blood, breath, or urine withdrawn in accordance with chapter 321J exceeds .15, regardless of whether or not the alcohol concentration indicated by the chemical test minus the established margin of error inherent in the device or method used to conduct the test equals an alcohol concentration of .15 or more.

(2) If the defendant has previously been convicted of a violation of section 321J.2, subsection 1, or a violation of a statute in another state substantially corresponding to section 321J.2, subsection 1.

(3) If the defendant has previously received a deferred judgment or sentence for a violation of section 321J.2, subsection 1, or for a violation of a statute in another state substantially corresponding to section 321J.2, subsection 1.

(4) If the defendant refused to consent to testing requested in accordance with section 321J.6.

(5) If the offense under chapter 321J results in bodily injury to a person other than the defendant.

h. Prior to the commission of the offense the defendant had been granted a deferred judgment or deferred sentence for a violation of section 708.2 or 708.2A which was issued on a domestic abuse assault, or was granted similar relief anywhere in the United States concerning that jurisdiction’s statutes which substantially correspond to domestic abuse assault as provided in section 708.2A, and the current offense is a violation of section 708.2A.

i. The offense is a conviction for or plea of guilty to a violation of section 236.8 or a finding of contempt pursuant to section 236.8 or 236.14.

j. The offense is a violation of section 707.6A, subsection 1; or a violation of section 707.6A, subsection 4, involving operation of a motor vehicle while intoxicated.

k. The offense is a violation of section 124.401, subsection 1, paragraph “a” or “b”, and the controlled substance is methamphetamine.

l. The offense is a violation of section 462A.14, and a mandatory minimum sentence must be served or mandatory minimum fine must be paid by the defendant.

2. At the time of or after pronouncing judgment and with the consent of the defendant, the court may defer the sentence and assign the defendant to the judicial district department of correctional services. The court may assign the defendant to supervision or services under section 901B.1 at the level of sanctions which the district department determines to be appropriate. However, the court shall not defer the sentence for a violation of any of the following:

a. Section 708.2A, if the defendant has previously received a deferred judgment or sentence for a violation of section 708.2 or 708.2A which was issued on a domestic abuse assault, or if similar relief was granted anywhere in the United States concerning that jurisdiction’s statutes which substantially correspond to domestic abuse assault as provided in section 708.2A.

b. Section 236.8 or for contempt pursuant to section 236.8 or 236.14.

c. Section 321J.2, subsection 1, if any of the following apply:

(1) If the defendant’s alcohol concentration established by the results of an analysis of a specimen of the defendant’s blood, breath, or urine withdrawn in accordance with chapter 321J exceeds .15, regardless of whether or not the alcohol concentration indicated by the chemical test minus the established margin of error inherent in the device or method used to conduct the test equals an alcohol concentration of .15 or more.

(2) If the defendant has previously been convicted of a violation of section 321J.2, subsection 1, or a violation of a statute in another state substantially corresponding to section 321J.2, subsection 1.

(3) If the defendant has previously received a deferred judgment or sentence for a violation of section 321J.2, subsection 1, or for a violation of a statute in another state substantially corresponding to section 321J.2, subsection 1.

(4) If the defendant refused to consent to testing requested in accordance with section 321J.6.

(5) If the offense under chapter 321J results in bodily injury to a person other than the defendant.

d. Section 707.6A, subsection 1; or section 707.6A, subsection 4, involving operation of a motor vehicle while intoxicated.

e. The offense is a violation of section 124.401, subsection 1, paragraph “a” or “b”, and the con-

trolled substance is methamphetamine.

f. The offense is a violation of section 462A.14, and a mandatory minimum sentence must be served or mandatory minimum fine must be paid by the defendant.

Upon a showing that the defendant is not fulfilling the conditions of probation, the court may revoke probation and impose any sentence authorized by law. Before taking such action, the court shall give the defendant an opportunity to be heard on any matter relevant to the proposed action. Upon violation of the conditions of probation, the court may proceed as provided in chapter 908.

3. By record entry at the time of or after sentencing, the court may suspend the sentence and place the defendant on probation upon such terms and conditions as it may require including commitment to an alternate jail facility or a community correctional residential treatment facility to be followed by a term of probation as specified in section 907.7, or commitment of the defendant to the judicial district department of correctional services for supervision or services under section 901B.1 at the level of sanctions which the district department determines to be appropriate and the payment of fees imposed under section 905.14. A person so committed who has probation revoked shall be given credit for such time served. However, the court shall not suspend any of the following sentences:

a. The minimum term of two days imposed pursuant to section 708.2A, subsection 6, paragraph “*a*”, or a sentence imposed under section 708.2A, subsection 6, paragraph “*b*”.

b. A sentence imposed pursuant to section 236.8 or 236.14 for contempt.

c. A mandatory minimum sentence of incarceration imposed pursuant to a violation of section 321J.2, subsection 1; furthermore, the court shall not suspend any part of a sentence not involving incarceration imposed pursuant to section 321J.2, subsection 2, beyond the mandatory minimum if any of the following apply:

(1) If the defendant’s alcohol concentration established by the results of an analysis of a specimen of the defendant’s blood, breath, or urine

withdrawn in accordance with chapter 321J exceeds .15, regardless of whether or not the alcohol concentration indicated by the chemical test minus the established margin of error inherent in the device or method used to conduct the test equals an alcohol concentration of .15 or more.

