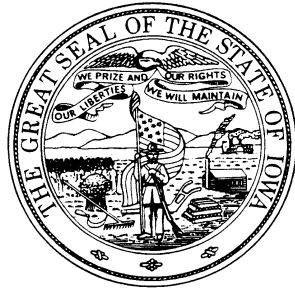


ELECTION LAWS OF IOWA



Published under the authority of Iowa Code chapter 2B

by the

Legislative Services Agency

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IOWA

Des Moines

October 2006

EDITOR'S NOTE

This publication contains election laws as they appear in the Iowa Code 2007 that are effective on or before July 1, 2006.

The Election Laws compilation is updated annually by the issuance of replacement pages containing amendments and new enactments.

PREFATORY STATEMENT

“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...”
[Iowa Code §2B.17(3)]

1857 CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF IOWA — CODIFIED

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Electors. Sec. 1. Every citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this state for such period of time as shall be provided by law and of the county in which he claims his vote for such period of time as shall be provided by law, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or hereafter may be authorized by law. The general assembly may provide by law for different periods of residence in order to vote for various officers or in order to vote in various elections. The required periods of residence shall not exceed six months in this state and sixty days in the county.

Repealed and rewritten 1970, Amendment [30]
See United States Constitution, Amendments 19 and 26

Privileged from arrest. Sec. 2. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at such election, going to and returning therefrom.

From military duty. Sec. 3. No elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, except in time of war, or public danger.

Persons in military service. Sec. 4. No person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident of this state by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place, or station within this state.

Disqualified persons. Sec. 5. No idiot, or insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, shall be entitled to the privilege of an elector.

Ballot. Sec. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

General election. Sec. 7. The general election for state, district, county and township officers in the year 1916 shall be held in the same month and on the same day as that fixed by the laws of the United States for the election of presidential electors, or of president and vice-president of the United States; and thereafter such election shall be held at such time as the general assembly may by law provide.

Repealed and rewritten 1916, Amendment [14]
For statutory provisions, see §39.1 of the Code

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Representatives. Sec. 3. The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen every second year, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, and their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

For provisions relative to the time of holding the general election, see codified Iowa Constitution, Art. II, §7; see also §39.1 of the Code

Qualifications. Sec. 4. No person shall be a member of the house of representatives who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, be a citizen of the United States, and shall have been an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall have had an actual residence of sixty days in the county, or district he may have been chosen to represent.

Amended 1880, Amendment [6] and 1926, Amendment [15]

Senators — qualifications. Sec. 5. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the same time and place as representatives; they shall be twenty-five years of age, and possess the qualifications of representatives as to residence and citizenship.

Senators — number and classification. Sec. 6. The number of senators shall total not more than one-half the membership of the house of representatives. Senators shall be classified so that as nearly as possible one-half of the members of the senate shall be elected every two years.

Repealed and rewritten 1968, Amendment [26]
See also codified Iowa Constitution, Art. III, §34
Referred to in §42.4 of the Code

Officers — elections determined. Sec. 7. Each house shall choose its own officers, and judge of the qualification, election, and return of its own members. A contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law.

Vacancies. Sec. 12. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor or the person exercising the functions of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Local or special laws — general and uniform — boundaries of counties. Sec. 30. The general assembly shall not pass local or special laws in the following cases:

- For the assessment and collection of taxes for state, county, or road purposes;
- For laying out, opening, and working roads or highways;
- For changing the names of persons;
- For the incorporation of cities and towns;
- For vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys, or public squares;
- For locating or changing county seats.

In all the cases above enumerated, and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general, and of uniform operation throughout the state; and no law changing the boundary lines of any county shall have effect until upon being submitted to the people of the counties affected by the change, at a general election, it shall be approved by a majority of the votes in each county, cast for and against it.

Senate and house of representatives — limitation. Sec. 34. The senate shall be composed of not more than fifty and the house of representatives of not more than one hundred members. Senators and representatives shall be elected from districts established by law. Each district so established shall be of compact and contiguous territory. The state shall be apportioned into senatorial and representative districts on the basis of population. The general assembly may provide by law for factors in addition to population, not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, which may be considered in the apportioning of senatorial districts. No law so adopted shall permit the establishment of senatorial districts whereby a majority of the members of the senate shall represent less than forty percent of the population of the state as shown by the most recent United States decennial census.

Repealed and rewritten 1968, Amendment [26]
See also codified Iowa Constitution, Art. III, §6, 39

Senators and representatives — number and districts. Sec. 35. The general assembly shall in 1971 and in each year immediately following the United States decennial census determine the number of senators and representatives to be elected to the general assembly and establish senatorial and representative districts. The general assembly shall complete the apportionment prior to September 1 of the year so required. If the apportionment fails to become law prior to September 15 of such year, the supreme court shall cause the state to be apportioned into senatorial and representative districts to comply with the requirements of the constitution prior to December 31 of such year. The reapportioning authority shall, where necessary in establishing senatorial districts, shorten the term of any senator prior to completion of the term. Any senator whose term is so terminated shall not be compensated for the uncompleted part of the term.

Repealed and rewritten 1968, Amendment [26]
Referred to in §49.3 of the Code

Review by supreme court. Sec. 36. Upon verified application by any qualified elector, the supreme court shall review an apportionment plan adopted by the general assembly which has been enacted into law. Should the supreme court determine such plan does not comply with the requirements of the constitution, the court shall within ninety days adopt or cause to be adopted an apportionment plan which shall so comply. The supreme court shall have original jurisdiction of all litigation questioning the apportionment of the general assembly or any apportionment plan adopted by the general assembly.

Repealed and rewritten 1968, Amendment [26]

Congressional districts. Sec. 37. When a congressional district is composed of two or more counties it shall not be entirely separated by a county belonging to another district and no county shall be divided in forming a congressional district.

Repealed and rewritten 1968, Amendment [26]
Referred to in §42.3, 42.4 of the Code

Elections by general assembly. Sec. 38. In all elections by the general assembly, the members thereof shall vote viva voce and the votes shall be entered on the journal.

Legislative districts. Sec. 39. In establishing senatorial and representative districts, the state shall be divided into as many senatorial districts as there are members of the senate and into as many representative districts as there are members of the house of representatives. One senator shall be elected from each senatorial district and one representative shall be elected from each representative district.

Added 1970, Amendment [29]

ARTICLE IV.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Election and term. Sec. 2. The governor and the lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified electors at the time and place of voting for members of the general assembly. Each of them shall hold office for four years from the time of installation in office and until a successor is elected and qualifies.

Repealed and rewritten 1988, Amendment [41]

Governor and lieutenant governor elected jointly — returns of elections. Sec. 3. The electors shall designate their selections for governor and lieutenant governor as if these two offices were one and the same. The names of nominees for the governor and the lieutenant governor shall be grouped together in a set on the ballot according to which nominee for governor is seeking office with which nominee for lieutenant governor, as prescribed by law. An elector shall cast only one vote for both a nominee for governor and a nominee for lieutenant governor. The returns of every election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be sealed and transmitted to the seat of government of the state, and directed to the speaker of the house of representatives who shall open and publish them in the presence of both houses of the general assembly.

Repealed and rewritten 1988, Amendment [41]
For statutory provisions, see §50.35 of the Code

Election by general assembly in case of tie — succession by lieutenant governor. Sec. 4. The nominees for governor and lieutenant governor jointly having the highest number of votes cast for them shall be declared duly elected. If two or more sets of nominees for governor and lieutenant governor have an equal and the highest number of votes for the offices jointly, the general assembly shall by joint vote proceed, as soon as is possible, to elect one set of nominees for governor and lieutenant governor. If, upon the completion by the general assembly of the canvass of votes for governor and lieutenant governor, it appears that the nominee for governor in the set of nominees for governor and lieutenant governor receiving the highest number of votes has since died or resigned, is unable to qualify, fails to qualify, or is for any other reason unable to assume the duties of the office of governor for the ensuing term, the powers and duties shall devolve to the nominee for lieutenant governor of the same set of nominees for governor and lieutenant governor, who shall assume the powers and duties of governor upon inauguration and until the disability is removed. If both nominees for governor and lieutenant governor are unable to assume the duties of the office of governor, the person next in succession shall act as governor.

Repealed and rewritten 1988, Amendment [41]

Contested elections. Sec. 5. Contested elections for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor shall be determined by the general assembly as prescribed by law.

Repealed and rewritten 1988, Amendment [41]
For statutory provisions, see chapter 58 of the Code

Eligibility. Sec. 6. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, or lieutenant governor, who shall not have been a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the state, two years next preceding the election, and attained the age of thirty years at the time of said election.

Vacancies. Sec. 10. When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant, and no mode is provided by the constitution and laws for filling such vacancy, the governor shall have power to fill such vacancy, by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the general assembly, or at the next election by the people.

Terms — compensation. Sec. 15. The official terms of the governor and lieutenant governor shall commence on the Tuesday after the second Monday of January next after their election and shall continue until their successors are elected and qualify. The governor and lieutenant governor shall be paid compensation and expenses as provided by law. The lieutenant governor, while acting as governor, shall be paid the compensation and expenses prescribed for the governor.

Repealed and rewritten 1988, Amendment [42]

Succession to office of governor and lieutenant governor. Sec. 19. If there be a vacancy in the office of the governor and the lieutenant governor shall by reason of death, impeachment, resignation, removal from office, or other disability become incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of governor, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the president of the senate, for any of the above causes, shall be incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of governor the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives; and if the speaker of the house of representatives, for any of the above causes, shall be incapable of performing the duties of the office of governor, the justices of the supreme court shall convene the general assembly by proclamation and the general assembly shall organize by the election of a president by the senate and a speaker by the house of representatives. The general assembly shall thereupon immediately proceed to the election of a governor and lieutenant governor in joint convention.

Repealed and rewritten 1988, Amendment [42]

Secretary — auditor — treasurer. Sec. 22. A secretary of state, an auditor of state and a treasurer of state shall be elected by the qualified electors at the same time that the governor is elected and for a four-year term commencing on the first day of January next after their election, and they shall perform such duties as may be provided by law.

Repealed and rewritten 1972, Amendment [32]

ARTICLE V.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Attorney general. Sec. 12. The general assembly shall provide, by law, for the election of an attorney general by the people, whose term of office shall be four years, and until his successor is elected and qualifies.

Repealed and rewritten 1972, Amendment [32]

Terms — judicial elections. Sec. 17. Members of all courts shall have such tenure in office as may be fixed by law, but terms of supreme court judges shall be not less than eight years and terms of district court judges shall be not less than six years. Judges shall serve for one year after appointment and until the first day of January following the next judicial election after the expiration of such year. They shall at such judicial election stand for retention in office on a separate ballot which shall submit the question of whether such judge shall be retained in office for the tenure prescribed for such office and when such tenure is a term of years, on their request, they shall, at the judicial election next before the end of each term, stand again for retention on such ballot. Present supreme court and district court judges, at the expiration of their respective terms, may be retained in office in like manner for the tenure prescribed for such office. The general assembly shall prescribe the time for holding judicial elections.

Added 1962, Amendment [21]

ARTICLE VII.

STATE DEBTS.

Contracting debt — submission to the people. Sec. 5. Except the debts herein before specified in this article, no debt shall be hereafter contracted by, or on behalf of this state, unless such debt shall be authorized by some law for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax, sufficient to pay the interest on such debt, as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt, within twenty years from the time of the contracting thereof; but no such law shall take effect until at a general election it shall have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money raised by authority of such law, shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or to the payment of the debt created thereby; and such law shall be published in at least one newspaper in each county, if one is published therein, throughout the state, for three months preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people.

For statutory provisions, see §49A.1 to 49A.9 of the Code

ARTICLE VIII.

CORPORATIONS.

Banking associations. Sec. 5. No act of the general assembly, authorizing or creating corporations or associations with banking powers, nor amendments thereto shall take effect, or in any manner be in force, until the same shall have been submitted, separately, to the people, at a general or special election, as provided by law, to be held not less than three months after the passage of the act, and shall have been approved by a majority of all the electors voting for and against it at such election.

State bank. Sec. 6. Subject to the provisions of the foregoing section, the general assembly may also provide for the establishment of a state bank with branches.

ARTICLE X.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

How proposed — submission. Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the general assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published, as provided by law, for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if, in the general assembly so next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to, by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the general assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people, in such manner, and at such time as the general assembly shall provide; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the general assembly, voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution of this state.

For statutory provisions, see §49.43 through 49.50 and 49A.1 through 49A.11 of the Code

More than one amendment. Sec. 2. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately.

Constitutional convention. Sec. 3. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventy, and in each tenth year thereafter, and also at such times as the general assembly may, by law, provide, the question, “Shall there be a convention to revise the constitution, and propose amendment or amendments to same?” shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the general assembly; and in case a majority of the electors so qualified, voting at such election, for and against such proposition, shall decide in favor of a convention for such purpose, the general assembly, at its next session, shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such convention, and for submitting the results of said convention to the people, in such manner and at such time as the general assembly shall provide; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the general assembly, voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution of this state. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be submitted in such a manner that electors may vote for or against each such amendment separately.

Repealed and rewritten 1964, Amendment [22]

ARTICLE XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Oath of office. Sec. 5. Every person elected or appointed to any office, shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States, and of this state, and also an oath of office.

See §63.10 of the Code

How vacancies filled. Sec. 6. In all cases of elections to fill vacancies in office occurring before the expiration of a full term, the person so elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term; and all persons appointed to fill vacancies in office, shall hold until the next general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

CODE OF IOWA

MISCELLANEOUS SECTIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

2.25 Joint conventions.

Joint conventions of the general assembly shall meet in the house of representatives for such purposes as are provided by law. The president of the senate, or, in the president's absence, the president pro tempore of the senate shall preside at such joint conventions.

The speaker of the house of representatives may, for purposes of canvass of votes for governor and lieutenant governor and for the inauguration of such officers, designate any suitable hall at the seat of government as the hall of the house of representatives.

[R60, §674, 675; C73, §19; C97, §23; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §30; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.31; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.25]

2.26 Secretary — record.

The clerk of the house of representatives shall act as secretary of the convention, and the clerk and the secretary of the senate shall keep a fair and correct record of the proceedings of the convention, which shall be entered on the journal of each house.

[R60, §677; C73, §21; C97, §25; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §31; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.32; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.26]

2.27 Canvass of votes for governor.

The general assembly shall meet in joint session on the same day the assembly first convenes in January of 1979 and every four years thereafter as soon as both houses have been organized, and canvass the votes cast for governor and lieutenant governor and determine the election. If an election is necessary under section 69.13 to fill a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor, the general assembly shall similarly meet on the day it convenes in the January following that election and canvass the vote cast for the office. When the canvass is completed, the oath of office shall be administered to the persons or person so declared elected. Upon being inaugurated the governor shall deliver to the joint assembly any message the governor may deem expedient.

[S13, §30-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §32; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.33; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.27]

2.28 Tellers.

After the time for the meeting of the joint convention has been designated each house shall appoint three tellers, and the six shall act as judges of the election.

Canvassing the votes for governor and lieutenant governor shall be conducted substantially according to the provisions of sections 2.25 to 2.28.

[R60, §676; C73, §20, 26; C97, §24, 30; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §33, 34; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.34, 2.35; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.28]

2.29 Election — vote — how taken — second poll.

When any officer is to be elected by joint convention, the names of the members shall be arranged in alphabetical order by the secretaries, and each member shall vote in the order in which the member's name stands when so arranged. The name of the person voted for, and the names of the members voting, shall be entered in writing by the tellers, who, after the secretary shall have called the names of the members a second time, and the name of the person for whom each member has voted, shall report to the president of the convention the number of votes given for each candidate.

If no person shall receive the votes of a majority of the members present, a second poll may be taken, or as many polls as may be required until some person receives a majority.

[R60, §678, 679, 680; C73, §22, 23; C97, §26, 27; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §35, 36; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.36, 2.37; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.29]

2.30 Certificates of election.

When any person shall have received a majority of the votes, the president shall declare the person to be elected, and shall, in the presence of the convention, sign two certificates of such election, attested by the tellers, one of which the president shall transmit to the governor, and the other shall be preserved among the records of the convention and entered at length on the journal of each house. The governor shall issue a commission to the person so elected.

[R60, §682; C73, §25; C97, §29; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §37; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.38; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.30]

LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY

2A.1 Legislative services agency created — services — legislative privileges — nonpartisanship and nonadvocacy.

1. to 3. Not reprinted.

4. The director and all other employees of the legislative services agency shall not participate in partisan political activities and shall not be identified as advocates or opponents of issues subject to legislative debate except as otherwise provided by law or by the legislative council.

2003 Acts, ch 35, §1, 49

CITIZENS' AIDE

2C.7 Prohibited activities.

Neither the citizens' aide nor any member of the staff shall:

1. to 3. Not reprinted.

4. Be actively involved in partisan affairs.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.7]

84 Acts, ch 1046, §2

C93, §2C.7

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

7D.6 Report — official register.

The secretary shall, as soon as practicable after January 1 of each odd-numbered year, prepare a report of the proceedings of the executive council for the two preceding calendar years. The report shall include a statement of:

1. The official canvass of the votes cast at the last general election.
2. Not reprinted.

The report may be published in the Iowa official register as provided in section 2A.5.

[C73, §120; C97, §157; S13, §157; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §284; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §19.6]

C93, §7D.6

2003 Acts, ch 35, §21, 48, 49

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DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

8A.102 Department created — director appointed.

1. Not reprinted.

2. The person appointed as director* shall be professionally qualified by education and have no less than five years' experience in the field of management, public or private sector personnel administration including the application of merit principles in employment, financial management, and policy development and implementation. The appointment shall be made without regard for political affiliation. The director shall not be a member of any local, state, or national committee of a political party, an officer or member of a committee in any partisan political club or organization, or hold or be a candidate for a paid elective public office. The director is subject to the restrictions on political activity provided in section 8A.416. The governor shall set the salary of the director within pay grade nine.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §2

*Director of the department of administrative services

8A.416 Discrimination, political activity, use of official influence prohibited.

1. A person shall not be appointed or promoted to, or demoted or discharged from, any position in the merit system, or in any way favored or discriminated against with respect to employment in the merit system because of the person's political or religious opinions or affiliations or race or national origin or sex, or age.

2. A person holding a position in the classified service shall not, during the person's working hours or when performing the person's duties or when using state equipment or at any time on state property, take part in any way in soliciting any contribution for any political party or any person seeking political office, and such employee shall not engage in any political activity that will impair the employee's efficiency during working hours or cause the employee to be tardy or absent from work. This section does not preclude any employee from holding any office for which no pay is received or any office for which only token pay is received.

3. A person shall not seek or attempt to use any political endorsement in connection with any appointment to a position in the merit system.

4. A person shall not use or promise to use, directly or indirectly, any official authority or influence, whether possessed or anticipated, to secure or attempt to secure for any person an appointment or advantage in appointment to a position in the merit system, or an increase in pay or other advantage in employment in any such position, for the purpose of influencing the vote or political action of any person or for any consideration.

5. An employee shall not use the employee's official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the results thereof.

6. Any officer or employee who violates this section shall be subject to suspension, dismissal, or demotion subject to the right of appeal provided in this subchapter.

7. The director shall adopt any rules necessary for further restricting political activities of employees in the executive branch, but only to the extent necessary to comply with federal standards. Employees retain the right to vote as they please and to express their opinions on all subjects.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §64

See also chapters 39A and 721

8A.418 Federal programs exemption exceptions — penalty.

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subchapter to the contrary, a person employed under a temporary, emergency employment utilization program funded by the federal government which program does not exceed one year and which program is not subject to merit system standards by federal law, shall be exempt from this subchapter except as provided in this section.

2. A person employed as provided in this section shall be subject to the provisions of section 8A.416 relating to political activity and the civil penalties contained in such section and, consistent with subsection 1, the provisions of section 8A.417 relating to prohibited actions.

3. A person violating this section shall be subject to the penalty provided for in section 8A.458.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §66

8A.458 Penalty.

A person who willfully violates this subchapter or any rules adopted pursuant to this subchapter, where no other penalty is prescribed, is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §83

IOWA AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY FINANCE ACT

15E.208 Qualified corporations — Iowa agricultural industry finance loans.

1. The department* may award an Iowa agricultural industry finance loan to an Iowa agricultural industry finance corporation if the department in its discretion determines that the corporation is qualified under this section.

2. Not reprinted.

3. The department shall loan all of the amounts available to the department pursuant to this division to a qualified corporation with provisions and restrictions as determined by the department and contained in a loan agreement executed between the department and the qualified corporation.

a. and b. Not reprinted.

c. The corporation shall not expend moneys originating from the state, including moneys loaned under this section, on political activity or on any attempt to influence legislation.

4. to 8. Not reprinted.

98 Acts, ch 1207, §9; 99 Acts, ch 66, §2; 2000 Acts, ch 1058, §6; 2001 Acts, ch 55, §20, 38; 2002 Acts, ch 1162, §29; 2003 Acts, ch 122, §1, 2; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §324; 2006 Acts, ch 1185, §55

*Department of economic development

IOWA FINANCE AUTHORITY

16.6 Executive director — responsibilities.

1. The governor, subject to confirmation by the senate, shall appoint an executive director of the authority, who shall serve at the pleasure of the governor. The executive director shall be selected primarily for administrative ability and knowledge in the field, without regard to political affiliation. The executive director shall not, directly or indirectly, exert influence to induce any other officers or employees of the state to adopt a political view, or to favor a political candidate for office.

2. and 3. Not reprinted.

[C77, 79, 81, §220.6]

86 Acts, ch 1237, §10; 88 Acts, ch 1158, §50; 89 Acts, ch 302, §11

C93, §16.6

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PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS (COLLECTIVE BARGAINING)

20.26 Employee organizations — political contributions.

An employee organization shall not make any direct or indirect contribution out of the funds of the employee organization to any political party or organization or in support of any candidate for elective public office.

Any employee organization which violates the provisions of this section or fails to file any required report or affidavit or files a false report or affidavit shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than two thousand dollars.

Any person who willfully violates this section, or who makes a false statement knowing it to be false, or who knowingly fails to disclose a material fact shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned for not more than thirty days or shall be subject to both such fine and imprisonment. Each individual required to sign affidavits or reports under this section shall be personally responsible for filing such report or affidavit and for any statement contained therein the individual knows to be false.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit voluntary contributions by individuals to political parties or candidates.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or deny any civil remedy which may exist as a result of action which may violate this section.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §20.26]

OFFICIAL MEETINGS OPEN TO PUBLIC (OPEN MEETINGS)

21.10 Information to be provided.

The authority which appoints members of governmental bodies shall provide the members with information about this chapter and chapter 22. The appropriate commissioner of elections shall provide that information to members of elected governmental bodies.

89 Acts, ch 73, §2

LOCAL BUDGETS

24.2 Definition of terms.

As used in this chapter and unless otherwise required by the context:

1. to 4. Not reprinted.

5. “*Municipality*” means a public body or corporation that has power to levy or certify a tax or sum of money to be collected by taxation, except a county, city, drainage district, township, or road district.

6. Not reprinted.

7. The word “*tax*” shall mean any general or special tax levied against persons, property, or business, for public purposes as provided by law, but shall not include any special assessment nor any tax certified or levied by township trustees.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §369; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.2]

83 Acts, ch 123, §30, 209; 2000 Acts, ch 1148, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §200, 201

24.15 Further tax limitation.

No tax shall be levied by any municipality in excess of the estimates published, except such taxes as are approved by a vote of the people, but in no case shall any tax levy be in excess of any limitation imposed thereon now or hereafter by the Constitution and laws of the state.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §381; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.15]

QUAD CITIES INTERSTATE
METROPOLITAN AUTHORITY COMPACT

28A.1 Quad cities interstate metropolitan authority compact.

The quad cities interstate metropolitan authority compact is entered into and enacted into law with the state of Illinois if the state of Illinois joins the compact, in the form substantially as follows:

ARTICLE 1 — SHORT TITLE

This compact may be cited as the “*Quad Cities Interstate Metropolitan Authority Compact*”.

ARTICLE 2 — AUTHORIZATION

The states of Illinois and Iowa authorize the creation of the quad cities interstate authority to include the territories of Scott county in the state of Iowa and Rock Island county in the state of Illinois.

ARTICLE 3 — PURPOSES

The purposes of the authority are to provide facilities and to foster cooperative efforts, all for the development and public benefit of its territory. This compact shall be liberally interpreted to carry out these purposes.

ARTICLE 4 — CREATION

The authority is created when the secretary of state of Iowa certifies to the secretary of state of Illinois that a majority of the electors of Scott county voting on the proposition voted to approve creation of the authority and the secretary of state of Illinois certifies to the secretary of state of Iowa that a majority of the electors of Rock Island county voting on the proposition voted to approve creation of the authority. A referendum approving creation of the authority must be held before January 1, 1993.

ARTICLE 5 TO ARTICLE 21

NOT REPRINTED.

89 Acts, ch 213, §1
CS89, §330B.1
C93, §28A.1

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28A.5 Petition and public hearing.

1. Upon petition of eligible electors of a metropolitan area equal in number to at least ten percent of the persons who voted in the last general election held in the metropolitan area for the office of president of the United States or governor, the governing body of the county shall adopt a resolution signifying its intention to initiate the question of participating in the creation of an authority and shall publish the resolution at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the metropolitan area giving notice of a hearing to be held on the question of the metropolitan area's entry into the authority. The resolution shall be published at least fourteen days prior to the date of hearing, and shall contain all of the following information:

- a. Intention to join in the creation of the authority pursuant to this division.
- b. That the greater metropolitan area will include Rock Island county, Illinois, and Scott county, Iowa, which have expressed their interest in the creation of the authority.
- c. Name of the authority.
- d. Place, date, and time of hearing.

2. After the hearing, if the governing body of a metropolitan area wishes to proceed in the creation of or to join the authority, the governing body shall direct the proper election authority to submit the proposition to the electorate of the metropolitan area as provided in section 28A.6.

91 Acts, ch 198, §4
 CS91, §330B.5
 C93, §28A.5

28A.6 Election.

1. Upon receipt of the resolution, the county commissioner of elections shall place the proposition on the ballot of a special election but not at a general election, called by the governing body of the metropolitan area. At the election, the proposition shall be submitted in substantially the following form:

Shall the Quad Cities Interstate Metropolitan Authority be established effective on the day of (month), (year)?

YES..... NO.....

2. Notice of the election shall be given by publication as required in section 49.53 in a newspaper of general circulation in the metropolitan area. At the election, the ballot used for submission of the proposition shall be substantially the form for submitting special questions at general elections.

3. The proposition is approved if the vote in favor of the proposition is a simple majority of the total votes cast on the proposition in the metropolitan area.

4. If the proposition is approved, the governing body of the county shall enact an ordinance authorizing the joining of the authority.

91 Acts, ch 198, §5
 CS91, §330B.6
 C93, §28A.6
 2000 Acts, ch 1058, §56

28A.17 Local sales and services tax.

If an authority is established as provided in section 28A.6 and after approval of a referendum by a simple majority of votes cast in each metropolitan area in favor of the sales and services tax, the governing board of a county in this state within a metropolitan area which is part of the authority shall impose, at the request of the authority, a local sales and services tax at the rate of one-fourth of one percent on the sales price taxed by this state under section 423.2, within the metropolitan area located in this state. The referendum shall be called by resolution of the board and shall be held as provided in section 28A.6 to the extent applicable. The ballot proposition shall contain a statement as to the specific purpose or purposes for which the revenues shall be expended and the date of expiration of the tax. The local sales and services tax shall be imposed on the same basis, with the same exceptions, and following the same administrative procedures as provided for a county under sections 423B.5 and 423B.6. The amount of the sale, for the purposes of determining the amount of the local sales and services tax under this section, does not include the amount of any local sales and services tax imposed under sections 423B.5 and 423B.6.

The treasurer of state shall credit the local sales and services tax receipts and interest and penalties to the authority's account. Moneys in this account shall be remitted quarterly to the authority. The proceeds of the tax imposed under this section shall be used only for the construction, reconstruction, or repair of metropolitan facilities as specified in the referendum. The local sales and services tax imposed under this section may be suspended for not less than a fiscal quarter or more than one year by action of the board. The suspension may be renewed or continued by the board, but the board shall act on the suspension at least annually. The local sales and services tax may also be repealed by a petition and favorable referendum following the procedures and requirements of sections 28A.5 and 28A.6 as applicable. The board shall give the department of revenue at least forty days' notice of the repeal, suspension, or reinstatement of the tax and the effective dates for imposition, suspension, or repeal of the tax shall be as provided in section 423B.6.

91 Acts, ch 198, §16

CS91, §330B.17

C93, §28A.17

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §155, 205

28A.25 Dissolution — referendum.

1. The authority shall be dissolved only by a majority vote in a referendum undertaken in a manner similar to the referendum provided for in section 28A.6. The board shall call, upon its own motion, by petition of the eligible electors as provided in section 28A.5, or by action of the governing body of either metropolitan area, for an election to approve or disapprove the dissolution of the authority.

2. The proposition is approved if the vote in favor of the proposition is a simple majority of the total votes cast on the proposition in either one of the metropolitan areas.

3. The authority shall provide by ordinance for the disposal of any remaining property, the proceeds of which shall first be applied against any outstanding obligation of the authority. The remaining balance shall be divided between the counties included in the authority and credited to the general fund of the respective counties.

91 Acts, ch 198, §24

CS91, §330B.25

C93, §28A.25

JOINT EXERCISE OF GOVERNMENTAL POWERS

28E.16 Election for bonds.

When bonds which require a vote of the people are to be issued for financing joint facilities of a county and one or more cities within the county, pursuant to an agreement made under the authority of this chapter, or pursuant to other provisions of law, the board of supervisors and the council of each city shall arrange for a single election on the question of issuing the bonds, but if the county and the cities are proposing to make separate bond issues, the ballot shall contain separate questions, one to be voted upon by all voters of the county, and one or more to be voted upon only by the voters of the city which is to make a separate bond issue.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §28E.16]

28E.17 Transit policy — joint agreement — city debt.

1. It is the public policy of this state to encourage the establishment or acquisition of urban mass transit systems and the equipment, maintenance and operation thereof by public agencies in cooperation with, and with the assistance of the urban mass transportation administration of the United States department of transportation, pursuant to the provisions of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended, Title 49, sections 1601 et seq., United States Code, which requires unification or official coordination of local mass transportation services on an area-wide basis as a condition of such assistance.

2. An agreement between one or more cities and other public agencies for this purpose may be made and carried out without an election and the agency created thereby may jointly exercise through a board of trustees as provided by the agreement all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities of cities related to the provision of mass transportation services, except the authority to incur bonded indebtedness.

3. A city which is a party to a joint transit agency may issue general corporate purpose bonds for the support of a capital program for the joint agency in the following manner:

a. The council shall give notice and conduct a hearing on the proposal in the manner set forth in section 384.25. However, the notice must be published at least ten days prior to the hearing, and if a petition valid under section 362.4 is filed with the clerk of the city prior to the hearing, asking that the question of issuing the bonds be submitted to the registered voters of the city, the council shall either by resolution declare the proposal abandoned or shall direct the county commissioner of elections to call a special election to vote upon the question of issuing the bonds. Notice of the election and its conduct shall be in the manner provided in section 384.26.

b. If no petition is filed, or if a petition is filed and the proposition of issuing bonds is approved at the election, the council may proceed with the authorization and issuance of the bonds.

An agreement may provide for full or partial payment from transit revenues to the cities for meeting debt service on such bonds.

This subsection shall be construed as granting additional power without limiting the power already existing in cities, and as providing an alternative independent method for the carrying out of any project for the issuance and sale of bonds for the financing of a city's share of a capital expenditures project of a joint transit agency, and no further proceedings with respect to the authorization of the bonds shall be required.

[C75, §28G.1–28G.4; C77, 79, 81, §28E.17]

95 Acts, ch 67, §53

UNIFIED LAW ENFORCEMENT

28E.22 Referendum for tax.

The board of supervisors, or the city councils of a district composed only of cities, may, and upon receipt of a petition signed by eligible electors residing in the district equal in number to at least five percent of the registered voters in the district shall, submit a proposition to the electorate residing in the district at any general election or at a special election held throughout the district. The proposition shall provide for the establishment of a public safety fund and the levy of a tax on taxable property located in the district at rates not exceeding the rates specified in this section for the purpose of providing additional moneys for the operation of the district.

The ballot for the election shall be prepared in substantially the form for submitting special questions at general elections and the form of the proposition shall be substantially as follows:

Shall an annual levy, the amount of which will not exceed a rate of one dollar and fifty cents per thousand dollars of assessed value of the taxable property in the unified law enforcement district be authorized for providing additional moneys needed for unified law enforcement services in the district?

Yes No

If a majority of the registered voters in each city and the unincorporated area of the county voting on the proposition approve the proposition, the county board of supervisors for unincorporated area and city councils for cities are authorized to levy the tax as provided in section 28E.23.

Such moneys collected pursuant to the tax levy shall be expended only for providing additional moneys needed for unified law enforcement services in the district and shall be in addition to the revenues raised in the county and cities in the district from their general funds which are based upon an average of revenues raised for law enforcement purposes by the county or city for the three previous years. The amount of revenues raised for law enforcement purposes by the county for the three previous years shall be computed separately for the unincorporated portion of the district and for each city in the district.

[C77, 79, 81, §28E.22]

83 Acts, ch 79, §1; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 2001 Acts, ch 56, §1

28E.25 Expansion of district.

Cities and unincorporated areas may join an established district upon the affirmative vote of the city council or county board of supervisors, whichever is applicable, and a tax may be levied for providing additional moneys for unified law enforcement services only upon the affirmative vote of registered voters of the city or unincorporated area voting in the manner provided in this division. A city or unincorporated area joining a district shall contract with the district for services until the beginning of a fiscal year when the city or unincorporated area may become a member.

[C77, §28E.24; C79, 81, §28E.25]

95 Acts, ch 67, §53

28E.28A Referendum on tax levy — dissolution of district.

1. After five years from the date that a district is established, the public safety commission, upon receipt of a petition signed by eligible electors residing within the district equal in number to at least fifteen percent of the registered voters in the district, shall submit a proposition to the electorate of the district at the next general election to discontinue the annual levy for unified law enforcement services in the district. If a majority of the registered voters in each city and the unincorporated area of the county, as applicable, approve the proposition, the tax levy shall be discontinued.

2. If the discontinuation of the tax levy necessitates the dissolution of the district, the public safety commission shall dispose of any remaining property, the proceeds of which shall be applied first against any outstanding obligations of the district and any balance shall be remitted to the county and each city in the district in the same proportion that each jurisdiction contributed to the district's budget in its final fiscal year. The board of supervisors, on behalf of the unincorporated area of the county and the city councils of the cities included in the dissolved district shall continue to levy taxes and appropriate funds to the public safety fund as provided in section 28E.24 until all outstanding obligations of the dissolved district are paid.

83 Acts, ch 79, §2; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 2001 Acts, ch 56, §2

28E.28B Legalization of tax levies.

Each unified law enforcement district tax levy authorized pursuant to section 28E.22 prior to July 1, 1983, which continued to be collected for a period subsequent to July 1, 1983, or continues to be collected notwithstanding the expiration of the five-year period specified by the referendum which authorized the levy, is hereby legalized and deemed valid as if the levy had been authorized subsequent to July 1, 1983.

97 Acts, ch 7, §1

COMMUNITY CLUSTERS — REVENUE SHARING

28E.39 Referendum for ad valorem tax sharing.

An agreement establishing a community cluster shall require the approval of the registered voters residing within the area of the cluster if the agreement provides for the sharing of revenues from ad valorem property taxes. The proposition shall be submitted to the electorate by each governmental unit forming the community cluster to the electors residing within the area of the governmental unit at a general election or at a special election. However, if a county has designated only certain townships as being included within the community cluster, the proposition shall be submitted to the electorate of the county residing only in the townships included in the community cluster.

The ballot for the election shall be prepared in substantially the form for submitting special questions at general elections.

If a majority of the registered voters in the area of each governmental unit within the proposed community cluster voting on the proposition vote in favor of the proposition then the agreement establishing the community cluster shall take effect and the sharing of revenues from ad valorem property taxes is authorized. If the proposition fails in the area of one or more governmental units within the proposed community cluster voting on the proposition then the governmental units in which the proposition passed may establish the community cluster in those areas in which the proposition passed and the sharing of revenues from ad valorem property taxes is authorized.

90 Acts, ch 1200, §5; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53

REGIONAL METROPOLITAN SERVICE AREA

28E.40 Regional metropolitan service area.

Two or more contiguous counties, cities, or cities and counties may establish a regional metropolitan service area to provide for the joint delivery of services by an agreement under this chapter, subject to the limitations and requirements of sections 331.232, 331.260, 331.261, and 331.262, subsection 9.

91 Acts, ch 256, §1

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOND FINANCING

28E.41 Joint county, city, fire district, and school district buildings.

1. A county, city, fire district, or school district, which has areas within its boundaries which overlap areas within the boundaries of another county, city, fire district, or school district, or whose boundaries are contiguous with another county, city, fire district, or school district, may execute an agreement pursuant to this section for the joint construction or acquisition, furnishing, operation, and maintenance of a public building or buildings for their common use. Noncontiguous cities located within the same county, or cities located in contiguous counties, may also execute an agreement for the joint construction or acquisition, furnishing, operation, and maintenance of a joint public building or buildings for their common use. Such an agreement regarding a joint public building may allow for, but is not limited to, any of the following:

a. Acquisition of a construction site and construction of a public building for common use.

b. Purchase of an existing building for joint public use, or conversion of a building previously owned and maintained by a county, city, fire district, or school district for joint public use.

c. Equipping or furnishing a new or existing building for joint public use.

d. Operation, maintenance, or improvement of a joint public building.

e. Any other aspect of joint public building construction, acquisition, furnishing, operation, or maintenance mutually agreed upon by the county, city, fire district, or school district and not otherwise prohibited by law.

2. An agreement pursuant to subsection 1 shall be approved by resolution of the governing bodies of each of the participating counties, cities, fire districts, or school districts and shall specify the purposes for which the joint public building shall be used, the estimated cost thereof, the estimated amount of the cost to be allocated to each of the participating counties, cities, fire districts, or school districts, the proportion and method of allocating the expenses of the operation and maintenance of the building or improvement, and the disposition to be made of any revenues to be derived therefrom, in addition to the provisions of sections 28E.5 and 28E.6, and any other applicable provision of this chapter.

3. *a.* A county, city, fire district, or school district may expend funds or issue general obligation bonds for the payment of its share of the cost of constructing, acquiring, furnishing, operating, or maintaining a joint public building pursuant to subsection 1. Section 28E.16 shall apply regarding a single election to be authorized by the board of supervisors, city council, governing body of a fire district, and board of directors of a school district, in the event that a single bond issue throughout the overlapping or contiguous areas, or noncontiguous cities located in the same county or cities located in contiguous counties, is contemplated. If separate bond issues are authorized by the governing body of a county, city, fire district, or school district for its respective share of the cost of the joint public building, the applicable bonding provisions of chapters 74, 75, 296, 298, 331, 357B, 359, and 384 shall apply. With regard to any issuance of bonds pursuant to this section, a proposition to authorize an issuance of bonds by a county, city, fire district, or school district shall be deemed carried or adopted if the vote in favor of the proposition is equal to at least sixty percent of the vote cast for and against the proposition in each participating county, city, fire district, or school district.

b. Bonds shall not be issued by a county, city, fire district, or school district until provision has been made by each of the other participating counties, cities, fire districts, or school districts to the agreement for the payment of their shares of the cost of the joint public building. In the event that the cost of the construction or acquisition, furnishing, operation, and maintenance of the joint public building exceeds that which was originally estimated and agreed to, the governing body of a county, city, fire district, or school district shall have the authority, jointly or individually, as appropriate, to expend additional moneys or issue additional bonds to pay their respective portions of the increased costs.

c. The governing body of a county, city, fire district, or school district is authorized to enter into an agreement under this section to construct, acquire, furnish, operate, or maintain the public building which is the subject of the agreement for its own purposes to the same extent and in the same manner as if the public building were wholly owned by and devoted to the uses of the county, city, fire district, or school district.

d. The authority granted to a county, city, fire district, or school district pursuant to this section shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other powers conferred by law upon a county, city, fire district, or school district to make agreements, appropriate and expend moneys, and to issue bonds for the same or similar purposes.

4. For purposes of this section, “*fire district*” means any governmental entity which provides fire protection services.

99 Acts, ch 145, §1

JOINT FINANCING OF PUBLIC WORKS AND FACILITIES

28F.1 Scope of chapter — limitations.

This chapter provides a means for the joint financing by public agencies of works or facilities useful and necessary for the collection, treatment, purification, and disposal in a sanitary manner of liquid and solid waste, sewage, and industrial waste, facilities used for the conversion of solid waste to energy, and also electric power facilities constructed within the state of Iowa, except that hydroelectric power facilities may also be located in the waters and on the dams of or on land adjacent to either side of the Mississippi or Missouri river bordering the state of Iowa, water supply systems, swimming pools or golf courses. This chapter applies to the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, ownership, operation, repair, extension, or improvement of such works or facilities, by a separate administrative or legal entity created pursuant to chapter 28E or chapter 389. When the legal entity created under this chapter is comprised solely of cities, counties, and sanitary districts established under chapter 358, or any combination thereof or any combination of the foregoing with other public agencies, the entity shall be both a corporation and a political subdivision with the name under which it was organized. The legal entity may sue and be sued, contract, acquire and hold real and personal property necessary for corporate purposes, adopt a corporate seal and alter the seal at pleasure, and execute all the powers conferred in this chapter.

A city shall not join an entity created under this chapter for the purpose of financing electric power facilities unless that city had established a municipal electric utility as of July 1, 1984. Power supplied by a municipal power agency shall not be furnished to a municipal utility not existing as of July 1, 1984.

After July 1, 1981, a city shall not join an entity created under this chapter or any separate administrative or legal entity created pursuant to chapter 28E for the purpose of utilizing the provisions of this chapter for financing electric power facilities until the proposal for the city to join such an entity has been submitted to and approved by the voters of the city.

The proposal shall be submitted at any city election by the council on its own motion. If a majority of those voting in the city does not approve the proposal, the same or a similar proposal may be submitted to the voters no sooner than one year from the date of the election at which the proposal was defeated.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §28F.1; 81 Acts, ch 31, §1]

83 Acts, ch 127, §4; 85 Acts, ch 78, §2; 87 Acts, ch 225, §402; 91 Acts, ch 168, §1

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND SECURITY

29C.16 Political activity prohibited.

1. A person employed by any organization for emergency management established under this chapter shall not:

a. During working hours or when performing official duties or when using public equipment or at any time on public property, take part in any way in soliciting any contribution for any political party or any person seeking political office. The provisions of this section do not preclude any employee from holding any nonpartisan elective office for which no pay is received or any office for which only token pay is received.

34A.6A Alternative surcharge.

Notwithstanding section 34A.6, the board may request imposition of a surcharge in an amount up to two dollars and fifty cents per month on each telephone access line. The board shall submit the question of the surcharge to voters in the same manner as provided in section 34A.6. If approved, the surcharge may be collected for a period of twenty-four months. At the end of the twenty-four-month period, the rate of the surcharge shall revert to one dollar per month, per access line.

93 Acts, ch 125, §3

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. to 6. Not reprinted.

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.

88 Acts, ch 1177, §7

C89, §477B.7

89 Acts, ch 168, §4–6; 90 Acts, ch 1144, §2–4

C93, §34A.7

98 Acts, ch 1101, §8, 16; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §450–452; 2005 Acts, ch 140, §1

MEMORIAL HALLS AND MONUMENTS

37.1 Memorial buildings and monuments.

Memorial buildings and monuments designed to commemorate the service rendered by soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States may be erected and equipped at public expense in the manner provided by this chapter by:

- 1. Any county which has not heretofore made an appropriation for such purpose under any prior law.
 - 2. Any city operating under any form of government.
- [C97, §435, 436; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §483; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §37.1]

37.2 Petition.

The petition for the erection and equipment of any such hall or monument shall request the submission of the proposition to a vote of the people and shall:

- 1. When it is proposed to erect the same at the expense of the county, be signed by ten percent of the registered voters thereof as shown by the election register used in the last preceding general election, or by a majority of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Spanish-American War Veterans Association, Veterans of World War I, the American Legion, Disabled American Veterans of the World War, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Marine Corps League and American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS) of the county.

2. When it is proposed to erect the same at the expense of a city be subject to the provisions of section 362.4.

3. Set forth therein the purpose of the memorial proposed, as outlined in section 37.18.

[C97, §435; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §484; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §37.2]

95 Acts, ch 67, §53

Not applicable to "Veterans of World War I" in cities over 150,000 population, 63 Acts, ch 76, §3

37.3 Election.

Upon the filing of the requisite petition, the city council shall cause the proposition to be submitted at a regular election, or at a special election to be called if requested in the petition, in substantially the following form:

Shall the city of erect and equip (or purchase and equip) a memorial building (or erect a monument) as provided in chapter 37 of the Code for the purpose of

..... (set forth purpose of memorial as outlined in section 37.18) and issue bonds in the sum of dollars to cover the expense of the building or monument (or levy a tax of per thousand dollars of assessed value for a period of years to defray the expense of the building or monument)?

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §485; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §37.3]
83 Acts, ch 123, §41, 209

37.4 Notice.

Notice of the election shall be given by publication in one newspaper published or having general circulation in the city as provided in section 362.3. The notice shall state the purpose of the memorial proposed as outlined in section 37.18.

[C97, §435; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §486; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §37.4]

83 Acts, ch 123, §42, 209

37.6 Bonds.

Bonds issued by a county for the purposes of this chapter shall be issued under sections 331.441 to 331.449 relating to general county purpose bonds. Bonds issued by a city shall be issued in accordance with provisions of law relating to general corporate purpose bonds of a city.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §488; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §37.6; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1004]

City bonds, chapter 384, div. III (see §384.24, 384.24A, and 384.26 below)

CHAPTER 39

ELECTIONS, ELECTORS, APPOINTMENTS, TERMS AND OFFICERS

Chapter applicable to primary elections, §43.5

39.1	General election.	39.14	Repealed by 61 Acts, ch 296, §2.
39.2	Special elections.	39.15	State senators.
39.3	Definitions.	39.16	Representatives.
39.4	Proclamation concerning revision of Constitution.	39.17	County officers.
39.5	Elections authorized. Repealed by 98 Acts, ch 1123, §17, 18.	39.18	Board of supervisors.
39.6	Notice of special election.	39.19	Repealed by 69 Acts, ch 218, §11.
39.7	Time of choosing officer.	39.20	City officers.
39.8	Term of office.	39.21	Nonpartisan offices.
39.9	State officers — term.	39.22	Township officers.
39.10	United States senators.	39.23	Township clerk. Repealed by 87 Acts, ch 68, §3.
39.11	More than one office prohibited.	39.24	School officers.
39.12	Failure to vacate.	39.25	Sex no disqualification.
39.13	Repealed by 59 Acts, ch 319, §1.	39.26	Candidate qualifications.
		39.27	Qualifications for public office.

39.1 General election.

The general election shall be held throughout the state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year.

[C51, §239; R60, §459; C73, §573; C97, §1057; S13, §1057-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §504; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.1]

Iowa Constitution, Art. II, §7

39.2 Special elections.

1. All special elections which are authorized or required by law, unless the applicable law otherwise requires, shall be held on Tuesday. A special election shall not be held on the first, second, and third Tuesdays preceding and following the primary and the general elections.

A special election shall not be held in conjunction with the primary election. A special election shall not be held in conjunction with a school election unless the special election is for a school district or community college. A special election shall not be held in conjunction with a regularly scheduled or special city primary or city runoff election.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 1, a special election may be held on the same day as a regularly scheduled election if the two elections are not in conflict within the meaning of section 47.6, subsection 2. A special election may be held on the same day as a regularly scheduled election with which it does so conflict if the commissioner who is responsible for conducting the elections concludes that to do so will cause no undue difficulties.

3. When voting is to occur on the same day in any one precinct for two or more elections, they shall be considered one election for purposes of administration including but not limited to publishing notice of the election, preparation of the precinct election register and completion of tally sheets after the polling place has closed.

If a special election to fill a vacancy is held in conjunction with a regularly scheduled election, the filing deadlines for the special election shall coincide with the filing deadline for the regularly scheduled election. An election to fill a vacancy in a city office cannot be held in conjunction with a general election if the city election procedures provide for a primary election.

[C51, §237; R60, §460; C73, §574; C97, §1058; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §505; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.2]
 90 Acts, ch 1238, §1; 93 Acts, ch 143, §2; 98 Acts, ch 1123, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §1, 115

39.3 Definitions.

The definitions established by this section shall apply wherever the terms so defined appear in this chapter and in chapters 39A, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48A through 53, and 68A unless the context in which any such term is used clearly requires otherwise.

1. “*Absentee ballot*” means any ballot authorized by chapter 53.
2. “*City*” means a municipal corporation not including a county, township, school district, or any special purpose district or authority. When used in relation to land area, “*city*” includes only the land area within the city limits.
3. “*City election*” means any election held in a city for nomination or election of the officers thereof including a city primary or runoff election.
4. “*Commissioner*” means the county commissioner of elections as defined in section 47.2.
5. “*Election*” means a general election, primary election, city election, school election or special election.
6. “*Eligible elector*” means a person who possesses all of the qualifications necessary to entitle the person to be registered to vote, whether or not the person is in fact so registered.
7. “*General election*” means the biennial election for national or state officers, members of Congress and of the general assembly, county and township officers, and for the choice of other officers or the decision of questions as provided by law.
8. “*Infamous crime*” means a felony as defined in section 701.7, or an offense classified as a felony under federal law.
9. “*Primary election*” means that election by the members of various political parties for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for public office held as required by chapter 43.
10. “*Public measure*” means any question authorized or required by law to be submitted to the voters at an election.
11. “*Registered voter*” means a person who is registered to vote pursuant to chapter 48A.
12. “*Registrar*” means the state registrar of voters designated by section 47.7.
13. “*Registration commission*” means the state voter registration commission established by section 47.8.
14. “*School election*” means that election held pursuant to section 277.1.
15. “*Special election*” means any other election held for any purpose authorized or required by law.
16. “*State commissioner*” means the state commissioner of elections as defined in section 47.1.
17. “*Written*” and “*in writing*” may include any mode of representing words or letters in general use. A signature, when required by law, must be made by the writing or markings of the person whose signature is required. 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 of the person with a disability when adopted by that person for all purposes requiring a signature and then only when affixed by that person or another upon the request and in the presence of the person with a disability.

[C97, §1089; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §720; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.2; C75, 77, 79, 81, §39.3]

93 Acts, ch 143, §3; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §43, 65; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §7; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §2, 115

39.4 Proclamation concerning revision of Constitution.

In the years in which the Constitution requires, or at other times when the general assembly by law provides for, a vote on the question of calling a convention and revising the Constitution, the governor shall at least sixty days before the general election issue a proclamation directing that at the general election there be proposed to the people the following question:

Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution, and propose amendment or amendments to same?

[C97, §1061; SS15, §1061; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §507; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.4]

Constitutional requirement, Iowa Constitution, Art. X, §3

39.5 Elections authorized. Repealed by 98 Acts, ch 1123, §17, 18.

39.6 Notice of special election.

A proclamation shall be issued before any election ordered by the governor, designating the office to be filled or the public question to be submitted at the election and designating the time at which such election shall be held; and the commissioner of each county in which such election is to be held shall give notice thereof, as provided in section 49.53.

[R60, §462, 464; C73, §577, 579; C97, §1061, 1063; SS15, §1061; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §506, 509; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §39.3, 39.6; C75, 77, 79, 81, §39.6]

Additional provision, §49A.7

39.7 Time of choosing officer.

At the general election next preceding the expiration of the term of any officer, a successor shall be elected.

[R60, §461; C73, §575; C97, §1059; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §510; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.7]

39.8 Term of office.

The term of office of all officers chosen at a general election for a full term shall commence on the first day of January following the election which is not a Sunday or legal holiday, except when otherwise provided by the Constitution or by statute; that of an officer chosen to fill a vacancy shall commence as soon as the officer has qualified therefor.

[R60, §462; C73, §576; C97, §1060; S13, §1060; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §511; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.8]

Governor and lieutenant governor, Iowa Constitution, Art. IV, §15
Judges of supreme and district courts, Iowa Constitution, Art. V, §17

39.9 State officers — term.

The governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, secretary of agriculture, and attorney general shall be elected for a term of four years at the general election held in the year 1974 and every four years thereafter.

[C51, §239; R60, §465, 466; C73, §580, 581; C97, §1064, 1065; S13, §1065; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §512; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.9]

39.10 United States senators.

Senators in the Congress of the United States shall be elected in the same manner in which state officers are elected.

[R60, §674; C73, §26; C97, §30; S13, §1087-c; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §513; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.10]

Term of office, United States Constitution, Amendment 17
Vacancy in United States senate, see §69.13

39.11 More than one office prohibited.

Statewide elected officials and members of the general assembly shall not hold more than one elective office at a time. All other elected officials shall not hold more than one elective office at the same level of government at a time. This section does not apply to the following offices: county agricultural extension council or soil and water conservation district commission.

93 Acts, ch 143, §4; 2001 Acts, ch 158, §5

See also §441.17(1)

39.12 Failure to vacate.

An elected official who has been elected to another elective office to which section 39.11 applies shall choose only one office in which to serve. The official shall resign from all but one of the offices to which section 39.11 applies before the beginning of the term of the office to which the person was most recently elected. Failure to submit the required resignation will result in a vacancy in all elective offices to which the person was elected.

93 Acts, ch 143, §5

39.13 Repealed by 59 Acts, ch 319, §1.

39.14 Repealed by 61 Acts, ch 296, §2.

39.15 State senators.

Senators in the general assembly shall be elected at the general election in the respective senatorial districts and shall hold office for the term of four years.

[C51, §239; R60, §471; C73, §588; C97, §1071; S13, §1071; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §518; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.15]

39.16 Representatives.

Members of the house of representatives shall be elected at the general election in the respective representative districts and hold office for the term of two years.

[C51, §239; R60, §470; C73, §587; C97, §1070; S13, §1070; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §519; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.16]

39.17 County officers.

There shall be elected in each county at the general election to be held in the year 1976 and every four years thereafter, an auditor and a sheriff, each to hold office for a term of four years.

There shall be elected in each county at the general election to be held in 1974 and each four years thereafter, a treasurer, a recorder and a county attorney who shall hold office for a term of four years.

[C51, §96, 239; R60, §224, 472, 473; C73, §589; C97, §1072; S13, §1072; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §520; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.17]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10015, 10201

Combining duties of county officers; §331.323

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39.18 Board of supervisors.

There shall be elected biennially in counties, members of the board of supervisors to succeed those whose terms of office will expire on the first day of January following the election which is not a Sunday or legal holiday. The term of office of each supervisor shall be four years, except as otherwise provided by section 331.208 or 331.209.

[C51, §239; R60, §475; C73, §295, 591; C97, §411, 1074; S13, §1074; SS15, §411; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §521; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §39.18; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1202]

87 Acts, ch 68, §1

39.19 Repealed by 69 Acts, ch 218, §11.

39.20 City officers.

The times at which officers of cities shall be elected and their terms of office shall be as provided by or established pursuant to sections 376.1 and 376.2.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §39.20]

39.21 Nonpartisan offices.

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.

[C77, 79, 81, §39.21]

87 Acts, ch 23, §2; 90 Acts, ch 1149, §8; 93 Acts, ch 48, §10; 2001 Acts, ch 158, §6; 2005 Acts, ch 152, §1

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 officers 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.

[C27, 31, 35, §523-b1; C39, §523.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.22]

85 Acts, ch 30, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1117, §1; 87 Acts, ch 68, §2; 88 Acts, ch 1119, §1; 88 Acts, ch 1134, §18, 19; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 2001 Acts, ch 56, §3; 2005 Acts, ch 152, §2, 3

39.23 Township clerk. Repealed by 87 Acts, ch 68, §3. See §39.22.

39.24 School officers.

Members of boards of directors of community and independent school districts, and boards of directors of merged areas shall be elected at the school election. Their terms of office shall be three years, except as otherwise provided by section 260C.11 or 275.23A.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §39.24]

83 Acts, ch 77, §1

Directors, §274.7

39.25 Sex no disqualification.

No person shall be disqualified on account of sex from holding any office created by the statutes of this state.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §526; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.25]

39.26 Candidate qualifications.

Any person seeking election to an elective office under the laws of this state shall be an eligible elector at the time of any election at which the person's name appears on the ballot.

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §3, 115

39.27 Qualifications for public office.

Any person elected to an office under the laws of this state shall be an eligible elector. At the time an elected official takes office the official shall be a resident of the state, district, county, township, city, or ward by or for which the person was elected, or in which the duties of the office are to be exercised. An elected official shall continue to be a resident of the state, district, county, township, city, or ward by or for which the person was elected, or in which the duties of the office are to be exercised for the duration of the term of office. This section shall not apply to United States senators or representatives in Congress or to members of the general assembly.

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §4, 115

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CHAPTER 39A

ELECTION MISCONDUCT

See also definitions in §39.3

39A.1 Title and purpose — election officials defined.	39A.4 Election misconduct in the third degree.
39A.2 Election misconduct in the first degree.	39A.5 Election misconduct in the fourth degree.
39A.3 Election misconduct in the second degree.	39A.6 Technical infractions — notice.

39A.1 Title and purpose — election officials defined.

1. This chapter may be cited and referred to as the “*Election Misconduct and Penalties Act*”.

2. The purpose of this chapter is to identify actions which threaten the integrity of the election process and to impose significant sanctions upon persons who intentionally commit those acts. It is the intent of the general assembly that offenses with the greatest potential to affect the election process be vigorously prosecuted and strong punishment meted out through the imposition of felony sanctions which, as a consequence, remove the voting rights of the offenders. Other offenses are still considered serious, but based on the factual context in which they arise, they may not rise to the level of offenses to which felony penalties attach. The general assembly also recognizes that instances may arise in which technical infractions of chapters 39 through 53 may occur which do not merit any level of criminal sanction. In such instances, administrative notice from the state or county commissioner of elections is sufficient. Mandates or proscriptions in chapters 39 through 53 which are not specifically included in this chapter shall be considered to be directive only, without criminal sanction.

3. For the purposes of this chapter, “*election officials*” include the state commissioner, the county commissioner, employees of the state commissioner and county commissioner who are responsible for carrying out functions or duties under chapters 39 through 53, and precinct election officials appointed pursuant to sections 49.12, 49.14, 49.18, and 53.23.

2002 Acts, ch 1071, §1

39A.2 Election misconduct in the first degree.

1. A person commits the crime of election misconduct in the first degree if the person willfully commits any of the following acts:

a. Registration fraud. Produces, procures, submits, or accepts a voter registration application that is known by the person to be materially false, fictitious, forged, or fraudulent.

b. Vote fraud.

(1) Destroys, delivers, or handles an application for a ballot or an absentee ballot with the intent of interfering with the voter’s right to vote.

(2) Produces, procures, submits, or accepts a ballot or an absentee ballot, or produces, procures, casts, accepts, or tabulates a ballot that is known by the person to be materially false, fictitious, forged, or fraudulent.

(3) Votes or attempts to vote more than once at the same election, or votes or attempts to vote at an election knowing oneself not to be qualified.

(4) Makes a false or untrue statement in an application for an absentee ballot or makes or signs a false certification or affidavit in connection with an absentee ballot.

(5) Otherwise deprives, defrauds, or attempts to deprive or defraud the citizens of this state of a fair and impartially conducted election process.

c. Duress. Intimidates, threatens, or coerces, or attempts to intimidate, threaten, or coerce, a person to do any of the following:

(1) To register to vote, to vote, or to attempt to register to vote.

(2) To urge or aid a person to register to vote, to vote, or to attempt to register to vote.

(3) To exercise a right under chapters 39 through 53.

d. Bribery.

(1) Pays, offers to pay, or causes to be paid money or any other thing of value to a person to influence the person's vote.

(2) Pays, offers to pay, or causes to be paid money or any other thing of value to an election official conditioned on some act done or omitted to be done contrary to the person's official duty in relation to an election.

(3) Receives money or any other thing of value knowing that it was given in violation of subparagraph (1) or (2).

e. Conspiracy. Conspires with or acts as an accessory with another to commit an act in violation of paragraphs "a" through "d".

2. Election misconduct in the first degree is a class "D" felony.

2002 Acts, ch 1071, §2

39A.3 Election misconduct in the second degree.

1. A person commits the crime of election misconduct in the second degree if the person willfully commits any of the following acts:

a. Interference with validity of election.

(1) Possesses an official ballot outside of the voting room unless the person is an election official or other person authorized by law to possess such a ballot.

(2) Makes or possesses a counterfeit of an official election ballot.

(3) Solicits or encourages a person to vote in an election knowing that person is not qualified to vote in the election.

b. Actions by election official. As an election official:

(1) Refuses to register a person who is entitled to register to vote under chapter 48A.

(2) Accepts a fee from an applicant applying for registration.

(3) While the polls are open, opens a ballot received from a voter, except as permitted by law.

(4) Marks a ballot by folding or otherwise so as to be able to recognize it.

(5) Attempts to learn how a voter marked a ballot.

(6) Causes a voter to cast a vote contrary to the voter's intention.

(7) Changes a ballot, or in any way causes a vote to be recorded contrary to the intention of the person casting that vote.

(8) Allows a person to do any of the acts proscribed by subparagraphs (1) through (7).

2. Election misconduct in the second degree is an aggravated misdemeanor.

2002 Acts, ch 1071, §3

39A.4 Election misconduct in the third degree.

1. A person commits the crime of election misconduct in the third degree if the person willfully commits any of the following acts:

a. Election day acts. Any of the following on election day:

(1) Loitering, congregating, electioneering, posting signs, treating voters, or soliciting votes, during the receiving of the ballots, either on the premises of a polling place or within three hundred feet of an outside door of a building affording access to a room where the polls are held, or of an outside door of a building affording access to a hallway, corridor, stairway, or other means of reaching the room where the polls are held. This subparagraph does not apply to the posting of signs on private property not a polling place, except that the placement of a sign that is more than ninety square inches in size on a motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer, or its attachment to a motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer parked on public property within three hundred feet of a polling place is prohibited.

(2) Interrupting, hindering, or opposing a voter while in or approaching the polling place for the purpose of voting.

(3) As a voter, submitting a false statement as to the voter's ability to mark a ballot.

(4) Interfering or attempting to interfere with a voter when the voter is inside the enclosed voting space, or when the voter is marking a ballot.

(5) Endeavoring to induce a voter to show how the voter marks or has marked a ballot.

(6) Marking, or causing in any manner to be marked, on a ballot, any character for the purpose of identifying such ballot.

b. Actions by election official. As an election official:

(1) Serving as a member of a challenging committee or observer under section 49.104, subsection 2, 5, or 6, while serving as a precinct election official at the polls.

(2) Failing to perform duties prescribed by chapters 39 through 53, or performing those duties in such a way as to hinder the object of the law.

(3) Disclosing the manner in which a person's ballot has been voted to anyone except as ordered by a court.

(4) Failing to carry out a duty with regard to access under chapter 22 to a public record that relates to an election or voter registration.

(5) Furnishing a voter with a ballot other than the proper ballot to be used at an election.

(6) Making or consenting to a false entry on the list of voters or poll books.

(7) Placing or permitting another election official to place anything other than a ballot into a ballot box as provided in section 49.85, or permitting a person other than an election official to place anything into a ballot box.

(8) Taking or permitting to be taken out of a ballot box a ballot deposited in the ballot box, except in the manner prescribed by law.

(9) Destroying or altering a ballot that has been given to a voter.

(10) Permitting a person to vote in a manner prohibited by law.

(11) Refusing or rejecting the vote of a voter qualified to vote.

(12) Wrongfully acting or refusing to act for the purpose of avoiding an election, or of rendering invalid a ballot cast from a precinct or other voting district.

(13) Having been deputized to carry the poll books of an election to the place where they are to be canvassed, failing to deliver them to such place, safe, with seals unbroken, and within the time specified by law.

c. Miscellaneous offenses.

(1) As a party committee member or a primary election officer or public officer upon whom a duty is imposed by chapter 43 or by a statute applicable to chapter 43, neglecting to perform any such duty, or performing any such duty in such a way as to hinder the object of the statute, or by disclosing to anyone, except as may be ordered by a court, the manner in which a ballot may have been voted.

(2) As a person who is designated pursuant to section 43.4 to report the results of a precinct caucus as it relates to the selection and reporting of delegates selected as part of the presidential nominating process or who is designated pursuant to section 43.4 to tabulate and report the number of persons attending the caucus favoring each presidential candidate, failing to perform those duties, falsifying the information, or omitting information required to be reported under section 43.4.

(3) Making a false answer under chapter 43 relative to a person's qualifications and party affiliations.

(4) Paying, offering to pay, or receiving compensation for voter registration assistance in violation of section 48A.25.

(5) Using voter registration information in violation of section 48A.39.

(6) As a candidate, making a promise to name or appoint another person to a position or to secure a position for another person in violation of section 49.120.

(7) Soliciting the use of influence from a candidate in violation of section 49.121.

(8) As a public official or employee, or a person acting under color of a public official or employee, knowingly requiring a public employee to act in connection with an absentee ballot in violation of section 53.7.

(9) As a person designated by the county commissioner of elections or by the voter casting an absentee ballot, failing to return an absentee ballot in violation of section 53.35A.

(10) As an incumbent officeholder of, or a candidate for, an office being voted for at the election in progress, serving as a member of a challenging committee or observer under section 49.104, subsection 2, 5, or 6.

(11) Returning a voted absentee ballot, by mail or in person, to the commissioner's office and the person returning the ballot is not the voter, an absentee ballot courier, a special precinct election official designated pursuant to section 53.22, subsection 1, or the designee of a voter described in section 53.22, subsection 5.

(12) Making a false or untrue statement reporting that a voted absentee ballot was returned to the commissioner's office, by mail or in person, by a person other than the voter, an absentee ballot courier, a special precinct election official designated pursuant to section 53.22, subsection 1, or the designee of a voter described in section 53.22, subsection 5.

2. Election misconduct in the third degree is a serious misdemeanor.

2002 Acts, ch 1071, §4; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §1, 37

39A.5 Election misconduct in the fourth degree.

1. A person commits the crime of election misconduct in the fourth degree if the person willfully commits any of the following acts:

a. Election day acts.

(1) As an employer, denying an employee the privilege conferred by section 49.109, or subjecting an employee to a penalty or reduction of wages because of the exercise of that privilege.

(2) Failing or refusing to comply with an order or command of an election official made pursuant to chapter 49 for which another penalty is not provided.

(3) Circulating, communicating, or attempting to circulate or communicate information with reference to the result of the counted ballots or making a compilation of vote subtotals before the polls are closed in violation of section 51.11, 52.40, or 53.23.

(4) Destroying, defacing, tearing down, or removing a list of candidates, card of instruction, or sample ballot posted as provided by law prior to the closing of the polls.

(5) Removing or destroying the supplies or articles furnished for the purpose of enabling voters to prepare their ballots.

(6) Violating or attempting to violate any of the provisions or requirements of chapter 49 to which another penalty does not apply.

b. Miscellaneous offenses.

(1) As a public employee, acting in connection with an absentee ballot in violation of section 53.7.

(2) Neglecting or refusing to return an absentee ballot in violation of section 53.35, or violating any other provision of chapter 53 for which another penalty is not provided.

(3) Filing a challenge containing false information under section 48A.14.

2. Election misconduct in the fourth degree is a simple misdemeanor.

2002 Acts, ch 1071, §5

39A.6 Technical infractions — notice.

If the state commissioner or county commissioner becomes aware of an apparent technical violation of a provision of chapters 39 through 53, the state commissioner or county commissioner may administratively provide a written notice and letter of instruction to the responsible person regarding proper compliance procedures. This notice is not a final determination of facts or law in the matter, and does not entitle a person to a proceeding under chapter 17A.

2002 Acts, ch 1071, §6

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CHAPTER 40

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

See map on page M-2

40.1 Congressional districts.

40.1 Congressional districts.

The state of Iowa is hereby organized and divided into five congressional districts, which shall be composed, respectively, of the following counties:

1. The first district shall consist of the counties of Butler, Bremer, Fayette, Clayton, Black Hawk, Buchanan, Delaware, Dubuque, Jones, Jackson, Clinton, and Scott.

2. The second district shall consist of the counties of Linn, Johnson, Cedar, Washington, Louisa, Muscatine, Wapello, Jefferson, Henry, Des Moines, Wayne, Appanoose, Davis, Van Buren, and Lee.

3. The third district shall consist of the counties of Grundy, Tama, Benton, Polk, Jasper, Poweshiek, Iowa, Marion, Mahaska, Keokuk, Lucas, and Monroe.

4. The fourth district shall consist of the counties of Emmet, Kossuth, Winnebago, Worth, Mitchell, Howard, Winneshiek, Allamakee, Palo Alto, Hancock, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Chickasaw, Pocahontas, Humboldt, Wright, Franklin, Calhoun, Webster, Hamilton, Hardin, Greene, Boone, Story, Marshall, Dallas, Madison, and Warren.

5. The fifth district shall consist of the counties of Lyon, Osceola, Dickinson, Sioux, O'Brien, Clay, Plymouth, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Woodbury, Ida, Sac, Monona, Crawford, Carroll, Harrison, Shelby, Audubon, Guthrie, Pottawattamie, Cass, Adair, Mills, Montgomery, Adams, Union, Clarke, Fremont, Page, Taylor, Ringgold, and Decatur.

[C27, 31, 35, §526-a1; C39, §526.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §40.1; 81 Acts 2d Ex, ch 1, §1]

91 Acts, ch 223, §1; 2001 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1, §1, 6

Constitutional provision, Iowa Constitution, Art. III, §37

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CHAPTER 41

STATE SENATORIAL AND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS

For assistance in locating a district, see map list on page M-1 and maps printed on pages M-3 to M-24

- 41.1 Representative districts.
41.2 Senate districts.

41.1 Representative districts.

The state of Iowa is hereby divided into one hundred representative districts as follows:

1. The first representative district in Woodbury county shall consist of that portion of the city of Sioux City bounded by a line commencing at the point the boundary of the state of Iowa intersects the north boundary of Woodbury county, then proceeding east along the boundary of Woodbury county until it intersects Hamilton boulevard, then proceeding southwesterly along Hamilton boulevard until it intersects Buckwalter drive, then proceeding easterly, then southerly, along Buckwalter drive until it intersects Outer Drive North, then proceeding west along Outer Drive North until it intersects Cheyenne boulevard, then proceeding south along Cheyenne boulevard until it intersects Thirty-seventh street, then proceeding west and then north along Thirty-seventh street until it intersects Thirty-eighth street, then proceeding west along Thirty-eighth street until it intersects Jones street, then proceeding south along Jones street until it intersects Twenty-ninth street, then proceeding east along Twenty-ninth street until it intersects Court street, then proceeding south along Court street until it intersects Twenty-eighth street, then proceeding east along Twenty-eighth street until it intersects Court street, then proceeding south along Court street until it intersects Twenty-sixth street, then proceeding west along Twenty-sixth street until it intersects Jones street, then proceeding south along Jones street until it intersects Twenty-fourth street, then proceeding west along Twenty-fourth street until it intersects Pierce street, then proceeding south along Pierce street until it intersects Twenty-third street, then proceeding east along Twenty-third street until it intersects Nebraska street, then proceeding south along Nebraska street until it intersects Twenty-second street, then proceeding west along Twenty-second street until it intersects Pierce street, then proceeding south along Pierce street until it intersects Sixteenth street, then proceeding west along Sixteenth street until it intersects Summit street, then proceeding southerly along Summit street until it intersects Bluff street, then proceeding southwesterly along Bluff street until it intersects West Eighth street, then proceeding southeast along West Eighth street until it intersects Perry street, then proceeding southwest along Perry street until it intersects West Sixth street, then proceeding northwest along West Sixth street until it intersects Hamilton boulevard, then proceeding southwest along Hamilton boulevard until it intersects the Dakota and Iowa Railroad tracks, then proceeding westerly along the Dakota and Iowa Railroad tracks until it intersects the South Leonard street extension to the Missouri river, then proceeding south along the South Leonard street extension to the boundary of the state of Iowa, then proceeding first west, then in a clockwise manner along the boundary of the state of Iowa to the point of origin.

2. The second representative district in Woodbury county shall consist of that portion of the city of Sioux City bounded by a line commencing at the point the north boundary of Woodbury county intersects Hamilton boulevard, then proceeding east along the boundary of Woodbury county until it intersects the east corporate limit of the city of Sioux City, then proceeding southerly along the corporate limits of the city of Sioux City until it intersects Correctionville road, then proceeding west along Correctionville road until it intersects South Westcott street, then proceeding south along South Westcott street until it intersects Gordon drive, then proceeding west along Gordon drive until it intersects South Court street, then proceeding south along South Court street and its extension to the Missouri river until it intersects the boundary of the state of Iowa, then proceeding westerly along the boundary of the state of Iowa until it intersects the South Leonard street extension to the Missouri river, then proceeding north along the South Leonard street extension until it intersects the Dakota and Iowa Railroad tracks, then proceeding easterly along the Dakota and Iowa Railroad tracks until it intersects Hamilton boulevard, then proceeding northeast along Hamilton boulevard until it intersects West Sixth street, then proceeding southeast along West Sixth street until it intersects Perry street, then proceeding northeast along Perry street until it intersects West Eighth street, then proceeding northwest along West Eighth street until it intersects Bluff street, then proceeding northeasterly along Bluff street until it intersects Summit street, then proceeding northerly along Summit street until it intersects Sixteenth street, then proceeding east along Sixteenth street until it intersects Pierce street, then proceeding north along Pierce street until it intersects Twenty-second street, then proceeding east along Twenty-second street until it intersects Nebraska street, then proceeding north along Nebraska street until it intersects Twenty-third street, then proceeding west along Twenty-third street until it intersects Pierce street, then proceeding north along Pierce street until it intersects Twenty-fourth street, then proceeding east along Twenty-fourth street until it intersects Jones street, then proceeding north along Jones street until it intersects Twenty-sixth street, then proceeding east along Twenty-sixth street until it intersects Court street, then proceeding north along Court street until it intersects Twenty-eighth street, then proceeding west along Twenty-eighth street until it intersects Court street, then proceeding north along Court street until it intersects Twenty-ninth street, then proceeding west along Twenty-ninth street until it intersects Jones street, then proceeding north along Jones street until it intersects Thirty-eighth street, then proceeding east along Thirty-eighth street until it intersects Thirty-seventh street, then proceeding south, and then east, along Thirty-seventh street until it intersects Cheyenne boulevard, then proceeding north along Cheyenne boulevard until it intersects Outer Drive North, then proceeding east along Outer Drive North until it intersects Buckwalter drive, then proceeding northerly, then westerly, along Buckwalter drive until it intersects Hamilton boulevard, then proceeding northeasterly along Hamilton boulevard to the point of origin.

3. The third representative district shall consist of:

a. In Sioux county:

(1) The city of Orange City.

(2) Buncombe, Logan, Nassau, Reading, Sherman, and Washington townships.

b. In Plymouth county, Elgin, Grant, Hancock, Johnson, Liberty, Perry, Plymouth, Portland, Preston, Sioux, Stanton, Washington, Westfield, and America townships.

4. The fourth representative district shall consist of:
 - a. Lyon county.
 - b. In Sioux county, Capel, Eagle, Garfield, Lincoln, Settlers, Sheridan, Sioux, Welcome, West Branch, Center, Plato, and Rock townships, and that portion of Holland township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Orange City.
5. The fifth representative district shall consist of:
 - a. Osceola county.
 - b. O'Brien county.
 - c. In Sioux county, East Orange, Floyd, Grant, and Lynn townships.
 - d. In Clay county, Clay, Douglas, Garfield, Herdland, Lincoln, Logan, Lone Tree, Peterson, Riverton, Summit, Waterford, and Gillett Grove townships.
6. The sixth representative district shall consist of:
 - a. Dickinson county.
 - b. In Clay county:
 - (1) The city of Spencer.
 - (2) Freeman, Lake, Meadow, and Sioux townships.
7. The seventh representative district shall consist of:
 - a. Emmet county.
 - b. Palo Alto county.
 - c. In Kossuth county:
 - (1) The cities of Wesley and West Bend.
 - (2) Buffalo, Burt, Eagle, German, Grant, Greenwood, Harrison, Hebron, Lincoln, Lotts Creek, Portland, Ramsey, Seneca, Springfield, Swea, Wesley, Fenton, Ledyard, and Plum Creek townships.
 - (3) That portion of Union township bounded by a line commencing at the point the east boundary of Union township intersects the north corporate limit of the city of Algona, then proceeding first north, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the boundary of Union township until it intersects the west corporate limit of the city of Algona and the east boundary of Cresco township, then proceeding first north, and then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Algona to the point of origin.
8. The eighth representative district shall consist of:
 - a. Humboldt county.
 - b. Pocahontas county.
 - c. In Kossuth county:
 - (1) The city of Algona.
 - (2) Irvington, Luverne, Riverdale, Sherman, Whittemore, and Cresco townships, that portion of Garfield township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of West Bend, that portion of Prairie township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Wesley, and that portion of Union township not contained in the seventh representative district.
 - d. In Webster county, Deer Creek, Jackson, and Johnson townships.
9. The ninth representative district shall consist of:
 - a. The city of Dows.
 - b. Wright county.
 - c. In Hamilton county:
 - (1) The city of Webster City.
 - (2) Blairsburg, Cass, Clear Lake, Freedom, Fremont, Hamilton, Independence, Marion, Webster, and Williams townships.
 - d. In Webster county, Hardin, Pleasant Valley, Sumner, Webster, and Yell townships, and that portion of Washington township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Duncombe.
10. The tenth representative district shall consist of:
 - a. In Story county:
 - (1) The city of Kelley.

(2) Collins, Howard, Indian Creek, Lafayette, Lincoln, Milford, Nevada, New Albany, Palestine, Richland, Sherman, Union, and Warren townships, and that portion of Grant township not contained in the forty-fifth representative district.

b. In Hamilton county, Ellsworth, Lincoln, Lyon, Rose Grove, Scott, and Liberty townships.

11. The eleventh representative district shall consist of:

a. Winnebago county.

b. Worth county.

c. In Hancock county:

(1) The city of Garner.

(2) Bingham, Boone, Britt, Concord, Crystal, Ellington, Erin, Garfield, Madison, Magor, and Orthel townships.

12. The twelfth representative district shall consist of:

a. In Cerro Gordo county:

(1) The city of Clear Lake.

(2) Bath, Clear Lake, Dougherty, Falls, Geneseo, Grant, Grimes, Lake, Lime Creek, Lincoln, Mount Vernon, Pleasant Valley, and Union townships.

b. In Franklin county:

(1) The cities of Hampton and Sheffield.

(2) Geneva, Grant, Hamilton, Ingham, Lee, Marion, Mott, Oakland, Reeve, Richland, Ross, Scott, West Fork, and Wisner townships, that portion of Morgan township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Dows, and that portion of Osceola township not contained in the forty-fourth representative district.

c. In Hancock county, Amsterdam, Avery, Liberty, and Twin Lake townships, and that portion of Ell township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Garner.

13. The thirteenth representative district in Cerro Gordo county shall consist of:

a. The city of Mason City.

b. That portion of Mason township lying north of the corporate limits of the city of Mason City.

14. The fourteenth representative district shall consist of:

a. The city of Riceville.

b. Floyd county.

c. Mitchell county.

d. In Cerro Gordo county, Owen and Portland townships, and that portion of Mason township not contained in the thirteenth representative district.

15. The fifteenth representative district shall consist of:

a. Chickasaw county.

b. That portion of Howard county lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Riceville.

c. In Winneshiek county, Calmar, Fremont, Jackson, Lincoln, Madison, Military, Orleans, Sumner, and Washington townships.

16. The sixteenth representative district shall consist of:

a. Allamakee county.

b. In Winneshiek county, Bloomfield, Bluffton, Burr Oak, Canoe, Decorah, Frankville, Glenwood, Hesper, Highland, Pleasant, and Springfield townships.

17. The seventeenth representative district shall consist of:

a. Butler county.

b. In Bremer county:

(1) The city of Waverly.

(2) Douglas, Lafayette, Polk, Warren, and Washington townships, that portion of Jackson township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Janesville, and that portion of Jefferson township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Denver.

18. The eighteenth representative district shall consist of:
- a. The cities of Sumner and Janesville.
 - b. In Black Hawk county, Bennington, Mt. Vernon, and Washington townships, and that portion of Lester township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Dunkerton.
 - c. In Bremer county:
 - (1) The city of Denver.
 - (2) Franklin, Frederika, Fremont, Le Roy, Maxfield, Dayton, and Sumner townships.
 - d. In Fayette county:
 - (1) The city of West Union.
 - (2) Auburn, Banks, Bethel, Center, Clermont, Dover, Eden, Fremont, Harlan, Jefferson, Windsor, and Union townships, and that portion of Oran township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Fairbank.
19. The nineteenth representative district in Black Hawk county shall consist of:
- a. Union township and that portion of Cedar Falls township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Falls.
 - b. That portion of the city of Cedar Falls bounded by a line commencing at the point the east corporate limit of the city of Cedar Falls intersects Greenhill drive and its extension to the corporate limits, then proceeding west along Greenhill drive and its extension until it intersects Hillside drive, then proceeding north along Hillside drive until it intersects Valley High drive, then proceeding west along Valley High drive until it intersects Clearview drive, then proceeding north along Clearview drive until it intersects Primrose drive, then proceeding west along Primrose drive until it intersects Rownd street, then proceeding north along Rownd street until it intersects Orchard drive, then proceeding west along Orchard drive until it intersects McClain drive, then proceeding north along McClain drive until it intersects Maplewood drive, then proceeding westerly along Maplewood drive until it intersects Boulder drive, then proceeding north along Boulder drive until it intersects University avenue, then proceeding west along University avenue until it intersects Grove street, then proceeding north along Grove street until it intersects East Seerley boulevard, then proceeding west along East Seerley boulevard until it intersects West Seerley boulevard, then proceeding west along West Seerley boulevard until it intersects College street, then proceeding south along College street until it intersects University avenue, then proceeding southwest along University avenue until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Falls, then proceeding first west, and then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Falls to the point of origin.
20. The twentieth representative district in Black Hawk county shall consist of:
- a. Lincoln and Black Hawk townships.
 - b. That portion of the city of Waterloo bounded by a line commencing at the point Hawkeye road intersects the south corporate limit of the city of Waterloo, then proceeding north along Hawkeye road until it intersects East San Marnan drive, then proceeding west along East San Marnan drive until it intersects Kimball avenue, then proceeding north along Kimball avenue until it intersects West Ridgeway avenue, then proceeding west along West Ridgeway avenue until it intersects Sheridan road, then proceeding north along Sheridan road until it intersects Berkshire road, then proceeding first west, and then northwest, along Berkshire road until it intersects Hampshire road, then proceeding north along Hampshire road until it intersects West Fourth street, then proceeding northeast along West Fourth street until it intersects Campbell avenue, then proceeding west along Campbell avenue until it intersects Fletcher

avenue, then proceeding north along Fletcher avenue until it intersects Black Hawk creek, then proceeding northeasterly along Black Hawk creek until it intersects Westfield avenue, then proceeding northwesterly along Westfield avenue until it intersects Ansborough avenue, then proceeding southwesterly along Ansborough avenue until it intersects Maynard avenue, then proceeding west along Maynard avenue until it intersects Rainbow drive, then proceeding northwest along Rainbow drive until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Waterloo, then proceeding first south, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Waterloo to the point of origin.

c. That portion of the city of Cedar Falls bounded by a line commencing at the point the east corporate limit of the city of Cedar Falls intersects Greenhill drive and its extension to the corporate limits, then proceeding west along Greenhill drive and its extension until it intersects Hillside drive, then proceeding north along Hillside drive until it intersects Valley High drive, then proceeding west along Valley High drive until it intersects Clearview drive, then proceeding north along Clearview drive until it intersects Primrose drive, then proceeding west along Primrose drive until it intersects Rownd street, then proceeding north along Rownd street until it intersects Orchard drive, then proceeding west along Orchard drive until it intersects McClain drive, then proceeding north along McClain drive until it intersects Maplewood drive, then proceeding westerly along Maplewood drive until it intersects Boulder drive, then proceeding north along Boulder drive until it intersects University avenue, then proceeding west along University avenue until it intersects Grove street, then proceeding north along Grove street until it intersects East Seerley boulevard, then proceeding west along East Seerley boulevard until it intersects West Seerley boulevard, then proceeding west along West Seerley boulevard until it intersects College street, then proceeding south along College street until it intersects University avenue, then proceeding southwest along University avenue until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Falls, then proceeding first east, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Falls to the point of origin.