(2) If the defendant has previously been convicted of a violation of section 321J.2, subsection 1, or a violation of a statute in another state substantially corresponding to section 321J.2, subsection 1.

(3) If the defendant has previously received a deferred judgment or sentence for a violation of section 321J.2, subsection 1, or for a violation of a statute in another state substantially corresponding to section 321J.2, subsection 1.

(4) If the defendant refused to consent to testing requested in accordance with section 321J.6.

(5) If the offense under chapter 321J results in bodily injury to a person other than the defendant.

d. A sentence imposed pursuant to section 707.6A, subsection 1; or section 707.6A, subsection 4, involving operation of a motor vehicle while intoxicated.

e. The offense is a violation of section 124.401, subsection 1, paragraph “*a*” or “*b*”, and the controlled substance is methamphetamine.

f. A mandatory minimum sentence or fine imposed for a violation of section 462A.14.

2005 Acts, ch 143, §4
Definition of forcible felony, §702.11
For bail after deferred judgment, see §811.2, 811.11
Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

907.14 Deferred judgment — civil penalty — distribution.

1. Upon the entry of a deferred judgment pursuant to section 907.3, a defendant shall be assessed a civil penalty of an amount not less than the amount of any criminal fine authorized by law for the offense under section 902.9 or section 903.1.

2. The clerk of the district court shall collect and remit the civil penalty to the state court administrator for deposit in the general fund of the state as provided in section 602.8108.

2005 Acts, ch 143, §5
NEW section

CHAPTER 908

VIOLATIONS OF PAROLE OR PROBATION

908.2 Initial appearance — bail.

1. An officer making an arrest of an alleged parole violator shall take the arrested person before a magistrate without unnecessary delay for an initial appearance. At the initial appearance the magistrate shall do all of the following:

a. Provide written notice of the claimed violation.

b. Provide notice that a parole revocation hearing will take place and that its purpose is to determine whether the alleged parole violation occurred and whether the alleged violator’s parole should be revoked.

c. Advise the alleged parole violator of the right to request an appointed attorney.

2. The magistrate may order the alleged pa-

role violator confined in the county jail or may order the alleged parole violator released on bail under terms and conditions as the magistrate may require. Admittance to bail is discretionary with the magistrate and is not a matter of right. A person for whom bail is set may make application for amendment of bail to a district judge or district associate judge having jurisdiction to amend the order. The motion shall be promptly set for hearing and a record shall be made of the hearing.

2005 Acts, ch 107, §10, 14
2005 amendments to this section take effect May 4, 2005, and apply retroactively to November 10, 2004; 2005 Acts, ch 107, §14
Section amended

908.2A Appointment of an attorney.

1. An attorney may be appointed to represent an alleged parole violator in a parole revocation proceeding only if all of the following criteria apply:

a. The alleged parole violator requests appointment of an attorney.

b. The alleged parole violator is determined to be indigent as defined in section 815.9.

c. The appointing authority determines each of the following:

(1) The alleged parole violator lacks skill or education and would have difficulty presenting the alleged parole violator's case, particularly if the proceeding would require the cross-examination of witnesses or would require the submission or examination of complex documentary evidence.

(2) The alleged parole violator has a colorable claim the alleged violation did not occur, or there are substantial reasons that justify or mitigate the violation and make any revocation inappropriate under the circumstances.

2. If all of the criteria apply in subsection 1, a contract attorney with the state public defender may be appointed to represent the alleged parole violator. If a contract attorney is unavailable, an attorney who has agreed to provide these services may be appointed. The appointed attorney shall apply to the state public defender for payment in the manner prescribed by the state public defender.

2005 Acts, ch 107, §11, 14
Section is effective May 4, 2005, and applies retroactively to November 10, 2004; 2005 Acts, ch 107, §14
NEW section

908.4 Parole revocation hearing.

1. The parole revocation hearing shall be conducted by an administrative parole judge who is an attorney. The revocation hearing shall determine the following:

a. Whether the alleged parole violation occurred.

b. Whether the violator's parole should be revoked.

2. The administrative parole judge shall make a verbatim record of the proceedings. The alleged violator shall be informed of the evidence against the violator, shall be given an opportunity to be heard, shall have the right to present witnesses and other evidence, and shall have the right to cross-examine adverse witnesses, except if the judge finds that a witness would be subjected to risk or harm if the witness's identity were disclosed. The revocation hearing may be conducted electronically.

2005 Acts, ch 107, §12, 14
2005 amendments to subsection 2 take effect May 4, 2005, and apply retroactively to November 10, 2004; 2005 Acts, ch 107, §14
Subsection 2 amended

908.5 Disposition.

1. If a violation of parole is established, the administrative parole judge may continue the parole with or without any modification of the conditions of parole. The administrative parole judge may revoke the parole and require the parolee to serve the sentence originally imposed, or may revoke the parole and reinstate the parolee's work release status.

2. If the person is serving a special sentence under chapter 903B, the administrative parole judge may revoke the release. Upon the revocation of release, the person shall not serve the entire length of the special sentence imposed, and the revocation shall be for a period not to exceed two years in a correctional institution upon a first revocation and for a period not to exceed five years in a correctional institution upon a second or subsequent revocation.