21. The twenty-first representative district in Black Hawk county shall consist of:

a. Orange and Eagle townships.

b. That portion of the city of Waterloo bounded by a line commencing at the point Hawkeye road intersects the south corporate limit of the city of Waterloo, then proceeding north along Hawkeye road until it intersects East San Marnan drive, then proceeding west along East San Marnan drive until it intersects Kimball avenue, then proceeding north along Kimball avenue until it intersects West Ridgeway avenue, then proceeding west along West Ridgeway avenue until it intersects Sheridan road, then proceeding north along Sheridan road until it intersects Berkshire road, then proceeding first west, and then northwest, along Berkshire road until it intersects Hampshire road, then proceeding north along Hampshire road until it intersects West Fourth street, then proceeding northeast along West Fourth street until it intersects Campbell avenue, then proceeding west along Campbell avenue until it intersects Fletcher avenue, then proceeding north along Fletcher avenue until it intersects Black Hawk creek, then proceeding northeasterly along Black Hawk creek until it intersects Westfield avenue, then proceeding northwesterly along Westfield avenue until it intersects West Conger street, then proceeding northeast along West Conger street until it intersects the middle channel of the Cedar river, then proceeding southeasterly along the Cedar river until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Waterloo, then proceeding first south, and then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Waterloo to the point of origin.

22. The twenty-second representative district in Black Hawk county shall consist of:

- a. The cities of Elk Run Heights and Evansdale.
- b. East Waterloo township and that portion of Poyner township not contained in the twenty-third representative district.
- c. That portion of the city of Waterloo bounded by a line commencing at the point Leverssee road intersects the north corporate limit of the city of Waterloo, then proceeding first east, and then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Waterloo until it intersects the Cedar river, then proceeding northwesterly along the Cedar river until it intersects West Conger street, then proceeding southwesterly along West Conger street until it intersects Ansborough avenue, then proceeding southwesterly along Ansborough avenue until it intersects Maynard avenue, then proceeding west along Maynard avenue until it intersects Rainbow drive, then proceeding northwest along Rainbow drive until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Waterloo, then proceeding first north, and then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Waterloo to the point of origin.

23. The twenty-third representative district shall consist of:

- a. The city of Fairbank.
- b. Buchanan county.
- c. In Black Hawk county:
 - (1) The city of Dunkerton.
 - (2) Barclay, Big Creek, Cedar, Fox, and Spring Creek townships.
 - (3) That portion of Poyner township bounded by a line commencing at the point Indian Creek road intersects the east boundary of Poyner township, then proceeding first south, and then in a clockwise manner along the boundary of Poyner township until it intersects Gilbertville road, then proceeding southeasterly along Gilbertville road until it intersects Indian Creek road, then proceeding southeasterly, then east, along Indian Creek road to the point of origin.

24. The twenty-fourth representative district shall consist of:

- a. Clayton county.
- b. In Delaware county:
 - (1) The city of Delaware.
 - (2) Coffins Grove, Elk, Honey Creek, Oneida, and Richland townships, and that portion of Delaware township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Manchester.
- c. In Fayette county:
 - (1) The city of Fayette.
 - (2) Fairfield, Illyria, Pleasant Valley, Putnam, Scott, Smithfield, and Westfield townships.

25. The twenty-fifth representative district shall consist of:

- a. Jackson county.
- b. In Dubuque county:
 - (1) Mosalem and Washington townships.
 - (2) That portion of Table Mound township bounded by a line commencing at the point the boundary of Table Mound township intersects the boundaries of Vernon, Prairie Creek, and Washington townships, then proceeding northerly, then easterly, along the boundary of Table Mound township until it intersects the west boundary of Mosalem township, then proceeding southerly, then westerly, along the boundary of Table Mound township to the point of origin.
- c. In Clinton county, Bloomfield, Brookfield, Deep Creek, Elk River, and Waterford townships.

26. The twenty-sixth representative district in Clinton county shall consist of:

- a. The city of Clinton.
- b. Center and Hampshire townships, and that portion of Camanche township not contained in the eighty-third representative district.

27. The twenty-seventh representative district in Dubuque county shall consist of those portions of Dubuque township and the city of Dubuque bounded by a line commencing at the point the western boundary of Dubuque township intersects Derby Grange road, then proceeding easterly along Derby Grange road until it intersects John F. Kennedy road, then proceeding southeasterly along John F. Kennedy road until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Dubuque, then proceeding first southeast, and then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Dubuque until it intersects the south boundary of Peru township, then proceeding first northeast, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the boundary of Peru township until it intersects the boundary of the state of Iowa, then proceeding southerly along the boundary of the state of Iowa until it intersects the Peosta channel of the Mississippi river, then proceeding southwesterly along the Peosta channel until it intersects East Sixteenth street, then proceeding southwesterly along East Sixteenth street until it intersects Kerper boulevard, then proceeding northerly along Kerper boulevard until it intersects Fengler street, then proceeding northwest along Fengler street until it intersects the I & M Rail Link tracks, then proceeding southwest along the I & M Rail Link tracks until it intersects the extension of Stafford street, then proceeding westerly along the extension of Stafford street until it intersects Garfield avenue, then proceeding southwest along Garfield avenue until it intersects East Twentieth street, then proceeding southwesterly along East Twentieth street until it intersects Central avenue, then proceeding northwest along Central avenue until it intersects West Twenty-third street, then proceeding southwesterly along West Twenty-third street until it intersects Valeria street, then proceeding northwesterly along Valeria street until it intersects Kaufmann avenue, then proceeding southeast along Kaufmann avenue until it intersects Hempstead street, then proceeding southwest along Hempstead street until it intersects Montcrest street, then proceeding westerly along Montcrest street until it intersects Portland street, then proceeding southwest along Portland street until it intersects Abbott street, then proceeding south along Abbott street until it intersects Lowell street, then proceeding east along Lowell street until it intersects Harold street, then proceeding south along Harold street until it intersects Clarke drive, then proceeding easterly along Clarke drive until it intersects Foye street, then proceeding southerly along Foye street until it intersects West Locust street, then proceeding west along West Locust street until it intersects Kirkwood street, then proceeding southwest along Kirkwood street until it intersects Cox street, then proceeding southeast along Cox street until it intersects Loras boulevard, then proceeding southwest along Loras boulevard until it intersects Wood street, then proceeding southeast along Wood street until it intersects University avenue, then proceeding east along University avenue until it intersects Delhi street, then proceeding southwest along Delhi street until it intersects West Fifth street, then proceeding southeast along West Fifth street until it intersects College street, then proceeding southerly along College street until it intersects West Third street, then proceeding southwest along West

Third street until it intersects North Grandview avenue, then proceeding south along North Grandview avenue until it intersects Hale street, then proceeding west along Hale street until it intersects North Algona street, then proceeding north along North Algona street until it intersects Bennett street, then proceeding west along Bennett street until it intersects McCormick street, then proceeding northerly along McCormick street until it intersects Mineral street, then proceeding west along Mineral street until it intersects O'Hagen street, then proceeding north along O'Hagen street until it intersects Pearl street, then proceeding west along Pearl street until it intersects Finley street, then proceeding northwest along Finley street until it intersects University avenue, then proceeding northeast along University avenue until it intersects Asbury road, then proceeding northwesterly along Asbury road until it intersects Wilbricht lane, then proceeding west along Wilbricht lane until it intersects Flora Park road, then proceeding southwesterly along Flora Park road until it intersects Pennsylvania avenue, then proceeding west along Pennsylvania avenue until it intersects Churchill drive, then proceeding north along Churchill drive until it intersects St. Anne drive, then proceeding west along St. Anne drive until it intersects Carter road, then proceeding north along Carter road until it intersects Hillcrest road, then proceeding west along Hillcrest road until it intersects John F. Kennedy road, then proceeding north along John F. Kennedy road until it intersects Hillcrest road, then proceeding west along Hillcrest road until it intersects Key Largo drive, then proceeding south along Key Largo drive until it intersects Keymeer drive, then proceeding east along Keymeer drive until it intersects Key Way drive, then proceeding south along Key Way drive until it intersects the north fork of Catfish creek, then proceeding west along the north fork of Catfish creek until it intersects the extension of Winne court, then proceeding north along Winne court and its extension until it intersects Hillcrest road, then proceeding east along Hillcrest road until it intersects the north branch of the north fork of Catfish creek, then proceeding northwesterly along the north branch of the north fork of Catfish creek until it intersects the northwest branch of the north fork of Catfish creek, then proceeding northwest along the northwest branch of the north fork of Catfish creek until it intersects Asbury road, then proceeding west along Asbury road until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Asbury, then proceeding first west, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Asbury until it intersects the west boundary of Dubuque township, then proceeding north along the boundary of Dubuque township to the point of origin.

28. The twenty-eighth representative district in Dubuque county shall consist of those portions of Dubuque and Table Mound townships and the city of Dubuque bounded by a line commencing at the point Asbury road intersects the east corporate limit of the city of Asbury, then proceeding first south, and then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Asbury until it intersects the east boundary of Center township, then proceeding first south, and then in a clockwise manner along the boundary of Center township until it intersects the east boundary of Vernon township and the corporate limits of the city of Dubuque, then proceeding first south, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Dubuque until it intersects the south boundary of Dubuque township, then proceeding east along the south boundary of Dubuque township until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Dubuque, then proceeding first east, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Dubuque until it intersects the east boundary of Table Mound township, then proceeding north along the boundary of Table Mound township until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Dubuque, then proceeding first east, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Dubuque until it intersects the Peosta channel of the Mississippi river, then proceeding southwesterly along the Peosta channel until it intersects East Sixteenth street, then proceeding southwesterly along East Sixteenth street until it intersects Kerper boulevard, then proceeding northerly along Kerper boulevard until it intersects Fengler street, then proceeding northwest along Fengler street until it intersects the I & M Rail Link tracks, then proceeding southwest along the I & M Rail Link tracks until it intersects the extension of Stafford street, then proceeding westerly along the extension of Stafford street until it intersects Garfield avenue, then proceeding southwest along Garfield avenue until it intersects East Twentieth street, then proceeding southwesterly along East Twentieth street until it intersects Central avenue, then proceeding northwest along Central avenue until it intersects West Twenty-third street, then proceeding southwesterly along West Twenty-third street until it intersects Valeria street, then proceeding northwesterly along Valeria street until it intersects Kaufmann avenue, then proceeding southeast along Kaufmann avenue until it intersects Hempstead street, then proceeding southwest along Hempstead street until it intersects Montcrest street, then proceeding westerly along Montcrest street until it intersects Portland street, then proceeding southwest along Portland street until it intersects Abbott street, then proceeding south along Abbott street until it intersects Lowell street, then proceeding east along Lowell street until it intersects Harold street, then proceeding south along Harold street until it intersects Clarke drive, then proceeding easterly along Clarke drive until it intersects Foye street, then proceeding southerly along Foye street until it intersects West Locust street, then proceeding west along West Locust street until it intersects Kirkwood street, then proceeding southwest along Kirkwood street until it intersects Cox street, then proceeding southeast along Cox street until it intersects Loras boulevard, then proceeding southwest along Loras boulevard until it intersects Wood street, then proceeding southeast along Wood street until it intersects University avenue, then proceeding east along University avenue until it intersects Delhi street, then proceeding southwest along Delhi street until it intersects West Fifth street, then proceeding southeast along West Fifth street until it intersects College street, then proceeding southerly along College street until it intersects West Third street, then proceeding southwest along West Third street until it intersects North Grandview avenue, then proceeding south along North Grandview avenue until it intersects Hale street, then proceeding west along Hale

street until it intersects North Algona street, then proceeding north along North Algona street until it intersects Bennett street, then proceeding west along Bennett street until it intersects McCormick street, then proceeding northerly along McCormick street until it intersects Mineral street, then proceeding west along Mineral street until it intersects O'Hagen street, then proceeding north along O'Hagen street until it intersects Pearl street, then proceeding west along Pearl street until it intersects Finley street, then proceeding northwest along Finley street until it intersects University avenue, then proceeding northeast along University avenue until it intersects Asbury road, then proceeding northwesterly along Asbury road until it intersects Wilbricht lane, then proceeding west along Wilbricht lane until it intersects Flora Park road, then proceeding southwesterly along Flora Park road until it intersects Pennsylvania avenue, then proceeding west along Pennsylvania avenue until it intersects Churchill drive, then proceeding north along Churchill drive until it intersects St. Anne drive, then proceeding west along St. Anne drive until it intersects Carter road, then proceeding north along Carter road until it intersects Hillcrest road, then proceeding west along Hillcrest road until

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it intersects John F. Kennedy road, then proceeding north along John F. Kennedy road until it intersects Hillcrest road, then proceeding west along Hillcrest road until it intersects Key Largo drive, then proceeding south along Key Largo drive until it intersects Keymeer drive, then proceeding east along Keymeer drive until it intersects Key Way drive, then proceeding south along Key Way drive until it intersects the north fork of Catfish creek, then proceeding west along the north fork of Catfish creek until it intersects the extension of Winne court, then proceeding north along Winne court and its extension until it intersects Hillcrest road, then proceeding east along Hillcrest road until it intersects the north branch of the north fork of Catfish creek, then proceeding northwesterly along the north branch of the north fork of Catfish creek until it intersects the northwest branch of the north fork of Catfish creek, then proceeding northwest along the northwest branch of the north fork of Catfish creek until it intersects Asbury road, then proceeding west along Asbury road to the point of origin.

29. The twenty-ninth representative district shall consist of:

a. In Johnson county, Big Grove, Cedar, Graham, Hardin, Jefferson, Monroe, Newport, and Oxford townships, that portion of Madison township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of North Liberty, and that portion of Clear Creek township not contained in the thirtieth representative district.

b. In Linn county:

(1) Brown, Buffalo, Franklin, Linn, and Putnam townships.

(2) That portion of College township bounded by a line commencing at the point where the boundary between Fairfax and College townships intersects the boundary of Linn county, then proceeding northerly along the boundary of College township until the point at which it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids, then proceeding easterly along the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids until it intersects the boundary between College township and Putnam township, then proceeding southerly along the boundary of College township until it intersects the boundary of Linn county, then westerly along the boundary of Linn county to the point of origin.

(3) That portion of Bertram township bounded by a line commencing at the point where the boundary of Bertram township intersects the boundary of Franklin and Putnam townships, then proceeding northerly, then westerly, along the boundary of Bertram township until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids, then proceeding southerly along the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids until it intersects the boundary of Bertram township, then proceeding southeasterly along the boundary of Bertram township to the point of origin.

(4) That portion of Marion and Clinton townships bounded by a line commencing at the point the south boundary of Marion township intersects the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids, then proceeding first northeast, and then in a clockwise manner along the boundary of Marion township until it intersects the boundary of Clinton township at the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids, then proceeding first west, and then in clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Marion, then proceeding first east, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Marion until it intersects U.S. highway 151, then proceeding south along U.S. highway 151 until it intersects the south boundary of Marion township, then proceeding west along the south boundary of Marion township to the point of origin.

30. The thirtieth representative district in Johnson county shall consist of:

a. The cities of Coralville, North Liberty, and Tiffin.

b. Penn township, and that portion of Clear Creek township bounded by a line commencing at the point Kansas avenue northeast intersects the north boundary of Clear Creek township, then proceeding east along the boundary of Clear Creek township until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of North Liberty, then proceeding first south, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of North Liberty to the point of origin.

c. That portion of the city of Iowa City bounded by a line commencing at the point Clear Creek township intersects the corporate limits of the city of Coralville and the west corporate limit of the city of Iowa City, then proceeding first south, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Iowa City until it intersects state highway 1, then proceeding northeast along state highway 1 until it intersects Mormon Trek boulevard, then proceeding northwesterly, then northerly, along Mormon Trek boulevard until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Coralville, then proceeding first northwest, and then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Coralville to the point of origin.

31. The thirty-first representative district shall consist of:

a. Jones county.

b. In Dubuque county, Cascade, Prairie Creek, Taylor, and Whitewater townships, that portion of Dodge township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Dyersville, and that portion of Vernon township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Centralia.

32. The thirty-second representative district shall consist of:

a. The city of Dyersville.

b. In Delaware county:

(1) The city of Manchester.

(2) Adams, Bremen, Colony, Hazel Green, Milo, North Fork, Prairie, South Fork, and Union townships, and that portion of Delhi township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Delaware.

c. In Dubuque county:

(1) The city of Centralia.

(2) Center, Concord, Iowa, Jefferson, Liberty, New Wine, and Peru townships.

(3) That portion of Dubuque township bounded by a line commencing at the point the north corporate limit of the city of Asbury intersects the boundary between Center and Dubuque townships, then proceeding in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Asbury until it intersects the boundary between Center and Dubuque townships along Seippel road, then proceeding northerly along the boundary of Dubuque township to the point of origin.

(4) That portion of Dubuque township bounded by a line commencing at the point the western boundary of Dubuque township intersects Derby Grange road, then proceeding easterly along Derby Grange road until it intersects John F. Kennedy road, then proceeding southeasterly along John F. Kennedy road until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Dubuque, then proceeding in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Dubuque until it intersects the north boundary of Dubuque township, then proceeding westerly, then southerly, along the boundary of Dubuque township to the point of origin.

33. The thirty-third representative district in Linn county shall consist of those portions of College, Clinton, and Fairfax townships and the city of Cedar Rapids bounded by a line commencing at the point Sixteenth avenue southwest intersects the west corporate limit of the city of Cedar Rapids, then first proceeding south, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids until it intersects the north boundary of

Fairfax township, then proceeding west along the north boundary of Fairfax township until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids, then proceeding first west, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids until it intersects Dean road southwest, then proceeding west along Dean road southwest until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids, then proceeding first north, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids until it intersects the south boundary of Clinton township, then proceeding east along the south boundary of Clinton township until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids, then proceeding first east, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids until it intersects the middle channel of the Red Cedar river, then proceeding westerly along the middle channel of the Red Cedar river until it intersects the Nineteenth street extension to the Red Cedar river, then proceeding north along the Nineteenth street extension until it intersects Fifteenth avenue southeast, then proceeding west along Fifteenth avenue southeast until it intersects Twelfth avenue southeast, then proceeding southwest along Twelfth avenue southeast until it intersects the Iowa Northern Railway tracks, then proceeding northwest along the Iowa Northern Railway tracks until it intersects Ninth avenue southeast, then proceeding northeast along Ninth avenue southeast until it intersects Fourteenth street southeast, then proceeding north along Fourteenth street southeast until it intersects Fifth avenue southeast, then proceeding west along Fifth avenue southeast until it intersects Fourteenth street southeast, then proceeding north along Fourteenth street southeast and its extension until it intersects Third avenue southeast, then proceeding northeast along Third avenue southeast until it intersects Fourteenth street southeast, then proceeding northwest along Fourteenth street southeast until it intersects Fourteenth street northeast, then proceeding northwest along Fourteenth street northeast until it intersects C avenue northeast, then proceeding southwest along C avenue northeast until it intersects Center Point road northeast, then proceeding northwest along Center Point road northeast until it intersects Oakland road northeast, then proceeding northerly along Oakland road northeast until it intersects F avenue northeast, then proceeding southwest along F avenue northeast until it intersects Interstate 380, then proceeding southerly along Interstate 380 until it intersects the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding northwesterly along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects the Chicago Central and Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding westerly along the Chicago Central and Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding southerly along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects Second avenue southwest, then proceeding northeasterly along Second avenue southwest until it intersects Eighth street southwest, then proceeding southeasterly along Eighth street southwest until it intersects Third avenue southwest, then proceeding northeast along Third avenue southwest until it intersects Seventh street southwest, then proceeding southeasterly along Seventh street southwest until it intersects Fifth avenue southwest, then proceeding west along Fifth avenue southwest until it intersects Eighth street southwest, then proceeding south along Eighth street southwest until it intersects Seventh avenue southwest, then proceeding east along Seventh avenue southwest until it intersects Seventh street southwest, then proceeding south along Seventh street southwest until it intersects Eighth avenue southwest, then proceeding east along Eighth avenue southwest until it intersects Sixth street southwest, then proceeding south along Sixth street southwest until it intersects Tenth avenue southwest, then proceeding west

along Tenth avenue southwest until it intersects Sixth street southwest, then proceeding south along Sixth street southwest until it intersects Nineteenth avenue southwest, then proceeding west along Nineteenth avenue southwest until it intersects Fourteenth street southwest and its extension, then proceeding north along the extension of Fourteenth street southwest until it intersects the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding southwest along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects the Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Railway tracks, then proceeding northeasterly along the Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Railway tracks until it intersects Sixteenth avenue southwest, then proceeding west along Sixteenth avenue southwest until it intersects Eighteenth street southwest, then proceeding north along Eighteenth street southwest until it intersects Eighteenth street northwest, then proceeding north along Eighteenth street northwest until it intersects Johnson avenue northwest, then proceeding west along Johnson avenue northwest until it intersects Edgewood road northwest, then proceeding south along Edgewood road northwest until it intersects Edgewood road southwest, then proceeding south along Edgewood road southwest until it intersects Sixteenth avenue southwest, then proceeding west along Sixteenth avenue southwest to the point of origin.

34. The thirty-fourth representative district in Linn county shall consist of those portions of the city of Cedar Rapids and Clinton township bounded by a line commencing at the point Sixteenth avenue southwest intersects the west corporate limit of the city of Cedar Rapids, then first proceeding west, and then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids until it intersects the middle channel of the Red Cedar river, then proceeding easterly along the middle channel of the Red Cedar river until it intersects J avenue and its extension to the middle channel of the Red Cedar river, then proceeding first northerly, then easterly, along J avenue and its extension until it intersects J avenue northeast, then proceeding southwesterly along the extension of J avenue northeast until it intersects the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding southeasterly along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects the Iowa Northern Railway tracks, then proceeding southerly along the Iowa Northern Railway tracks until it intersects the Chicago Central and Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding westerly along the Chicago Central and Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding southerly along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects Second avenue southwest, then proceeding northeasterly along Second avenue southwest until it intersects Eighth street southwest, then proceeding southeasterly along Eighth street southwest until it intersects Third avenue southwest, then proceeding northeast along Third avenue southwest until it intersects Seventh street southwest, then proceeding southeasterly along Seventh street southwest until it intersects Fifth avenue southwest, then proceeding west along Fifth avenue southwest until it intersects Eighth street southwest, then proceeding south along Eighth street southwest until it intersects Seventh avenue southwest, then proceeding east along Seventh avenue southwest until it intersects Seventh street southwest, then proceeding south along Seventh street southwest until it intersects Eighth avenue southwest, then proceeding east along Eighth avenue southwest until it intersects Sixth street southwest, then proceeding south along Sixth street southwest until it intersects Tenth avenue southwest, then proceeding west along Tenth avenue southwest until it intersects Sixth street southwest, then proceeding south along Sixth street southwest until it intersects Nineteenth avenue southwest, then proceeding west along Nineteenth avenue southwest until it intersects Fourteenth street southwest and its extension, then proceeding north along the extension of Fourteenth street southwest until it

intersects the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding southwest along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects the Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Railway tracks, then proceeding northeasterly along the Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Railway tracks until it intersects Sixteenth avenue southwest, then proceeding west along Sixteenth avenue southwest until it intersects Eighteenth street southwest, then proceeding north along Eighteenth street southwest until it intersects Eighteenth street northwest, then proceeding north along Eighteenth street northwest until it intersects Johnson avenue northwest, then proceeding west along Johnson avenue northwest until it intersects Edgewood road northwest, then proceeding south along Edgewood road northwest until it intersects Edgewood road southwest, then proceeding south along Edgewood road southwest until it intersects Sixteenth avenue southwest, then proceeding west along Sixteenth avenue southwest to the point of origin.

35. The thirty-fifth representative district in Linn county shall consist of:

a. The city of Robins.

b. That portion of Marion township bounded by a line commencing at the point Shannon drive and South Mentzer road intersect the boundary of the corporate limits of the city of Robins, then proceeding northerly, then easterly, along the boundary of the corporate limits of the city of Robins until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids, then proceeding westerly, then southerly, then westerly, along the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids until it intersects the boundary between Marion and Monroe townships, then proceeding northerly along the boundary of Marion township until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Robins, then proceeding northerly along the corporate limits of the city of Robins to the point of origin.

c. That portion of the city of Cedar Rapids bounded by a line commencing at the point the south corporate limit of the city of Hiawatha and the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids intersect Interstate 380, then proceeding southeast along Interstate 380 until it intersects Collins road, then proceeding west along Collins road until it intersects Wenig road northeast and its extension, then proceeding south along Wenig road northeast and its extension until it intersects Forty-second street northeast, then proceeding west along Forty-second street northeast until it intersects the west boundary of Monroe township and the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids, then proceeding first west, and then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids to the point of origin.

d. Boulder, Fayette, Grant, Jackson, Otter Creek, Spring Grove, and Washington townships, that portion of Clinton township not contained in the thirty-third, thirty-fourth, or thirty-eighth representative district, that portion of Fairfax township not contained in the thirty-third representative district, and that portion of Monroe township not contained in the thirty-seventh representative district.

e. That portion of the city of Central City and Maine township bounded by a line commencing at the point the east corporate limit of the city of Central City intersects the boundary of Maine township, then proceeding first south, and then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Central City to the point of origin.

36. The thirty-sixth representative district in Linn county shall consist of:

a. The city of Marion.

b. That portion of Maine township not contained in the thirty-fifth representative district.

c. That portion of Marion township not contained in the twenty-ninth or thirty-fifth representative district.

37. The thirty-seventh representative district in Linn county shall consist of those portions of Monroe, Marion, and Bertram townships, and the city of Cedar Rapids bounded by a line commencing at the point Thirty-fifth street drive southeast intersects the east corporate limit of the city of Cedar Rapids, then proceeding first north, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids until it intersects Interstate 380, then proceeding southeast along Interstate 380 until it intersects Collins road, then proceeding west along Collins road until it intersects Wenig road northeast and its extension, then proceeding south along Wenig road northeast and its extension until it intersects Forty-second street northeast, then proceeding west along Forty-second street northeast until it intersects the west corporate limit of the city of Cedar Rapids, then proceeding first south, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids until it intersects the east boundary of Clinton township and the middle channel of the Red Cedar river, then proceeding easterly along the middle channel of the Red Cedar river until it intersects J avenue and its extension to the middle channel of the Red Cedar river, then proceeding first northerly, then easterly, along J avenue and its extension until it intersects J avenue northeast, then proceeding southeasterly along J avenue northeast until it intersects Sierra drive northeast, then proceeding northwest along Sierra drive northeast until it intersects Linmar drive northeast, then proceeding northerly along Linmar drive northeast until it intersects Coldstream avenue northeast, then proceeding east along Coldstream avenue northeast until it intersects Twenty-ninth street northeast, then proceeding east along Twenty-ninth street northeast until it intersects Oakland road northeast, then proceeding south along Oakland road northeast until it intersects Elmhurst drive northeast, then proceeding east along Elmhurst drive northeast until it intersects Robinwood lane northeast, then proceeding easterly along Robinwood lane northeast until it intersects Prairie drive northeast, then proceeding south along Prairie drive northeast until it intersects Twenty-seventh street northeast, then proceeding easterly along Twenty-seventh street northeast until it intersects First avenue east, then proceeding north along First avenue east until it intersects Thirty-fifth street drive southeast, then proceeding east along Thirty-fifth street drive southeast to the point of origin.

38. The thirty-eighth representative district in Linn county shall consist of those portions of Bertram, Clinton, and Marion townships, and the city of Cedar Rapids bounded by a line commencing at the point Interstate 380 intersects the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding northwesterly along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects the Iowa Northern Railway tracks, then proceeding northerly along the Iowa Northern Railway tracks until it intersects the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding northwesterly along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects J avenue northeast and its extension to the railroad tracks, then proceeding first northeast, then southeast, along J avenue northeast and its extension until it intersects Sierra drive northeast, then proceeding northwest along Sierra drive northeast until it intersects Linmar drive northeast, then proceeding northerly along Linmar drive northeast until it intersects Coldstream avenue northeast, then proceeding east along Coldstream avenue northeast until it intersects Twenty-ninth street northeast, then proceeding east along Twenty-ninth street northeast until it intersects Oakland road northeast, then proceeding south along Oakland road northeast until it intersects Elmhurst drive northeast, then proceeding east along Elmhurst drive northeast until it intersects Robinwood lane northeast, then proceeding easterly along Robinwood lane northeast until it intersects Prairie drive northeast, then proceeding south along Prairie drive

northeast until it intersects Twenty-seventh street northeast, then proceeding easterly along Twenty-seventh street northeast until it intersects First avenue east, then proceeding north along First avenue east until it intersects Thirty-fifth street drive southeast, then proceeding east along Thirty-fifth street drive southeast until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids, then proceeding first south, and then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids until it intersects the south boundary of Bertram township and the north boundary of Marion township north of Ellwinn lane southeast, then proceeding west along the south boundary of Bertram township until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids, then proceeding first south, and then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids until it intersects the middle channel of the Red Cedar river and the west boundary of Putnam township, then proceeding westerly along the middle channel of the Red Cedar river until it intersects the Nineteenth street extension to the Red Cedar river, then proceeding north along the Nineteenth street extension until it intersects Fifteenth avenue southeast, then proceeding west along Fifteenth avenue southeast until it intersects Twelfth avenue southeast, then proceeding southwest along Twelfth avenue southeast until it intersects the Iowa Northern Railway tracks, then proceeding northwest along the Iowa Northern Railway tracks until it intersects Ninth avenue southeast, then proceeding northeast along Ninth avenue southeast until it intersects Fourteenth street southeast, then proceeding north along Fourteenth street southeast until it intersects Fifth avenue southeast, then proceeding west along Fifth avenue southeast until it intersects Fourteenth street southeast, then proceeding north along Fourteenth street southeast and its extension until it intersects Third avenue southeast, then proceeding northeast along Third avenue southeast until it intersects Fourteenth street southeast, then proceeding northwest along Fourteenth street southeast until it intersects Fourteenth street northeast, then proceeding northwest along Fourteenth street northeast until it intersects C avenue northeast, then proceeding southwest along C avenue northeast until it intersects Center Point road northeast, then proceeding northwest along Center Point road northeast until it intersects Oakland road northeast, then proceeding northerly along Oakland road northeast until it intersects F avenue northeast, then proceeding southwest along F avenue northeast until it intersects Interstate 380, then proceeding southerly along Interstate 380 to the point of origin.

39. The thirty-ninth representative district shall consist of:

a. Benton county.

b. In Iowa county, Honey Creek, Marengo, and Washington townships.

40. The fortieth representative district shall consist of:

a. Grundy county.

b. In Tama county, Buckingham, Carlton, Carroll, Clark, Crystal, Geneseo, Grant, Highland, Howard, Indian Village, Lincoln, Oneida, Otter Creek, Perry, Spring Creek, Tama, Toledo, and York townships.

41. The forty-first representative district in Jasper county shall consist of Buena Vista, Clear Creek, Elk Creek, Hickory Grove, Independence, Kellogg, Lynn Grove, Malaka, Mariposa, Newton, Palo Alto, Poweshiek, Richland, Rock Creek, and Sherman townships.

42. The forty-second representative district shall consist of:

a. In Jasper county, Des Moines, Mound Prairie, and Washington townships.

b. In Polk county:

(1) The city of Bondurant.

(2) Beaver and Camp townships, that portion of Clay township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Pleasant Hill, and that portion of Delaware

township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Ankeny and the city of Des Moines and not contained in the sixty-seventh representative district.

(3) That portion of Four Mile township bounded by a line commencing at the point the east corporate limit of the city of Pleasant Hill intersects the north boundary of Four Mile township, then proceeding first east, and then in a clockwise manner along the boundary of Four Mile township until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Pleasant Hill, then proceeding first north, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Pleasant Hill to the point of origin.

43. The forty-third representative district in Marshall county shall consist of:

a. The city of Marshalltown.

b. Iowa, Liscomb, Marion, Taylor, and Vienna townships.

44. The forty-fourth representative district shall consist of:

a. Hardin county.

b. In Franklin county, that portion of the city of Ackley and Osceola township bounded by a line commencing at the point the north corporate limit of the city of Ackley intersects the east boundary of Franklin county, then proceeding first south, and then west along the boundary of Franklin county until it intersects the west corporate limit of the city of Ackley, then proceeding first north, and then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Ackley to the point of origin.

c. In Marshall county, Bangor, Eden, Greencastle, Jefferson, Liberty, Logan, Minerva, State Center, and Washington townships, and those portions of Le Grand, Marietta, and Timber Creek townships lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Marshalltown.

45. The forty-fifth representative district in Story county shall consist of:

a. That portion of Washington township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Kelley.

b. Those portions of the city of Ames and Grant township bounded by a line commencing at the point the north corporate limit of the city of Ames intersects East Thirteenth street, then proceeding west along East Thirteenth street until it intersects Glendale avenue, then proceeding north along Glendale avenue until it intersects East Sixteenth street, then proceeding west along East Sixteenth street until it intersects Duff avenue, then proceeding south along Duff avenue until it intersects Seventh street, then proceeding west along Seventh street until it intersects Grand avenue, then proceeding south along Grand avenue until it intersects the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding westerly, then northerly, along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects Thirteenth street, then proceeding west along Thirteenth street until it intersects Squaw creek, then proceeding westerly along Squaw creek until it intersects Clear creek, then proceeding southwesterly along Clear creek until it intersects North Hyland avenue, then proceeding south along North Hyland avenue until it intersects Oakland street, then proceeding west along Oakland street until it intersects North Franklin avenue, then proceeding south along North Franklin avenue until it intersects West street, then proceeding east along West street until it intersects Colorado avenue, then proceeding south along Colorado avenue until it intersects Lincoln way, then proceeding west along Lincoln way until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Ames, then proceeding first west, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Ames until it intersects the west boundary of Grant township, then proceeding north along the west boundary of Grant township until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Ames south of Southeast Sixteenth street, then proceeding first east, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Ames until it

intersects the north boundary of Grant township, then proceeding west along the north boundary of Grant township until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Ames, then proceeding first north, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Ames to the point of origin.

46. The forty-sixth representative district shall consist of:

a. In Boone county:

- (1) The cities of Luther and Madrid.
- (2) Colfax, Garden, and Jackson townships.

b. In Story county:

- (1) Franklin township.
- (2) That portion of the city of Ames bounded by a line commencing at the point the north corporate limit of the city of Ames intersects East Thirteenth street, then proceeding west along East Thirteenth street until it intersects Glendale avenue, then proceeding north along Glendale avenue until it intersects East Sixteenth street, then proceeding west along East Sixteenth street until it intersects Duff avenue, then proceeding south along Duff avenue until it intersects Seventh street, then proceeding west along Seventh street until it intersects Grand avenue, then proceeding south along Grand avenue until it intersects the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding westerly, then northerly, along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects Thirteenth street, then proceeding west along Thirteenth street until it intersects Squaw creek, then proceeding westerly along Squaw creek until it intersects Clear creek, then proceeding southwesterly along Clear creek until it intersects North Hyland avenue, then proceeding south along North Hyland avenue until it intersects Oakland street, then proceeding west along Oakland street until it intersects North Franklin avenue, then proceeding south along North Franklin avenue until it intersects West street, then proceeding east along West street until it intersects Colorado avenue, then proceeding south along Colorado avenue until it intersects Lincoln way, then proceeding west along Lincoln way until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Ames, then proceeding first north, and then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Ames to the point of origin.

47. The forty-seventh representative district shall consist of:

a. In Dallas county, Adel, Boone, Colfax, Dallas, Des Moines, Grant, Lincoln, Linn, Sugar Grove, Walnut, and Washington townships, and that portion of Van Meter township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of De Soto.

b. In Boone county, Cass township and that portion of Douglas township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Madrid.

48. The forty-eighth representative district shall consist of:

a. In Dallas county, Beaver and Spring Valley townships.

b. In Boone county, Amaqua, Beaver, Des Moines, Dodge, Grant, Harrison, Marcy, Peoples, Pilot Mound, Union, and Yell townships, and that portion of Worth township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Luther.

49. The forty-ninth representative district in Webster county shall consist of:

a. The cities of Duncombe and Fort Dodge.

b. Badger, Colfax, Cooper, Douglas, and Newark townships.

50. The fiftieth representative district shall consist of:

a. Calhoun county.

b. Greene county.

c. In Webster county, Burnside, Clay, Dayton, Elkhorn, Fulton, Gowrie, Lost Grove, Otho, and Roland townships.

51. The fifty-first representative district shall consist of:

a. Carroll county.

b. In Crawford county, Goodrich, Iowa, Milford, Nishnabotny, Stockholm, Hayes, Jackson, and West Side townships, that portion of East Boyer township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Denison, and that portion of Otter Creek township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Schleswig.

c. In Sac county, Sac, Wall Lake, and Coon Valley townships, and that portion of Viola township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Wall Lake.

52. The fifty-second representative district shall consist of:

a. Buena Vista county.

b. In Sac county:

(1) The city of Wall Lake.

(2) Boyer Valley, Cedar, Clinton, Cook, Delaware, Douglas, Eden, Eureka, Jackson, Levey, Richland, and Wheeler townships.

53. The fifty-third representative district shall consist of:

a. Cherokee county.

b. In Plymouth county, Elkhorn, Fredonia, Garfield, Henry, Hungerford, Lincoln, Marion, Meadow, Remsen, and Union townships.

c. In Woodbury county:

(1) The city of Correctionville.

(2) Arlington, Banner, Concord, Floyd, Merville, Rutland, Union, and Wolf Creek townships, and that portion of Woodbury township not contained in the fifty-fourth representative district.

54. The fifty-fourth representative district in Woodbury county shall consist of:

a. Those portions of the city of Sioux City and Woodbury township bounded by a line commencing at the point Correctionville road intersects the east corporate limit of the city of Sioux City, then proceeding first south, and then in a clockwise manner, along the corporate limits of the city of Sioux City until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Sergeant Bluff, then proceeding first north, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Sergeant Bluff until it intersects the north boundary of Liberty township, then proceeding westerly along the north boundary of Liberty township until it intersects the boundary of the state of Iowa, then proceeding northerly along the boundary of the state of Iowa until it intersects South Court street and its extension to the Missouri river, then proceeding north along South Court street and its extension until it intersects Gordon drive, then proceeding east along Gordon drive until it intersects South Westcott street, then proceeding north on South Westcott street until it intersects Correctionville road, then proceeding east along Correctionville road to the point of origin.

b. The city of Sergeant Bluff.

55. The fifty-fifth representative district shall consist of:

a. Ida county.

b. In Crawford county:

(1) The cities of Denison and Schleswig.

(2) Boyer, Charter Oak, Denison, Hanover, Morgan, Paradise, Soldier, Washington, Willow, and Union townships.

c. In Woodbury county, Grange, Grant, Lakeport, Liston, Little Sioux, Miller, Morgan, Oto, Sloan, West Fork, and Willow townships, those portions of Rock and Kedron townships lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Correctionville, and that portion of Liberty township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Sergeant Bluff.

d. In Monona county, Cooper, Maple, and St. Clair townships.

56. The fifty-sixth representative district shall consist of:

- a. Harrison county.
 - b. In Monona county:
 - (1) The city of Onawa.
 - (2) Ashton, Belvidere, Center, Fairview, Franklin, Grant, Jordan, Kennebec, Lake, Sherman, Sioux, Soldier, Spring Valley, West Fork, Willow, and Lincoln townships.
 - c. In Pottawattamie county:
 - (1) The city of Neola.
 - (2) Boomer, Crescent, Hazel Dell, Neola, Norwalk, and Rockford townships.
57. The fifty-seventh representative district shall consist of:
- a. The city of Shelby.
 - b. Shelby county.
 - c. In Pottawattamie county, Knox, Layton, Lincoln, Valley, Waveland, and Wright townships, and that portion of Center township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Oakland.
 - d. In Cass county, Bear Grove, Brighton, Cass, Edna, Grove, Noble, Pleasant, Pymosa, Union, and Washington townships.
58. The fifty-eighth representative district shall consist of:
- a. Adair county.
 - b. Audubon county.
 - c. Guthrie county.
 - d. In Cass county, Benton, Franklin, Grant, Lincoln, Massena, and Victoria townships.
59. The fifty-ninth representative district in Polk county shall consist of that portion of Polk county bounded by a line commencing at the point the north corporate limit of the city of Clive intersects the west boundary of Polk county, then proceeding east along the corporate limits of the city of Clive until the east corporate limit of the city of Clive intersects Hickman road, then proceeding east along Hickman road until it intersects Sixty-third street, then proceeding south along Sixty-third street until it intersects the south corporate limit of the city of Windsor Heights, then proceeding west along the corporate limits of the city of Windsor Heights until it intersects Interstate 235 and the east corporate limit of the city of West Des Moines, then proceeding west along Interstate 235 until it intersects Seventeenth street, then proceeding south along Seventeenth street until it intersects Pleasant street, then proceeding east along Pleasant street until it intersects Sixteenth street, then proceeding southerly along Sixteenth street until it intersects Ashworth road, then proceeding east along Ashworth road until it intersects Sixteenth street, then proceeding south along Sixteenth street until it intersects Grand avenue, then proceeding southwest along Grand avenue until it intersects Vine street, then proceeding west, then northwest, along Vine street until it intersects Thirty-second street, then proceeding southwest along Thirty-second street until it intersects Meadow lane, then proceeding easterly along Meadow lane until it intersects Twenty-eighth street, then proceeding south along Twenty-eighth street until it intersects Giles street, then proceeding west along Giles street until it intersects Thirty-third street, then proceeding southerly along Thirty-third street until it intersects Maple street, then proceeding west along Maple street until it intersects Thirty-fifth court, then proceeding south along Thirty-fifth court and its extension until it intersects the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding westerly along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects Thirty-ninth street, then proceeding north along Thirty-ninth street until it intersects Western Hills drive, then proceeding westerly along Western Hills drive until it intersects Cody drive, then proceeding west along Cody drive until it intersects Fiftieth street, then proceeding south along Fiftieth street until it intersects E.P. True

parkway, then proceeding northwesterly along E.P. True parkway until it intersects Interstate 35, then proceeding north along Interstate 35 until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Clive, then proceeding west along the corporate limits of the city of Clive until it intersects the west boundary of Polk county at One Hundred Forty-second street, then proceeding north along the boundary of Polk county to the point of origin.

60. The sixtieth representative district in Polk county shall consist of that portion of Polk county bounded by a line commencing at the point the east corporate limit of the city of West Des Moines intersects Interstate 235, then proceeding west along Interstate 235 until it intersects Seventeenth street, then proceeding south along Seventeenth street until it intersects Pleasant street, then proceeding east along Pleasant street until it intersects Sixteenth street, then proceeding southerly along Sixteenth street until it intersects Ashworth road, then proceeding east along Ashworth road until it intersects Sixteenth street, then proceeding south along Sixteenth street until it intersects Grand avenue, then proceeding southwest along Grand avenue until it intersects Vine street, then proceeding west, then northwest, along Vine street until it intersects Thirty-second street, then proceeding southwest along Thirty-second street until it intersects Meadow lane, then proceeding easterly along Meadow lane until it intersects Twenty-eighth street, then proceeding south along Twenty-eighth street until it intersects Giles street, then proceeding west along Giles street until it intersects Thirty-third street, then proceeding southerly along Thirty-third street until it intersects Maple street, then proceeding west along Maple street until it intersects Thirty-fifth court, then proceeding south along Thirty-fifth court and its extension until it intersects the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding westerly along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects Thirty-ninth street, then proceeding north along Thirty-ninth street until it intersects Western Hills drive, then proceeding westerly along Western Hills drive until it intersects Cody drive, then proceeding west along Cody drive until it intersects Fiftieth street, then proceeding south along Fiftieth street until it intersects E.P. True parkway, then proceeding northwesterly along E.P. True parkway until it intersects Interstate 35, then proceeding north along Interstate 35 until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Clive, then proceeding west along the corporate limits of the city of Clive until it intersects the west boundary of Polk county at Fifty-ninth street, then proceeding first south, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the boundary of Polk county until it intersects the east corporate limit of the city of West Des Moines, then proceeding northerly along the corporate limits of the city of West Des Moines to the point of origin.

61. The sixty-first representative district in Polk county shall consist of that portion of the city of Des Moines bounded by a line commencing at the point the west corporate limit of the city of Des Moines intersects the south boundary of Polk county, then proceeding northerly along the corporate limits of the city of Des Moines until it intersects University avenue, then proceeding east along University avenue until it intersects Forty-second street, then proceeding south along Forty-second street until it intersects Cottage Grove avenue, then proceeding east along Cottage Grove avenue until it intersects Thirty-first street, then proceeding north along Thirty-first street until it intersects University avenue, then proceeding east along University avenue until it intersects Twenty-fifth street, then proceeding south along Twenty-fifth street until it intersects School street, then proceeding west along School street until it intersects Twenty-eighth street, then proceeding south along Twenty-eighth street until it intersects Rollins avenue, then proceeding east along Rollins avenue until it intersects Twenty-sixth street, then proceeding north along

Twenty-sixth street until it intersects Rollins avenue, then proceeding east along Rollins avenue until it intersects Twenty-fourth street, then proceeding south along Twenty-fourth street until it intersects Ingersoll avenue, then proceeding east along Ingersoll avenue until it intersects Seventeenth street, then proceeding southeast along Seventeenth street until it intersects Grand avenue, then proceeding west along Grand avenue until it intersects Eighteenth street, then proceeding southerly along Eighteenth street until it intersects Fleur drive, then proceeding southerly along Fleur drive until it intersects Leland avenue, then proceeding east along Leland avenue until it intersects Southwest Eighteenth street, then proceeding south along Southwest Eighteenth street until it intersects Army Post road, then proceeding east along Army Post road until it intersects Southwest Seventeenth street, then proceeding south along Southwest Seventeenth street until it intersects Amos avenue, then proceeding east along Amos avenue until it intersects Southwest Ninth street, then proceeding south along Southwest Ninth street until it intersects the Polk county boundary, then proceeding west along the Polk county boundary to the point of origin.

62. The sixty-second representative district in Polk county shall consist of those portions of the city of Des Moines and Bloomfield township bounded by a line commencing at the point the south boundary of Polk county intersects U.S. highway 69, then proceeding northwesterly along U.S. highway 69 until it intersects Southeast Fourteenth street, then proceeding northerly along Southeast Fourteenth street until it intersects East Bell avenue, then proceeding west along East Bell avenue until it intersects Southeast Fifth street, then proceeding south along Southeast Fifth street until it intersects East Broad street, then proceeding west along East Broad street until it intersects South Union street, then proceeding north along South Union street until it intersects Olinda avenue, then proceeding west along Olinda avenue until it intersects Southwest Ninth street, then proceeding southerly along Southwest Ninth street until it intersects Park avenue, then proceeding west along Park avenue until it intersects Fleur drive, then proceeding south along Fleur drive until it intersects Leland avenue, then proceeding east along Leland avenue until it intersects Southwest Eighteenth street, then proceeding south along Southwest Eighteenth street until it intersects Army Post road, then proceeding east along Army Post road until it intersects Southwest Seventeenth street, then proceeding south along Southwest Seventeenth street until it intersects Amos avenue, then proceeding east along Amos avenue until it intersects Southwest Ninth street, then proceeding south along Southwest Ninth street until it intersects the Polk county boundary, then proceeding east along the Polk county boundary to the point of origin.

63. The sixty-third representative district shall consist of:

a. That portion of the city of Urbandale in Polk county.

b. That portion of Polk county bounded by a line commencing at the point the east corporate limit of the city of Urbandale intersects the north corporate limit of the city of Des Moines, then proceeding first east, and then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Des Moines until it intersects the middle channel of the Des Moines river, then proceeding northwesterly along the middle channel of the Des Moines river until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Johnston, then proceeding westerly along the corporate limits of the city of Johnston until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Urbandale, then proceeding first south, and then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Urbandale to the point of origin.

64. The sixty-fourth representative district in Polk county shall consist of that portion of the city of Des Moines bounded by a line commencing at the point

the west corporate limit of the city of Des Moines intersects University avenue, then proceeding east along University avenue until it intersects Forty-first street, then proceeding north along Forty-first street until it intersects Beaver avenue, then proceeding north along Beaver avenue until it intersects Franklin avenue, then proceeding east along Franklin avenue until it intersects Thirty-sixth street, then proceeding south along Thirty-sixth street until it intersects Jefferson avenue, then proceeding east along Jefferson avenue until it intersects Thirtieth street, then proceeding north along Thirtieth street until it intersects Euclid avenue, then proceeding northwest along Euclid avenue until it intersects Douglas avenue, then proceeding east along Douglas avenue until it intersects Thirtieth street, then proceeding north along Thirtieth street until it intersects Fleming avenue, then proceeding west along Fleming avenue until it intersects Lawnwoods drive, then proceeding north along Lawnwoods drive until it intersects Madison avenue, then proceeding west along Madison avenue until it intersects Lower Beaver road, then proceeding northwest along Lower Beaver road until it intersects the south boundary of Webster township, then proceeding east along the boundary of Webster township until it intersects the north corporate limit of the city of Des Moines, then proceeding first north, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Des Moines to the point of origin.

65. The sixty-fifth representative district in Polk county shall consist of that portion of the city of Des Moines bounded by a line commencing at the point Lower Beaver road intersects the south boundary of Webster township, then proceeding east along the boundary of Webster township until it intersects the north corporate limit of the city of Des Moines, then proceeding easterly along the corporate limits of the city of Des Moines until it intersects North Union street, then proceeding south along North Union street until it intersects East Euclid avenue, then proceeding east along East Euclid avenue until it intersects East Fourteenth street, then proceeding south along East Fourteenth street until it intersects Arthur avenue, then proceeding west along Arthur avenue until it intersects York street, then proceeding south along York street until it intersects Thompson avenue, then proceeding west along Thompson avenue until it intersects East Ninth street, then proceeding south along East Ninth street until it intersects East Jefferson avenue, then proceeding east along East Jefferson avenue until it intersects East Twelfth street, then proceeding south along East Twelfth street until it intersects East Washington avenue, then proceeding west along East Washington avenue until it intersects Pennsylvania avenue, then proceeding south along Pennsylvania avenue until it intersects East Washington avenue, then proceeding west along East Washington avenue and its extension until it intersects the Des Moines river, then northwesterly along the Des Moines river until it intersects Sixth avenue, then proceeding southerly along Sixth avenue until it intersects Jefferson avenue, then proceeding west along Jefferson avenue until it intersects Thirteenth street, then proceeding north along Thirteenth street until it intersects Jefferson avenue, then proceeding west along Jefferson avenue until it intersects Martin Luther King Jr. parkway, then proceeding southerly along Martin Luther King Jr. parkway until it intersects Forest avenue, then proceeding west along Forest avenue until it intersects Twenty-fifth street, then proceeding south along Twenty-fifth street until it intersects University avenue, then proceeding west along University avenue until it intersects Thirty-first street, then proceeding south along Thirty-first street until it intersects Cottage Grove avenue, then proceeding west along Cottage Grove avenue until it intersects Forty-second street, then proceeding north along Forty-second street until it intersects University avenue, then proceeding east along University avenue until it

intersects Forty-first street, then proceeding north along Forty-first street until it intersects Beaver avenue, then proceeding north along Beaver avenue until it intersects Franklin avenue, then proceeding east along Franklin avenue until it intersects Thirty-sixth street, then proceeding south along Thirty-sixth street until it intersects Jefferson avenue, then proceeding east along Jefferson avenue until it intersects Thirtieth street, then proceeding north along Thirtieth street until it intersects Euclid avenue, then proceeding northwest along Euclid avenue until it intersects Douglas avenue, then proceeding east along Douglas avenue until it intersects Thirtieth street, then proceeding north along Thirtieth street until it intersects Fleming avenue, then proceeding west along Fleming avenue until it intersects Lawnwoods drive, then proceeding north along Lawnwoods drive until it intersects Madison avenue, then proceeding west along Madison avenue until it intersects Lower Beaver road, then proceeding northwest along Lower Beaver road to the point of origin.

66. The sixty-sixth representative district in Polk county shall consist of that portion of the city of Des Moines bounded by a line commencing at the point Forest avenue intersects Twenty-fifth street, then proceeding south along Twenty-fifth street until it intersects School street, then proceeding west along School street until it intersects Twenty-eighth street, then proceeding south along Twenty-eighth street until it intersects Rollins avenue, then proceeding east along Rollins avenue until it intersects Twenty-sixth street, then proceeding north along Twenty-sixth street until it intersects Rollins avenue, then proceeding east along Rollins avenue until it intersects Twenty-fourth street, then proceeding south along Twenty-fourth street until it intersects Ingersoll avenue, then proceeding east along Ingersoll avenue until it intersects Seventeenth street, then proceeding southeast along Seventeenth street until it intersects Grand avenue, then proceeding west along Grand avenue until it intersects Eighteenth street, then proceeding southerly along Eighteenth street until it intersects Fleur drive, then proceeding southerly along Fleur drive until it intersects Park avenue, then proceeding east along Park avenue until it intersects Southwest Ninth street, then proceeding northerly along Southwest Ninth street until it intersects Olinda avenue, then proceeding east along Olinda avenue until it intersects South Union street, then proceeding south along South Union street until it intersects East Broad street, then proceeding east along East Broad street until it intersects Southeast Fifth street, then proceeding north along Southeast Fifth street until it intersects East Bell avenue, then proceeding east along East Bell avenue until it intersects Southeast Fourteenth street, then proceeding northerly along Southeast Fourteenth street until it intersects the Des Moines river, then proceeding northwesterly along the Des Moines river until it intersects Court avenue, then proceeding easterly along Court avenue until it intersects East Court avenue, then proceeding easterly along East Court avenue until it intersects the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding southeast along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks, then proceeding east along the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks until it intersects Southeast Fourteenth street, then proceeding south along Southeast Fourteenth street until it intersects the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding east along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks, then proceeding northeast along the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks until it intersects Southeast Eighteenth street, then proceeding north along Southeast Eighteenth street until it intersects East Eighteenth street, then proceeding north along East Eighteenth street until it intersects Dean avenue, then proceeding west along Dean avenue until it intersects East Seventeenth street, then proceeding northerly along East Seventeenth street

until it intersects Lyon street, then proceeding westerly along Lyon street until it intersects East Fifteenth street, then proceeding northwest along East Fifteenth street until it intersects Maple street, then proceeding easterly along Maple street until it intersects East Sixteenth street, then proceeding northwest along East Sixteenth street until it intersects East University avenue, then proceeding west along East University avenue until it intersects East Sixteenth street, then proceeding north along East Sixteenth street until it intersects Cleveland avenue, then proceeding west along Cleveland avenue until it intersects East Twelfth street, then proceeding north along East Twelfth street until it intersects East Washington avenue, then proceeding west along East Washington avenue until it intersects Pennsylvania avenue, then proceeding south along Pennsylvania avenue until it intersects East Washington avenue, then proceeding west along East Washington avenue and its extension until it intersects the Des Moines river, then proceeding northwesterly along the Des Moines river until it intersects Sixth avenue, then proceeding southerly along Sixth avenue until it intersects Jefferson avenue, then proceeding west along Jefferson avenue until it intersects Thirteenth street, then proceeding north along Thirteenth street until it intersects Jefferson avenue, then proceeding west along Jefferson avenue until it intersects Martin Luther King Jr. parkway, then proceeding southerly along Martin Luther King Jr. parkway until it intersects Forest avenue, then proceeding west along Forest avenue to the point of origin.

67. The sixty-seventh representative district in Polk county shall consist of:

a. Allen township.

b. That portion of Polk county bounded by a line commencing at the point Easton boulevard intersects the east corporate limit of the city of Des Moines, then proceeding southerly along the corporate limits of the city of Des Moines until it intersects the north corporate limit of the city of Pleasant Hill, then proceeding first east, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Pleasant Hill until it intersects the west boundary of Clay township, then proceeding south along the boundary of Clay township until it intersects the north corporate limit of the city of Pleasant Hill, then proceeding first northeast, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Pleasant Hill until it intersects Northeast Twelfth avenue, then proceeding east along Northeast Twelfth avenue until it intersects the north corporate limit of the city of Pleasant Hill, then proceeding first east, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Pleasant Hill until it intersects the east corporate limit of the city of Des Moines, then proceeding first south, and then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Des Moines until it intersects U.S. highway 69, then proceeding northwesterly along U.S. highway 69 until it intersects Southeast Fourteenth street, then proceeding northerly along Southeast Fourteenth street until it intersects the Des Moines river, then proceeding northwesterly along the Des Moines river until it intersects Court avenue, then proceeding easterly along Court avenue until it intersects East Court avenue, then proceeding easterly along East Court avenue until it intersects the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding southeast along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks, then proceeding east along the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks until it intersects Southeast Fourteenth street, then proceeding south along Southeast Fourteenth street until it intersects the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding east along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks, then proceeding northeast along the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks until it intersects Southeast Eighteenth street, then proceeding north along Southeast Eighteenth street until it

intersects East Eighteenth street, then proceeding north along East Eighteenth street until it intersects Dean avenue, then proceeding west along Dean avenue until it intersects East Seventeenth street, then proceeding northerly along East Seventeenth street until it intersects Lyon street, then proceeding westerly along Lyon street until it intersects East Fifteenth street, then proceeding northerly along East Fifteenth street until it intersects Interstate 235, then proceeding northeasterly along the eastbound lanes of Interstate 235 until it intersects East University avenue, then proceeding east along East University avenue until it intersects East Thirty-fourth street, then proceeding north along East Thirty-fourth street until it intersects Dubuque avenue, then proceeding west along Dubuque avenue until it intersects East Thirty-third street, then proceeding north along East Thirty-third street until it intersects Easton boulevard, then proceeding easterly along Easton boulevard to the point of origin.

68. The sixty-eighth representative district in Polk county shall consist of that portion of the city of Des Moines bounded by a line commencing at the point Easton boulevard intersects the east corporate limit of the city of Des Moines, then proceeding first north, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Des Moines until it intersects North Union street, then proceeding south along North Union street until it intersects East Euclid avenue, then proceeding east along East Euclid avenue until it intersects East Fourteenth street, then proceeding south along East Fourteenth street until it intersects Arthur avenue, then proceeding west along Arthur avenue until it intersects York street, then proceeding south along York street until it intersects Thompson avenue, then proceeding west along Thompson avenue until it intersects East Ninth street, then proceeding south along East Ninth street until it intersects East Jefferson avenue, then proceeding east along East Jefferson avenue until it intersects East Twelfth street, then proceeding south along East Twelfth street until it intersects Cleveland avenue, then proceeding east along Cleveland avenue until it intersects East Sixteenth street, then proceeding south along East Sixteenth street until it intersects East University avenue, then proceeding east along East University avenue until it intersects East Sixteenth street, then proceeding southeast along East Sixteenth street until it intersects Maple street, then proceeding westerly along Maple street until it intersects East Fifteenth street, then proceeding southeast along East Fifteenth street until it intersects Interstate 235, then proceeding northeasterly along the eastbound lanes of Interstate 235 until it intersects East University avenue, then proceeding east along East University avenue until it intersects East Thirty-fourth street, then proceeding north along East Thirty-fourth street until it intersects Dubuque avenue, then proceeding west along Dubuque avenue until it intersects East Thirty-third street, then proceeding north along East Thirty-third street until it intersects Easton boulevard, then proceeding easterly along Easton boulevard to the point of origin.

69. The sixty-ninth representative district in Polk county shall consist of:

a. Elkhart, Lincoln, and Washington townships, that portion of Franklin township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Bondurant, and that portion of Douglas township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Bondurant and not contained in the seventieth representative district.

b. That portion of Polk county bounded by a line commencing at the point the north corporate limit of the city of Urbandale intersects the west boundary of Polk county, then proceeding first north, and then east, along the boundary of Polk county until it intersects the west boundary of Lincoln township, then proceeding first south, and then east, along the boundary of Lincoln township until it intersects the west boundary of Douglas township, then proceeding

south along the west boundary of Douglas township until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Ankeny at Northeast One Hundred Tenth avenue, then proceeding first west, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Ankeny until it intersects the north boundary of Saylor township at Northeast Seventieth avenue, then proceeding west along the north boundary of Saylor township until it intersects Northwest Second street, then proceeding south along Northwest Second street until it intersects Interstate 35/80, then proceeding east along Interstate 35/80 until it intersects the west boundary of Delaware township, then proceeding south along the boundary of Delaware township until it intersects the north corporate limit of the city of Des Moines, then proceeding westerly along the corporate limits of the city of Des Moines until it intersects the middle channel of the Des Moines river, then proceeding northwesterly along the middle channel of the Des Moines river until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Johnston, then proceeding westerly along the corporate limits of the city of Johnston until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Urbandale, then proceeding first north, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Urbandale to the point of origin.

70. The seventieth representative district in Polk county shall consist of those portions of Crocker, Douglas, and Saylor townships, and the city of Ankeny, bounded by a line commencing at the point the corporate limits of the city of Ankeny intersect the boundary of Douglas township at Northeast One Hundred Tenth avenue, then proceeding first west, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Ankeny until it intersects the north boundary of Saylor township at Northeast Seventieth avenue, then proceeding west along the north boundary of Saylor township until it intersects Northwest Second street, then proceeding south along Northwest Second street until it intersects Interstate 35/80, then proceeding east along Interstate 35/80 until it intersects the west boundary of Delaware township, then proceeding north, and then east, along the boundary of Delaware township until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Ankeny, then proceeding first south, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Ankeny until it intersects the west boundary of Douglas township, then proceeding north along the boundary of Douglas township until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Ankeny, then proceeding first north, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Ankeny until it intersects the west boundary of Douglas township, then proceeding north along the boundary of Douglas township until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Ankeny, then proceeding first east, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Ankeny to the point of origin.

71. The seventy-first representative district shall consist of:

- a. In Jasper county, Fairview township.
- b. In Marion county, Franklin, Pleasant Grove, Red Rock, Summit, Union, Knoxville, and Lake Prairie townships.

72. The seventy-second representative district shall consist of:

- a. Lucas county.
- b. Monroe county.
- c. In Marion county, Dallas, Indiana, Liberty, Washington, and Clay townships.
- d. In Mahaska county:
 - (1) Black Oak, East Des Moines, Garfield, Harrison, Jefferson, Madison, Prairie, Richland, Scott, and West Des Moines townships.

(2) That portion of Lincoln township bounded by a line commencing at the point the west corporate limit of the city of Oskaloosa intersects the boundary of Garfield township and Lincoln township, then proceeding first north, and then in a clockwise manner along the boundary of Lincoln township until it intersects the north corporate limit of the city of Oskaloosa, then proceeding first west, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Oskaloosa to the point of origin.

73. The seventy-third representative district shall consist of:

a. Madison county.

b. In Dallas county:

(1) The city of De Soto.

(2) Adams and Union townships.

c. In Warren county, Belmont, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Otter, Palmyra, Richland, Squaw, Union, Virginia, White Breast, and White Oak townships, and that portion of Linn township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Norwalk.

74. The seventy-fourth representative district in Warren county shall consist of:

a. The cities of Indianola and Norwalk.

b. Allen, Greenfield, and Lincoln townships.

75. The seventy-fifth representative district shall consist of:

a. In Mahaska county:

(1) The city of Oskaloosa.

(2) Adams, Cedar, Monroe, Pleasant Grove, Spring Creek, Union, and White Oak townships, and that portion of Lincoln township not contained in the seventy-second representative district.

b. In Poweshiek county:

(1) The city of Grinnell.

(2) Chester, Pleasant, Scott, Sugar Creek, Union, Washington, Grant, and Jackson townships.

76. The seventy-sixth representative district shall consist of:

a. Keokuk county.

b. In Iowa county, Dayton, Fillmore, Greene, Hilton, Iowa, Lenox, Lincoln, Pilot, Sumner, Troy, York, English, and Hartford townships.

c. In Poweshiek county, Bear Creek, Deep River, Jefferson, Lincoln, Madison, Malcom, Sheridan, and Warren townships.

d. In Tama county, Columbia, Richland, and Salt Creek townships.

77. The seventy-seventh representative district in Johnson county shall consist of:

a. The city of University Heights.

b. That portion of the city of Iowa City bounded by a line commencing at the point the corporate limits of the city of Iowa City intersect state highway 1, then proceeding northeast along state highway 1 until it intersects Mormon Trek boulevard, then proceeding northwesterly, then northerly, along Mormon Trek boulevard until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Iowa City, then proceeding first northeast, and then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Iowa City until it intersects County Road W66, then proceeding southeast along County Road W66 until it intersects North Dubuque street, then proceeding southerly along North Dubuque street until it intersects Kimball road, then proceeding southeast along Kimball road until it intersects North Gilbert street, then proceeding southerly along North Gilbert street until it intersects Brown street, then proceeding east along Brown street until it intersects Pleasant street, then proceeding south along Pleasant street until it intersects North Governor street, then proceeding south along North Governor

street until it intersects South Governor street, then proceeding south along South Governor street until it intersects Bowery street, then proceeding west along Bowery street until it intersects South Lucas street, then proceeding south along South Lucas street and its extension until it intersects the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks, then proceeding east along the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks until it intersects South Riverside drive, then proceeding south along South Riverside drive until it intersects West Benton street, then proceeding west along West Benton street until it intersects Miller avenue, then proceeding south along Miller avenue until it intersects Highway 1 west, then proceeding east along Highway 1 west until it intersects U.S. highway 6, then proceeding east along U.S. highway 6 until it intersects the Iowa river, then proceeding southerly along the Iowa river until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Iowa City, then proceeding first southwest, and then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Iowa City to the point of origin.

78. The seventy-eighth representative district in Johnson county shall consist of:

a. East Lucas township.

b. That portion of the city of Iowa City bounded by a line commencing at the point the corporate limits of the city of Iowa City intersect County Road W66, then proceeding southeast along County Road W66 until it intersects North Dubuque street, then proceeding southerly along North Dubuque street until it intersects Kimball road, then proceeding southeast along Kimball road until it intersects North Gilbert street, then proceeding southerly along North Gilbert street until it intersects Brown street, then proceeding east along Brown street until it intersects Pleasant street, then proceeding south along Pleasant street until it intersects North Governor street, then proceeding south along North Governor street until it intersects South Governor street, then proceeding south along South Governor street until it intersects Bowery street, then proceeding west along Bowery street until it intersects South Lucas street, then proceeding south along South Lucas street and its extension until it intersects the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks, then proceeding east along the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks until it intersects South Riverside drive, then proceeding south along South Riverside drive until it intersects West Benton street, then proceeding west along West Benton street until it intersects Miller avenue, then proceeding south along Miller avenue until it intersects Highway 1 west, then proceeding east along Highway 1 west until it intersects U.S. highway 6, then proceeding east along U.S. highway 6 until it intersects the Iowa river, then proceeding southerly along the Iowa river until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Iowa City, then proceeding first east, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Iowa City to the point of origin.

79. The seventy-ninth representative district shall consist of:

a. Cedar county.

b. In Johnson county, Lincoln and Scott townships.

c. In Muscatine county, Goshen, Moscow, Wapsinonoc, and Wilton townships.

80. The eightieth representative district in Muscatine county shall consist of:

a. The city of Muscatine.

b. Bloomington, Fulton, Lake, Sweetland, and Montpelier townships.

81. The eighty-first representative district in Scott county shall consist of:

a. That portion of the city of Bettendorf bounded by a line commencing at the point the corporate limits of the city of Bettendorf intersect Spruce Hills drive, then proceeding easterly along Spruce Hills drive until it intersects Eighteenth street, then proceeding southwest along Eighteenth street until it intersects

Middle road, then proceeding southwesterly along Middle road until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Bettendorf, then proceeding first north, and then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Bettendorf to the point of origin.

b. That portion of the city of Davenport bounded by a line commencing at the point the boundary of the state of Iowa and the corporate limits of the city of Davenport intersect the extension of Carey street to the Mississippi river, then proceeding northwest along Carey street and its extension until it intersects East River drive, then proceeding easterly along East River drive until it intersects Carey avenue, then proceeding north along Carey avenue until it intersects East Sixth street, then proceeding westerly along East Sixth street until it intersects Grand avenue, then proceeding north along Grand avenue until it intersects East Seventh street, then proceeding west along East Seventh street until it intersects Farnam street, then proceeding north along Farnam street until it intersects East Eighth street, then proceeding west along East Eighth street until it intersects Iowa street, then proceeding south along Iowa street until it intersects East Seventh street, then proceeding west along East Seventh street until it intersects North Perry street, then proceeding north along North Perry street until it intersects East Twelfth street, then proceeding east along East Twelfth street until it intersects Iowa street, then proceeding north on Iowa street until it intersects East Locust street, then proceeding east along East Locust street until it intersects Carey avenue, then proceeding north along Carey avenue until it intersects East Rusholme street, then proceeding west along East Rusholme street until it intersects Tremont avenue, then proceeding north along Tremont avenue until it intersects East Central Park avenue, then proceeding west along East Central Park avenue until it intersects Farnam street, then proceeding north along Farnam street until it intersects East Central Park avenue, then proceeding west along East Central Park avenue until it intersects West Central Park avenue, then proceeding west along West Central Park avenue until it intersects North Main street, then proceeding north along North Main street until it intersects West Columbia avenue, then proceeding east along West Columbia avenue until it intersects Sheridan street, then proceeding north on Sheridan street until it intersects West Thirtieth street, then proceeding east along West Thirtieth street until it intersects East Thirtieth street, then proceeding east along East Thirtieth street until it intersects Dubuque street, then proceeding north along Dubuque street until it intersects East Thirtieth street, then proceeding east along East Thirtieth street until it intersects Brady street, then proceeding northerly along Brady street until it intersects North Brady street, then proceeding northerly along North Brady street until it intersects East Thirty-seventh street, then proceeding west along East Thirty-seventh street until it intersects Fair avenue, then proceeding north along Fair avenue until it intersects East Kimberly road, then proceeding east along East Kimberly road until it intersects North Brady street, then proceeding north along North Brady street until it intersects East Fifty-third street, then proceeding west along East Fifty-third street until it intersects Welcome way, then proceeding north along Welcome way until it intersects East Sixty-first street, then proceeding west along East Sixty-first street until it intersects West Sixty-first street, then proceeding west along West Sixty-first street until it intersects North Ripley street, then proceeding north along North Ripley street until it intersects West Sixty-fifth street, then proceeding east along West Sixty-fifth street until it intersects East Sixty-fifth street, then proceeding east along East Sixty-fifth street until it intersects North Brady street, then proceeding north along North Brady street until it intersects U.S. highway 61, then proceeding north along U.S. highway 61 until it

intersects the corporate limits of the city of Davenport, then proceeding first southeast, and then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Davenport to the point of origin.

82. The eighty-second representative district in Scott county shall consist of:

a. The cities of Panorama Park and Riverdale.

b. That portion of the city of Bettendorf bounded by a line commencing at the point the east corporate limit of the city of Bettendorf intersects the boundary of the state of Iowa, then proceeding first north, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Bettendorf until it intersects Spruce Hills drive, then proceeding easterly along Spruce Hills drive until it intersects Eighteenth street, then proceeding southwest along Eighteenth street until it intersects Middle road, then proceeding southwesterly along Middle road until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Bettendorf, then proceeding first south, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Bettendorf to the point of origin.

83. The eighty-third representative district shall consist of:

a. In Clinton county:

(1) The city of Camanche.

(2) Eden, Grant, Liberty, Olive, Orange, Sharon, Spring Rock, Washington, Welton, and De Witt townships.

(3) That portion of Camanche township commencing at the point Scott county, Clinton county, and the boundary of the state of Iowa intersect, then proceeding northerly along the boundary of Camanche township until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Camanche, then proceeding westerly along the corporate limits of the city of Camanche until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Clinton, then proceeding westerly, then southerly, then easterly, along the boundary of Camanche township to the point of origin.

b. In Scott county, Butler, Princeton, and Le Claire townships, that portion of Winfield township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Long Grove, that portion of Allens Grove township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Dixon, and that portion of Pleasant Valley township not contained in the eighty-first or eighty-second representative district.

84. The eighty-fourth representative district in Scott county shall consist of:

a. That portion of the city of Davenport bounded by a line commencing at the point the north corporate limit of the city of Davenport intersects North Division street, then proceeding south along North Division street until it intersects Ridgeview drive, then proceeding southwesterly along Ridgeview drive until it intersects Northwest boulevard, then proceeding northwest along Northwest boulevard until it intersects West Seventy-sixth street, then proceeding westerly along West Seventy-sixth street and its extension until it intersects Silver creek, then proceeding southeasterly along Silver creek until it intersects West Sixtieth street, then proceeding east along West Sixtieth street until it intersects Hillandale road, then proceeding south along Hillandale road until it intersects West Fifty-ninth street, then proceeding east along West Fifty-ninth street until it intersects North Linwood avenue, then proceeding south along North Linwood avenue until it intersects West Fifty-eighth street, then proceeding east along West Fifty-eighth street until it intersects North Pine street, then proceeding south along North Pine street until it intersects West Forty-ninth street, then proceeding west along West Forty-ninth street until it intersects North Fairmount street, then proceeding south along North Fairmount street and its extension until it intersects the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks, then proceeding southeast along the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks until it intersects Duck creek, then proceeding westerly along Duck creek until it intersects the extension of North Fairmount street, then proceeding

south along North Fairmount street and its extension until it intersects West Central Park avenue, then proceeding east along West Central Park avenue until it intersects North Michigan avenue, then proceeding south along North Michigan avenue until it intersects West Lombard street, then proceeding east along West Lombard street until it intersects North Clark street, then proceeding southerly along North Clark street until it intersects Waverly road, then proceeding southeasterly along Waverly road until it intersects Telegraph road, then proceeding southwest along Telegraph road until it intersects South Clark street, then proceeding south along South Clark street until it intersects Indian road, then proceeding southwest along Indian road until it intersects Diehn avenue, then proceeding south along Diehn avenue until it intersects Blackhawk creek, then proceeding southerly along Blackhawk creek until it intersects South Concord street, then proceeding southeasterly along South Concord street until it intersects the I & M Rail Link tracks, then proceeding northeast along the I & M Rail Link tracks until it intersects West River drive, then proceeding easterly along West River drive until it intersects Blackhawk creek and its extension, then proceeding southeasterly along Blackhawk creek and its extension to the center line of the main channel of Davenport harbor, then proceeding southwest along the main channel of Davenport harbor to the boundary of the state of Iowa and the corporate limits of the city of Davenport, then proceeding first southwesterly, and then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Davenport to the point of origin.

b. Blue Grass, Buffalo, Cleona, Hickory Grove, Liberty, Lincoln, and Sheridan townships.

c. The cities of Dixon and Long Grove.

85. The eighty-fifth representative district in Scott county shall consist of that portion of the city of Davenport bounded by a line commencing at the point the north corporate limit of the city of Davenport intersects North Division street, then proceeding south along North Division street until it intersects Ridgeview drive, then proceeding southwesterly along Ridgeview drive until it intersects Northwest boulevard, then proceeding northwest along Northwest boulevard until it intersects West Seventy-sixth street, then proceeding westerly along West Seventy-sixth street and its extension until it intersects Silver creek, then proceeding southeasterly along Silver creek until it intersects West Sixtieth street, then proceeding east along West Sixtieth street until it intersects Hillandale road, then proceeding south along Hillandale road until it intersects West Fifty-ninth street, then proceeding east along West Fifty-ninth street until it intersects North Linwood avenue, then proceeding south along North Linwood avenue until it intersects West Fifty-eighth street, then proceeding east along West Fifty-eighth street until it intersects North Pine street, then proceeding south along North Pine street until it intersects West Forty-ninth street, then proceeding west along West Forty-ninth street until it intersects North Fairmount street, then proceeding south along North Fairmount street and its extension until it intersects the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks, then proceeding southeast along the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks until it intersects Duck creek, then proceeding westerly along Duck creek until it intersects the extension of North Fairmount street, then proceeding south along North Fairmount street and its extension until it intersects West Central Park avenue, then proceeding east along West Central Park avenue until it intersects North Michigan avenue, then proceeding south along North Michigan avenue until it intersects West Lombard street, then proceeding east along West Lombard street until it intersects North Clark street, then proceeding southerly along North Clark street until it intersects West Thirteenth street, then proceeding east along West Thirteenth street until it

intersects North Lincoln avenue, then proceeding south along North Lincoln avenue until it intersects West Eleventh street, then proceeding east along West Eleventh street until it intersects North Pine street, then proceeding south along North Pine street until it intersects Glaspell street, then proceeding northeasterly along Glaspell street until it intersects Belmont avenue, then proceeding southeasterly along Belmont avenue until it intersects Telegraph road, then proceeding northeasterly along Telegraph road until it intersects the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks, then proceeding northerly along the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks until it intersects the extension of West Pleasant street, then proceeding east along West Pleasant street and its extension until it intersects Frisco drive, then proceeding northerly along Frisco drive until it intersects Hickory Grove road, then proceeding northwest along Hickory Grove road until it intersects West Lombard street, then proceeding easterly along West Lombard street until it intersects North Marquette street, then proceeding north along North Marquette street until it intersects Duck creek, then proceeding westerly along Duck creek until it intersects North Division street, then proceeding north along North Division street until it intersects West Thirty-seventh street, then proceeding east along West Thirty-seventh street until it intersects North Marquette street, then proceeding north along North Marquette street until it intersects West Kimberly road, then proceeding east along West Kimberly road until it intersects Northwest boulevard, then proceeding south along Northwest boulevard until it intersects North Harrison street, then proceeding south along North Harrison street until it intersects West Thirty-fifth street, then proceeding east along West Thirty-fifth street until it intersects Fair avenue, then proceeding north along Fair avenue until it intersects East Thirty-seventh street, then proceeding east along East Thirty-seventh street until it intersects Fair avenue, then proceeding north along Fair avenue until it intersects East Kimberly road, then proceeding east along East Kimberly road until it intersects North Brady street, then proceeding north along North Brady street until it intersects East Fifty-third street, then proceeding west along East Fifty-third street until it intersects Welcome way, then proceeding north along Welcome way until it intersects East Sixty-first street, then proceeding west along East Sixty-first street until it intersects West Sixty-first street, then proceeding west along West Sixty-first street until it intersects North Ripley street, then proceeding north along North Ripley street until it intersects West Sixty-fifth street, then proceeding east along West Sixty-fifth street until it intersects East Sixty-fifth street, then proceeding east along East Sixty-fifth street until it intersects North Brady street, then proceeding north along North Brady street until it intersects U.S. highway 61, then proceeding north along U.S. highway 61 until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Davenport, then proceeding first northwest, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Davenport to the point of origin.

86. The eighty-sixth representative district in Scott county shall consist of that portion of the city of Davenport bounded by a line commencing at the point the boundary of the state of Iowa intersects the extension of Carey street to the Mississippi river, then proceeding northwest along Carey street and its extension until it intersects East River drive, then proceeding easterly along East River drive until it intersects Carey avenue, then proceeding north along Carey avenue until it intersects East Sixth street, then proceeding westerly along East Sixth street until it intersects Grand avenue, then proceeding north along Grand avenue until it intersects East Seventh street, then proceeding west along East Seventh street until it intersects Farnam street, then proceeding north along Farnam street until it intersects East Eighth street,

then proceeding west along East Eighth street until it intersects Iowa street, then proceeding south along Iowa street until it intersects East Seventh street, then proceeding west along East Seventh street until it intersects North Perry street, then proceeding north along North Perry street until it intersects East Twelfth street, then proceeding east along East Twelfth street until it intersects Iowa street, then proceeding north on Iowa street until it intersects East Locust street, then proceeding east along East Locust street until it intersects Carey avenue, then proceeding north along Carey avenue until it intersects East Rusholme street, then proceeding west along East Rusholme street until it intersects Tremont avenue, then proceeding north along Tremont avenue until it intersects East Central Park avenue, then proceeding west along East Central Park avenue until it intersects Farnam street, then proceeding north along Farnam street until it intersects East Central Park avenue, then proceeding west along East Central Park avenue until it intersects West Central Park avenue, then proceeding west along West Central Park avenue until it intersects North Main street, then proceeding north along North Main street until it intersects West Columbia avenue, then proceeding east along West Columbia avenue until it intersects Sheridan street, then proceeding north on Sheridan street until it intersects West Thirtieth street, then proceeding east along West Thirtieth street until it intersects East Thirtieth street, then proceeding east along East Thirtieth street until it intersects Dubuque street, then proceeding north along Dubuque street until it intersects East Thirtieth street, then proceeding east along East Thirtieth street until it intersects Brady street, then proceeding northerly along Brady street until it intersects North Brady street, then proceeding northerly along North Brady street until it intersects East Thirty-seventh street, then proceeding west along East Thirty-seventh street until it intersects Fair avenue, then proceeding south along Fair avenue until it intersects West Thirty-fifth street, then proceeding west along West Thirty-fifth street until it intersects North Harrison street, then proceeding north along North Harrison street until it intersects Northwest boulevard, then proceeding north along Northwest boulevard until it intersects West Kimberly road, then proceeding west along West Kimberly road until it intersects North Marquette street, then proceeding south along North Marquette street until it intersects West Thirty-seventh street, then proceeding west along West Thirty-seventh street until it intersects North Division street, then proceeding south along North Division street until it intersects Duck creek, then proceeding easterly along Duck creek until it intersects North Marquette street, then proceeding south along North Marquette street until it intersects West Lombard street, then proceeding west along West Lombard street until it intersects Hickory Grove road, then proceeding southeast along Hickory Grove road until it intersects Frisco drive, then proceeding southerly along Frisco drive until it intersects West Pleasant street, then proceeding west along West Pleasant street and its extension until it intersects the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks, then proceeding southerly along the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks until it intersects Telegraph road, then proceeding southwesterly along Telegraph road until it intersects Belmont avenue, then proceeding northwesterly along Belmont avenue until it intersects Glaspell street, then proceeding southwesterly along Glaspell street until it intersects North Pine street, then proceeding north along North Pine street until it intersects West Eleventh street, then proceeding west along West Eleventh street until it intersects North Lincoln avenue, then proceeding north along North Lincoln avenue until it intersects West Thirteenth street, then proceeding west along West Thirteenth street until it intersects North Clark street, then proceeding southwesterly along North Clark street until it intersects Waverly road, then

proceeding southeasterly along Waverly road until it intersects Telegraph road, then proceeding southwest along Telegraph road until it intersects South Clark street, then proceeding south along South Clark street until it intersects Indian road, then proceeding southwest along Indian road until it intersects Diehn avenue, then proceeding south along Diehn avenue until it intersects Blackhawk creek, then proceeding southerly along Blackhawk creek until it intersects South Concord street, then proceeding southeasterly along South Concord street until it intersects the I & M Rail Link tracks, then proceeding northeast along the I & M Rail Link tracks until it intersects West River drive, then proceeding easterly along West River drive until it intersects Blackhawk creek and its extension, then proceeding southeasterly along Blackhawk creek and its extension to the center line of the main channel of Davenport harbor, then proceeding southwest along the main channel of Davenport harbor to the boundary of the state of Iowa, then proceeding northeasterly along the boundary of the state of Iowa to the point of origin.