3. The order of the administrative parole judge shall contain findings of fact, conclusions of law, and a disposition of the matter.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §43
Section amended

CHAPTER 911

SURCHARGE ADDED TO CRIMINAL PENALTIES

911.1 Criminal penalty surcharge.

1. A criminal penalty surcharge shall be levied against law violators as provided in this section. When a court imposes a fine or forfeiture for a violation of state law, or a city or county ordinance, except an ordinance regulating the parking of mo-

tor vehicles, the court or the clerk of the district court shall assess an additional penalty in the form of a criminal penalty surcharge equal to thirty-two percent of the fine or forfeiture imposed.

2. In the event of multiple offenses, the sur-

charge shall be based upon the total amount of fines or forfeitures imposed for all offenses.

3. When a fine or forfeiture is suspended in whole or in part, the court shall reduce the surcharge in proportion to the amount suspended.

4. The surcharge is subject to the provisions of chapter 909 governing the payment and collection

of fines, as provided in section 909.8.

5. The surcharge shall be remitted by the clerk of court as provided in section 602.8108, subsection 3.

2005 Acts, ch 143, §6
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 915

VICTIM RIGHTS

915.10 Definitions.

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

1. *“Notification”* means mailing by regular mail or providing for hand delivery of appropriate information or papers. However, this notification procedure does not prohibit an office, agency, or department from also providing appropriate information to a registered victim by telephone, electronic mail, or other means.

2. *“Registered”* means having provided the county attorney with the victim’s written request for registration and current mailing address and telephone number. If an automated victim notification system is implemented pursuant to section 915.10A, *“registered”* also means having filed a request for registration with the system.

3. *“Victim”* means a person who has suffered physical, emotional, or financial harm as the result of a public offense or a delinquent act, other than a simple misdemeanor, committed in this state. *“Victim”* also includes the immediate family members of a victim who died or was rendered incompetent as a result of the offense or who was under eighteen years of age at the time of the offense.

4. *“Victim impact statement”* means a written or oral presentation to the court by the victim or the victim’s representative that indicates the physical, emotional, financial, or other effects of the offense upon the victim.

5. *“Violent crime”* means a forcible felony, as defined in section 702.11, and includes any other felony or aggravated misdemeanor which involved the actual or threatened infliction of physical or emotional injury on one or more persons.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §46
Subsections 1 and 2 amended

915.10A Automated victim notification system.

1. An automated victim notification system may be utilized to assist public officials in informing crime victims, the victim’s family, or other interested persons as provided in this subchapter and where otherwise specifically provided. The system shall disseminate the information to registered users through telephonic, electronic, or other means of access.

2. An office, agency, or department may satisfy a notification obligation to registered victims required by this subchapter through participation in the system to the extent information is available for dissemination through the system. Nothing in this section shall relieve a notification obligation under this subchapter due to the unavailability of information for dissemination through the system.

3. Notwithstanding section 232.147, information concerning juveniles charged with a felony offense shall be released to the extent necessary to comply with this section.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §47
NEW section

915.11 Initial notification by law enforcement.

A local police department or county sheriff’s department shall advise a victim of the right to register with the county attorney, and shall provide a request-for-registration form to each victim. If an automated victim notification system is available pursuant to section 915.10A, a local police department or county sheriff’s department shall provide a telephone number and website to each victim to register with the system.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §48
Section amended

915.12 Registration.

1. A victim may register by filing a written request-for-registration form with the county attorney. The county attorney shall notify the victims in writing and advise them of their registration and rights under this subchapter.

The county attorney shall provide a registered victim list to the offices, agencies, and departments required to provide information under this subchapter for notification purposes.

2. If an automated victim notification system is available pursuant to section 915.10A, a victim, the victim’s family, or other interested person may register with the system by filing a request for registration through written, telephonic, or electronic means.

3. Notwithstanding chapter 22 or any other contrary provision of law, the registration of a victim, victim’s family, or other interested person

shall be strictly maintained in a separate confidential file or other confidential medium, and shall be available only to the offices, agencies, and departments required to provide information under this subchapter.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §49
Section amended

915.29 Notification of victim of juvenile by department of human services.

The department of human services shall notify a registered victim regarding a juvenile adjudicated delinquent for a violent crime, committed to the custody of the department of human services, and placed at the state training school at Eldora or Toledo, of the following:

1. The date on which the juvenile is expected to be temporarily released from the custody of the department of human services, and whether the juvenile is expected to return to the community where the registered victim resides.
2. The juvenile's escape from custody.
3. The recommendation by the department to consider the juvenile for release or placement.
4. The date on which the juvenile is expected to be released from a facility pursuant to a plan of placement.

The notification required pursuant to this section may occur through the automated victim noti-

fication system referred to in section 915.10A to the extent such information is available for dissemination through the system.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §50
NEW unnumbered paragraph 2

915.45 Notice to victims of discharge of persons committed.

In addition to any other information required to be released under chapter 229A, prior to the discharge of a person committed under chapter 229A, the director of human services shall give written notice of the person's discharge to any living victim of the person's activities or crime whose address is known to the director or, if the victim is deceased, to the victim's family, if the family's address is known. Failure to notify shall not be a reason for postponement of discharge. Nothing in this section shall create a cause of action against the state or an employee of the state acting within the scope of the employee's employment as a result of the failure to notify pursuant to this action.