87. The eighty-seventh representative district shall consist of:

a. In Muscatine county, Cedar, Orono, and Pike townships, and those portions of Seventy-Six and Fruitland townships lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Muscatine.

b. Louisa county.

c. In Des Moines county:

(1) Concordia, Danville, Flint River, Franklin, Pleasant Grove, Union, Washington, and Yellow Springs townships.

(2) The cities of Danville, Mediapolis, Middletown, and West Burlington.

88. The eighty-eighth representative district in Des Moines county shall consist of:

a. The city of Burlington.

b. Benton, Huron, Jackson, and Tama townships.

89. The eighty-ninth representative district shall consist of:

a. Washington county.

b. In Johnson county, Fremont, Liberty, Pleasant Valley, Sharon, Union, and Washington townships, and that portion of West Lucas township lying outside the corporate limits of the cities of Coralville and University Heights.

c. In Jefferson county, Buchanan, Penn, and Walnut townships.

90. The ninetieth representative district shall consist of:

a. Van Buren county.

b. In Jefferson county:

(1) The city of Fairfield.

(2) Black Hawk, Cedar, Center, Des Moines, Liberty, Lockridge, Locust Grove, Polk, and Round Prairie townships.

c. In Wapello county, Agency, Columbia, Competine, Highland, Keokuk, Pleasant, and Washington townships, and those portions of Dahlonga and Richland townships lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Ottumwa.

91. The ninety-first representative district shall consist of:

a. Henry county.

b. In Lee county:

(1) The city of Donnellson.

(2) Cedar, Denmark, Franklin, Green Bay, Harrison, Marion, Pleasant Ridge, and West Point townships, and that portion of Washington township not contained in the ninety-second representative district.

92. The ninety-second representative district in Lee county shall consist of:
- a. Des Moines, Jefferson, Madison, Montrose, Van Buren, and Jackson townships, and that portion of Charleston township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Donnellson.
 - b. Those portions of the city of Fort Madison and Washington township bounded by a line commencing at the point the boundary of the state of Iowa intersects the north corporate limit of the city of Fort Madison, then proceeding first southwest, and then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Fort Madison to the point of origin.
93. The ninety-third representative district in Wapello county shall consist of:
- a. The city of Ottumwa.
 - b. Adams, Cass, Center, Green, and Polk townships.
94. The ninety-fourth representative district shall consist of:
- a. Wayne county.
 - b. Appanoose county.
 - c. Davis county.
95. The ninety-fifth representative district shall consist of:
- a. Clarke county.
 - b. Decatur county.
 - c. In Union county:
 - (1) The city of Creston.
 - (2) Dodge, Douglas, Highland, Jones, Lincoln, New Hope, Pleasant, Spaulding, and Union townships.
96. The ninety-sixth representative district shall consist of:
- a. Montgomery county.
 - b. Adams county.
 - c. Taylor county.
 - d. Ringgold county.
 - e. In Union county, Grant, Platte, and Sand Creek townships.
97. The ninety-seventh representative district shall consist of:
- a. Fremont county.
 - b. Page county.
 - c. In Mills county:
 - (1) The city of Malvern.
 - (2) Anderson, Deer Creek, Rawles, Silver Creek, White Cloud, and Indian Creek townships, and that portion of Center township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Glenwood.
98. The ninety-eighth representative district shall consist of:
- a. In Mills county:
 - (1) The city of Glenwood.
 - (2) Glenwood, Ingraham, Lyons, Plattville, Saint Marys, and Oak townships.
 - b. In Pottawattamie county:
 - (1) The city of Oakland.
 - (2) Belknap, Carson, Garner, Grove, Hardin, James, Keg Creek, Macedonia, Silver Creek, Washington, and York townships, that portion of Minden township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Neola, that portion of Pleasant township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Shelby, and those portions of Garner, Lake, and Lewis townships lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Council Bluffs.

(3) That portion of the city of Council Bluffs bounded by a line commencing at the point McPherson avenue intersects the east corporate limit of the city of Council Bluffs, then proceeding first east, and then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Council Bluffs until it intersects Valley View drive, then proceeding northerly along Valley View drive until it intersects Madison avenue, then proceeding westerly along Madison avenue until it intersects Bennett avenue, then proceeding northeasterly along Bennett avenue until it intersects Franklin avenue, then proceeding northwesterly along Franklin avenue until it intersects Lincoln avenue, then proceeding northwesterly along Lincoln avenue until it intersects Park lane, then proceeding east along Park lane until it intersects Morningside avenue, then proceeding south along Morningside avenue until it intersects Gleason avenue, then proceeding easterly along Gleason avenue until it intersects McPherson avenue, then proceeding easterly along McPherson avenue to the point of origin.

99. The ninety-ninth representative district in Pottawattamie county shall consist of that portion of the city of Council Bluffs bounded by a line commencing at the point the corporate limits of the city of Council Bluffs intersect the boundary of the state of Iowa and the south boundary of Lake township, then proceeding first east, and then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Council Bluffs until it intersects McPherson avenue, then proceeding westerly along McPherson avenue until it intersects Gleason avenue, then proceeding westerly along Gleason avenue until it intersects Morningside avenue, then proceeding north along Morningside avenue until it intersects Park lane, then proceeding west along Park lane until it intersects Lincoln avenue, then proceeding southeasterly along Lincoln avenue until it intersects Franklin avenue, then proceeding westerly along Franklin avenue until it intersects Hazel street, then proceeding south along Hazel street until it intersects East Palmer avenue, then proceeding west along East Palmer avenue until it intersects West Palmer avenue, then proceeding west along West Palmer avenue until it intersects Madison avenue, then proceeding northwesterly along Madison avenue until it intersects Graham avenue east, then proceeding southerly along Graham avenue east until it intersects Graham avenue west, then proceeding southwest along Graham avenue west until it intersects Tostevin street, then proceeding south along Tostevin street until it intersects Highway 375, then proceeding northwest along Highway 375 until it intersects Sixteenth avenue, then proceeding west along Sixteenth avenue until it intersects South Seventh street, then proceeding south along South Seventh street until it intersects Twentieth avenue, then proceeding west along Twentieth avenue until it intersects South Eleventh street, then proceeding south along South Eleventh street until it intersects Twenty-first avenue, then proceeding west along Twenty-first avenue until it intersects South Thirteenth street, then proceeding south along South Thirteenth street until it intersects Twenty-third avenue, then proceeding west along Twenty-third avenue until it intersects Indian creek, then proceeding north along Indian creek until it intersects Sixteenth avenue, then proceeding west along Sixteenth avenue until it intersects South Seventeenth street, then proceeding north along South Seventeenth street until it intersects Ninth avenue, then proceeding west along Ninth avenue until it intersects South Twenty-first street, then proceeding north along South Twenty-first street until it intersects Third avenue, then proceeding west along Third avenue until it intersects South Twenty-third street, then proceeding north along South Twenty-third street until it intersects West Broadway, then proceeding west along West Broadway until it intersects North Twenty-fifth street, then proceeding north along North Twenty-fifth street until it intersects Avenue I,

then proceeding west along Avenue I until it intersects North Twenty-sixth street, then proceeding north along North Twenty-sixth street until it intersects Avenue N, then proceeding east along Avenue N until it intersects North Twenty-fifth street, then proceeding north along North Twenty-fifth street until it intersects the Chicago Central and Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding northwesterly along the Chicago Central and Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects the boundary of the state of Iowa, then proceeding northeasterly along the boundary of the state of Iowa to the point of origin.

100. The one hundredth representative district in Pottawattamie county shall consist of:

a. That portion of the city of Council Bluffs bounded by a line commencing at the point the Chicago Central and Pacific Railroad track intersects the boundary of the state of Iowa, then proceeding first southwesterly, and then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Council Bluffs until it intersects Fawn Park drive and Valley View drive, then proceeding northerly along Valley View drive until it intersects Madison avenue, then proceeding westerly along Madison avenue until it intersects Bennett avenue, then proceeding northeasterly along Bennett avenue until it intersects Franklin avenue, then proceeding northwesterly along Franklin avenue until it intersects Hazel street, then proceeding south along Hazel street until it intersects East Palmer avenue, then proceeding west along East Palmer avenue until it intersects West Palmer avenue, then proceeding west along West Palmer avenue until it intersects Madison avenue, then proceeding northwesterly along Madison avenue until it intersects Graham avenue east, then proceeding southerly along Graham avenue east until it intersects Graham avenue west, then proceeding southwesterly along Graham avenue west until it intersects Tostevin street, then proceeding south along Tostevin street until it intersects Highway 375, then proceeding northwest along Highway 375 until it intersects Sixteenth avenue, then proceeding west along Sixteenth avenue until it intersects South Seventh street, then proceeding south along South Seventh street until it intersects Twentieth avenue, then proceeding west along Twentieth avenue until it intersects South Eleventh street, then proceeding south along South Eleventh street until it intersects Twenty-first avenue, then proceeding west along Twenty-first avenue until it intersects South Thirteenth street, then proceeding south along South Thirteenth street until it intersects Twenty-third avenue, then proceeding west along Twenty-third avenue until it intersects Indian creek, then proceeding north along Indian creek until it intersects Sixteenth avenue, then proceeding west along Sixteenth avenue until it intersects South Seventeenth street, then proceeding north along South Seventeenth street until it intersects Ninth avenue, then proceeding west along Ninth avenue until it intersects South Twenty-first street, then proceeding north along South Twenty-first street until it intersects Third avenue, then proceeding west along Third avenue until it intersects South Twenty-third street, then proceeding north along South Twenty-third street until it intersects West Broadway, then proceeding west along West Broadway until it intersects North Twenty-fifth street, then proceeding north along North Twenty-fifth street until it intersects Avenue I, then proceeding west along Avenue I until it intersects North Twenty-sixth street, then proceeding north along North Twenty-sixth street until it intersects Avenue N, then proceeding east along Avenue N until it intersects North Twenty-fifth street, then proceeding north along North Twenty-fifth street until it intersects the Chicago Central and Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding northwesterly along the Chicago Central and Pacific Railroad tracks to the point of origin.

b. The city of Carter Lake.

[C27, 31, 35, §526-b1, -b2; C39, §526.3, 526.4; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, §42.1, 42.2; C66, §41.3; C71, §41.4; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §41.1; 81 Acts 2d Ex, ch 1, §2]

86 Acts, ch 1238, §3; 91 Acts, ch 223, §2; 92 Acts, ch 1163, §10, 11; 2001 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1, §2, 6; 2002 Acts, ch 1175, §79

References based on January 1, 2000, boundaries and official census maps and Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line files; 2001 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1, §5

Membership beginning in 2003; see 2001 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1, §3

41.2 Senate districts.

The state of Iowa is hereby divided into fifty senatorial districts, each composed of two of the representative districts established by section 41.1, as follows:

1. The first senatorial district shall consist of the first and second representative districts.

2. The second senatorial district shall consist of the third and fourth representative districts.

3. The third senatorial district shall consist of the fifth and sixth representative districts.

4. The fourth senatorial district shall consist of the seventh and eighth representative districts.

5. The fifth senatorial district shall consist of the ninth and tenth representative districts.

6. The sixth senatorial district shall consist of the eleventh and twelfth representative districts.

7. The seventh senatorial district shall consist of the thirteenth and fourteenth representative districts.

8. The eighth senatorial district shall consist of the fifteenth and sixteenth representative districts.

9. The ninth senatorial district shall consist of the seventeenth and eighteenth representative districts.

10. The tenth senatorial district shall consist of the nineteenth and twentieth representative districts.

11. The eleventh senatorial district shall consist of the twenty-first and twenty-second representative districts.

12. The twelfth senatorial district shall consist of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth representative districts.

13. The thirteenth senatorial district shall consist of the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth representative districts.

14. The fourteenth senatorial district shall consist of the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth representative districts.

15. The fifteenth senatorial district shall consist of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth representative districts.

16. The sixteenth senatorial district shall consist of the thirty-first and thirty-second representative districts.

17. The seventeenth senatorial district shall consist of the thirty-third and thirty-fourth representative districts.

18. The eighteenth senatorial district shall consist of the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth representative districts.

19. The nineteenth senatorial district shall consist of the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth representative districts.

20. The twentieth senatorial district shall consist of the thirty-ninth and fortieth representative districts.

21. The twenty-first senatorial district shall consist of the forty-first and forty-second representative districts.

22. The twenty-second senatorial district shall consist of the forty-third and forty-fourth representative districts.

23. The twenty-third senatorial district shall consist of the forty-fifth and forty-sixth representative districts.

24. The twenty-fourth senatorial district shall consist of the forty-seventh and forty-eighth representative districts.

25. The twenty-fifth senatorial district shall consist of the forty-ninth and fiftieth representative districts.

26. The twenty-sixth senatorial district shall consist of the fifty-first and fifty-second representative districts.

27. The twenty-seventh senatorial district shall consist of the fifty-third and fifty-fourth representative districts.

28. The twenty-eighth senatorial district shall consist of the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth representative districts.

29. The twenty-ninth senatorial district shall consist of the fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth representative districts.

30. The thirtieth senatorial district shall consist of the fifty-ninth and sixtieth representative districts.

31. The thirty-first senatorial district shall consist of the sixty-first and sixty-second representative districts.

32. The thirty-second senatorial district shall consist of the sixty-third and sixty-fourth representative districts.

33. The thirty-third senatorial district shall consist of the sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth representative districts.

34. The thirty-fourth senatorial district shall consist of the sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth representative districts.

35. The thirty-fifth senatorial district shall consist of the sixty-ninth and seventieth representative districts.

36. The thirty-sixth senatorial district shall consist of the seventy-first and seventy-second representative districts.

37. The thirty-seventh senatorial district shall consist of the seventy-third and seventy-fourth representative districts.

38. The thirty-eighth senatorial district shall consist of the seventy-fifth and seventy-sixth representative districts.

39. The thirty-ninth senatorial district shall consist of the seventy-seventh and seventy-eighth representative districts.

40. The fortieth senatorial district shall consist of the seventy-ninth and eightieth representative districts.

41. The forty-first senatorial district shall consist of the eighty-first and eighty-second representative districts.

42. The forty-second senatorial district shall consist of the eighty-third and eighty-fourth representative districts.

43. The forty-third senatorial district shall consist of the eighty-fifth and eighty-sixth representative districts.

44. The forty-fourth senatorial district shall consist of the eighty-seventh and eighty-eighth representative districts.

45. The forty-fifth senatorial district shall consist of the eighty-ninth and ninetieth representative districts.

46. The forty-sixth senatorial district shall consist of the ninety-first and ninety-second representative districts.

47. The forty-seventh senatorial district shall consist of the ninety-third and ninety-fourth representative districts.

48. The forty-eighth senatorial district shall consist of the ninety-fifth and ninety-sixth representative districts.

49. The forty-ninth senatorial district shall consist of the ninety-seventh and ninety-eighth representative districts.

50. The fiftieth senatorial district shall consist of the ninety-ninth and one hundredth representative districts.

[C27, 31, 35, §526-a2; C39, §526.2; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, §41.1; C66, §41.2; C71, §41.5; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §41.2]

Membership beginning in 2003 and effect on incumbent senators; see 2001 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1, §3

CHAPTER 42

REDISTRICTING GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

42.1	Definitions.	42.6	Duties of commission.
42.2	Preparations for redistricting.	42.7	Special arrangements for
42.3	Timetable for preparation of plan.		1980–1981. Repealed by 80
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42.1 Definitions.

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

1. “*Chief election officer*” means the state commissioner of elections as defined by section 47.1.
2. “*Commission*” means the temporary redistricting advisory commission established pursuant to this chapter.
3. “*Federal census*” means the decennial census required by federal law to be conducted by the United States bureau of the census in every year ending in zero.
4. “*Four selecting authorities*” means:
 - a. The majority floor leader of the state senate.
 - b. The minority floor leader of the state senate.
 - c. The majority floor leader of the state house of representatives.
 - d. The minority floor leader of the state house of representatives.
5. “*Partisan public office*” means:
 - a. An elective or appointive office in the executive or legislative branch or in an independent establishment of the federal government.
 - b. An elective office in the executive or legislative branch of the government of this state, or an office which is filled by appointment and is exempt from the merit system under section 8A.412.
 - c. An office of a county, city or other political subdivision of this state which is filled by an election process involving nomination and election of candidates on a partisan basis.
6. “*Plan*” means a plan for legislative and congressional reapportionment drawn up pursuant to the requirements of this chapter.
7. “*Political party office*” means an elective office in the national or state organization of a political party, as defined by section 43.2.
8. “*Relative*” means an individual who is related to the person in question as father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, niece, husband, wife, grandfather, grandmother, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother or half sister.

[C81, §42.1]

2003 Acts, ch 145, §151

42.2 Preparations for redistricting.

1. The legislative services agency shall acquire appropriate information, review and evaluate available facilities, and develop programs and procedures in preparation for drawing congressional and legislative redistricting plans on

the basis of each federal census. Funds shall be expended for the purchase or lease of equipment and materials only with prior approval of the legislative council.

2. By December 31 of each year ending in zero, the legislative services agency shall obtain from the United States bureau of the census information regarding geographic and political units in this state for which federal census population data has been gathered and will be tabulated. The legislative services agency shall use the data so obtained to:

a. Prepare necessary descriptions of geographic and political units for which census data will be reported, and which are suitable for use as components of legislative districts.

b. Prepare maps of counties, cities and other geographic units within the state, which may be used to illustrate the locations of legislative district boundaries proposed in plans drawn in accordance with section 42.4.

3. As soon as possible after January 1 of each year ending in one, the legislative services agency shall obtain from the United States bureau of the census the population data needed for legislative districting which the census bureau is required to provide this state under United States Pub. L. No. 94-171, and shall use that data to assign a population figure based upon certified federal census data to each geographic or political unit described pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph “a”. Upon completing that task, the legislative services agency shall begin the preparation of congressional and legislative districting plans as required by section 42.3.

[C81, §42.2]

2003 Acts, ch 35, §44, 49; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §33

42.3 Timetable for preparation of plan.

1. Not later than April 1 of each year ending in one, the legislative services agency shall deliver to the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house of representatives identical bills embodying a plan of legislative and congressional districting prepared in accordance with section 42.4. It is the intent of this chapter that the general assembly shall bring the bill to a vote in either the senate or the house of representatives expeditiously, but not less than seven days after the report of the commission required by section 42.6 is received and made available to the members of the general assembly, under a procedure or rule permitting no amendments except those of a purely corrective nature. It is further the intent of this chapter that if the bill is approved by the first house in which it is considered, it shall expeditiously be brought to a vote in the second house under a similar procedure or rule.

2. If the bill embodying the plan submitted by the legislative services agency under subsection 1 fails to be approved by a constitutional majority in either the senate or the house of representatives, the secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of the house, as the case may be, shall at once transmit to the legislative services agency information which the senate or house may direct regarding reasons why the plan was not approved. The legislative services agency shall prepare a bill embodying a second plan of legislative and congressional districting prepared in accordance with section 42.4, and taking into account the reasons cited by the senate or house of representatives for its failure to approve the plan insofar as it is possible to do so within the requirements of section 42.4. If a second plan is required under this subsection, the bill embodying it shall be delivered to the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house of representatives not later than May 1 of the year ending in one, or twenty-one days after the date of the vote by which the senate or the house of representatives fails to approve the bill submitted under subsection 1, whichever date is later. It is the intent of this chapter that, if it is necessary to submit a bill under this subsection, the bill be brought to a vote not less than seven days after the bill is printed and made available to the members of the general assembly, in the same manner as prescribed for the bill required under subsection 1.

3. If the bill embodying the plan submitted by the legislative services agency under subsection 2 fails to be approved by a constitutional majority in either the senate or the house of representatives, the same procedure as prescribed by subsection 2 shall be followed. If a third plan is required under this subsection, the bill embodying it shall be delivered to the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house of representatives not later than June 1 of the year ending in one, or twenty-one days after the date of the vote by which the senate or the house of representatives fails to approve the bill submitted under subsection 2, whichever date is later. It is the intent of this chapter that, if it is necessary to submit a bill under this subsection, the bill be brought to a vote within the same time period after its delivery to the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house of representatives as is prescribed for the bill submitted under subsection 2, but shall be subject to amendment in the same manner as other bills.

4. Notwithstanding subsections 1, 2, and 3 of this section:

a. If population data from the federal census which is sufficient to permit preparation of a congressional districting plan complying with Article III, section 37 of the Constitution of the State of Iowa becomes available at an earlier time than the population data needed to permit preparation of a legislative districting plan in accordance with section 42.4, the legislative services agency shall so inform the presiding officers of the senate and house of representatives. If the presiding officers so direct, the legislative services agency shall prepare a separate bill establishing congressional districts and submit it separately from the bill establishing legislative districts. It is the intent of this chapter that the general assembly shall proceed to consider the congressional districting bill in substantially the manner prescribed by subsections 1, 2, and 3 of this section.

b. If the population data for legislative districting which the United States census bureau is required to provide this state under United States Pub. L. No. 94-171 and, if used by the legislative services agency, the corresponding topologically integrated geographic encoding and referencing data file for that population data, is not available to the legislative services agency on or before February 1 of the year ending in one, the dates set forth in this section shall be extended by a number of days equal to the number of days after February 1 of

the year ending in one that the federal census population data and the topologically integrated geographic encoding and referencing data file for legislative districting becomes available.

[C81, §42.3]

94 Acts, ch 1179, §1, 2; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §44, 49; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §34

42.4 Redistricting standards.

1. Legislative and congressional districts shall be established on the basis of population.

a. Senatorial and representative districts, respectively, shall each have a population as nearly equal as practicable to the ideal population for such districts, determined by dividing the number of districts to be established into the population of the state reported in the federal decennial census. Senatorial districts and representative districts shall not vary in population from the respective ideal district populations except as necessary to comply with one of the other standards enumerated in this section. In no case shall the quotient, obtained by dividing the total of the absolute values of the deviations of all district populations from the applicable ideal district population by the number of districts established, exceed one percent of the applicable ideal district population. No senatorial district shall have a population which exceeds that of any other senatorial district by more than five percent, and no representative district shall have a population which exceeds that of any other representative district by more than five percent.

b. Congressional districts shall each have a population as nearly equal as practicable to the ideal district population, derived as prescribed in paragraph “*a*” of this subsection. No congressional district shall have a population which varies by more than one percent from the applicable ideal district population, except as necessary to comply with Article III, section 37 of the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

c. If a challenge is filed with the supreme court alleging excessive population variance among districts established in a plan adopted by the general assembly, the general assembly has the burden of justifying any variance in excess of one percent between the population of a district and the applicable ideal district population.

2. To the extent consistent with subsection 1, district boundaries shall coincide with the boundaries of political subdivisions of the state. The number of counties and cities divided among more than one district shall be as small as possible. When there is a choice between dividing local political subdivisions, the more populous subdivisions shall be divided before the less populous, but this statement does not apply to a legislative district boundary drawn along a county line which passes through a city that lies in more than one county.

3. Districts shall be composed of convenient contiguous territory. Areas which meet only at the points of adjoining corners are not contiguous.

4. It is preferable that districts be compact in form, but the standards established by subsections 1, 2 and 3 take precedence over compactness where a conflict arises between compactness and these standards. In general, compact districts are those which are square, rectangular or hexagonal in shape to the extent permitted by natural or political boundaries. When it is necessary to compare the relative compactness of two or more districts, or of two or more alternative districting plans, the tests prescribed by paragraphs “b” and “c” of this subsection shall be used. Should the results of these two tests be contradictory, the standard referred to in paragraph “b” of this subsection shall be given greater weight than the standard referred to in paragraph “c” of this subsection.

a. As used in this subsection:

(1) “*Population data unit*” means a civil township, election precinct, census enumeration district, census city block group, or other unit of territory having clearly identified geographic boundaries and for which a total population figure is included in or can be derived directly from certified federal census data.

(2) The “*geographic unit center*” of a population data unit is that point approximately equidistant from the northern and southern extremities, and also approximately equidistant from the eastern and western extremities, of a population data unit. This point shall be determined by visual observation of a map of the population data unit, unless it is otherwise determined within the context of an appropriate coordinate system developed by the federal government or another qualified and objective source and obtained for use in this state with prior approval of the legislative council.

(3) The “x” co-ordinate of a point in this state refers to the relative location of that point along the east-west axis of the state. Unless otherwise measured within the context of an appropriate co-ordinate system obtained for use as permitted by subparagraph 2 of this paragraph, the “x” co-ordinate shall be measured along a line drawn due east from a due north and south line running through the point which is the northwestern extremity of the state of Iowa, to the point to be located.

(4) The “y” co-ordinate of a point in this state refers to the relative location of that point along the north-south axis of the state. Unless otherwise measured within the context of an appropriate co-ordinate system obtained for use as permitted by subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, the “y” co-ordinate shall be measured along a line drawn due south from the northern boundary of the state or the eastward extension of that boundary, to the point to be located.

b. The compactness of a district is greatest when the length of the district and the width of the district are equal. The measure of a district’s compactness is the absolute value of the difference between the length and the width of the district.

(1) In measuring the length and the width of a district by means of electronic data processing, the difference between the “x” co-ordinates of the easternmost and the westernmost geographic unit centers included in the district shall be compared to the difference between the “y” co-ordinates of the northernmost and southernmost geographic unit centers included in the district.

(2) To determine the length and width of a district by manual measurement, the distance from the northernmost point or portion of the boundary of a district to the southernmost point or portion of the boundary of the same district and the distance from the westernmost point or portion of the boundary of the district to the easternmost point or portion of the boundary of the same district shall each be measured. If the northernmost or southernmost portion of the boundary, or each of these points, is a part of the boundary running due east and west, the line used to make the measurement required by this paragraph shall either be drawn due north and south or as nearly so as the configuration of the district permits. If the easternmost or westernmost portion of the boundary, or each of these points, is a part of the boundary running due north and south, a similar procedure shall be followed. The lines to be measured for the purpose of this paragraph shall each be drawn as required by this paragraph, even if some part of either or both lines lies outside the boundaries of the district which is being tested for compactness.

(3) The absolute values computed for individual districts under this paragraph may be cumulated for all districts in a plan in order to compare the overall compactness of two or more alternative districting plans for the state, or for a portion of the state. However, it is not valid to cumulate or compare absolute values computed under subparagraph (1) with those computed under subparagraph (2) of this paragraph.

c. The compactness of a district is greatest when the ratio of the dispersion of population about the population center of the district to the dispersion of population about the geographic center of the district is one to one, the nature of this ratio being such that it is always greater than zero and can never be greater than one to one.

(1) The population dispersion about the population center of a district, and about the geographic center of a district, is computed as the sum of the products of the population of each population data unit included in the district multiplied by the square of the distance from that geographic unit center to the population center or the geographic center of the district, as the case may be. The geographic center of the district is defined by averaging the locations of all geographic unit centers which are included in the district. The population center of the district is defined by computing the population-weighted average of the "x" co-ordinates and "y" co-ordinates of each geographic unit center assigned to the district, it being assumed for the purpose of this calculation that each population data unit possesses uniform density of population.

(2) The ratios computed for individual districts under this paragraph may be averaged for all districts in a plan in order to compare the overall compactness of two or more alternative districting plans for the state, or for a portion of the state.

5. No district shall be drawn for the purpose of favoring a political party, incumbent legislator or member of Congress, or other person or group, or for the purpose of augmenting or diluting the voting strength of a language or racial minority group. In establishing districts, no use shall be made of any of the following data:

- a. Addresses of incumbent legislators or members of Congress.
- b. Political affiliations of registered voters.
- c. Previous election results.
- d. Demographic information, other than population head counts, except as required by the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

6. In order to minimize electoral confusion and to facilitate communication within state legislative districts, each plan drawn under this section shall provide that each representative district is wholly included within a single senatorial district and that, so far as possible, each representative and each senatorial district shall be included within a single congressional district. However, the standards established by subsections 1 through 5 shall take precedence where a conflict arises between these standards and the requirement, so far as possible, of including a senatorial or representative district within a single congressional district.

7. Each bill embodying a plan drawn under this section shall provide that any vacancy in the general assembly which takes office in the year ending in one, occurring at a time which makes it necessary to fill the vacancy at a special election held pursuant to section 69.14, shall be filled from the same district which elected the senator or representative whose seat is vacant.

8. Each bill embodying a plan drawn under this section shall include provisions for election of senators to the general assemblies which take office in the years ending in three and five, which shall be in conformity with Article III, section 6 of the Constitution of the State of Iowa. With respect to any plan drawn for consideration in the year 2001, those provisions shall be substantially as follows:

a. Each odd-numbered senatorial district shall elect a senator in 2002 for a four-year term commencing in January 2003. If an incumbent senator who was elected to a four-year term which commenced in January 2001, or was subsequently elected to fill a vacancy in such a term, is residing in an odd-numbered senatorial district on February 1, 2002, that senator's term of office shall be terminated on January 1, 2003.

b. Each even-numbered senatorial district shall elect a senator in 2004 for a four-year term commencing in January 2005.

(1) If one and only one incumbent state senator is residing in an even-numbered senatorial district on February 1, 2002, and that senator meets all of the following requirements, the senator shall represent the district in the senate for the Eightieth General Assembly:

(a) The senator was elected to a four-year term which commenced in January 2001 or was subsequently elected to fill a vacancy in such a term.

(b) The senatorial district in the plan which includes the place of residence of the state senator on the date of the senator's last election to the senate is the same as the even-numbered senatorial district in which the senator resides on February 1, 2002, or is contiguous to such even-numbered senatorial district and the senator's declared residence as of February 1, 2002, was within the district from which the senator was last elected. Areas which meet only at the points of adjoining corners are not contiguous.

The secretary of state shall prescribe a form to be completed by all senators to declare their residences as of February 1, 2002. The form shall be filed with the secretary of state no later than five p.m. on February 1, 2002.

(2) Each even-numbered senatorial district to which subparagraph (1) of this paragraph is not applicable shall elect a senator in 2002 for a two-year term commencing in January 2003. However, if more than one incumbent state senator is residing in an even-numbered senatorial district on February 1, 2002, and, on or before February 15, 2002, all but one of the incumbent senators resigns from office effective no later than January 1, 2003, the remaining incumbent senator shall represent the district in the senate for the Eightieth General Assembly. A copy of the resignation must be filed in the office of the secretary of state no later than five p.m. on February 15, 2002.

[C81, §42.4]

90 Acts, ch 1244, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1042, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1179, §3; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §35, 36

42.5 Temporary redistricting advisory commission.

1. Not later than February 15 of each year ending in one, a five member temporary redistricting advisory commission shall be established as provided by this section. The commission's only functions shall be those prescribed by section 42.6.

a. Each of the four selecting authorities shall certify to the chief election officer the authority's appointment of a person to serve on the commission. The certifications may be made at any time after the majority and minority floor leaders have been selected for the general assembly which takes office in the year ending in one, even though that general assembly's term of office has not actually begun.

b. Within thirty days after the four selecting authorities have certified their respective appointments to the commission, but in no event later than February 15 of the year ending in one, the four commission members so appointed shall select, by a vote of at least three members, and certify to the chief election officer the fifth commission member, who shall serve as chairperson.

c. A vacancy on the commission shall be filled by the initial selecting authority within fifteen days after the vacancy occurs.

d. Members of the commission shall receive a per diem as specified in section 7E.6, travel expenses at the rate provided by section 70A.9, and reimbursement for other necessary expenses incurred in performing their duties under this section and section 42.6. The per diem and expenses shall be paid from funds appropriated by section 2.12.

2. No person shall be appointed to the commission who:

a. Is not an eligible elector of the state at the time of selection.

b. Holds partisan public office or political party office.

c. Is a relative of or is employed by a member of the general assembly or of the United States Congress, or is employed directly by the general assembly or by the United States Congress.

[C81, §42.5]

90 Acts, ch 1256, §23

42.6 Duties of commission.

The functions of the commission shall be as follows:

1. If, in preparation of plans as required by this chapter, the legislative services agency is confronted with the necessity to make any decision for which no clearly applicable guideline is provided by section 42.4, the legislative services agency may submit a written request for direction to the commission.

2. Prior to delivering any plan and the bill embodying that plan to the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house of representatives in accordance with section 42.3, the legislative services agency shall provide to persons outside the legislative services agency staff only such information regarding the plan as may be required by policies agreed upon by the commission. This subsection does not apply to population data furnished to the legislative services agency by the United States bureau of the census.

3. Upon each delivery by the legislative services agency to the general assembly of a bill embodying a plan, pursuant to section 42.3, the commission shall at the earliest feasible time make available to the public the following information:

a. Copies of the bill delivered by the legislative services agency to the general assembly.

b. Maps illustrating the plan.

c. A summary of the standards prescribed by section 42.4 for development of the plan.

d. A statement of the population of each district included in the plan, and the relative deviation of each district population from the ideal district population.

4. Upon the delivery by the legislative services agency to the general assembly of a bill embodying an initial plan, as required by section 42.3, subsection 1, the commission shall:

a. As expeditiously as reasonably possible, schedule and conduct at least three public hearings, in different geographic regions of the state, on the plan embodied in the bill delivered by the legislative services agency to the general assembly.

b. Following the hearings, promptly prepare and submit to the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house a report summarizing information and testimony received by the commission in the course of the hearings. The commission's report shall include any comments and conclusions which its members deem appropriate on the information and testimony received at the hearings, or otherwise presented to the commission.

[C81, §42.6]

2003 Acts, ch 35, §44, 49

42.7 Special arrangements for 1980–1981. Repealed by 80 Acts, ch 1021, §7.

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CHAPTER 43

PARTISAN NOMINATIONS — PRIMARY ELECTION

See also definitions in §39.3

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- 43.2 Definitions.
- 43.3 Offices affected by primary.
- 43.4 Political party precinct caucuses.
- 43.5 Applicable statutes.
- 43.6 Nomination of U. S. senators, state and county officers.
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- 43.9 Commissioner to furnish blanks.
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43.1 Primary election construed.

The primary election required by this chapter shall be construed to be an election by the members of various political parties for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for public office.

[S13, §1087-a2; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §527; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.1]

43.2 Definitions.

The term “*political party*” shall mean a party which, at the last preceding general election, cast for its candidate for president of the United States or for governor, as the case may be, at least two percent of the total vote cast for all candidates for that office at that election. It shall be the responsibility of the state commissioner to determine whether any organization claiming to be a political party qualifies as such under the foregoing definition.

A political organization which is not a “political party” within the meaning of this section may nominate candidates and have the names of such candidates placed upon the official ballot by proceeding under chapters 44 and 45.

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.

[S13, §1087-a3; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §528; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.2]

2000 Acts, ch 1148, §1

Nominations by petition or nonparty organizations, §43.121

43.3 Offices affected by primary.

Candidates of all political parties for all offices which are filled at a regular biennial election by direct vote of the people shall be nominated at a primary election at the time and in the manner hereinafter directed.

[S13, §1087-a1; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §529; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.3]

Nomination and election of judges, chapter 46

43.4 Political party precinct caucuses.

Delegates to county conventions of political parties and party committee members shall be elected at precinct caucuses held not later than the fourth Monday in February of each even-numbered year. The date shall be at least eight days earlier than the scheduled date for any meeting, caucus or primary which constitutes the first determining stage of the presidential nominating process in any other state, territory or any other group which has the authority to select delegates in the presidential nomination. The state central committees of the political parties shall set the date for their caucuses. The county chairperson of each political party shall issue the call for the caucuses. The county chairperson shall file with the commissioner the meeting place of each precinct caucus at least seven days prior to the date of holding the caucus.

There shall be selected among those present at a precinct caucus a chairperson and a secretary who shall within seven days certify to the county central committee the names of those elected as party committee members and delegates to the county convention.

When the rules of a political party require the selection and reporting of delegates selected as part of the presidential nominating process, or the rules of a political party require the tabulation and reporting of the number of persons attending the caucus favoring each presidential candidate, it is the duty of a person designated as provided by the rules of that political party to report the results of the precinct caucus as directed by the state central committee of that political party. When the person designated to report the results of the precinct caucus reports the results, representatives of each candidate, if they so choose, may accompany the person as the results are being reported to assure that an accurate report of the proceedings is reported. If ballots are used at the precinct caucus, representatives of each candidate or other persons attending the precinct caucus may observe the tabulation of the results of the balloting.

Within fourteen days after the date of the caucus the county central committee shall certify to the county commissioner the names of those elected as party committee members and delegates to the county convention.

The central committee of each political party shall notify the delegates and committee members so elected and certified of their election and of the time and place of holding the county convention. Such conventions shall be held either preceding or following the primary election but no later than ten days following the primary election and shall be held on the same day throughout the state.

[S13, §1087-a1; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §530; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.4]

83 Acts, ch 138, §1; 88 Acts, ch 1001, §1; 89 Acts, ch 136, §2

Failure to report, criminal penalty, §39A.4

43.5 Applicable statutes.

The provisions of chapters 39, 47, 48A, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 68A, and 722 shall apply, so far as applicable, to all primary elections, except as hereinafter provided.

[S13, §1087-a1; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §531; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.5]

94 Acts, ch 1169, §44

Criminal offenses, §39A.2-39A.5

43.6 Nomination of U. S. senators, state and county officers.

Candidates for the office of senator in the Congress of the United States, the offices listed in section 39.9, county supervisor, and the offices listed in section 39.17 shall be nominated in the year preceding the expiration of the term of office of the incumbent.

1. When a vacancy occurs in the office of senator in the Congress of the United States, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, secretary of agriculture, or attorney general and section 69.13 requires that the vacancy be filled for the balance of the unexpired term at a general election, candidates for the office shall be nominated in the preceding primary election if the vacancy occurs eighty-nine or more days before the date of that primary election. If the vacancy occurs less than one hundred four days before the date of that primary election, the state commissioner shall accept nomination papers for that office only until five o'clock p.m. on the seventy-fourth day before the primary election, the provisions of section 43.11 notwithstanding. If the vacancy occurs later than eighty-nine days before the date of that primary election, but not less than eighty-nine days before the date of the general election, the nominations shall be made in the manner prescribed by this chapter for filling vacancies in nominations for offices to be voted for at the general election.

2. When a vacancy occurs in the office of county supervisor or any of the offices listed in section 39.17 and more than seventy days remain in the term of office following the next general election, the office shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired term at that general election unless the vacancy has been filled by a special election called more than seventy-three days before the primary election. If an appointment to fill the vacancy in office is made eighty-eight or more days before the primary election and a petition requesting a special election has not been received within fourteen days after the appointment is made, candidates for the office shall be nominated at the primary election.

[R60, §674; C73, §26; C97, §30; S13, §1087-c; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §532; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.6]

89 Acts, ch 136, §3; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §2; 97 Acts, ch 170, §2

Vacancies filled by governor, §69.8(1, 2)

43.7 Time of holding.

The primary election by all political parties shall be held at the usual voting places of the several precincts on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June in each even-numbered year.

[S13, §1087-a4; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §533; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.7]

43.8 State commissioner to furnish blanks.

The state commissioner shall, at state expense, furnish blank nomination papers, in the form provided in this chapter, to any eligible elector who desires to petition for the nomination of any candidate, or to any person who intends to be a candidate, for any office for which nomination papers are required to be filed in the state commissioner's office.

[S13, §1087-a11; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §534; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.8; 81 Acts, ch 34, §1]

43.9 Commissioner to furnish blanks.

The commissioner shall, at county expense, perform the duty specified in section 43.8, as to all offices for which nomination papers are required to be filed in the commissioner's office.

[S13, §1087-a11; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §535; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.9]

43.10 Blanks furnished by others.

Blank nomination papers which are in form substantially as provided by this chapter may be used even though not furnished by the state commissioner or commissioner.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §536; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.10]

43.11 Filing of nomination papers.

Nomination papers in behalf of a candidate shall be filed:

1. For an elective county office, in the office of the county commissioner not earlier than ninety-two days nor later than five o'clock p.m. on the sixty-ninth day before the day fixed for holding the primary election.

2. For United States senator, for an elective state office, for representative in Congress, and for member of the general assembly, in the office of the state commissioner not earlier than ninety-nine days nor later than five o'clock p.m. on the eighty-first day before the day fixed for holding the primary election.

[S13, §1087-a10; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §537; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.11]

88 Acts, ch 1119, §2; 89 Acts, ch 136, §4

43.12 Noting time of filing.

The officer receiving nomination papers for filing shall endorse thereon the day, and time of day, of filing.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §538; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.12]

43.13 Failure to file nomination papers.

The name of a candidate for any office named in section 43.11 shall not be printed on the official primary ballot of the candidate's party unless nomination papers are filed as therein provided except as otherwise permitted by section 43.23.

[S13, §1087-a10; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §539; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.13]

43.14 Form of nomination papers.

1. Nomination papers shall include a petition and an affidavit of candidacy. All nomination petitions shall be eight and one-half by eleven inches in size and in substantially the form prescribed by the state commissioner of elections. They shall include or provide spaces for the following information:

a. A statement identifying the signers of the petition as eligible electors of the appropriate county or legislative district and of the state.

b. The name of the candidate nominated by the petition.

c. For nomination petitions for candidates for the general assembly, a statement that the residence of the candidate is within the appropriate legislative district, or if that is not true, that the candidate will reside there within sixty days before the election. For other offices, a statement of the name of the county where the candidate resides.

d. The political party with which the candidate is a registered voter.

e. The office sought by the candidate, including the district number, if any.

f. The date of the primary election for which the candidate is nominated.

Signatures on a petition page shall be counted only if the required information is written or printed at the top of the page. Nomination papers on behalf of candidates for seats in the general assembly need only designate the number of the senatorial or representative district, as appropriate, and not the county or counties, in which the candidate and the petitioners reside. A signature line shall not be counted if the line lacks the signature of the eligible elector and the signer's address and city. The person examining the petition shall mark any deficiencies on the petition and affidavit.

2. Signed nomination petitions and the signed and notarized affidavit of candidacy shall not be altered to correct deficiencies noted during examination. If the nomination petition lacks a sufficient number of acceptable signatures, the nomination petition shall be rejected and shall be returned to the candidate.

The nomination papers shall be rejected if the affidavit lacks any of the following:

a. The candidate's name.

b. The name of the office sought, including the district, if any.

c. The political party name.

d. The signature of the candidate.

e. The signature of a notary public or other officer empowered to witness oaths.

The candidate may replace a deficient affidavit with a corrected affidavit only if the replacement affidavit is filed before the filing deadline. The candidate may resubmit a nomination petition that has been rejected by adding a sufficient number of pages or signatures to correct the deficiency. A nomination petition and affidavit filed to replace rejected nomination papers shall be filed together before the deadline for filing.

[S13, §1087-a10; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §540; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.14]

91 Acts, ch 129, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §3; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §5, 115

43.15 Requirements in signing.

The following requirements shall be observed in the signing and preparation of nomination blanks:

1. A signer may sign nomination papers for more than one candidate for the same office, and the signature is not invalid solely because the signer signed nomination papers for one or more other candidates for the office.
2. Each signer shall add the signer's residence, with street and number, if any, and the date of signing.
3. All signers, for all nominations, of each separate part of a nomination paper, shall reside in the same county, representative or senatorial district for members of the general assembly. In counties where the supervisors are elected from districts, signers of nomination petitions for supervisor candidates shall reside in the supervisor district the candidate seeks to represent.
4. When more than one sheet is used, the sheets shall be neatly arranged and securely fastened together before filing, and shall be considered one nomination petition.
5. Only one candidate shall be petitioned for or nominated in the same nomination paper.

[S13, §1087-a10; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §541; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.15]

89 Acts, ch 136, §5, 6; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §6, 115

43.16 Return of papers, additions not allowed.

After a nomination paper has been filed, it shall not be returned to the person who has filed the paper, nor shall any signature or other information be added to the nomination paper.

A person who has filed nomination petitions with the state commissioner may withdraw as a candidate not later than the seventy-sixth day before the primary election by notifying the state commissioner in writing.

BLANK

A person who has filed nomination papers with the commissioner may withdraw as a candidate not later than the sixty-seventh day before the primary election by notifying the commissioner in writing.

The name of a candidate who has withdrawn or died at a time in accordance with this section shall be omitted from the certificate furnished by the state commissioner under section 43.22 and omitted from the primary election ballot.

[S13, §1087-a10; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §542; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.16]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §1; 89 Acts, ch 136, §7

Withdrawal of candidacy, §43.76, 44.9

43.17 Affidavit to nomination papers. Repealed by 86 Acts, ch 1224, §39.

43.18 Affidavit of candidacy.

Each candidate shall complete and file a signed, notarized affidavit of candidacy. The affidavit shall be in the form prescribed by the secretary of state and 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 with which the candidate is registered to vote.

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 nominated and 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 43.20 against being a candidate for more than one office appearing on the primary election ballot.

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.

[S13, §1087-a10; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §544; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.18; C75, §43.18, 56.5(4); C77, 79, 81, §43.18; 81 Acts, ch 35, §16]

90 Acts, ch 1238, §2; 91 Acts, ch 129, §2, 3; 94 Acts, ch 1023, §77; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §4; 98 Acts, ch 1052, §1

43.19 Manner of filing affidavit.

The affidavit provided in section 43.18 shall be filed with the nomination papers when such papers are required; otherwise alone.

[S13, §1087-a10; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §545; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.19]

43.20 Signatures required — more than one office prohibited.

1. Nomination papers shall be signed by eligible electors as follows:

a. If for governor, or United States senator, by at least one percent of the voters of the candidate's party, in each of at least ten counties of the state, and in the aggregate not less than one-half of one percent of the total vote of the candidate's party in the state, as shown by the last general election.

b. If for any other state office, by at least fifty signatures in each of at least ten counties of the state, and in the aggregate not less than one thousand signatures.

c. If for a representative in Congress, in districts composed of more than one county, by at least two percent of the voters of the candidate's party, as shown by the last general election, in each of at least one-half of the counties of the district, and in the aggregate not less than one percent of the total vote of the candidate's party in such district, as shown by the last general election. If for a representative in the general assembly, not less than fifty voters of the representative district; and if for a senator in the general assembly, not less than one hundred voters of the senatorial district.

d. If for an office to be filled by the voters of the county or for the office of county supervisor elected from a district within the county, by at least two percent of the party vote in the county or supervisor district, as shown by the last general election, or by at least one hundred persons, whichever is less.

2. In each of the above cases, the vote to be taken for the purpose of computing the percentage shall be the vote cast for president of the United States or for governor, as the case may be.

3. No candidate for public office shall cause nomination papers to remain filed in the office of the state commissioner or the commissioner on the last day for filing nomination papers, for more than one office to be filled at the primary election.

4. Any candidate for public office, to be voted for at a primary election, who has filed nomination papers for more than one office shall, not later than the final date for filing, notify the state commissioner or the commissioner by affidavit, for which office the person elects to be a candidate, which in no case shall be more than one. In the event no such election is made by such date by the candidate, the state commissioner shall not certify the person's name to be placed on the ballot for any office nor shall the commissioner place the person's name on the ballot in any county.

[S13, §1087-a10; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §546; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.20]

88 Acts, ch 1119, §3, 4

43.21 Township office. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 152, §10.

43.22 Nominations certified.

The state commissioner shall, at least sixty-nine days before a primary election, furnish to the commissioner of each county a certificate under the state commissioner's hand and seal, which certificate shall show:

1. The name and post-office address of each person for whom a nomination paper has been filed in the state commissioner's office, and for whom the voters of said county have the right to vote at said election.
2. The office for which such person is a candidate.
3. The political party from which such person seeks a nomination.

[S13, §1087-a12; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §548; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.22]

89 Acts, ch 136, §9

43.23 Death or withdrawal of primary candidate.

1. If a person who has filed nomination papers with the state commissioner as a candidate in a primary election dies or withdraws up to the seventy-sixth day before the primary election, the appropriate convention or central committee of that person's political party may designate one additional primary election candidate for the nomination that person was seeking, if the designation is submitted to the state commissioner in writing by five o'clock p.m. on the seventy-first day before the date of the primary election. The name of any candidate so submitted shall be included in the appropriate certificate or certificates furnished by the state commissioner under section 43.22.

2. If a person who has filed nomination papers with the commissioner as a candidate in a primary election dies or withdraws up to the sixty-seventh day before the primary election, the appropriate convention or central committee of that person's political party may designate one additional primary election candidate for the nomination that person was seeking, if the designation is submitted to the commissioner in writing by five o'clock p.m. on the sixty-third day before the primary election. The name of any candidate so submitted shall be placed on the appropriate ballot or ballots by the commissioner.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, §43.59(1); C77, 79, 81, §43.23]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §2; 89 Acts, ch 136, §10

43.24 Objections to nomination petitions or certificates of nomination.

1. *Written objections required.* Nomination petitions or certificates of nomination filed under this chapter which are apparently in conformity with the law are valid unless objection is made in writing.

Objections to the legal sufficiency of a nomination petition or certificate of nomination filed or issued under this chapter or to the eligibility of a candidate may be filed in writing by any person who would have the right to vote for the candidate for the office in question.

Objections shall be filed with the officer with whom the nomination petition or certificate of nomination was filed, and within the following time:

a. Those filed with the state commissioner, not less than seventy-four days before the date of the election.

b. Those filed with the commissioner, not less than sixty-four days before the date of the election.

c. Objections to nominations to fill vacancies at a special election held under section 69.14, under which the forty-day notice of election provision applies, shall be filed with the state commissioner not less than fifteen days prior to the date set for the special election. If the forty-day notice provision does not apply, objections to nominations to fill vacancies at a special election held under section 69.14 may be filed any time prior to the date set for the special election.

d. Those filed with the city clerk under this chapter, at least thirty-six days before the city primary election.

2. Notice of objections.

a. When objections have been filed, notice shall be mailed within seventy-two hours by certified mail to the candidate affected, addressed to the candidate's place of residence as stated in the candidate's affidavit of candidacy or in the certificate of nomination, stating that objections have been made, the nature of the objections, and the time and place the objections will be considered.

b. If an objection is filed to a nomination to fill a vacancy at a special election held under section 69.14, under which the forty-day notice of election provision of section 69.14 does not apply, notice of the objection shall be made to the candidate by the state commissioner as soon as practicable. Under this paragraph, failure to notify a candidate of an objection to the candidate's nomination prior to the date set for the special election does not invalidate the hearing conducted under subsection 3. The hearing to an objection shall proceed as quickly as possible to expedite the special election.

3. Hearing. Objections filed with the state commissioner shall be considered by the secretary of state, auditor of state, and attorney general. However, if the objection is to the nomination petition, certificate of nomination, or eligibility of one or more of those officers, those officers shall be replaced, respectively, by the treasurer of state, secretary of agriculture, and lieutenant governor for the hearing.

Objections filed with the commissioner shall be considered by three elected county officers whose eligibility is not in question. The chairperson of the board of supervisors shall appoint the three elected officers unless the chairperson is ineligible, in which case, the appointments shall be made by the county auditor. In either case, a majority vote shall decide the issue.

Objections filed with the city clerk shall be considered by the mayor and clerk and one member of the council chosen by the council by ballot, and a majority decision shall be final; but if the objection is to the certificate of nomination of either of those city officials, that official shall not pass upon said objection, but that official's place shall be filled by a member of the council against whom no objection exists, chosen as above.

84 Acts, ch 1291, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1155, §1; 89 Acts, ch 136, §11; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §7, 115

43.25 Correction of errors.

The commissioner shall correct any errors or omissions in the names of candidates and any other errors brought to the commissioner's knowledge before the printing of the ballots.

[S13, §1087-a12; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §552; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.25]

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.)

[S13, §1087-a14; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §553; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.26]

87 Acts, ch 221, §1; 88 Acts, ch 1119, §5; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §5; 2000 Acts, ch 1058, §57; 2005 Acts, ch 152, §4

43.27 Printing of ballots.

The ballots of each political party shall be printed in black ink, on separate sheets of paper, uniform in quality, texture, and size, with the name of the political party printed at the head of said ballots, which ballots shall be prepared by the commissioner in the same manner as for the general election, except as in this chapter provided. The commissioner may print the ballots for each political party using a different color for each party. If colored paper is used, all of the ballots for each separate party shall be uniform in color.

[S13, §1087-a13; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §554; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.27]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §8, 115

43.28 Names of candidates — arrangement.

The names of all candidates for offices shall be arranged and printed upon the primary election ballots under the direction of the commissioner. If there are more candidates for nomination by a political party to an office than the number of persons to be elected to that office at the general election, the names of the candidates of that party for that nomination shall be rotated on the primary election ballot by the commissioner in the manner prescribed by section 49.31.

[S13, §1087-a13; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §556, 557; C46, 50, §43.28, 43.29; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.28]

43.29 Form of name on ballot.

The name of a candidate printed on the ballot shall not include parentheses, quotation marks, or any personal or professional title.

89 Acts, ch 136, §12

43.30 Sample ballots.

The commissioner shall take from the official printed ballots of each precinct a suitable number of ballots of each political party, and shall write or stamp, in red ink, near the top of each ballot, the words "sample ballot" and shall sign or stamp the commissioner's official signature thereunder. Said ballots shall be delivered to the precinct election officials, but shall not be voted, received, or counted. Said precinct election officials shall, before the opening of the polls, cause said sample ballots to be posted in and about the polling places.

The commissioner may make sample ballots available to the public. The sample ballots shall be stamped with the words "sample ballot" and a facsimile of the commissioner's signature. A reasonable fee may be charged for printing costs if a person requests multiple copies of sample ballots.

[S13, §1087-a15; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §558; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.30]

89 Acts, ch 136, §13

43.31 to 43.35 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, §401.

43.36 Australian ballot.

The Australian ballot system as now used in this state, except as herein modified, shall be used at said primary election. The endorsement of the precinct election officials and the facsimile of the commissioner's signature shall appear upon the ballots as provided for general elections.

[S13, §1087-a6; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §564; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.36]

Australian ballot system, chapter 49
Endorsement by precinct election officials, §49.82
Signature of commissioner, §49.57

43.37 Number of votes permitted per office.

The elector shall be permitted to vote for no more candidates for any office than there are persons to be elected to the office. If an elector votes for more persons for any office than the number permitted, the elector's ballot shall not be counted for that office.

88 Acts, ch 1119, §6

43.38 Voter confined to party ticket.

The elector shall be allowed to vote for candidates for nomination on the ballot of the party with which the elector is registered as affiliated, and shall receive no other ballot. The voter shall return the ballot, folded, to one of the precinct election officials who shall deposit it in the ballot box.

[S13, §1087-a6; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §566; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.38]

43.39 Ballot for another party's candidate.

If any primary elector write upon the elector's ticket the name of any person who is a candidate for the same office upon some other party ticket than that upon which the candidate's name shall be so written, such ballot shall be so counted for such person only as a candidate of the party upon whose ballot the candidate's name is written, and shall in no case be counted for such person as a candidate upon any other ticket.

[S13, §1087-a6; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §567; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.39]

43.40 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, §401.

43.41 Change or declaration of party affiliation before primary.

Any registered voter who desires to change or declare a political party affiliation may, before the close of registration for the primary election, file a written declaration stating the change of party affiliation with the county commissioner of registration who shall enter a notation of such change on the registration records.

[S13, §1087-a8; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §569; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.41]

94 Acts, ch 1169, §64

43.42 Change or declaration of party affiliation at polls.

Any registered voter may change or declare a party affiliation at the polls on election day and shall be entitled to vote at any primary election. Each voter doing so shall indicate the voter's change or declaration of party affiliation on the voter's declaration of eligibility affidavit.

Each change or declaration of a registered voter's party affiliation so received shall be reported by the precinct election officials to the county commissioner of registration who shall enter a notation of the change on the registration records.

[S13, §1087-a8, -a9; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §570, 572; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.42; C75, §43.42, 43.44; C77, 79, 81, §43.42]

91 Acts, ch 129, §4; 92 Acts, ch 1163, §12; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64

43.43 Voter's declaration of eligibility.

Each person voting at a primary election shall sign a declaration of eligibility which shall be in substantially the following form:

I do solemnly swear or affirm that I am a resident of the precinct, ward or township, city of, county of, Iowa.

I am a registered voter. I have not voted and will not vote in any other precinct in this election.

I am affiliated with the party. If my current voter registration record indicates another party affiliation or no party affiliation, I swear or affirm that I have in good faith changed my previously declared party affiliation, or declared my party affiliation, and now desire to be a member of the party indicated above.

.....
Signature of voter

.....
Address

(.....).....

Telephone

Approved:

.....
Election board member

.....
Date

91 Acts, ch 129, §5; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64

43.44 Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 81, §154.

43.45 Canvass of votes.

1. Upon the closing of the polls the precinct election officials shall immediately publicly canvass the vote. The canvass shall be conducted using the procedures established in this section which are appropriate for the voting system used in the precinct.

2. In precincts where paper ballots are used, precinct election officials shall do all of the following:

a. Place the ballots of the several political parties in separate piles.

b. Separately count the ballots of each party, and make the correct entries thereof on the tally sheets.

c. Certify the number of votes cast upon the ticket of each political party for each candidate for each office.

d. Place the ballots cast on behalf of each of the parties in separate envelopes. Seal each envelope and place the signature of all board members of the precinct across the seal of the envelope so that it cannot be opened without breaking the seal.

e. On the outside of each envelope enter the number of ballots cast by each party in the precinct and contained in the envelope.

f. Seal the tally sheets and certificates of the precinct election officials in an envelope on the outside of which are written or printed the names of the several political parties with the names of the candidates for the different offices under their party name, and opposite each candidate's name enter the number of votes cast for such candidate in the precinct.

g. Enter on the envelope the total number of voters of each party who cast ballots in the precinct.

h. Communicate the results in the manner required by section 50.11, to the commissioner of the county in which the polls are located, who shall remain on duty until the results are communicated to the commissioner from each polling place in the county.

3. In precincts where voting machines are used, precinct election officials shall do all of the following:

a. Close the machines to prevent additional voting, and print the results for the precinct.

b. Tabulate all write-in votes. If necessary, add the votes, including write-in votes, from all machines to obtain the total number of votes cast in the precinct by the members of each political party for each office on the ballot.

c. Put any forms used by voters to cast write-in votes in an envelope with one copy of the printed results from each voting machine. Seal the envelope and place the signature of all board members of the precinct across the seal of the envelope so that it cannot be opened without breaking the seal.

d. On the outside of the envelope enter the number of voters from each party in the precinct. Report the number of votes cast for each office by the voters of each political party. A copy of the printed tape from the voting machine may be used to report vote totals.

e. Communicate the results to the commissioner in the manner required by section 50.11. The commissioner shall remain on duty until the results are communicated to the commissioner from each polling place in the county.

4. In precincts where electronic voting systems are used and ballots are counted in the precinct, precinct election officials shall do all of the following:

a. Close and secure the ballot reader to prevent the insertion of additional ballots.

b. Print the results for the precinct.

c. Open the ballot container. Secure all ballots counted by the vote-tabulating device. Sort the remaining ballots by party. Tally all write-in votes and any other ballots not yet counted. Record the results in the tally list.

d. Put all ballots in an envelope or other package and seal it. All members of the board shall sign their names across the seal of the envelope. The seal shall be placed so that the envelope or package cannot be opened without breaking the seal.

5. In precincts where electronic voting systems are used and ballots are counted at a central location, precinct election officials shall follow the procedures in section 52.32.

[S13, §1087-a17; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §573; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.45]

87 Acts, ch 221, §2; 89 Acts, ch 136, §14; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §9, 115; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §21, 22

43.46 Delivering returns.

The precinct election officials shall deliver all election supplies, by noon of the day after the close of the polls, to the commissioner who shall carefully preserve them and deliver the returns and envelopes containing ballots, in the condition in which received except as is otherwise required by sections 50.20 to 50.22, to the county board of supervisors.

[S13, §1087-a17; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §574; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.46]

43.47 Messenger sent for returns.

If the returns from any precinct are not delivered as provided in section 43.46, the commissioner shall forthwith send a messenger for the missing returns, and the messenger shall be paid as provided by section 50.47 for such services.

[S13, §1087-a17; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §575; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.47]

43.48 Elector may ascertain vote cast.

Any elector of the county shall have the right, before the day fixed for canvassing the returns, to ascertain the vote cast for any candidate in any precinct in the county, as shown on the outside of the envelope containing the tally list or on printed reports from voting machines or electronic voting systems.

[S13, §1087-a17; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §576; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.48]

89 Acts, ch 136, §15; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §10, 115

43.49 Canvass by county board.

On the Monday or Tuesday following the primary election, the board of supervisors shall meet, open and canvass the returns from each voting precinct in the county, and make abstracts thereof, stating in words written at length:

1. The number of ballots cast in the county in each precinct by each political party, separately, for each office.

2. The name of each person voted for and the number of votes given to each person for each different office.

3. The votes of all write-in candidates who each received less than two percent of the votes cast for an office reported collectively under the heading “scattering”.

If the day designated by this section for the canvass is a public holiday, the provisions of section 4.1, subsection 34, shall apply.

[S13, §1087-a19; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §577; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.49]

90 Acts, ch 1238, §3; 95 Acts, ch 189, §1

43.50 Signing and filing of abstract.

The members of the board shall sign said abstracts and certify to the correctness thereof, and file the same with the commissioner.

[S13, §1087-a19; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §578; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.50]

43.51 Finality of canvass.

Such canvass and certificate shall be final as to all candidates for nomination to any elective county office or office of a subdivision of a county.

[S13, §1087-a19; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §579; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.51]

43.52 Nominees for county office.

The nominee of each political party for any office to be filled by the voters of the entire county, or for the office of county supervisor elected from a district 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, and that person shall appear as the party’s candidate for the office on the general election ballot.

If no candidate receives thirty-five percent or more of the votes cast by voters of the candidate’s party for the office sought, the primary is inconclusive and the nomination shall be made as provided by section 43.78, subsection 1, paragraphs “d” and “e”.

When two or more nominees are required, as in the case of at-large elections, the nominees shall likewise be the required number of persons who receive the greatest number of votes cast in the primary election by the voters of the nominating party, but no candidate is nominated who fails to receive thirty-five percent of the number of votes found by dividing the number of votes cast by voters of the candidate’s party for the office in question by the number of persons to be elected to that office. If the primary is inconclusive under this paragraph, the necessary number of nominations shall be made as provided by section 43.78, subsection 1, paragraphs “d” and “e”.

[S13, §1087-a19; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §580; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.52]

Nomination by convention, §43.97

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.

[S13, §1087-a19; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §581; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.53]

95 Acts, ch 189, §2; 2005 Acts, ch 152, §5

43.54 Right to place on ballot.

Each candidate nominated pursuant to section 43.53 is entitled to have the candidate's name printed on the official ballot to be voted for at the general election if the candidate files an affidavit in the form required by section 43.67 not later than five o'clock p.m. on the seventh day following the completion of the canvass.

[S13, §1087-a19; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §582; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.54]

89 Acts, ch 136, §16

43.55 Nominee certified.

The board of supervisors shall separately prepare and certify a list of the candidates of each party so nominated. It shall deliver to the chairperson of each party central committee for the county a copy of the list of candidates nominated by that party; and shall also certify and deliver to the chairperson a list of the offices to be filled by the voters of the county for which no candidate of that party was nominated, together with the names of all of the candidates for each of these offices who were voted for at the primary election and the number of votes received by each of such candidates.

[S13, §1087-a19; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §583; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.55]

43.56 Primary election recount provisions.

Recounts of votes for primary elections shall be conducted following the procedure outlined in section 50.48. However, if a recount is requested for an office for which no candidate has received the required thirty-five percent to be nominated, the recount board shall consist of the following persons:

1. One person chosen by the candidate requesting the recount, who shall be named in the request.

2. One person chosen by the candidate who received the highest number of votes for the nomination being recounted. However, if the candidate who requested the recount received more votes than anyone else for the nomination, the candidate who received the second highest number of votes shall designate this person to serve on the recount board.

3. A third person mutually agreeable to the board members designated by the candidates.

A bond is not necessary for a primary election recount under these circumstances if the difference between the number of votes needed to be nominated and the number of votes received by the candidate requesting the recount is less than fifty votes or one percent of the total number of votes cast for the nomination in question, whichever is greater. If a bond is required, the bond shall be in the amount specified in section 50.48, subsection 2.

89 Acts, ch 136, §17

43.57 and 43.58 Repealed by 81 Acts, ch 34, §48. See §50.48.

43.59 Number of voters certified.

The commissioner shall certify to the state commissioner the total number of people who voted in the primary election in each political party.

93 Acts, ch 143, §6

43.60 Abstracts to state commissioner.

The county board of supervisors shall also make a separate abstract of the canvass as to the following offices and certify to the same and forthwith forward it to the state commissioner, viz.:

1. United States senator.
2. All state offices.
3. United States representative.
4. Senators and representatives in the general assembly.

[S13, §1087-a20; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §588; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.60]

43.61 Returns filed and abstracts recorded.

When the canvass is concluded, the board shall deliver the original returns to the commissioner, who shall file the same and record each of the abstracts mentioned in section 43.60, in the election book.

[SS15, §1087-a21; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §589; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.61]

43.62 Publication of proceedings.

The published proceedings of the board of supervisors relative to the canvass shall be confined to a brief statement of:

1. The names of the candidates nominated by the electors of the county or subdivision thereof and the offices for which they are so nominated.
2. The offices for which no nomination was made by a political party participating in the primary, because of the failure of the candidate to receive the legally required number of votes cast by the party for such office.

[SS15, §1087-a21; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §590; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.62]

43.63 Canvass by state board.

Upon receipt of the abstracts of votes from the counties, the secretary of state shall immediately open the envelopes and canvass the results for all offices. The secretary of state shall invite to attend the canvass one representative from each political party which, at the last preceding general election, cast for its candidate for president of the United States or for governor, as the case may be, at least two percent of the total vote cast for all candidates for that office at that election, as determined by the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall notify the chairperson of each political party of the time of the canvass. However, the presence of a representative from a political party is not necessary for the canvass to proceed.

Not later than the twenty-seventh day after the primary election, the secretary of state shall present to the state board of canvassers abstracts showing the number of ballots cast by each political party for each office and a summary of the results for each office, showing the votes cast in each county. The state board of canvassers shall review the results compiled by the secretary of state and, if the results are accurately tabulated, the state board shall approve the canvass.

[S13, §1087-a22; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §591; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.63]

95 Acts, ch 189, §3

43.64 State canvass conclusive.

The canvass and certificates by the state board of canvassers shall be final as to all candidates named therein.

[S13, §1087-a22; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §592; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.64]

43.65 Who nominated.

The candidate of each political party for nomination for each office to be filled by the voters of the entire state, and for each seat in the United States house of representatives, the Iowa house of representatives and each seat in the Iowa senate which is to be filled, who receives the highest number of votes cast by the voters of that party for that nomination shall be the candidate of that party for that office in the general election. However, if there are more than two candidates for any nomination and none of the candidates receives thirty-five percent or more of the votes cast by voters of that party for that nomination, the primary is inconclusive and the nomination shall be made as provided by section 43.78, subsection 1, paragraph "a", "b" or "c", whichever is appropriate.

[S13, §1087-a22; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §593; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.65]

Nomination by convention, §43.102, 43.109

43.66 Write-in candidates.

The fact that the candidate who receives the highest number of votes cast for any party's nomination for an office to which section 43.52 or 43.65 is applicable is a person whose name was not printed on the official primary election ballot shall not affect the validity of the person's nomination as a candidate for that office in the general election. However, if there is no candidate on the official primary ballot of a political party for nomination to a particular office, a write-in candidate may obtain the party's nomination to that office in the primary if the candidate receives a number of votes equal to at least thirty-five percent of the total vote cast for all of that party's candidates for that office in the last preceding primary election for which the party had candidates on the ballot for that office. If there have been no candidates from a political party for a seat in the general assembly since the most recent redistricting of the general assembly, a write-in candidate shall be considered nominated who receives a number of votes equal to at least thirty-five percent of the total votes cast, at the last preceding primary election in the precincts which currently constitute the general assembly district, for all of that party's candidates for representative in the Congress of the United States or who receives at least one hundred votes, whichever number is greater. When two or more nominees are required, the division procedure prescribed in section 43.52 shall be applied to establish the minimum number of write-in votes necessary for nomination. If the primary is inconclusive, the necessary nominations shall be made in accordance with section 43.78, subsection 1.

[S13, §1087-a25, -a26; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §594, 625, 643; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.66, 43.98, 43.106; C75, 77, 79, 81, §43.66; 81 Acts, ch 34, §2]

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.

[S13, §1087-a22; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §595; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.67]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §3; 89 Acts, ch 136, §18; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §4; 91 Acts, ch 129, §6; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §6; 96 Acts, ch 1034, §2; 98 Acts, ch 1052, §2; 2001 Acts, ch 158, §7; 2005 Acts, ch 152, §6

43.68 Certified list of nominees.

The state board of canvassers shall prepare and certify separate lists of the candidates nominated by each party, as shown by the state canvass, and deliver to the chairperson of each party central committee for the state a copy of the list of candidates nominated by the party which said chairperson represents.

[S13, §1087-a22; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §596; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.68]

43.69 Certificates in case of failure to nominate.

Said state board shall, at once after completing its canvass, prepare separate certificates for each political party as to each office for which no candidate was nominated by such party. Such certificates shall show the names of the several candidates for each of these offices who were voted for at the primary election and the number of votes received by each of said candidates. These certificates shall be sent to the respective chairpersons of the state central committee of each political party.

[S13, §1087-a22; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §597, 598; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.69; C75, §43.69, 43.70; C77, 79, 81, §43.69]

43.70 Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 81, §154.

43.71 Messenger sent for abstracts.

If returns of abstracts have not been received by the state canvassing board from all the counties by the time fixed for the state canvass, the state commissioner shall immediately send a messenger after the missing abstracts, and the board may adjourn from time to time until the abstracts are received.

[S13, §1087-a22; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §599; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.71]

43.72 State returns filed and recorded.

When the canvass is concluded, the board shall deliver the original abstract returns to the state commissioner, who shall file the same in the state commissioner's office and record the abstracts of the canvass of the state board and certificates attached thereto in the book kept by the state commissioner known as the election book.

[S13, §1087-a23; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §600; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.72]

43.73 State commissioner to certify nominees.

Not less than sixty-nine days before the general election the state commissioner shall certify to each commissioner, under separate party headings, the name of each person nominated as shown by the official canvass made by the executive council, or as certified to the state commissioner by the proper persons when any person has been nominated by a convention or by a party committee, or by petition, the office to which the person is nominated, and the order in which federal and state offices, judges, constitutional amendments, and state public measures shall appear on the official ballot.

The state commissioner shall similarly certify to the appropriate commissioner or commissioners at the earliest practicable time the names of nominees for a special election, called under section 69.14, submitted to the state commissioner pursuant to section 43.78, subsection 4.

[C97, §1105; S13, §1087-a23; SS15, §1105; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §601, 602; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.73; C75, §43.73, 43.74; C77, 79, 81, §43.73]

89 Acts, ch 136, §19; 97 Acts, ch 170, §3

43.74 Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 81, §154.

43.75 Tie vote.

In case of a tie vote resulting in no nomination for any office, the tie shall forthwith be determined by lot by the board of canvassers.

[S13, §1087-a24; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §603; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.75]

43.76 Withdrawal of nominated candidates.

1. A candidate nominated in a primary election for any office for which nomination papers are required to be filed with the state commissioner may withdraw as a nominee for that office on or before, but not later than, the eighty-ninth day before the date of the general election by so notifying the state commissioner in writing.

2. A candidate nominated in a primary election for any office for which nomination papers are required to be filed with the commissioner may withdraw as a nominee for that office on or before, but not later than, the seventy-fourth day before the date of the general election by so notifying the commissioner in writing.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, §43.59(2); C77, 79, 81, §43.76]

89 Acts, ch 136, §20

See also §44.9

43.77 What constitutes a ballot vacancy.

A vacancy on the general election ballot exists when any political party lacks a candidate for an office to be filled at the general election because:

1. No person filed under section 43.11 as a candidate for the party's nomination for that office in the primary election, or all persons who filed under section 43.11 as candidates for the party's nomination for that office in the primary election subsequently withdrew as candidates, were found to lack the requisite qualifications for the office or died before the date of the primary election, and no candidate received a sufficient number of write-in votes to be nominated.

2. The primary election was inconclusive as to that office because no candidate for the party's nomination for that office received the number of votes required by section 43.52, 43.53 or 43.65, whichever is applicable.

3. The person nominated in the primary election as the party's candidate for that office subsequently withdrew as permitted by section 43.76, was found to lack the requisite qualifications for the office, or died, at a time not later than the eighty-ninth day before the date of the general election in the case of an office for which nomination papers must be filed with the state commissioner and not later than the seventy-fourth day before the date of the general election in the case of an office for which nomination papers must be filed with the county commissioner.

4. A vacancy has occurred in the office of senator in the Congress of the United States, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, secretary of agriculture, or attorney general, under the circumstances described in section 69.13, less than eighty-nine days before the primary election and not less than eighty-nine days before the general election.

5. A vacancy has occurred in the office of county supervisor or in any of the offices listed in section 39.17 and the term of office has more than seventy days remaining after the date of the next general election and one of the following circumstances applies:

a. The vacancy occurred during the period beginning seventy-three days before the primary election and ending on the date of the primary election and no special election was called to fill the vacancy.

b. The vacancy occurred after the date of the primary election and more than seventy-three days before the general election.

[S13, §1087-a24–1087-a27; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §611, 624, 628, 633, 636, 637; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.84, 43.97, 43.101, 43.106, 43.109, 43.110; C75, §43.84, 43.97, 43.101, 43.109, 43.110; C77, 79, 81, §43.77]

89 Acts, ch 136, §21; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §7, 8

43.78 Filling ballot vacancies.

1. A vacancy on the general election ballot may be filled by the political party in whose ticket the vacancy exists, as follows:

a. For senator in the Congress of the United States or any office listed in section 39.9, by the party's state convention, which may be reconvened by the state party chairperson if the vacancy occurs after the convention has been held or too late to be filled at the time it is held. However, a vacancy so occurring with respect to the offices of secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state or secretary of agriculture may be filled by the party's state central committee in lieu of reconvening the state convention.

b. For representative in the Congress of the United States, by the party's congressional district convention, which may be convened or reconvened as appropriate by the state party chairperson.

c. For senator or representative in the general assembly, by the party precinct committee members whose precincts lie within the senatorial or representative district involved, who shall be convened or reconvened as appropriate by the state party chairperson. The party's state constitution or bylaws may allow the voting strength of each precinct represented at such a convention to be made proportionate to the vote cast for the party's candidate for the office in question in the respective precincts at the last general election for that office.

d. For any office to be filled by the voters of an entire county, by the party's county convention, which may be reconvened by the county party chairperson if the vacancy occurs after the convention has been held or too late to be filled at the time it is held.

e. For the office of county supervisor elected by the voters of a district within the county, by the delegates to the party's county convention who represent the precincts lying within that district, who shall be convened or reconvened as appropriate by the county party chairperson.

f. For any other partisan office filled by the voters of a subdivision of a county, by those members of the party's county central committee who represent the precincts lying within that district, who shall be convened or reconvened as appropriate by the county party chairperson. However, this paragraph shall not apply to partisan city offices in special charter cities for which candidates are nominated under this chapter, but such ballot vacancies shall be filled as provided by section 43.116.

2. The name of any candidate designated to fill a vacancy on the general election ballot in accordance with subsection 1, paragraph "*a*", "*b*", or "*c*" shall be submitted in writing to the state commissioner not later than five o'clock p.m. on the eighty-first day before the date of the general election.

3. The name of any candidate designated to fill a vacancy on the general election ballot in accordance with subsection 1, paragraph "*d*", "*e*", or "*f*" shall be submitted in writing to the commissioner not later than five o'clock p.m. on the sixty-ninth day before the date of the general election.

4. Political party candidates for a vacant seat in the United States house of representatives, the board of supervisors, the elected county offices, or the general assembly which is to be filled at a special election called pursuant to section 69.14 or 69.14A shall be nominated in the manner provided by subsection 1 of this section for filling a vacancy on the general election ballot for the same office. The name of a candidate so nominated shall be submitted in writing to the appropriate commissioner, as required by section 43.88, at the earliest practicable time.

[S13, §1087-a24–1087-a27; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §604–607, 608, 609, 611, 614, 624, 633, 636, 637; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.76–43.79, 43.81, 43.82, 43.84, 43.87, 43.97, 43.101, 43.106, 43.109, 43.110; C75, §43.76–43.79, 43.81, 43.82, 43.84, 43.87, 43.97, 43.101, 43.109, 43.110; C77, 79, 81, §43.78]

89 Acts, ch 136, §22; 89 Acts, ch 215, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §5

See chapter 69 for filling vacancies in office

43.79 Death of candidate after time for withdrawal.

The death of a candidate nominated as provided by law for any office to be filled at a general election, during the period beginning on the eighty-eighth day before the general election, in the case of any candidate whose nomination papers were filed with the state commissioner, or beginning on the seventy-third day before the general election, in the case of any candidate whose nomination papers were filed with the commissioner, and ending on the last day before the general election shall not operate to remove the deceased candidate's name from the general election ballot. If the deceased candidate was seeking the office of senator or representative in the Congress of the United States, governor, attorney general, senator or representative in the general assembly or county supervisor, section 49.58 shall control. If the deceased candidate was seeking any other office, and as a result of the candidate's death a vacancy is subsequently found to exist, the vacancy shall be filled as provided by chapter 69.

[S13, §1087-a24a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §607; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.79]

89 Acts, ch 136, §23; 97 Acts, ch 170, §4

43.80 Vacancies in nominations of presidential electors.

Vacancies in nominations of presidential electors shall be filled by the party central committee for the state. The party central committee may at any time nominate alternate presidential electors to serve if the nominated or elected presidential electors are for any reason unable to perform their duties.

[C31, 35, §607-c1; C39, §607.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.80]

43.81 and 43.82 Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 81, §154.

43.83 Vacancies in office of U. S. representative.

A candidate to be voted on at a special election occasioned by a vacancy in the office of United States representative, shall be nominated by a convention duly called by the district central committee not less than twenty-five days prior to the date set for the special election.

[S13, §1087-a24; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §610; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.83]

43.84 Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 81, §154.

43.85 County convention reconvened.

When a nomination is directed to be made by a district convention composed of more than one county, and the county convention in any county of the district has adjourned without selecting delegates to such convention, the county convention shall be reconvened for the purpose of making such selection.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §612; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.85]

43.86 and 43.87 Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 81, §154.

43.88 Certification of nominations.

Nominations made by state, district, and county conventions, shall, under the name, place of residence, and post-office address of the nominee, and the office to which nominated, and the name of the political party making the nomination, be forthwith certified to the proper officer by the chairperson and secretary of the convention, or by the committee, as the case may be, and if such certificate is received in time, the names of such nominees shall be printed on the official ballot the same as if the nomination had been made in the primary election.

Nominations made to fill vacancies at a special election shall be certified to the proper official not less than twenty-five days prior to the date set for the special election. In the event the special election is to fill a vacancy in the general assembly while it is in session or within forty-five days of the convening of any session, the nomination shall be certified not less than fourteen days before the date of the special election.

Nominations certified to the proper official under this section shall be accompanied by an affidavit executed by the nominee in substantially the form required by section 43.67.

[S13, §1087-a24; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §615; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.88; 81 Acts, ch 34, §3]

95 Acts, ch 189, §4; 97 Acts, ch 170, §5

43.89 Repealed by 65 Acts, ch 89, §15.

43.90 Delegates.

The county convention shall be composed of delegates elected at the last preceding precinct caucus. Delegates shall be persons who are or will by the date of the next general election become eligible electors and who are residents of the precinct. The number of delegates from each voting precinct shall be determined by a ratio adopted by the respective party county central committees, and a statement designating the number from each voting precinct in the county shall be filed by such committee not later than the time the list of precinct caucus meeting places required by section 43.4 is filed in the office of the commissioner. If the required statement is not filed, the commissioner shall fix the number of delegates from each voting precinct.

[S13, §1087-a25; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §617; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.90]

43.91 Voter at caucus must be precinct resident.

Any person voting at a precinct caucus must be a person who is or will by the date of the next general election become an eligible elector and who is a resident of the precinct. A list of the names and addresses of each person to whom a ballot was delivered or who was allowed to vote in each precinct caucus shall be prepared by the caucus chairperson and secretary who shall certify such list to the commissioner at the same time as the names of those elected as delegates and party committee members are so certified.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.91]

43.92 Date of caucus published.

The date, time, and place of each precinct caucus of a political party shall be published at least twice in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the precinct. The first publication shall be made not more than fifteen days nor less than seven days before the date of the caucus and the second shall be made not more than seven days before and not later than the date of the caucus. Such publication shall also state in substance that each voter affiliated with the specified political party may attend the precinct caucus. Publication in a news item or advertisement in such newspaper shall constitute publication for the purposes of this section. The cost of such publication, if any, shall be paid by the political party.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.92; 81 Acts, ch 34, §4]

43.93 Place of holding caucus.

Each precinct caucus shall be held in a building which is publicly owned or is suitable for and from time to time made available for holding public meetings wherever it is possible to do so. Upon the application of the county chairperson, the person having control of a building supported by taxation under the laws of this state shall make available the space necessary to conduct the caucus without charge during presidential election years and at a charge not greater than that made for its use by other groups during other years. When using public buildings, the county chairpersons shall cooperate to attempt the collocation of the caucuses.

[C77, 79, 81, §43.93]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §4

43.94 Term of office of delegates.

The term of office of delegates to the county convention shall begin on the day following their election at the precinct caucus, and shall continue for two years and until their successors are elected.

[S13, §1087-a25; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §621; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.94]

43.95 Calling convention to order.

When the delegates, or a majority thereof, or when delegates representing a majority of the precincts, thus elected, shall have assembled in the county convention, the convention shall be called to order by the chairperson of the county central committee, who shall present the certified list of delegates and members of the county central committee. If the convention is being held after the primary election, the chairperson shall also present a list of the offices for which no nomination was made at the primary election by reason of the failure of any candidate for any such office to receive the legally required number of votes cast by such party therefor.

[S13, §1087-a25; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §622; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.95]

43.96 Proxies prohibited.

If any precinct shall not be fully represented the delegates present from such precinct shall cast the full vote thereof, if the rules of the convention, party bylaws or constitution so permit, and there shall be no proxies.