The notification required pursuant to this section may occur through the automated victim notification system referred to in section 915.10A to the extent such information is available for dissemination through the system.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §51
NEW unnumbered paragraph 2



CODE EDITOR'S NOTES

Code Section

- 10B.4(1)** The multiple amendments do not conflict, so they were harmonized to give effect to each as required by Code sections 2B.13 and 4.11. In some cases where the note for this section is referred to, the amendments are identical. Under Code section 2B.13, a strike or repeal prevails over an amendment to the same material and does not create a conflict.
- 10C.6** 2005 Acts, ch 3, § 4 – 7, amend subsection 1, paragraph a, unnumbered paragraph 1 and subparagraph (2), and subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 1 and paragraph a, by changing and adding language to text referring to various versions of the Code or Code Supplement to conform that text to a style that facilitates electronic production of the Code. 2005 Acts, ch 16, § 2 – 4, amend the same language by striking the clauses referencing the Code or Code Supplement. Because the strike of the clauses containing the Code or Code Supplement references eliminated the language the corrective amendments were designed to modify and correct, only the changes made in 2005 Acts, ch 16, § 2 – 4, were codified.
- 15.333(1)** 2005 Acts, ch 135, § 103, amends this subsection by adding a reference to new chapter 501A to a provision relating to entities eligible to receive tax credits under the new jobs and income Act. 2005 Acts, ch 150, replaces the new jobs and income Act with a new program, the high quality job creation Act, and, in § 48, strikes and rewrites section 15.333. The strike of a Code section prevails over an amendment to the same material and therefore only the changes made by 2005 Acts, ch 150, § 48, were codified.
- 441.38(2)** 2005 Acts, ch 140, § 59, amends this subsection to provide that notice of appeal shall be served on the board of review within twenty days after its adjournment or May 31, whichever is later. 2005 Acts, ch 150, § 129, amends this subsection to provide that notice of appeal shall also be served on the secretary of the property assessment appeal board, if applicable. Since it is not clear whether the time limitation for the serving of notice of appeal can reasonably apply in the case of the property assessment appeal board, the amendments were harmonized so that the time limitation applies only for the notice provided to the board of review, as provided in the amendment contained in 2005 Acts, ch 140, § 59.



**CONVERSION TABLES OF SENATE AND HOUSE FILES
AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS TO
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2005 REGULAR SESSION

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187	25	607	74	784	53
190	6	610	123	786	126
197	5	613	47	789	89
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222	152	616	95	801	127
227	19	617	96	805	136
252	39	619	158	807	171
253	76	620	118	808	172
275	105	641	48	809	170
276	59	642	21	810	173
277	9	645	81	811	174
281	14	646	106	814	100
291	29	674	142	816	169
310	71	682	143	819	166
312	72	683	107	821	156
313	77	685	132	825	175
332	26	700	82	826	165
339	93	708	108	828	137
370	30	710	62	831	157
373	27	716	119	834	153
374	115	717	63	836	128
375	40	718	133	837	129
398	78	724	97	839	90
399	31	726	49	840	110
418	10	737	83	841	167
420	91	739	144	856	134
423	79	742	147	857	130
438	116	745	84	858	154
440	141	746	85	859	135
466	163	748	75	862	176
469	41	753	124	868	150
476	73	754	86	870	131
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**TABLE OF DISPOSITION OF
2000 IOWA ACTS TO CODE SUPPLEMENT 2005**

Chapter	Section	Code Supp. 2005	Chapter	Section	Code Supp. 2005
1192	11	Superseded by 2005 Acts-89-39			

**TABLE OF DISPOSITION OF
2002 IOWA ACTS TO CODE SUPPLEMENT 2005**

Chapter	Section	Code Supp. 2005	Chapter	Section	Code Supp. 2005
1017	1	Superseded by 2004 Acts-1049-190	1017 (cont.)	5	490.1701(2)
	2	159.6(8) as amended by 2003 Acts-44-40		6	Superseded by 2004 Acts-1049-190
	3	173.3 as amended by 2003 Acts-44-43		7	Repealing
	4	Repealing		8	Note under 159.6, 173.3, ch 176, 331.602, 490.1701

**TABLE OF DISPOSITION OF
2003 IOWA ACTS TO CODE SUPPLEMENT 2005**

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	130	331.606(3)		181	155A.17(3)
	131	453A.47A(4, 9)		182	155A.19(1f)
	132	483A.8(5)		183	155A.19(3)
	133	501A.231(5)		184	155A.20(1)
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	136	Superseded by 2005 Acts-150-67		187	155A.24
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	138	602.8108(2)	180	189	155A.41
	139	633.10(5)	181	1	Omitted
				1	Omitted

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CODE 2005 to CODE SUPPLEMENT 2005**
R means Repealed

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7C.3(9 – 11)	7C.3(10 – 12)
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8.55(2b)	Stricken 2005 Acts-179-24
8.55(2c)	8.55(2b)
8.55(2d)	Stricken 2005 Acts-179-24
8A.201(2)	Stricken 2005 Acts-90-1
8A.201(3 – 5)	8A.201(2 – 4)
8A.204	Stricken and substituted 2005 Acts-90-3
8A.311(4 – 18)	8A.311(5 – 19)
13.10	R 2005 Acts-158-17;
(1)	see 81.2
(2)	see 81.1(5), 81.4(4)
15.327(4, 5)	Stricken 2005 Acts-150-43
15.327(6 – 8)	15.327(4 – 6)
15.327(9)	Stricken 2005 Acts-150-43
15.329(1c)	15.329(2c)
15.329(1d)	Stricken 2005 Acts-150-44
15.329(1e)	15.329(1a)
15.329(1f)	Stricken 2005 Acts-150-44; see 15.330(4)
15.329(2c – g)	15.329(2d – h)
15.330(1, 2)	Stricken and substituted 2005 Acts-150-45
15.331	R 2005 Acts-150-67; see 15E.197
15.331B	R 2005 Acts-150-67
15.333(2a, b)	15.333(2)
15.333(4)	15.333(2)
15.333A(1)	15.333A(1, 2)
15.333A(2a, b)	15.333A(2)
15.333A(3)	Stricken 2005 Acts-150-49
15.334	R 2005 Acts-150-67
15.334A	R 2005 Acts-150-67
15.337	R 2005 Acts-150-67
15.381	R 2005 Acts-150-67
15.382	R 2005 Acts-150-67
15.383	R 2005 Acts-150-67; see 15.327
15.384	R 2005 Acts-150-67; see 15.329
15.385	R 2005 Acts-150-67; see 15.333
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15.387	R 2005 Acts-150-67; see 15.387
15E.303(4, 5)	15E.303(5, 6)
15E.303(6)	15E.303(4)
15E.311(3c)	15E.311(4c)
15E.311(4)	15E.311(5)
16.92(1f, g)	16.92(1g, h)
28.1(4, 5)	28.1(5, 6)
28.3(5a – c)	Stricken 2005 Acts-148-4
28.3(7, 8)	28.3(8, 9)
28.4[12d(1 – 4)]	Stricken 2005 Acts-148-8
28M.5(1)	28M.5(1 – 3)
28M.5(2)	28M.5(4)
29A.1(1 – 13)	29A.1(2 – 14)
29B.82(1 – 3)	29B.82(1a – c)
34A.7(2b)	34A.7(2b), 423.3(69A)
34A.7A[1c(1)]	34A.7A[1c(1)], 423.3(69A)
35A.1(4)	35A.1(5)
35A.3(5 – 12)	Stricken 2005 Acts-115-11; see 35A.5(1 – 8)

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35A.3(13)	35A.3(5)
35A.3(14)	Stricken 2005 Acts-115-11; see 35A.5(9)
36.1(4)	36.1(5)
39.22(2a, b)	39.22(2b, c)
43.21	R 2005 Acts-152-10; see 39.22
68A.402B(2a)	68A.402B(2)
68A.402B(2b)	Stricken 2005 Acts-72-12
68A.404(2a, b)	Stricken 2005 Acts-72-14
68A.404(2c)	68A.404(1)
68A.404(3a)	68A.404(2, unb. par. 1)
68A.404(3b, c)	68A.404(2a, b)
68A.404(4 - 7)	68A.402(3 - 6)
80.4	R 2005 Acts-35-32; see 80.9(4)
80.5	R 2005 Acts-35-32; see 80.9(4), 80.17(2)
80.9(4)	Stricken and substituted 2005 Acts-35-7
80.10	R 2005 Acts-35-32
80.11(1 - 11)	Stricken 2005 Acts-35-9
80.12	R 2005 Acts-35-32
80.16	R 2005 Acts-35-32
80.17(1 - 6)	80.17(1a - f)
80.17(7)	Stricken 2005 Acts-35-12
80.25	R 2005 Acts-35-32
80.27	R 2005 Acts-35-32; see 80.9(5)
80.30	R 2005 Acts-35-32
80.35	R 2005 Acts-35-32; see 80.15
85.35, unb. par. 1	85.35(1)
85.35, unb. par. 2	85.35(6)
85.35, unb. par. 3(1 - 8)	Stricken 2005 Acts-168-10; see 85.35(7)
85.35, unb. par. 4	85.35(8)
87.16	R 2005 Acts-168-22
87.17	R 2005 Acts-168-22
97B.42B(1c)	Stricken 2005 Acts-35-24
99B.10(8)	99B.10(9)
99D.22(4)	99D.22(5)
101.28	R 2005 Acts-19-125
124.212(4b, c)	Stricken and substituted 2005 Acts-15-1
125.2(1 - 5)	125.2(2 - 6)
125.2(6)	Stricken 2005 Acts-175-60
125.4 - 125.6	R 2005 Acts-175-128
125.21(1, 2)	125.21(2a, b)
126.23A	126.23A;
(1)	(1, 2)
(2)	(1b)
(3)	[1b(6)]
(4)	(9)
(5)	(8)
(6a)	Stricken 2005 Acts-15-3
(6b)	(4)
(7)	126.23B(4)
(8)	(10)
(9)	Stricken 2005 Acts-15-3
135.24(6a, b)	135.24(5b, c)
135.45 - 135.48	R 2005 Acts-89-39
135.140(5)	135.140(7)
135.140(6, 7)	135.140(5, 6)
142A.11	R 2005 Acts-89-39
147.74(22)	147.74(23)
147.80(29, 30)	147.80(30, 31)
147.94(4)	Stricken 2005 Acts-175-87
147.94(5)	147.94(4)
147.102	147.82, 147.102
152B.14(1)	152B.14
152B.14(2)	Stricken 2005 Acts-89-16