[S13, §1087-a25; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §623; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.96]

43.97 Duties performable by county convention.

The said county convention shall:

1. Make nominations to fill vacancies on the general election ballot as provided by law.
2. Transact such other business as required or permitted by the political party's state constitution or bylaws, or the rules of the convention.
3. Elect delegates to the next ensuing regular state convention and to all district conventions of that year upon such ratio of representation as may be determined by the party organization for the state, district or districts of the state, as the case may be. Delegates to district conventions need not be selected in the absence of any apparent reason therefor. Delegates shall be persons who are or will by the date of the next general election become eligible electors and who are residents of the county.

[S13, §1087-a25; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §624; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.97]

Legally required vote, §43.52, 43.53

43.98 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, §401.

43.99 Party committee persons.

Two members of the county central committee for each political party shall, at the precinct caucuses, be elected from each precinct. The term of office of a member shall begin at the time specified by the party's state constitution or bylaws and shall continue for two years and until a successor is elected and qualified, unless sooner removed by the county central committee for inattention to duty or incompetency. The party's state constitution or bylaws may permit the election of additional central committee members from each precinct in a number proportionate to the vote cast for the party's candidates for office in the respective precincts at preceding general elections.

[S13, §1087-a25; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §626; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.99]

43.100 Central committee — duties.

The county central committee shall elect the officers of the committee. Each member shall be given written notice at least five days in advance of the time and place of any meeting scheduled for the election of officers.

Every county central committee shall adopt a constitution and bylaws which shall govern the committee's operation. A copy of the constitution and bylaws so adopted shall be kept on file at the office of the commissioner for the county in which the central committee exists and at the office of the state commissioner. Amendments to a county central committee's constitution or bylaws shall upon adoption be filed in the same manner as the original documents.

Vacancies in such committee may be filled by majority vote of the committee, or at a precinct caucus called pursuant to the party's state constitution or bylaws.

[S13, §1087-a25; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §627; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.100]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §5

43.101 County central committee officers.

The county central committee shall elect a chair, co-chair, secretary, treasurer, and other officers as it may determine. The term of office of an officer begins at the time specified by the party's state constitution or bylaws and continues for two years and until the officer's successor is elected and qualified, unless the officer dies, resigns or is sooner removed by the county central committee for inattention to duty or incompetency.

86 Acts, ch 1224, §6

43.102 District conventions.

Each political party may hold a congressional district convention upon the call of the state party chairperson to:

1. Elect or nominate members of the party's state central committee.
2. Make nominations to fill vacancies on the general election ballot as provided by law.
3. Transact such other business as required or permitted by the party's state constitution or bylaws, or the rules of the convention.

[S13, §1087-a26; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §628, 633; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.101, 43.106; C75, 77, 79, 81, §43.101]

C87, §43.102

Legally required vote, §43.65

43.103 Duty of county commissioner.

The commissioner, in case the district delegates for the commissioner's county have not been selected, shall deliver a copy of said call to the chairperson of the convention which selects said delegates.

[S13, §1087-a26; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §630; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.103]

43.104 Organization.

The organization of a district convention and the procedure therein shall be substantially the same as in the state convention.

[S13, §1087-a26; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §631; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.104]

Organization of state convention, §43.108

43.105 Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 81, §154.

43.106 Repealed by 74 Acts, ch 1101, §105.

43.107 State convention.

Each political party shall hold a state convention either preceding or following the primary election. The state central committee of each political party shall designate the time and place of the state convention, which shall transact such business as is required or permitted by the party's state constitution or bylaws or by the rules of the convention.

[S13, §1087-a27; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §634; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.107]

43.108 Organization — proxies prohibited.

The convention shall be called to order by the chairperson of the state central committee, or that individual's designee who shall thereupon present a list of delegates, as certified by the various county conventions, and effect a temporary organization. If any county shall not be fully represented, the delegates present from such county shall cast the full vote thereof if the rules of the convention, party bylaws or constitution so allow, and there shall be no proxies.

[S13, §1087-a27; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §635; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.108]

Organization of district convention, §43.104

43.109 Nominations authorized.

The state convention may make nominations to fill vacancies on the general election ballot as provided by law.

[S13, §1087-a27; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §636; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.109; C75, §43.109, 43.110; C77, 79, 81, §43.109]

Legally required vote, §43.65

43.110 Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 81, §154.

43.111 State party platform, constitution, bylaws and central committee.

The state convention held by each political party pursuant to section 43.107 shall adopt a state platform, adopt or amend a state party constitution, and bylaws if desired, and transact other business which may properly be brought before it. A copy of the constitution and any bylaws so adopted or amended shall be kept on file in the office of the state commissioner.

There shall be selected at or prior to each political party's state convention a state party central committee consisting of an equal number of members from each congressional district, which number shall be determined by the party constitution or bylaws, who shall be elected or nominated by the district convention or caucus.

The state central committee so selected may organize at pleasure for political work as is usual and customary with such committees, adopt bylaws, provide for the governing of party auxiliary bodies, and shall continue to act until succeeded by another central committee selected as required by this section. The receipts and disbursements of each political party's state party central committee shall be audited annually by a certified public accountant selected by the state party central committee and the audit report shall be filed with the state commissioner.

[S13, §1087-a27; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §638; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.111]

43.112 Nominations in certain cities.

This chapter shall, so far as applicable, govern the nominations of candidates by political parties for all offices to be filled by a direct vote of the people in cities acting under a special charter in 1973 and having a population of over fifty thousand, except all such cities as choose by special election to conduct nonpartisan city elections under the provisions of chapter 44, 45, or 376. An election on the question of conducting city elections in such a special charter city on a nonpartisan basis may be called by the city council on its own initiative, and shall be called by the council upon receipt of a petition of the voters which so requests and is presented in conformity with section 362.4, but a special election on that question shall be held concurrently with any election being held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of any odd-numbered year.

Sections 43.114 to 43.118 shall apply only to cities to which this chapter is made applicable by this section.

[S13, §1087-a34; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §639; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.112; 82 Acts, ch 1097, §1]

See chapter 376

43.113 Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 81, §154.

43.114 Time of holding special charter city primary.

In special charter cities holding a city primary election under the provisions of section 43.112 such primary shall be held on the first Tuesday in October of the year in which regular city elections are held.

[S13, §1087-a34; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §641; C46, 50, §43.114, 420.2; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.114]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §11, 115

43.115 Nomination papers — number of signers.

All candidates for nominations to be made in primary elections held pursuant to section 43.112 shall file nomination papers with the city clerk no later than five p.m. forty days before the date of the election as established by section 43.114, except that candidates for precinct committee member shall file affidavits of candidacy as required by section 420.130. The number of eligible electors signing petitions required for printing the name of a candidate upon the official primary ballot shall be one hundred for an office to be filled by the voters of the entire city and twenty-five for an office to be filled by the voters of a subdivision of the city.

A candidate for precinct committee member may also file as a candidate for one additional office, any statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

Objections to nomination petitions and certificates of nominations shall be filed and decided as provided in section 43.24.

[S13, §1087-a34; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §642; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.115]

84 Acts, ch 1291, §2; 88 Acts, ch 1119, §7; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §6

43.116 Ballot vacancies in special charter city elections.

1. A vacancy on the ballot for an election at which city officers are to be chosen, and for which candidates have been nominated under this chapter, exists when any political party lacks a candidate for an office to be filled at that election because:

a. No person filed at the time required by section 43.115 as a candidate for the party's nomination for that office in the city primary election held under section 43.112, or all persons who did so subsequently withdrew as candidates, were found to lack the requisite requirements for the office or died before the date of the city primary election, and no candidate received a number of write-in votes sufficient for nomination under section 43.53; or

b. The person nominated in the city primary election as the party's candidate for that office withdrew by giving written notice to that effect to the city clerk not later than five o'clock p.m. on the day of the canvass of that city primary election.

2. A ballot vacancy as defined by this section may be filled by the city central committee of the party on whose ticket the vacancy exists or, in the case of an officer elected by the voters of a district within the city, by those members of the committee who represent the precincts lying within that district. The name of a candidate so designated to fill such a ballot vacancy shall be submitted in writing to the city clerk not later than five o'clock p.m. on the seventh day following the city primary election.

3. If a special election is held to fill a vacancy in an elective city office, nominations by political parties shall be made following the provisions of subsection 2.

[C77, 79, 81, §43.116]

97 Acts, ch 170, §6

43.117 Plurality vote nominates and elects.

A plurality shall nominate the party candidate for all offices filled by elections authorized by section 43.112, and a plurality shall elect the precinct committee members.

[S13, §1087-a34; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §644; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.117]

43.118 Expense.

The entire expense of conducting the city primary election and preparation of election registers shall be audited by the city council and paid by the city.

[S13, §1087-a34; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §645; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.118]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §12, 115

43.119 Criminal misconduct. Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §15. See §39A.4.

43.120 Bribery — illegal voting. Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §15. See §39A.2 through 39A.4.

43.121 Nominations by petition or nonparty organizations.

This chapter shall not be construed to prohibit nomination of candidates for office by petition, or by nonparty organizations, as provided in chapters 44 and 45, but no person so nominated shall be permitted to use the name, or any part thereof, of any political party authorized or entitled under this chapter to nominate a ticket by primary vote, or that has nominated a ticket by primary vote under this chapter.

[S13, §1087-a29; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §648; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.121]

43.122 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, §401.

43.123 Nomination of lieutenant governor.

Notwithstanding this chapter and any other statute relating to the nomination of a person for the office of lieutenant governor, the nomination of a person for the office of lieutenant governor for the general election in the year 1990 and each four years thereafter shall be held at the state convention of the political party. The nomination of a person for the office of lieutenant governor by a nonparty political organization shall be the procedure specified in chapter 44.

88 Acts, ch 1121, §1; 89 Acts, ch 83, §15

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CHAPTER 44

NOMINATIONS BY NONPARTY POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

See also definitions in §39.3

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44.1 Political nonparty organizations.

Any convention or caucus of eligible electors representing a political organization which is not a political party as defined by law, may, for the state, or for any division or municipality thereof, or for any county, or for any subdivision thereof, for which such convention or caucus is held, make one nomination of a candidate for each office to be filled therein at the general election. However, in order to qualify for any nomination made for a statewide elective office by such a political organization there shall be in attendance at the convention or caucus where the nomination is made a minimum of two hundred fifty eligible electors including at least one eligible elector from each of twenty-five counties. In order to qualify for any nomination to the office of United States representative there shall be in attendance at the convention or caucus where the nomination is made a minimum of fifty eligible electors who are residents of the congressional district including at least one eligible elector from each of at least one-half of the counties of the congressional district. In order to qualify for any nomination to an office to be filled by the voters of a county or of a city there shall be in attendance at the convention or caucus where the nomination is made a minimum of ten eligible electors who are residents of the county or city, as the case may be, including at least one eligible elector from at least one-half of the voting precincts in that county or city. In order to qualify for any nomination made for the general assembly there shall be in attendance at the convention or caucus where the nomination is made a minimum of ten eligible electors who are residents of the representative district or twenty eligible electors who are residents of the senatorial district, as the case may be, with at least one eligible elector from one-half of the voting precincts in the district in each case. The names of all delegates in attendance at such convention or caucus and such fact shall be certified to the state commissioner together with the other certification requirements of this chapter.

[C97, §1098; C24, §649; C27, 31, 35, §655-a1; C39, §655.01; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.1]

Political party defined, §43.2

44.2 Nominations certified.

Nominations made under section 44.1 shall be certified by the chairperson and secretary of the convention or caucus, who shall enter their place of residence opposite their signatures, and attach to said certificate their affidavit to the effect that the certificate is true.

[C97, §1099; C24, §650; C27, 31, 35, §655-a2; C39, §655.02; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.2]

44.3 Certificate.

1. The certificate required by section 44.2 shall state the following information:

- a. The name of each candidate nominated.
- b. The office to which each candidate is nominated.
- c. The name of the political organization making such nomination, expressed in not more than five words.
- d. The place of residence of each nominee, with the street or number thereof, if any.
- e. In case of presidential candidates, the names and addresses of presidential electors shall be stated, and the names of the candidates for president and vice president shall be added to the name of the organization.
- f. The name and address of each member of the organization's executive or central committee.
- g. The provisions, if any, made for filling vacancies in nominations.
- h. The name and address of each delegate or voter in attendance at a convention or caucus where a nomination is made.

2. Each candidate nominated by the convention or caucus shall complete and file a signed, notarized affidavit of candidacy. The affidavit shall be in the form prescribed by the secretary of state. The affidavit shall include the following information:

- a. The candidate's name in the form the candidate wants it to appear on the ballot.
- b. The candidate's home address.
- c. The name of the county in which the candidate resides.
- d. The name of the political organization by which the candidate was nominated.
- e. The office sought by the candidate, and the district the candidate seeks to represent, if any.
- f. A declaration that if the candidate is elected the candidate will qualify by taking the oath of office.
- g. 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.
- h. 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.

i. 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.

[C97, §1099; C24, §650; C27, 31, 35, §655-a3; C39, §655.03; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §44.3; C75, §44.3, 56.5(4); C77, 79, 81, §44.3; 81 Acts, ch 34, §5, ch 35, §17]

90 Acts, ch 1238, §7; 91 Acts, ch 129, §7; 94 Acts, ch 1023, §78; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §9; 98 Acts, ch 1052, §3; 2001 Acts, ch 158, §8

Additional certification, §44.13

44.4 Nominations and objections — time and place of filing.

Nominations made pursuant to this chapter and chapter 45 which are required to be filed in the office of the state commissioner shall be filed in that office not more than ninety-nine days nor later than five p.m. on the eighty-first day before the date of the general election to be held in November. Nominations made for a special election called pursuant to section 69.14 shall be filed by five p.m. not less than twenty-five days before the date of an election called upon at least forty days' notice and not less than fourteen days before the date of an election called upon at least eighteen days' notice. Nominations made for a special election called pursuant to section 69.14A shall be filed by five p.m. not less than twenty-five days before the date of the election. Nominations made pursuant to this chapter and chapter 45 which are required to be filed in the office of the commissioner shall be filed in that office not more than ninety-two days nor later than five p.m. on the sixty-ninth day before the date of the general election. Nominations made pursuant to this chapter or chapter 45 for city office shall be filed not more than seventy-two days nor later than five p.m. on the forty-seventh day before the city election with the city clerk, who shall process them as provided by law.

Objections to the legal sufficiency of a certificate of nomination or nomination petition or to the eligibility of a candidate may be filed by any person who would have the right to vote for a candidate for the office in question. The objections must be filed with the officer with whom the certificate or petition is filed and within the following time:

1. Those filed with the state commissioner, not less than seventy-four days before the date of the election.
2. Those filed with the commissioner, not less than sixty-four days before the date of the election.
3. Those filed with the city clerk, at least forty-two days before the regularly scheduled or special city election. However, for those cities that may be required to hold a primary election, at least sixty-three days before the regularly scheduled or special city election.
4. In the case of nominations to fill vacancies occurring after the time when an original nomination for an office is required to be filed, objections shall be filed within three days after the filing of the certificate.

Objections shall be filed no later than five p.m. on the final date for filing.

[C97, §1103; C24, §654; C27, 31, 35, §655-a4; C39, §655.04; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.4]

87 Acts, ch 221, §3; 88 Acts, ch 1119, §8; 88 Acts, ch 1246, §1; 89 Acts, ch 136, §24; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §8; 95 Acts, ch 189, §5; 97 Acts, ch 170, §7; 98 Acts, ch 1123, §2; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §13, 115

See §45.4

44.5 Notice of objections.

When objections are filed notice shall forthwith be given to the candidate affected thereby, addressed to the candidate's place of residence as given in the certificate of nomination, stating that objections have been made to said certificate, also stating the time and place such objections will be considered.

[C97, §1103; C24, §654; C27, 31, 35, §655-a5; C39, §655.05; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.5]

44.6 Hearing before state commissioner.

Objections filed with the state commissioner shall be considered by the secretary of state and auditor of state and attorney general, and a majority decision shall be final; but if the objection is to the certificate of nomination of one or more of the above named officers, said officer or officers so objected to shall not pass upon the same, but their places shall be filled, respectively, by the treasurer of state, the governor, and the secretary of agriculture.

[C97, §1103; C24, §654; C27, 31, 35, §655-a6; C39, §655.06; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.6]

44.7 Hearing before commissioner.

Objections filed with the commissioner shall be considered by the county auditor, county treasurer, and county attorney, and a majority decision shall be final; but if the objection is to the certificate of nomination of one or more of the above named county officers, the officer or officers objected to shall not pass upon the objection, but their places shall be filled, respectively, by the chairperson of the board of supervisors, the sheriff, and the county recorder.

[C97, §1103; C24, §654; C27, 31, 35, §655-a7; C39, §655.07; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.7]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10016, 10201

44.8 Hearing before mayor.

Objections filed with the city clerk shall be considered by the mayor and clerk and one member of the council chosen by the council by ballot, and a majority decision shall be final; but if the objection is to the certificate of nomination of either of those city officials, that official shall not pass upon said objection, but the official's place shall be filled by a member of the council against whom no such objection exists, chosen as above provided.

The hearing shall be held within twenty-four hours of the receipt of the objection if a primary election must be held for the office sought by the candidate against whom the objection has been filed.

[C97, §1103; C24, §654; C27, 31, 35, §655-a8; C39, §655.08; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.8]

88 Acts, ch 1119, §9

44.9 Withdrawals.

Any candidate named under this chapter may withdraw the candidate's nomination by a written request filed as follows:

1. In the office of the state commissioner, at least seventy-four days before the date of the election.

2. In the office of the proper commissioner, at least sixty-four days before the date of the election.

3. In the office of the proper school board secretary, at least thirty-five days before the day of a regularly scheduled school election.

4. In the office of the state commissioner, in case of a special election to fill vacancies in Congress or the general assembly, not more than:

a. Twenty days after the date on which the governor issues the call for a special election to be held on at least forty days' notice.

b. Five days after the date on which the governor issues the call for a special election to be held on at least ten but less than forty days' notice.

5. In the office of the proper commissioner or school board secretary in case of a special election to fill vacancies, at least twenty-five days before the day of election.

6. In the office of the proper city clerk, at least forty-two days before the regularly scheduled or special city election. However, for those cities that may be required to hold a primary election, at least sixty-three days before a regularly scheduled or special city election.

[C97, §1101; SS15, §1101; C24, §652; C27, 31, 35, §655-a9; C39, §655.09; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.9]

87 Acts, ch 221, §4, 5; 89 Acts, ch 136, §25; 91 Acts, ch 129, §8; 98 Acts, ch 1123, §3

See §43.76, 45.4, 376.4

44.10 Effect of withdrawal.

No name so withdrawn shall be printed on the official ballot under such nomination.

[C97, §1101; SS15, §1101; C24, §652; C27, 31, 35, §655-a10; C39, §655.10; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.10]

See §45.4

44.11 Vacancies filled.

If a candidate named under this chapter withdraws before the deadline established in section 44.9, declines a nomination, or dies before election day, or if a certificate of nomination is held insufficient or inoperative by the officer with whom it is required to be filed, or in case any objection made to a certificate of nomination, or to the eligibility of any candidate named in the certificate, is sustained by the board appointed to determine such questions, the vacancy or vacancies may be filled by the convention, or caucus, or in such manner as such convention or caucus has previously provided. The vacancy or vacancies shall be filled not less than seventy-four days before the election in the case of nominations required to be filed with the state commissioner, not less than sixty-four days before the election in the case of nominations required to be filed with the commissioner, not less than thirty-five days before the election in the case of nominations required to be filed in the office of the school board secretary, and not less than forty-two days before the election in the case of nominations required to be filed with the city clerk.

[C97, §1102; C24, §653; C27, 31, 35, §655-a11; C39, §655.11; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.11]

89 Acts, ch 136, §26; 97 Acts, ch 170, §8

44.12 Insufficient time for convention.

If the time is insufficient for again holding such convention or caucus, or in case no such previous provisions have been made, such vacancy shall be filled by the regularly elected or appointed executive or central committee of the particular division or district representing the political organization holding such convention, or caucus.

[C97, §1102; C24, §653; C27, 31, 35, §655-a12; C39, §655.12; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.12]

44.13 Certificates in matter of vacancies.

The certificates of nominations made to supply such vacancies shall state, in addition to the facts and candidate's affidavit required in an original certificate, the name of the original nominee, the date of death or declination of nomination, or the fact that the former nomination has been held insufficient or inoperative, and the measures taken in accordance with the above requirements for filling a vacancy, and shall be signed and sworn to by the presiding officer and secretary of the convention, or caucus, or by the chairperson and secretary of the committee, as the case may be.

[C97, §1102; C24, §653; C27, 31, 35, §655-a13; C39, §655.13; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.13; 81 Acts, ch 34, §6]

Original certificates, §44.3

44.14 Filing of certificates.

Certificates of nominations made to fill vacancies, as required by section 44.13, shall be filed with the officer designated and at the time required by section 44.11.

[C97, §1104; SS15, §1104; C24, §655; C27, 31, 35, §655-a14; C39, §655.14; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.14]

44.15 Presumption of validity.

Certificates thus filed, and being apparently in conformity with law, shall be regarded as valid, unless objection in writing thereto shall be made, and, under proper regulations, shall be open to public inspection, and preserved by the receiving officer for not less than six months after the election is held.

[C97, §1104; SS15, §1104; C24, §655; C27, 31, 35, §655-a15; C39, §655.15; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.15]

See §45.4

44.16 Return of papers — additions not allowed.

After a nomination petition or certificate has been filed, it shall not be returned to the candidate or person who has filed the document, and no signature or other information shall be added to the nomination petition or certificate.

[C97, §1104; SS15, §1104; C24, §655; C27, 31, 35, §655-a16; C39, §655.16; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.16]

93 Acts, ch 143, §7

44.17 Nominations by petition.

In lieu of holding a caucus or convention, a nonparty political organization may nominate by petition pursuant to chapter 45 not more than one candidate for any partisan office to be filled at the general election.

The nonparty political organization may also file with the appropriate commissioner a list of the names and addresses of the organization's central committee members, and the chairperson and secretary of the organization. The organization may also place on file a description of the method that the organization will follow to fill any vacancies resulting from the death, withdrawal, or disqualification of any of its candidates that were nominated by petition. If this information is filed before the close of the filing period for the general election, substitutions may be made pursuant to section 44.11.

97 Acts, ch 170, §9

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CHAPTER 45

NOMINATIONS BY PETITION

See also definitions in §39.3

45.1	Nominations by petition.	45.4	Filing — presumption —
45.2	Adding name by petition.		withdrawals — objections.
45.3	Affidavit of candidacy.	45.5	Form of nomination papers.
		45.6	Requirements in signing.

45.1 Nominations by petition.

1. Nominations for candidates for president and vice president, governor and lieutenant governor, and for other statewide elected offices may be made by nomination petitions signed by not less than one thousand five hundred eligible electors residing in not less than ten counties of the state.

2. Nominations for candidates for a representative in the United States house of representatives may be made by nomination petitions signed by not less than the number of eligible electors equal to the number of signatures required in subsection 1 divided by the number of congressional districts.

3. Nominations for candidates for the state senate may be made by nomination petitions signed by not less than one hundred eligible electors of the senate district.

4. Nominations for candidates for the state house of representatives may be made by nomination petitions signed by not less than fifty eligible electors of the representative district.

5. Nominations for candidates for offices filled by the voters of a whole county may be made by nomination petitions signed by eligible electors of the county equal in number to at least one percent of the number of registered voters in the county on July 1 in the year preceding the year in which the office will appear on the ballot, or by at least two hundred fifty eligible electors of the county, whichever is less.

6. Nominations for candidates for the office of county supervisor elected by the voters of a supervisor district may be made by nomination petitions signed by eligible electors of the supervisor district equal in number to at least one percent of the number of registered voters in the supervisor district on July 1 in the year preceding the year in which the office will appear on the ballot, or by at least one hundred fifty eligible electors of the supervisor district, whichever is less.

7. Nomination papers for the offices of president and vice president shall include the names of the candidates for both offices on each page of the petition. A certificate listing the names of the candidates for presidential electors, one from each congressional district and two from the state at large, shall be filed in the state commissioner's office at the same time the nomination papers are filed.

Nomination papers for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor shall include the names of candidates for both offices on each page of the petition. Nomination papers for other statewide elected offices and all other offices shall include the name of the candidate on each page of the petition.

8. Nominations for candidates for elective offices in cities where the council has adopted nominations under this chapter may be submitted as follows:

a. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 9, in cities having a population of three thousand five hundred or greater according to the most recent federal decennial census, nominations may be made by nomination papers signed by not less than twenty-five eligible electors who are residents of the city or ward.

b. In cities having a population of one hundred or greater, but less than three thousand five hundred, according to the most recent federal decennial census, nominations may be made by nomination papers signed by not less than ten eligible electors who are residents of the city or ward.

c. In cities having a population less than one hundred according to the most recent federal decennial census, nominations may be made by nomination papers signed by not less than five eligible electors who are residents of the city.

9. Nominations for candidates, other than partisan candidates, for elective offices in special charter cities subject to section 43.112 may be submitted as follows:

a. For the office of mayor and alderman at large, nominations may be made by nomination papers signed by eligible electors residing in the city equal in number to at least two percent of the total vote received by all candidates for mayor at the last preceding city election.

b. For the office of ward alderman, nominations may be made by nomination papers signed by eligible electors residing in the ward equal in number to at least two percent of the total vote received by all candidates for ward alderman in that ward at the last preceding city election.

10. Nominations for township officers may be made by nomination petitions signed by not less than ten eligible electors of the township.

[C97, §1100; C24, §651; C27, 31, 35, §655-a17; C39, §655.17; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §45.1; 81 Acts, ch 34, §7]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §7; 88 Acts, ch 1119, §10, 11; 89 Acts, ch 136, §27; 93 Acts, ch 143, §8; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §10

45.2 Adding name by petition.

The name of a candidate placed upon the ballot by any other method than by petition shall not be added by petition for the same office in the same election.

[C97, §1100; C24, §651; C27, 31, 35, §655-a18; C39, §655.18; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §45.2]

Other methods, chapters 43, 44

45.3 Affidavit of candidacy.

Each candidate shall complete and file a signed, notarized affidavit of candidacy. The affidavit shall be filed at the same time as the nomination petition. The affidavit shall be in the form prescribed by the secretary of state and 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 name of the political organization by which the candidate was nominated, if any.
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.

[C97, §1100; C24, §651; C27, 31, 35, §655-a19; C39, §655.19; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §45.3; C75, §45.3, 56.5(4); C77, 79, 81, §45.3; 81 Acts, ch 35, §18]

87 Acts, ch 221, §6; 89 Acts, ch 136, §28; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §9; 91 Acts, ch 129, §9; 94 Acts, ch 1023, §79; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §11; 98 Acts, ch 1052, §4; 2001 Acts, ch 158, §9; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §14, 115

45.4 Filing — presumption — withdrawals — objections.

The time and place of filing nomination petitions, the presumption of validity thereof, the right of a candidate so nominated to withdraw and the effect of such withdrawal, and the right to object to the legal sufficiency of such petitions, or to the eligibility of the candidate, shall be governed by the law relating to nominations by political organizations which are not political parties.

[C97, §1104; SS15, §1104; C24, §652, 654, 655; C27, 31, 35, §655-a20; C39, §655.20; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §45.4]

Statutes applicable, chapter 44

45.5 Form of nomination papers.

1. Nomination papers shall include a petition and an affidavit of candidacy. All nomination petitions shall be eight and one-half by eleven inches in size and shall be in substantially the form prescribed by the state commissioner of elections. They shall provide spaces for the following information:

- a. A statement identifying the signers of the petition as eligible electors of the appropriate county or legislative district and of the state of Iowa.
- b. The name of the candidate nominated by the petition.
- c. A statement that the candidate is or will be a resident of the appropriate ward, city, county, school district, or legislative or other district as required by section 39.27.
- d. The office sought by the candidate, including the district number, if any.
- e. The name and date of the election for which the candidate is nominated.

Signatures on a petition page shall be counted only if the required information is written or printed at the top of the page. Nomination papers on behalf of candidates for seats in the general assembly need only designate the number of the senatorial or representative district, as appropriate, and not the county or counties, in which the candidate and the petitioners reside. A signature line in a nomination petition shall not be counted if the line lacks the signature of the eligible elector and the signer's address and city. The person examining the petition shall mark any deficiencies on the petition.

2. The pages of the petition shall be securely fastened together to form a single bundle. Nomination petitions that are not bound shall be returned without further examination. The state commissioner shall prescribe by rule the acceptable methods for binding nomination petitions.

3. Signed nomination petitions and the signed and notarized affidavit of candidacy shall not be altered to correct deficiencies noted during the examination. If the nomination petition lacks a sufficient number of acceptable signatures, the nomination papers shall be rejected and returned to the candidate.

The nomination papers shall be rejected if the affidavit lacks any of the following:

- a. The candidate's name.
- b. The name of the office sought, including the district, if any.
- c. The signature of the candidate.
- d. The signature of a notary public or other officer empowered to witness oaths.

The candidate may replace a deficient affidavit with a corrected one only if the replacement is filed before the filing deadline. The candidate may resubmit a nomination petition that has been rejected by adding a sufficient number of pages or signatures to correct the deficiency. A nomination petition and affidavit filed to replace rejected nomination papers shall be filed together before the deadline for filing.

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §15, 115; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §23, 24

45.6 Requirements in signing.

The following requirements shall be observed in the signing and preparation of nomination petitions:

1. A signer may sign nomination petitions for more than one candidate for the same office, and the signature is not invalid solely because the signer signed nomination petitions for one or more other candidates for the office.

2. Each signer shall add the signer's residence, with street and number.

3. All signers, for all nominations, of each separate part of a nomination petition, shall reside in the appropriate ward, city, county, school district, or legislative or other district as required by section 45.1.

4. When more than one sheet is used, the sheets shall be neatly arranged and securely fastened together before filing, and shall be considered one nomination petition. Nomination petitions which are not securely fastened together shall be returned to the candidate or the candidate's designee without examination. The state commissioner shall prescribe by rule the acceptable methods for binding nomination petitions.

5. Only one candidate shall be petitioned for or nominated in the same nomination petition, except for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor, and president and vice president.

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §16, 115

CHAPTER 46

NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF JUDGES

46.1	Appointment of state judicial nominating commissioners.	46.11	Certification of commissioners.
46.2	Election of state judicial nominating commissioners.	46.12	Notification of vacancy and resignation.
46.3	Appointment of district judicial nominating commissioners.	46.13	Notice of meetings.
46.4	Election of district judicial nominating commissioners.	46.14	Nomination.
46.5	Vacancies.	46.15	Appointments to be from nominees.
46.5A	Judicial nominating commission expenses.	46.16	Terms of judges.
46.6	Equal seniority.	46.17	Time of judicial election.
46.7	Eligibility to vote.	46.18	Eligibility of voters.
46.8	Certified list.	46.19	Election registers.
46.9	Conduct of elections.	46.20	Declaration of candidacy.
46.9A	Notice preceding nomination of elective nominating commissioners.	46.21	Conduct of elections.
46.10	Nomination of elective nominating commissioners.	46.22	Voting.
		46.23	General election and absent voter laws.
		46.24	Results of election.
		46.25	Eligible elector defined.

46.1 Appointment of state judicial nominating commissioners.

The governor shall appoint, subject to confirmation by the senate, one eligible elector of each congressional district to the state judicial nominating commission for a six-year term beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19. The terms of no more than three nor less than two of the members shall expire within the same two-year period. No more than a simple majority of the members appointed shall be of the same gender.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.1]

87 Acts, ch 218, §1

46.2 Election of state judicial nominating commissioners.

The resident members of the bar of each congressional district shall elect one eligible elector of the district to the state judicial nominating commission for a six-year term beginning July 1. The terms of no more than three nor less than two of the members shall expire within the same two-year period, the expiration dates being governed by the expiration dates of the terms of the original appointive members. The members of the bar of the respective congressional districts shall in January, immediately preceding the expiration of the term of a member of the commission, elect a successor for a like term. For the first elective term open on or after July 1, 1987, in the odd-numbered districts the elected member shall be a woman and in the even-numbered districts the elected member shall be a man. Thereafter, the districts shall alternate between women and men elected members.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.2]

87 Acts, ch 218, §2

46.3 Appointment of district judicial nominating commissioners.

The governor shall appoint five eligible electors of each judicial election district to the district judicial nominating commission. Appointments shall be to staggered terms of six years each and shall be made in the month of January for terms commencing February 1 of even-numbered years. No more than a simple majority of the commissioners appointed shall be of the same gender.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.3]

87 Acts, ch 218, §3

46.4 Election of district judicial nominating commissioners.

The resident members of the bar of each judicial election district shall elect five eligible electors of the district to the district judicial nominating commission. Commissioners shall be elected to staggered terms of six years each. The elections shall be held in the month of January for terms commencing February 1 of even-numbered years.

For terms commencing February 1, 1988, and every six years thereafter, one elected commissioner in each district shall be a woman and one shall be a man. For terms commencing February 1, 1990, and every six years thereafter, one elected commissioner in each district shall be a woman and one shall be a man. For the term commencing February 1, 1992, in the odd-numbered districts the elected commissioner shall be a woman and in the even-numbered districts the elected commissioner shall be a man. For the terms commencing every six years thereafter, the districts shall alternate between women and men elected commissioners.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.4]

87 Acts, ch 218, §4

46.5 Vacancies.

When a vacancy occurs in the office of appointive judicial nominating commissioner, the chairperson of the particular commission shall promptly notify the governor in writing of such fact. Vacancies in the office of appointive judicial nominating commissioner shall be filled by appointment by the governor, consistent with eligibility requirements. The term of state judicial nominating commissioners so appointed shall commence upon their appointment pending confirmation by the senate at the then session of the general assembly or at its next session if it is not then in session. The term of district judicial nominating commissioners so appointed shall commence upon their appointment.

Except where the term has less than ninety days remaining, vacancies in the office of elective member of the state judicial nominating commission shall be filled consistent with eligibility requirements by a special election within the congressional district where the vacancy occurs, such election to be conducted as provided in sections 46.9 and 46.10.

Vacancies in the office of elective judicial nominating commissioner of district judicial nominating commissions shall be filled consistent with eligibility requirements and by majority vote of the authorized number of elective members of the particular commission, at a meeting of such members called in the manner provided in section 46.13. The term of judicial nominating commissioners so chosen shall commence upon their selection.

If a vacancy occurs in the office of chairperson of a judicial nominating commission, or in the absence of the chairperson, the members of the particular commission shall elect a temporary chairperson from their own number.

When a vacancy in an office of an elective judicial nominating commissioner occurs, the clerk of the supreme court shall cause to be mailed to each member of the bar whose name appears on the certified list prepared pursuant to section 46.8 for the district or districts affected, a notice stating the existence of the vacancy, the requirements for eligibility, and the manner in which the vacancy will be filled. Other items may be included in the same mailing if they are on sheets separate from the notice. The election of a district judicial nominating commissioner or the close of nominations for a state judicial nominating commissioner shall not occur until thirty days after the mailing of the notice.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.5]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10017, 10201; 87 Acts, ch 218, §5

46.5A Judicial nominating commission expenses.

Members of the state judicial nominating commission and the district judicial nominating commissions are entitled to be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as commissioners for each day spent attending commission meetings or training sessions called by the chairperson. Expenses shall be paid from funds appropriated to the judicial branch for this purpose.

88 Acts, ch 1094, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1047, §13

46.6 Equal seniority.

If the judges of longest service (other than the chief justice) of the supreme court or of the district court in a district are of equal service, the eldest of such judges shall be chairperson of the particular judicial nominating commission.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.6]

46.7 Eligibility to vote.

To be eligible to vote in elections of judicial nominating commissioners, a member of the bar must be eligible to practice and must be a resident of the state of Iowa and of the appropriate congressional district or judicial election district as shown by the member's most recent filing with the supreme court for the purposes of showing compliance with the court's continuing legal education requirements, or for members of the bar eligible to practice who are not required to file such compliance, any paper on file by July 1 with the clerk of the supreme court, for the purpose of establishing eligibility to vote under this section, which the court determines to show the requisite residency requirements. A judge who has been admitted to the bar of the state of Iowa shall be considered a member of the bar.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.7]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10018, 10201; 86 Acts, ch 1119, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1116, §1

46.8 Certified list.

On July 15 of each year the clerk of the supreme court shall certify a list of the names, addresses, and years of admission of members of the bar who are eligible to vote for state and district judicial nominating commissioners. The clerk of the supreme court shall provide a copy of the list of the members for a county to the clerk of the district court for that county.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.8]
83 Acts, ch 186, §10019, 10201; 86 Acts, ch 1119, §2

46.9 Conduct of elections.

When an election of judicial nominating commissioners is to be held, the clerk of the supreme court shall cause ballots to be mailed in accordance with the current certified list of resident members of the bar to such members of the proper districts, substantially as follows:

Iowa State (or Iowa Judicial District)
Judicial Nominating Commission

BALLOT

To be cast by the resident members of the bar of the
Congressional (or Judicial) District of Iowa.

Vote for (state number) for Iowa State (or Iowa Judicial District)
judicial nominating commissioner(s) for term commencing

- CANDIDATE'S NAME
- CANDIDATE'S NAME
-
-

To be counted, this ballot must be completed and mailed or delivered to Clerk of the Supreme Court of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa, not later than January 31, (year) (or the appropriate date under section 46.5 in case of an election to fill a vacancy).

DESTROY BALLOT IF NOT USED

The elector receiving the most votes shall be elected. When more than one commissioner is to be elected, the electors receiving the most votes shall be elected, in the same number as the offices to be filled.

The ballot must be completed and mailed or delivered to the clerk of the supreme court prior to expiration of the period within which the election must be held.

The ballots shall be counted under the direction of the clerk of the supreme court.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.9]
83 Acts, ch 186, §10020, 10201; 2000 Acts, ch 1058, §58

46.9A Notice preceding nomination of elective nominating commissioners.

At least sixty days prior to the expiration of the term of an elective state or district judicial nominating commissioner, the clerk of the supreme court shall cause to be mailed to each member of the bar whose name appears on the certified list prepared pursuant to section 46.8 for the district or districts affected, a notice stating the date the term of office will expire, the requirements for eligibility to the office for the succeeding term, and the procedure for filing nominating petitions, including the last date for filing. Other items may be included in the same mailing if they are on sheets separate from the notice.

87 Acts, ch 218, §6

46.10 Nomination of elective nominating commissioners.

In order to have an eligible elector's name printed on the ballot for state or district judicial nominating commissioner, the eligible elector must file in the office of the clerk of the supreme court at least thirty days prior to expiration of the period within which the election must be held a nominating petition signed by at least fifty resident members of the bar of the congressional district in case of a candidate for state judicial nominating commissioner, or at least ten resident members of the bar of the judicial district in case of a candidate for district judicial nominating commissioner. No member of the bar may sign more nominating petitions for state or district judicial nominating commissioner than there are such commissioners to be elected.

Ballots for state and district judicial nominating commissioners shall contain blank lines equal to the number of such commissioners to be elected, where names may be written in.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.10]

46.11 Certification of commissioners.

The governor and the clerk of the supreme court respectively shall promptly certify the names and addresses of appointive and elective judicial nominating commissioners to the state commissioner of elections and the chairperson of the respective nominating commissions.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.11]

46.12 Notification of vacancy and resignation.

When a vacancy occurs or will occur within one hundred twenty days in the supreme court, the court of appeals, or district court, the state commissioner of elections shall forthwith so notify the chairperson of the proper judicial nominating commission. The chairperson shall call a meeting of the commission within ten days after such notice; if the chairperson fails to do so, the chief justice shall call such meeting.

When a judge of the supreme court, court of appeals, or district court resigns, the judge shall submit a copy of the resignation to the state commissioner of elections at the time the judge submits the resignation to the governor; and when a judge of the supreme court, court of appeals, or district court dies, the clerk of district court of the county of the judge's residence shall in writing forthwith notify the state commissioner of elections of such fact.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.12]

89 Acts, ch 18, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 151, §1, 64

Repeal of 2003 amendment to unnumbered paragraph 1 is effective July 1, 2006; 2003 Acts, ch 151, §64

46.13 Notice of meetings.

The chairperson of each judicial nominating commission shall give the members of the commission at least five days' written notice by mail of the time and place of every meeting, except as to members who execute written waivers of notice at or before the meeting or unless the commission at its next previous meeting designated the time and place of the meeting.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.13]

46.14 Nomination.

1. Each judicial nominating commission shall carefully consider the individuals available for judge, and within sixty days after receiving notice of a vacancy shall certify to the governor and the chief justice the proper number of nominees, in alphabetical order. Such nominees shall be chosen by the affirmative vote of a majority of the full statutory number of commissioners upon the basis of their qualifications and without regard to political affiliation. Nominees shall be members of the bar of Iowa, shall be residents of the state or district of the court to which they are nominated, and shall be of such age that they will be able to serve an initial and one regular term of office to which they are nominated before reaching the age of seventy-two years. Nominees for district judge shall file a certified application form, to be provided by the supreme court, with the chairperson of the district judicial nominating commission. Absence of a commissioner or vacancy upon the commission shall not invalidate a nomination. The chairperson of the commission shall promptly certify the names of the nominees, in alphabetical order, to the governor and the chief justice.

2. A commissioner shall not be eligible for nomination by the commission during the term for which the commissioner was elected or appointed to that commission. A commissioner shall not be eligible to vote for the nomination of a family member, current law partner, or current business partner. For purposes of this subsection, "*family member*" means a spouse, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, niece, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, father, mother, stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother, or half sister.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.14]

89 Acts, ch 212, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 151, §2

46.15 Appointments to be from nominees.

All appointments to the supreme court and court of appeals shall be made from the nominees of the state judicial nominating commission, and all appointments to the district court shall be made from the nominees of the district judicial nominating commission. Nominees to the court of appeals shall have the qualifications prescribed for nominees to the supreme court.