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155A.3(24 – 39)	155A.3(26 – 41)
155A.19(1f)	Stricken and substituted 2005 Acts-179-182
157.1(16 – 26)	157.1(17 – 27)
157.3(1a)	157.3(1, unb. par. 1)
157.3(1b – d)	157.3(1a – c)
157.4(1)	Stricken 2005 Acts-89-29
157.4(2, 3)	157.4(1, 2)
163.13	R 2005 Acts-19-125; see 163.12
163.22	R 2005 Acts-19-125
169.5(7, unb. par. 3)	Stricken 2005 Acts-159-1
176(Ch)	R 2002 Acts-1017-7; see ch 504
184.9(1a)	184.9(1), 184.9A(1), 184.9B(1a)
184.9(1b)	184.9(2), 184.9B(1e)
184.9(1c)	184.9(3), 184.9B(1f)
184.9(1d)	184.9B(1c)
184.9(2)	184.9
184.9(3)	184.10(7)
184.9(4)	184.10
184.10(7)	Stricken 2005 Acts-43-8; see 184.9A, 184.9B
185.1(1)	185.1(17)
185.1(6, 7)	185.1(7, 8)
185.1(8)	Stricken 2005 Acts-82-1
185.1(9 – 12)	185.1(11 – 14)
185.1(13)	185.1(16)
185.10	R 2005 Acts-82-28; see 185.3(2)
185.21	185.1(10), 185.21
185.25A	R 2005 Acts-82-28
185A(Ch)	R 2005 Acts-82-27; see ch 185;
185A.1	see 185.1A
185A.2	see 185.1B
199.1(12 – 23)	199.1(14 – 25)
200.3(1 – 12)	200.3(2 – 13)
200.3(13 – 27)	200.3(15 – 29)
200.18(3 – 5)	200.18(4 – 6)
214A.6	R 2005 Acts-159-2
229A.7(6, 7)	229A.7(7, 8)
231.4(8 – 10)	231.4(9 – 11)
231.23A(3)	Stricken 2005 Acts-42-5; see 15H.2
231.23A(4 – 7)	231.23A(3 – 6)
231.33(17)	Stricken 2005 Acts-45-9
231.33(18, 19)	231.33(17, 18)
231.55	R 2005 Acts-42-6; see 15H.2
231B.1(1)	Stricken 2005 Acts-62-1
231B.1(2 – 4)	231B.1(1 – 3)
231B.1(5)	231B.1(8)
231B.2(1)	Stricken 2005 Acts-62-3
231B.2(2)	231B.2(1);
(2a)	231B.2(10)
(2b)	231B.2(5)
(2c)	Stricken 2005 Acts-62-3
(2d)	Stricken 2005 Acts-62-3; see 231B.4
(2e, f)	Stricken 2005 Acts-62-3
(2g)	Stricken 2005 Acts-62-3; see 231B.19
(2h, i)	Stricken 2005 Acts-62-3
231B.2(3, 4)	231B.2(2, 3)
231B.4	Stricken and substituted 2005 Acts-62-4
231C.2(7)	231C.2(13)
231C.2(9)	231C.2(7, 9), 231C.16A
231C.3(2)	Stricken 2005 Acts-60-8
231C.3(3 – 10)	231C.3(2 – 9)
231C.5(2h)	231C.5(2h, i)
231C.5(2i – o)	231C.5(2j – p)

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231C.10(1a)	Stricken 2005 Acts-60-15
231C.10(1b-j)	231C.10(1a-i)
231C.15(1)	231C.15
231C.15(2)	Stricken 2005 Acts-60-17; see 231C.14(3)
231D.1(2-4)	231D.1(3-5)
231D.1(5-7)	231D.1(11-13)
231D.2(4)	Stricken and substituted 2005 Acts-61-2
231D.2(5)	Stricken 2005 Acts-61-2
231D.5(1a)	Stricken 2005 Acts-61-6
231D.5(1b-h)	231D.5(1a-g)
231D.5(1i)	231D.5(1j)
231D.11(2)	231D.11(2c);
(2a-c)	[2c(1-3)]
231D.11(3)	231D.11(2)
231D.16(1)	Stricken 2005 Acts-61-14
231D.16(2)	231D.16(1)
232.71D(3i)	Stricken 2005 Acts-121-3
232.71D(3j)	232.71D(3i)
232.188	232.188;
(1)	(2)
(2)	(3b), (4a), (5c)
(3)	(3c), (5a)
(4)	Stricken 2005 Acts-95-1
(6)	Stricken 2005 Acts-95-1
(7)	(5e)
(8)	(4c)
232.190	R 232.190(5)
233B.1(1-3)	233B.1(1a-c)
235A.15[2b(9)]	235A.15[2e(18)]
235A.15[2b(10)]	235A.15[2b(9)]
237A.30	Stricken and substituted 2005 Acts-148-20
239B.4(4)	239B.4(6)
239B.8(7)	Stricken 2005 Acts-121-10
249A.4(8)	Stricken 2005 Acts-120-2; see 249A.4B
249A.4(12)	Stricken 2005 Acts-167-46
249A.20B	R 2005 Acts-167-40
249A.26(5)	249A.26(8)
249A.34	R 2005 Acts-167-40
249H.6	R 249H.11
249I(Ch)	R 2005 Acts-167-39
252A.3(9)	252A.3(10)
252B.20(6-11)	252B.20(7-12)
252D.24(2)	Stricken 2005 Acts-112-11
252D.24(3)	252D.24(2)
252I.3(1)	252I.3
252I.3(2)	Stricken 2005 Acts-112-12
255(Ch)	R 2005 Acts-167-59;
255.19	see 263.18
255.24	see 263.19
255.28	see 263.21
255.29	see 263.22
255.30	see 263.20
255A(Ch)	R 2005 Acts-167-59; see 135.152;
255A.1	see (1)
255A.2	see (1, 2)
255A.3	see (2, 3)
255A.4	see (4)
255A.5	see (5a, b)
255A.6	see (5c)
255A.7	see (7)
255A.8	see (8)
255A.9	see (9)
255A.10	see (10)

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255A.12	see (11)
257.11(4c)	Stricken 2005 Acts-19-38
257.14(3, unb. par. 2)	Stricken 2005 Acts-179-58
260C.2(2-5)	260C.2(3-6)
260C.18A(5)	Stricken 2005 Acts-150-37
261.25(2)	Stricken 2005 Acts-169-27
261.25(3-5)	261.25(2-4)
262.9(15, unb. par. 2)	Stricken 2005 Acts-179-150
262.64A	R 2005 Acts-179-160
262.67	R 2005 Acts-179-160; see 262.9(7)
262.78(6)	Stricken 2005 Acts-179-155
262A.3	R 2005 Acts-179-160
262A.6A	R 2005 Acts-179-160
262B.3	Stricken and substituted 2005 Acts-150-32
262B.4	R 2005 Acts-150-33; see 262B.3
262B.5	R 2005 Acts-150-33
262B.12	R 2005 Acts-150-33
263A.11	R 2005 Acts-179-160
265.6	R 2005 Acts-179-160
266.32	R 2005 Acts-19-125
284.13(1a)	Stricken 2005 Acts-169-30
284.13(1b, c)	284.13(1a, b)
284.13(1d)	Stricken 2005 Acts-169-30
284.13(1e-g)	284.13(1c-e)
284.13(1i)	Stricken 2005 Acts-169-30
292.4	R 2005 Acts-179-28
307.10(5)	Stricken 2005 Acts-20-1
307.10(6-16)	307.10(5-15)
307.22(5)	Stricken and substituted 2005 Acts-20-2; 2005 Acts-142-1
307.22(6, 7)	Stricken 2005 Acts-142-1
307.22(8)	307.22(6)
312.5(1a, b)	Stricken 2005 Acts-142-5
312.5(3, 4)	Stricken 2005 Acts-142-5
321.1(61)	Stricken 2005 Acts-8-3
321.89(3c)	Stricken 2005 Acts-64-1
321.126(7)	321.126(8)
321.208	321.208;
(1)	(1-3);
(1a)	(2a)
(1b)	(1a)
(1c-e)	(2b-d)
(1f)	(1b)
(2, 3)	(4, 5)
(4)	(6-8);
(4a-c)	(7a-c)
(4d-f)	(6a-c)
(4g, h)	(7d, e)
(5-13)	(9-17)
321.446(4a)	321.446(4)
321.446(4b)	Stricken 321.446(4b)
321.449(7)	Stricken 2005 Acts-8-33
321.449(8)	321.449(7)
321A.1(13)	321A.1(14)
321G.8(3)	Stricken 2005 Acts-138-8; see 321G.4A
321G.8(4, 5)	321G.8(3, 4)
321I.2, unb. par. 2	Stricken 2005 Acts-20-8
321L.2(5)	Stricken 2005 Acts-8-39
321L.2A(4)	Stricken 2005 Acts-8-40
321L.2A(5)	321L.2A(4)
327H.18	R 2005 Acts-178-34
327H.20	R 2005 Acts-178-34
331.205	R 2005 Acts-125-1
331.381(9)	Stricken 2005 Acts-167-53

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331.381(10 – 18)	331.381(9 – 17)
331.385(5a)	Stricken 2005 Acts-74-1
331.385(5b)	331.385(5a, b)
331.385(5c)	Stricken 2005 Acts-74-1
331.461(2h)	Stricken 2005 Acts-37-5
331.502(17)	Stricken 2005 Acts-167-54
331.502(18 – 44)	331.502(17 – 43)
331.602(13)	Stricken 2002 Acts-1017-4
331.653(26)	Stricken 2005 Acts-167-56
331.756(53)	Stricken 2005 Acts-167-57
359.41	R 2005 Acts-128-73; see 523I.310
368.7(2)	368.7(2, 5)
368.7(3)	368.7(3, 5)
421.70	R 421.70
422.7(34)	Stricken 2005 Acts-19-53
422.7(41)	Stricken 2005 Acts-24-4
422.7(43)	Stricken and substituted 2005 Acts-2-2; 2005 Acts-24-4
422.9(2g, h)	Stricken 2005 Acts-140-39
422.9(2i, j)	422.9(2g, h)
422.9(2k)	Stricken 2005 Acts-24-5
422.12C(2, 3)	422.12C(3, 4)
422.35(14)	Stricken 2005 Acts-19-54
422.35(15)	Stricken 2005 Acts-140-41
423.1[47b(4)]	423.1(47c)
423.1[47b(5)]	423.1[47b(4)]
423.1(47c)	423.1(47d)
423.2[1a(5)]	Stricken 2005 Acts-140-18; see 423A.3
423.2(10, 11)	423.2(11, 12)
423.3(60b, c)	423.3(60d, e)
423.3(60d – f)	423.3(60g – i)
423.3(70)	423.2(6), 423.3(70)
423A(Ch)	R 2005 Acts-140-28; see new ch 423A;
423A.1	see 423A.2(5), 423A.4 – 423A.6
423A.2	see 423A.7
423B.5	423.3(85), 423B.5
423E.3(2)	423.3(85), 423E.3(2)
426A.11(4)	426A.11(5)
445.5(4)	445.5(5)
448.6(1 – 4)	448.6(4a – d)
448.7	R 2005 Acts-34-25; see 448.6(2)
450.53(2a)	450.53(2)
450.53(2b)	Stricken 2005 Acts-14-2
450.97	R 2005 Acts-5-1
455A.4(1j)	Stricken 2005 Acts-137-1
455B.171(33 – 39)	455B.171(34 – 40)
455B.172(6 – 9)	455B.172(7 – 10)
455B.306(2 – 10)	455B.306(3 – 11)
455G.2(15)	Stricken 2005 Acts-19-60
455G.2(16 – 23)	455G.2(15 – 22)
455G.3(3c)	Stricken 2005 Acts-19-62
455G.3(3d, e)	455G.3(3c, d)
455G.4(3d, e)	Stricken 2005 Acts-19-65
455G.4(3f, g)	455G.4(3d, e)
455H.103(8 – 14)	455H.103(9 – 15)
455H.206(3a – d)	Stricken 2005 Acts-102-4
455H.206(3e)	Stricken 2005 Acts-102-4; see 455I.8(1)
455H.206(4)	455H.206(4), 455I.9(1)
459.102(37)	Stricken 2005 Acts-136-35; see 459A.102(11)
459.102(38 – 44)	459.102(37 – 43)
459.102(45)	Stricken 2005 Acts-136-35; see 459A.102(18)
459.102(46)	Stricken 2005 Acts-136-35; see 459A.102(19)
459.102(47 – 52)	459.102(44 – 49)
459.309	R 2005 Acts-136-37; see 459A.301

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462A.5(3e)	462A.5(3c)
462A.5(3f)	462A.5(3c - e)
462A.21	R 2005 Acts-137-19
462A.22	R 2005 Acts-137-19
473.12	R 2005 Acts-179-160
476.1D(2a)	476.1D(2)
476.1D(2b, c)	Stricken 2005 Acts-9-1
476.97(12)	Stricken 2005 Acts-9-3
476.98	R 2005 Acts-9-4
476B.3(1)	476B.3
476B.3(2)	Stricken 2005 Acts-179-164
476B.4(1a)	476B.4(1)
476B.4(1b)	Stricken 2005 Acts-179-165
476B.5(1, 2)	Stricken 2005 Acts-179-166; see 476B.6(1, 2)
476B.5(3)	Stricken 2005 Acts-179-166
476B.6(1)	476B.6(3, 4)
476B.6(2)	476B.6(5)
477C.7(1)	477C.7(2);
(1a - c)	[2b(1a - c)]
479A.3	R 2005 Acts-32-3
479A.5	R 2005 Acts-32-3
479A.6	R 2005 Acts-32-3
479A.8	R 2005 Acts-32-3
479A.10	R 2005 Acts-32-3
479A.12 - 479A.17	R 2005 Acts-32-3
479A.19 - 479A.28	R 2005 Acts-32-3
483A.1(2f - u)	483A.1(2g - v)
483A.24(2b)	483A.24(2b, c)
483A.24(2c, d)	483A.24(2d, e)
483A.24A	R 2005 Acts-139-27
487(Ch)	R 2004 Acts-1021-114; see ch 488;
487.101(1, 2)	see 488.102(1, 2)
487.101(4, 5)	see 488.102(9, 10)
487.101(6 - 9)	see 488.102(12 - 15)
487.101(11)	see 488.102(16)
487.101(12)	see 488.102(22)
487.102(1)	see 488.108(2)
487.102(2)	see 488.108(1)
487.102(3)	see 488.108(4)
487.103(1)	see 488.109(1a - d)
487.103(2)	see 488.109(2, 3)
487.104(1)	see 488.114(1, 3)
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487.104(4)	see 488.117(2 - 6)
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487.105(1, 2)	see 488.111(1, 2)
487.105(3, 4)	see 488.111(4 - 6)
487.105(5)	see 488.111(9)
487.107	see 488.112
487.108(3, 4)	see 488.206(1)
487.108(6, 7)	see 488.204
487.108(9, 10)	see 488.206(1)
487.109	see 488.1206;
(1a - k)	see (1a - k)
(1p)	see (1r)
487.110	see 488.206(3)
487.111	see 488.207
487.112(1, 2)	see 488.206(1)
487.112(3, 4)	see 488.206(4, 5)
487.115	see 488.209
487.116	see 488.208(2)
487.201(1a - c)	see 488.201(1a - c)

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487.201(2)	see 488.201(3)
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