Vacancies in the court of appeals shall be filled by appointment by the governor from a list of nominees submitted by the state judicial nominating commission. Five nominees shall be submitted for each vacancy. If the governor fails to make an appointment within thirty days after a list of nominees has been submitted, the appointment shall be made from the list of nominees by the chief justice of the supreme court.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.15]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10021, 10201

46.16 Terms of judges.

1. Subject to sections 602.1610 and 602.1612 and to removal for cause:

a. The initial term of office of judges of the supreme court, court of appeals and district court shall be for one year after appointment and until January 1 following the next judicial election after expiration of such year; and

b. The regular term of office of judges of the supreme court retained at a judicial election shall be eight years, and of judges of the court of appeals and district court so retained shall be six years, from the expiration of their initial or previous regular term as the case may be.

For the purpose of initial appointments to the court of appeals, two of the judges appointed shall serve an irregular term ending December 31 of the fourth year after expiration of the initial term prescribed in subsection 1 and two of the judges appointed shall serve an irregular term ending December 31 of the fifth year after expiration of the initial term prescribed in subsection 1. Expiration of irregular terms shall be deemed expiration of regular terms for all purposes.

2. Subject to removal for cause, the initial term of office of a district associate judge shall be for one year after appointment and until January 1 following the next judicial election after expiration of such year, and the regular term of office of a district associate judge retained at a judicial election shall be six years from the expiration of the initial or previous regular term, as the case may be.

3. Subject to removal for cause, the initial term of office of a full-time associate juvenile judge or a full-time associate probate judge shall be for one year after appointment and until January 1 following the next judicial election after expiration of such year, and the regular term of office of a full-time associate juvenile judge or a full-time associate probate judge retained at a judicial election shall be six years from the expiration of the initial or previous regular term, as the case may be.

[C66, 71, §46.16; C73, 75, 77, 79, §46.16, 602.29; C81, §46.16]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10022, 10201; 99 Acts, ch 93, §1, 15; 2003 Acts, ch 151, §3, 65

46.17 Time of judicial election.

Judicial elections shall be held at the time of the general election.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.17]

46.18 Eligibility of voters.

Electors entitled to vote at the general election shall be entitled to vote at the judicial election. All voting procedures provided by chapter 53 for absent voting by armed forces in general elections shall be applicable to judicial elections.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.18]

46.19 Election registers.

The election registers used for the general election shall also constitute the election registers for the judicial election.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.19]

46.20 Declaration of candidacy.

At least one hundred four days before the judicial election preceding expiration of the initial or regular term of office, a judge of the supreme court, court of appeals, or district court including district associate judges, full-time associate juvenile judges, or full-time associate probate judges, or a clerk of the district court who is required to stand for retention under section 602.1216 may file a declaration of candidacy with the state commissioner of elections to stand for retention or rejection at that election. If a judge or clerk fails to file the declaration, the office shall be vacant at the end of the term. District associate judges, full-time associate juvenile judges, and full-time associate probate judges filing the declaration shall stand for retention in the judicial election district of their residence.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.20]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10023, 10201; 89 Acts, ch 136, §29; 99 Acts, ch 93, §2

46.21 Conduct of elections.

At least sixty-nine days before each judicial election, the state commissioner of elections shall certify to the county commissioner of elections of each county a list of the judges of the supreme court, court of appeals, and district court including district associate judges, full-time associate juvenile judges, and full-time associate probate judges, and clerks of the district court to be voted on in each county at that election. The county commissioner of elections shall place the names upon the ballot in the order in which they appear in the certificate. The state commissioner of elections shall rotate the names in the certificate by county. The names of all judges and clerks to be voted on shall be placed upon one ballot, which shall be in substantially the following form:

STATE OF IOWA
JUDICIAL BALLOT
(Date)

VOTE ON ALL NAMES BY PLACING AN X IN THE APPROPRIATE BOX AFTER EACH NAME.

SUPREME COURT

Shall the following judges of the Supreme Court be retained in office?

CANDIDATE'S NAME YES NO
CANDIDATE'S NAME YES NO

COURT OF APPEALS

Shall the following judges of the Court of Appeals be retained in office?

CANDIDATE'S NAME YES NO
CANDIDATE'S NAME YES NO

DISTRICT COURT

Shall the following judge, associate judge, associate juvenile judge, or associate probate judge of the District Court be retained in office?

CANDIDATE'S NAME YES NO

Shall the following clerk of the District Court be retained in office?

CANDIDATE'S NAME YES NO

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.21]
83 Acts, ch 186, §10024, 10201; 89 Acts, ch 136, §30; 99 Acts, ch 93, §3; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §2, 37

Voting mark generally, see §49.92

46.22 Voting.

Voting at judicial elections shall be by separate paper ballot, special paper ballot, ballot cards, or by voting machine in the space provided for public measures. If paper ballots are used the election judges shall offer a ballot to each voter. If special paper ballots or ballot cards are used, either a separate ballot or a distinct heading may be used to distinguish the judicial ballot. Separate ballot boxes for the general election ballots and the judicial election ballots are not required. The general election ballot and the judicial election ballot may be voted in the same voting booth.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.22]
90 Acts, ch 1238, §10

46.23 General election and absent voter laws.

So far as applicable, general election and absent voter laws shall apply to judicial elections. An application for an absent voter ballot for a general election shall also constitute an application for an absent voter ballot for a judicial election to be held at the same time, and the ballots shall be mailed or delivered to the voter together. The sealed envelope transmitted by the absent voter to the county commissioner of elections containing the absent voter general election ballot may also contain the judicial election ballot.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.23]

46.24 Results of election.

A judge of the supreme court, court of appeals, or district court including a district associate judge, full-time associate juvenile judge, or full-time associate probate judge, or a clerk of the district court must receive more affirmative than negative votes to be retained in office. When the poll is closed, the election judges shall publicly canvass the vote forthwith. The board of supervisors shall canvass the returns on the Monday or Tuesday after the election, and shall promptly certify the number of affirmative and negative votes on each judge or clerk to the state commissioner of elections.

The state board of canvassers shall, at the time of canvassing the vote cast at a general election, open and canvass all of the returns for the judicial election. Each judge of the supreme court, court of appeals, or district court including a district associate judge, full-time associate juvenile judge, or full-time associate probate judge, or a clerk of the district court who has received more affirmative than negative votes shall receive from the state board of canvassers an appropriate certificate so stating.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.24]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10025, 10201; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §11; 99 Acts, ch 93, §4; 2000 Acts, ch 1154, §8

46.25 Eligible elector defined.

As used in this chapter, the term “*eligible elector*” has the meaning assigned that term by section 39.3.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §46.25]

CHAPTER 47

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS

Chapter applicable to primary elections, §43.5
See also definitions in §39.3

47.1	State commissioner of elections.	47.6	Election dates — conflicts — public measures.
47.2	County commissioner of elections.	47.7	State registrar of voters.
47.3	Election expenses.	47.8	Voter registration commission — composition — duties.
47.4	Election filing deadlines.		
47.5	Purchasing by competitive bidding.		

47.1 State commissioner of elections.

1. The secretary of state is designated as the state commissioner of elections and shall supervise the activities of the county commissioners of elections. There is established within the office of the secretary of state a division of elections which shall be under the direction of the state commissioner of elections. The state commissioner of elections may appoint a person to be in charge of the division of elections who shall perform the duties assigned by the state commissioner of elections. The state commissioner of elections shall prescribe uniform election practices and procedures, shall prescribe the necessary forms required for the conduct of elections, shall assign a number to each proposed constitutional amendment and statewide public measure for identification purposes, and shall adopt rules, pursuant to chapter 17A, to carry out this section.

2. The state commissioner of elections may exercise emergency powers over any election being held in a district in which either a natural or other disaster or extremely inclement weather has occurred. The state commissioner of elections may also exercise emergency powers during an armed conflict involving United States armed forces, or mobilization of those forces, or if an election contest court finds that there were errors in the conduct of an election making it impossible to determine the result.

3. The secretary of state is designated the chief state election official and is responsible for coordination of state responsibilities under the federal National Voter Registration Act of 1993.

4. The state commissioner shall adopt rules describing the emergency powers and the situations in which the powers will be exercised.

5. The state commissioner shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A, for the implementation of uniform and nondiscriminatory administrative complaint procedures for resolution of grievances relating to violations of Title III of Pub. L. No. 107-252. In complaint proceedings in which all of the respondents are local election officials, the presiding officer shall be the state commissioner of elections. In complaint proceedings in which one of the respondents is the state commissioner of elections, the presiding officer shall be a panel consisting of all members of the state voter registration commission appointed pursuant to section 47.8, except the state commissioner of elections or the state commissioner's designee.

[C71, §49A.6; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §47.1; 81 Acts, ch 34, §8]

91 Acts, ch 129, §10; 93 Acts, ch 143, §9; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §45; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §3,

37

See also §68A.201, subsection 4

47.2 County commissioner of elections.

1. The county auditor of each county is designated as the county commissioner of elections in each county. The county commissioner of elections shall conduct voter registration pursuant to chapter 48A and conduct all elections within the county.

2. When an election is to be held as required by law or is called by a political subdivision of the state and the political subdivision is located in more than one county, the county commissioner of elections of the county having the greatest taxable base within the political subdivision shall conduct that election. The county commissioners of elections of the other counties in which the political subdivision is located shall cooperate with the county commissioner of elections who is conducting the election.

3. The commissioner may designate as a deputy county commissioner of elections any officer of a political subdivision who is required by law to accept nomination papers filed by candidates for office in that political subdivision, and when so designated that person shall assist the commissioner in administering elections conducted by the commissioner for that subdivision. The designation of a person as a deputy commissioner of elections pursuant to this section, once made, shall continue in effect until the designation is withdrawn by the commissioner.

4. The commissioner shall assign each local public measure a letter for identification purposes. The public measure on the ballot shall be identified by the letter.

The county commissioner who is responsible under subsection 2 for conducting the elections held for a political subdivision which lies in more than one county shall assign the letter to the public measure. The county commissioners of elections of the other counties in which the political subdivision is located shall not assign the same letter to a local public measure on the ballot in their counties during the same election.

5. The office of county auditor or county commissioner of elections in each county shall be open for at least eight hours on the Saturday preceding a general election, primary election, or special election called by the governor for the purpose of receiving absentee ballots and conducting other official business relating to the election.

6. On the final date for filing nomination papers in the commissioner's office the office shall be open until the time for receiving nomination papers has passed.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §47.2; 81 Acts, ch 34, §9]

84 Acts, ch 1291, §3; 89 Acts, ch 136, §31; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §46

47.3 Election expenses.

The costs of conducting a special election called by the governor, general election, and the primary election held prior to the general election shall be paid by the county.

The cost of conducting other elections shall be paid by the political subdivision for which the election is held. The costs shall include, but not be limited to, the printing of the ballots and the election register, publication of notices, printing of declaration of eligibility affidavits, compensation for precinct election boards, canvass materials, and the preparation and installation of voting machines. The county commissioner of elections shall certify to the county board of supervisors a statement of cost for an election. The cost shall be assessed by the county board of supervisors against the political subdivision for which the election was held.

Costs of registration and administrative and clerical costs shall not be charged as a part of the election costs.

If voting machines are used in any election, the county commissioner of elections shall not charge any political subdivision of the state a rental fee for the use of any voting machines.

The cost of maintenance of voter registration records and of preparation of election registers and any other voter registration lists required by the commissioner in the discharge of the duties of that office shall be paid by the county. Administrative and clerical costs, incurred by the registrar in discharging the duties of that office shall be paid by the state.

[C97, §1129; S13, §1129, 2754; SS15, §1087-a5; C24, §560, 835, 4203; C27, §560, 718-b18, 4203; C31, 35, §560, 718-b18, 4216-c15; C39, §560, 718.18, 4216.15; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, §43.32, 48.18, 49.118, 277.15; C73, §43.32, 47.3, 277.15; C75, 77, 79, 81, §47.3]

For compensation of precinct election officials, see §49.20

47.4 Election filing deadlines.

If the deadline for a filing pertaining to an election falls on a day that the state or county commissioner's office is closed for business, the deadline shall be extended to the next day that the office of state commissioner or county commissioner is open for business to receive the filing. This section does not apply to the deadline for voter registration under section 48A.9, subsection 2.

97 Acts, ch 170, §10

47.5 Purchasing by competitive bidding.

1. Except for legal services and printing of ballots, the commissioner shall take bids for goods and services which are needed in connection with registration of voters or preparation for or administration of elections and which will be performed or provided by persons who are not employees of the commissioner under the following circumstances:

a. In any case where it is proposed to purchase data processing services. The commissioner shall give the registrar written notice in advance on each occasion when it is proposed to have data processing services, necessary in connection with the administration of elections, performed by any person other than the registrar or an employee of the county. Such notice shall be made at least thirty days prior to publication of the specifications.

b. In all other cases, where the cost of the goods or services to be purchased will exceed one thousand dollars.

2. When it is proposed to purchase any goods or services, other than data processing services, in connection with administration of elections, the commissioner shall publish notice to bidders, including specifications regarding the goods or services to be purchased or a description of the nature and object of the services to be retained, in a newspaper of general circulation in the county not less than fifteen days before the final date for submission of bids. When competitive bidding procedures are used, the purchase of goods or services shall be made from the lowest responsible bidder which meets the specifications or description of the services needed or the commissioner may reject all bids and readvertise. In determining the lowest responsible bidder, various factors may be considered, including but not limited to the past performance of the bidder relative to quality of product or service, the past experience of the purchaser in relation to the product or service, the relative quality of products or services, the proposed terms of delivery and the best interest of the county.

3. The procedure for purchasing data processing services in connection with administration of elections is the same as prescribed in subsection 2, except that the required copy of the bid specifications shall be filed with the registrar rather than the state commissioner. The specifications for data processing contracts relative to voter registration records shall be specified by the registration commission. The registrar shall, not later than the final date for submission of bids, inform the commissioner in writing whether the department of administrative services data processing facilities are currently capable of furnishing the services the county proposes to purchase, and if so the cost to the county of so obtaining the services as determined in accordance with the standard charges adopted by the registration commission. The commissioner, with approval of the board of supervisors, may reject all bids and enter into an arrangement with the registrar for the services to be furnished by the state. The commissioner may recommend and the board of supervisors may approve purchasing the needed services from the lowest responsible bidder; however, if the needed services could be obtained through the registrar at a lower cost, the board shall publish notice twice in a newspaper of general circulation in the county of its intent to accept such bid and of the difference in the amount of the bid and the cost of purchasing the needed services from the department of administrative services data processing facilities through the registrar. Each contract for the furnishing of data processing services necessary in connection with the administration of elections, by any person other than the registrar or an employee of the county, shall be executed with the contractor by the board of supervisors of the county purchasing the services, but only after the contract has been reviewed and approved by the registration commission. The contract shall be of not more than one year's duration. Each county exercising the option to purchase such data processing services from a provider other than the registrar shall provide the registrar, at the county's expense, original and updated voter registration lists in a form and at times prescribed by rules adopted by the registration commission.

4. Any election or registration data or records which may be in the possession of a contractor shall remain the property of the commissioner. Contracts with a private person relating to the maintenance and use of voter registration data, which were properly entered into in compliance with this section and with all other laws relating to bidding on such contracts, shall remain in force only until the most recently negotiated termination date of that contract. A new contract with the same provider may be entered into in accordance with subsection 3.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §47.5]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §312; 95 Acts, ch 103, §1, 2; 97 Acts, ch 170, §11, 12; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

47.6 Election dates — conflicts — public measures.

1. The governing body of any political subdivision which has authorized a special election to which section 39.2 is applicable shall by written notice inform the commissioner who will be responsible for conducting the election of the proposed date of the special election. If a public measure will appear on the ballot at the special election the governing body shall submit the complete text of the public measure to the commissioner with the notice of the proposed date of the special election.

If the proposed date of the special election coincides with the date of a regularly scheduled election or previously scheduled special election, the notice shall be given no later than five p.m. on the last day on which nomination papers may be filed with the commissioner for the regularly scheduled election or previously scheduled special election, but in no case shall notice be less than thirty-two days before the election. Otherwise, the notice shall be given at least thirty-two days in advance of the date of the proposed special election. Upon receiving the notice, the commissioner shall promptly give written approval of the proposed date unless it appears that the special election, if held on that date, would conflict with a regular election or with another special election previously scheduled for that date.

A public measure shall not be withdrawn from the ballot at any election if the public measure was placed on the ballot by a petition, or if the election is a special election called specifically for the purpose of deciding one or more public measures for a single political subdivision. However, a public measure which was submitted to the county commissioner of elections by the governing body of a political subdivision may be withdrawn by the governing body which submitted the public measure if the public measure was to be placed on the ballot of a regularly scheduled election. The notice of withdrawal must be made by resolution of the governing body and must be filed with the commissioner no later than the last day upon which a candidate may withdraw from the ballot.

2. For the purpose of this section, a conflict between two elections exists only when one of the elections would require use of precinct boundaries which differ from those to be used for the other election, or when some but not all of the registered voters of any precinct would be entitled to vote in one of the elections and all of the registered voters of the same precinct would be entitled to vote in the other election. Nothing in this subsection shall deny a commissioner discretionary authority to approve holding a special election on the same date as another election, even though the two elections may be defined as being in conflict, if the commissioner concludes that to do so will cause no undue difficulties.

[C77, 79, 81, §47.6]

89 Acts, ch 136, §32; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §12; 93 Acts, ch 143, §10; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 97 Acts, ch 170, §13

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 license 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, 2007, 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.

[C77, 79, 81, §47.7; 81 Acts, ch 34, §10]

83 Acts, ch 176, §1, 10; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §313; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §47; 98 Acts, ch 1217, §34; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §4, 37; 2006 Acts, ch 1003, §1, 2

47.8 Voter registration commission — composition — duties.

1. A state voter registration commission is established which shall meet at least quarterly to make and review policy, adopt rules, and establish procedures to be followed by the registrar in discharging the duties of that office, and to promote interagency cooperation and planning. The commission shall consist of the state commissioner of elections or the state commissioner's designee, the state chairpersons of the two political parties whose candidates for president of the United States or governor, as the case may be, received the greatest and next greatest number of votes in the most recent general election, or their respective designees, and a county commissioner of registration appointed by the president of the Iowa state association of county auditors, or an employee of the commissioner. The commission membership shall be balanced by political party affiliation pursuant to section 69.16. Members shall serve without additional salary or reimbursement.

The state commissioner of elections, or the state commissioner's designee, shall serve as chairperson of the state voter registration commission.

2. The registration commission shall prescribe the forms required for voter registration by rules promulgated pursuant to chapter 17A.

3. The registrar shall provide staff services to the commission and shall make available to it all information relative to the activities of the registrar's office in connection with voter registration policy which may be requested by any commission member. The registrar shall also provide to the commission at no charge statistical reports for planning and analyzing voter registration services in the state.

The commission may authorize the registrar to employ such additional staff personnel as it deems necessary to permit the duties of the registrar's office to be adequately and promptly discharged. Such personnel shall be employed pursuant to chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

4. The registration commission shall annually adopt a set of standard charges to be made for the services the registrar is required to offer to the several commissioners, and for furnishing of voter registration records which are requested by persons other than the registrar, the state commissioner or any commissioner pursuant to section 48A.38. These charges shall be sufficient to reimburse the state for the actual cost of furnishing such services or information, and shall be specified by unit wherever possible. The standard charges shall be adopted by the commission by January 15 of each calendar year.

5. In complaint proceedings held pursuant to section 47.1 in which one of the respondents is the state commissioner of elections, the presiding officer shall be a panel consisting of all members of the state voter registration commission, except the state commissioner of elections or the state commissioner's designee.

[C77, 79, 81, §47.8]

93 Acts, ch 143, §11; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §48; 95 Acts, ch 189, §6, 7; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §152; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §5, 37

CHAPTER 48

PERMANENT REGISTRATION

Repealed effective January 1, 1995, by 94 Acts, ch 1169, §66-68;
see chapter 48A

CHAPTER 48A

VOTER REGISTRATION

Chapter applicable to primary elections, §43.5
See also definitions in §39.3

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SUBCHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

48A.1 Statement of intent.

It is the intent of the general assembly to facilitate the registration of eligible residents of this state through the widespread availability of voter registration services. This chapter and other statutes relating to voter registration are to be liberally construed toward this end.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §1

48A.2 Definitions.

The definitions established by this section and section 39.3 shall apply wherever the terms so defined appear in this chapter, unless the context in which any such term is used clearly requires otherwise.

1. “*Commissioner of registration*” means the county commissioner of elections as defined in section 47.2.

2. “*Homeless person*” means a person who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence and who has a primary nighttime residence that is one of the following:

a. A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations.

b. An institution that provides a temporary residence for persons intended to be institutionalized.

c. A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

3. “*Person who is incompetent to vote*” means a person described in section 222.2, subsection 5, who has been found to lack the mental capacity to vote in a proceeding held pursuant to section 222.31 or 633.556.

4. “*Voter registration agency*” means an agency designated to conduct voter registration under section 48A.19. Offices of the office of driver services of the state department of transportation are not voter registration agencies.

5. “*Voter registration form*” means an application to register to vote which must be completed by any person registering to vote.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §2; 96 Acts, ch 1129, §14; 98 Acts, ch 1185, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §17, 115

48A.3 Commissioner of registration.

The county commissioner of elections is designated the commissioner of registration for the county, and may appoint deputies and assistants, subject to the approval of the county board of supervisors, necessary to carry out the commissioner’s responsibilities under this chapter and under rules of the state voter registration commission and the state registrar of voters.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §3

48A.4 Qualification of officers.

Before undertaking any voter registration duties, each voter registration officer, deputy, or assistant in whatever capacity, or clerk in the office of commissioner shall take an oath in the form prescribed by the state commissioner of elections.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §4

SUBCHAPTER II
QUALIFICATIONS TO REGISTER TO VOTE

48A.5 Voter qualifications.

1. An eligible elector wishing to vote in elections in Iowa shall register to vote as required by this chapter.

2. To be qualified to register to vote an eligible elector shall:

a. Be a citizen of the United States.

b. Be an Iowa resident. A person's residence, for voting purposes only, is the place which the person declares is the person's home with the intent to remain there permanently or for a definite, or indefinite or indeterminable length of time. A person who is homeless or has no established residence may declare residence in a precinct by describing on the voter registration form a place to which the person often returns.

c. Be at least eighteen years of age. Completed registration forms shall be accepted from registrants who are at least seventeen and a half years of age; however, the registration shall not be effective until the registrant reaches the age of eighteen.

d. Not claim the right to vote in more than one place. A registrant shall be presumed to revoke any earlier claim of residence for voter registration purposes.

3. If a person who meets the requirements set forth in subsection 2 moves to a new residence, either in Iowa or outside Iowa, and does not meet the voter requirements at the person's new residence, the person may vote at the person's former precinct in Iowa until the person meets the voter requirements of the person's new residence. However, a person who has moved to a new residence and fails to register to vote at the person's new residence after becoming eligible to do so shall not be entitled to vote at the person's former precinct in Iowa.

4. A citizen of the United States who lives outside of the United States has the right to register and vote as if the person were a resident of a precinct in Iowa if the citizen was an eligible elector of Iowa immediately before leaving the United States. A citizen who was not old enough to register to vote before leaving the United States but who met all of the other requirements for voter registration at that time also has the right to register and vote as if the person were a resident of a precinct in Iowa. This right applies even though while living outside the United States the citizen does not have a residence or other address in the precinct, and the citizen has not determined whether to return to Iowa. To qualify to vote in Iowa a United States citizen living outside the United States shall:

a. Comply with all applicable requirements of sections 53.37 to 53.53 relating to absentee ballots for members of the armed forces and other citizens living outside the United States.

b. Not maintain a residence, shall not be registered to vote, and shall not vote in any other state, territory, or possession of the United States.

c. Possess a valid passport or identity card and registration issued under authority of the United States secretary of state, or, if the citizen does not possess a valid passport or card of identity or registration, an alternative form of identification consistent with the provisions of applicable federal and state requirements.

5. If a United States citizen living outside the United States meets the requirements for voting, except for residence, has never lived in the United States, and has a parent who meets the definition of a member of the armed

forces of the United States under section 53.37, the citizen is eligible to register to vote and vote at the same voting residence claimed by the citizen's parent.

6. The deadlines for voter registration shall not apply to a person who has been discharged from military service within thirty days preceding the date of an election. The person shall present to the precinct election official a copy of the person's discharge papers. The person shall complete a voter registration form and give it to the official before being permitted to vote.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §5

Iowa Constitution, Art. II, §1

48A.5A Determination of residence.

Residence shall be determined in accordance with the following principles:

1. The residence of a person is in the precinct where the person's home or dwelling is located.

2. A residence for purposes of this chapter cannot be established in a commercial or industrial building that is not normally used for residential purposes unless the building is used as a primary nighttime residence.

3. A person does not lose residence if the person leaves the person's home to reside temporarily in another state or precinct.

4. If a person goes to another state or precinct and files an affidavit of residence in that state or precinct for election purposes, the person loses residence in the former state or precinct, unless the person moved to the other state after that state's deadline for registering to vote in a particular election.

5. A student who resides at or near the school the student attends, but who is also able to claim a residence at another location under the provisions of this section, may choose either location as the student's residence for voter registration and voting purposes.

6. If an active member of the United States armed forces, as defined by section 53.37, has previously resided at a location that meets the requirements of this section, that person may claim either that previous residence or the person's current residence as the person's residence for voter registration and voting purposes.

7. Notwithstanding subsections 1 through 6, the residence of a homeless person is in the precinct where the homeless person usually sleeps. Residence requirements shall be construed liberally to provide homeless persons with the opportunity to register to vote and to vote.

8. A person's declaration of residency for voter registration and voting purposes is presumed to be valid unless a preponderance of evidence indicates that another location should be considered the person's voting residence under the provisions of this chapter.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §6

Iowa Constitution, Art. II, §1

48A.6 Disqualified electors.

The following persons are disqualified from registering to vote and from voting:

1. A person who has been convicted of a felony as defined in section 701.7, or convicted of an offense classified as a felony under federal law. If the person's rights are later restored by the governor, or by the president of the United States, the person may register to vote.
2. A person who is incompetent to vote. Certification by the clerk of the district court that any such person has been found no longer incompetent by a court shall qualify such person to again be an elector, subject to the other provisions of this chapter.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §7; 98 Acts, ch 1185, §2; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §18, 115

Proceedings regarding competency to vote, see §222.16, 229.27, 633.551

Restoration of rights by governor, see chapter 914

48A.7 Registration in person.

An eligible elector may register to vote by appearing personally and completing a voter registration form at the office of the commissioner in the county in which the person resides, at a motor vehicle driver's license station, including any county treasurer's office that is participating in county issuance of driver's licenses under chapter 321M, or at any voter registration agency. A separate registration form shall be signed by each individual registrant.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §8; 98 Acts, ch 1073, §12; 98 Acts, ch 1143, §12, 26

48A.8 Registration by mail.

1. An eligible elector may register to vote by completing a mail registration form. The form may be mailed or delivered by the registrant or the registrant's designee to the commissioner in the county where the person resides. A separate registration form shall be signed by each individual registrant.

2. An eligible elector who registers by mail and who has not previously voted in an election for federal office in the county of registration shall be required to provide identification documents when voting for the first time in the county, unless the registrant provided on the registration form the registrant's Iowa driver's license number, or the registrant's Iowa nonoperator's identification card number, or the last four numerals of the registrant's social security number and the driver's license, nonoperator's identification, or partial social security number matches an existing state or federal identification record with the same number, name, and date of birth. If the registrant under this subsection votes in person at the polls, or by absentee ballot at the commissioner's office or at a satellite voting station, the registrant shall provide a current and valid photo identification card, or shall present to the appropriate election official one of the following current documents that shows the name and address of the registrant:

- a. Utility bill.
- b. Bank statement.
- c. Paycheck.
- d. Government check.
- e. Other government document.

3. If the registrant under subsection 2 votes an absentee ballot by mail, the registrant shall provide a photocopy of one of the documents listed in subsection 2 when returning the absentee ballot.

4. A registrant under subsection 2 who is required to present identification when casting a ballot in person shall be permitted to vote a provisional ballot if the voter does not provide the required identification documents. If a voter who

is required to present identification when casting a ballot votes an absentee ballot by mail, the ballot returned by the voter shall be considered a provisional ballot pursuant to sections 49.81 and 53.31.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §9; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §6, 37

48A.9 Voter registration deadlines.

1. Registration closes at five p.m. eleven days before each election except primary and general elections. For primary and general elections, registration closes at five p.m. ten days before the election. An eligible elector may register during the time registration is closed in the elector's precinct but the registration shall not become effective until registration opens again in the elector's precinct.

2. The commissioner's office shall be open from eight a.m. until at least five p.m. on the day registration closes before each regularly scheduled election. However, if the last day to register to vote for a regularly scheduled election falls on the day after Thanksgiving, the deadline shall be the following Monday.

3. A registration form submitted by mail shall be considered on time if it is postmarked no later than the fifteenth day before the election, even if it is received by the commissioner after the deadline, or if the registration form is received by the commissioner no later than five p.m. on the last day to register to vote for an election, even if it is postmarked after the fifteenth day before the election.

4. Registration forms submitted to voter registration agencies, to motor vehicle driver's license stations, and to county treasurer's offices participating in county issuance of driver's licenses under chapter 321M shall be considered on time if they are received no later than five p.m. on the day registration closes for that election. Offices or agencies other than the county commissioner's office are not required to be open for voter registration purposes at times other than their usual office hours.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §10; 98 Acts, ch 1073, §12; 98 Acts, ch 1143, §13, 26; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §19, 115

48A.10 Registration required.

If a registered voter moves to a different county, the person shall submit a completed voter registration form to the commissioner in order to be qualified to vote in that county. An otherwise eligible elector whose right to vote has been restored pursuant to chapter 914 or who has been found not to be a person who is incompetent to vote may register to vote.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §11; 98 Acts, ch 1185, §3; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §20, 115

SUBCHAPTER III
FORMS AND PROCEDURES FOR
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.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §12; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §21, 115; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §7–12, 37; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §355; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §18

48A.12 Federal mail voter registration form.

The mail voter registration form prescribed by the federal election commission shall be accepted for voter registration in Iowa if all required information is provided, if it is signed by the registrant, and if the form is timely received.

The state commissioner of elections shall make the federal mail voter registration forms available for distribution to governmental and private entities, with particular emphasis on making them available to organized voter registration entities and programs.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §13

48A.13 Electronic signatures on voter registration records.

Electronic signatures shall be accepted. However, before the use of electronic signatures is accepted on voter registration forms, the state voter registration commission shall prescribe by rule the technological requirements for guaranteeing the security and integrity of electronic signatures.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §14

48A.14 Challenges of voter registrations.

1. The registration of a registered voter may be challenged by another registered voter of the same county subject to the conditions and limitations of this section. A challenge shall be a statement in writing to the commissioner alleging one or more of the following reasons the challenged registrant's registration should not have been accepted or should be canceled:

- a. The challenged registrant is not a citizen of the United States.
- b. The challenged registrant is less than seventeen and one-half years of age.
- c. The challenged registrant is not a resident at the address where the registrant is registered.
- d. The challenged registrant has falsified information on the registrant's registration form.
- e. The challenged registrant has been convicted of a felony, and the registrant's voting rights have not been restored.
- f. The challenged registrant has been adjudged by a court of law to be a person who is incompetent to vote and no subsequent proceeding has reversed that finding.

2. A challenge shall not contain allegations against more than one registered voter.

3. A challenge shall contain a statement signed by the challenger in substantially the following form: "I swear or affirm that information contained on this challenge is true. I understand that knowingly filing a challenge containing false information is an aggravated misdemeanor."

4. A challenge may be filed at any time. A challenge filed less than seventy days before a regularly scheduled election shall not be processed until after the pending election unless the challenge is filed within twenty days of the commissioner's receipt of the challenged registrant's registration form or notice of change to an existing registration.

5. A challenger may withdraw a challenge at any time before the hearing held pursuant to section 48A.16 by notifying the commissioner in writing of the withdrawal.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §15; 95 Acts, ch 67, §7; 98 Acts, ch 1185, §4; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §22, 115

48A.15 Commissioner's action upon receipt of challenge or withdrawal.

1. A challenge is valid if it meets the criteria in section 48A.14, subsections 1, 2, and 3.

2. Upon receipt of a challenge which is not valid, the commissioner shall notify the challenger of the reason the challenge is not valid, and shall take no further action regarding the challenge.

3. Upon receipt of a valid challenge, the commissioner shall, within five working days, notify the challenged registrant and the challenger of the date, time, and place of a hearing on the matter of the challenge, to be held not less than twenty nor more than thirty days from the commissioner's receipt of the challenge. The notice of a hearing shall include a copy of the challenge, and shall advise the challenged registrant that the registrant may personally appear at the hearing, or may submit to the commissioner before the hearing evidence, documentation, or statements refuting the challenge.

4. The notice prescribed by subsection 3 shall be sent by first class forwardable mail to the challenged registrant at the registrant's most recent mailing address according to the registration records.

5. If the challenge is withdrawn, the commissioner shall immediately notify the challenged registrant of the withdrawal, and shall cancel the scheduled hearing.

6. If the challenged registrant notifies the commissioner that the challenged registrant wishes to appear in person but is unable to do so on the date scheduled, the commissioner may reschedule the hearing.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §16

48A.16 Hearing on challenge — appeal.

1. At the time and place fixed for the hearing, the commissioner shall accept evidence on the challenge from the challenger and the challenged registrant, or from any person appearing on behalf of either, and review any documents or statements pertaining to the challenge received before the hearing. On the basis of the evidence submitted, the commissioner shall either reject the challenge or cancel the registration of the challenged registrant. Either the challenged registrant or the challenger may appeal the commissioner's decision to the district court in the commissioner's county, and the decision of the court shall be final.

2. If a challenged registrant does not personally appear at the hearing and the challenged registrant's registration is canceled, the commissioner shall immediately notify the challenged registrant of the cancellation by first class forwardable mail sent to the challenged registrant's most recent mailing address according to the registration records.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §17

SUBCHAPTER IV

PLACES TO REGISTER

48A.17 Registration at commissioner's office.

A person who meets the qualifications to vote may appear in person at the office of the county commissioner of registration and apply to register to vote.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §18

48A.18 Voter registration at motor vehicle driver's license stations.

1. Each state motor vehicle driver's license application, including any renewal application or application for a nonoperator's identification card, submitted to the office of driver services of the state department of transportation shall serve as an application for voter registration unless the applicant declines to register to vote. A completed voter registration form submitted to the office of driver services of the state department of transportation shall be considered to update any previous voter registration by the registrant.

2. A change of address form submitted to the office of driver services of the state department of transportation shall serve as a change of address for voter registration purposes unless the registrant states on the form that the change of address is not for voter registration purposes.

3. Information relating to the refusal of an applicant for a driver's license to apply to register to vote shall not be used for any purpose other than voter registration.

4. Forms and procedures used by the office of driver services for voter registration and a schedule for transmission of voter registration forms from the office to the county commissioner of registration shall be prescribed by the state voter registration commission by rule.

5. A county treasurer's office participating in county issuance of driver's licenses pursuant to chapter 321M shall participate in voter registration under this section to the same extent as a license facility of the state department of transportation.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §19; 98 Acts, ch 1073, §12; 98 Acts, ch 1143, §14, 26

48A.19 Voter registration agencies.

1. The following state agencies are responsible for voter registration:

a. All state offices that have direct client contact and provide applications for public assistance, including but not limited to offices administering the following programs:

- (1) Food stamps.
- (2) Medical assistance under chapter 249A.
- (3) Iowa family investment program.
- (4) Special supplemental food program for women, infants, and children.

b. All offices that provide state-funded programs primarily engaged in providing services to persons with disabilities, including but not limited to all of the following:

- (1) Department for the blind.
- (2) Division of vocational rehabilitation services of the department of education.
- (3) Deaf services division of the department of human rights or its successor agency.
- (4) Division of persons with disabilities of the department of human rights or its successor agency.

An agency designated a voter registration agency under this paragraph which provides services to persons with disabilities in their homes shall provide voter registration services at the clients' homes.

c. Other federal and state agencies designated to provide voter registration services include, but are not limited to, the United States armed forces recruiting offices.

2. Agencies designated to provide voter registration services shall provide the following services:

a. Distribution of a voter registration form either on paper or electronic medium.

b. Assistance to registrants in completing voter registration forms, unless the registrant refuses assistance.

c. Acceptance of completed voter registration forms for transmittal as required in section 48A.21.

3. The voter registration agency shall provide voter registration services with each application for services or assistance and with each recertification, renewal, or change of address form completed relating to the agency's services. The secretary of state shall adopt administrative rules in cooperation with voter registration agencies to carry out the requirements of this section.

4. The voter registration agency shall provide a form to applicants that includes all of the following:

a. The question, "If you are not registered to vote where you live now, would you like to apply to register to vote here today?"

b. If the agency provides public assistance, the statement, "Applying to register or declining to register to vote will not affect the amount of assistance that you will be provided by this agency."

c. Boxes for the applicant to check and choices in substantially the following form:

- I want to register to vote.
 I do not want to register to vote.

The following statement shall be printed near the choices and shall be printed in large, readable type:

“If you do not check either box, you will be considered to have decided not to register to vote at this time.”

d. The statement, “If you would like help in filling out the voter registration form, we will help you. The decision whether to seek or accept help is yours. You may fill out the application form in private.”

However, in those voter registration agencies where electronic forms are used, the following statement shall be used: “If you want to fill out the form in private, a separate paper form for voter registration will be provided.”

e. The statement, “If you believe that someone has interfered with your right to register or to decline to register to vote, your right to privacy in deciding whether to register or in applying to register to vote, or your right to choose your own political party or other political preference, you may file a complaint with the state voter registration commission.” The name, address, and telephone number of the voter registration commission shall complete the statement.

The voter registration agency may distribute the voter registration form either on paper or by electronic medium.

5. The voter registration agency shall provide each applicant who chooses to register to vote the same degree of assistance in completing the registration form as is provided by the office for the completion of its own forms unless the applicant refuses such assistance.

6. Completed voter registration forms shall be transmitted as provided in section 48A.21.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §20

48A.20 Prohibited acts by voter registration agency employees.

A person who provides voter registration services as required by this subchapter shall not:

1. Seek to influence an applicant’s political preference or party registration.
2. Display a political preference or party affiliation.
3. Make any statement to an applicant or take any action which has the purpose or effect of discouraging the applicant from registering to vote.
4. Make any statement to an applicant or take any action which has the purpose or effect of leading the applicant to believe that a decision to register or not to register to vote has any bearing on the availability of services or benefits.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §21

48A.21 Transmission of forms from agencies and driver’s license stations.

The state registrar of voters shall adopt administrative rules regulating the transmission of completed voter registration forms from voter registration agencies and from driver’s license stations, including county treasurer’s offices participating in county issuance of driver’s licenses under chapter 321M. All completed voter registration applications in the possession of a voter

registration agency, a driver's license station, or a county treasurer's office that is participating in county issuance of driver's licenses at five p.m. on the last workday of each week shall be transmitted to the location designated by the state registrar of voters by rule. Procedures or requirements for more frequent transmissions may be specified by rule.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §22; 98 Acts, ch 1073, §12; 98 Acts, ch 1143, §15, 26

48A.22 Voter registration by volunteer organizations.

The secretary of state shall encourage volunteer organizations to undertake voter registration drives by providing registration forms.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §23; 97 Acts, ch 170, §14

48A.23 Registration at educational institutions.

1. At least twice during each school year, the board of directors of each school district operating a high school and the authorities in charge of each accredited nonpublic school shall offer the opportunity to register to vote to each student who is at least seventeen and one-half years of age.

2. All postsecondary schools, including but not limited to colleges, universities, and trade and technical schools which receive state funding, shall offer the opportunity to register to vote to each student at least once each year. Students shall be provided with the federal voter registration form or the Iowa voter registration form, as applicable.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §24

48A.24 Voter registration forms in income tax returns and booklets.

Repealed by 2004 Acts, ch 1073, §51. See §421.17(28).

48A.25 Compensation for assistance in completing registration forms.

A person may pay, offer to pay, or accept compensation for assisting others in completing voter registration forms only if the compensation is based solely on the time spent providing the assistance.

Paying, offering to pay, or receiving compensation based on the number of registration forms completed, or the party affiliations shown on completed registration forms, or on any other performance criteria, is unlawful.

This section shall not apply to state statutory political committees, as defined in section 43.111.

This section shall not apply to state and political subdivision employees who are required to offer assistance to clients as a part of their regular job duties, and who shall not be granted additional compensation for voter registration activities. A person assisting another in completing a voter registration form shall not complete any portion of the form without the knowledge or consent of the registrant.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §26; 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §8

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 verified, 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.

2004 Acts, ch 1083, §13, 37; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §356; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §19

SUBCHAPTER V

PROCESSING VOTER REGISTRATION RECORDS

48A.26 Acknowledgment of registration form.

1. Within seven working days of receipt of a voter registration form or change of information in a voter registration record the commissioner shall send an acknowledgment to the registrant at the mailing address shown on the registration form. The acknowledgment shall be sent by nonforwardable mail.

2. If the registration form appears on its face to be complete and proper, the acknowledgment shall state that the registrant is now a registered voter of the county. The acknowledgment shall also specify the name of the precinct and the usual polling place for the precinct in which the person is now registered. The acknowledgment may include the political party affiliation most recently recorded by the registrant.

3. If the registration form is missing required information pursuant to section 48A.11, subsection 8, the acknowledgment shall advise the applicant what additional information is required. The commissioner shall enclose a new registration by mail form for the applicant to use. If the registration form has no address, the commissioner shall make a reasonable effort to determine where the acknowledgment should be sent. If the incomplete application is received during the twelve days before the close of registration for an election, the commissioner shall provide the registrant with an opportunity to complete the form before the close of registration.

4. If the registrant applied by mail to register to vote and did not answer either “yes” or “no” to the question in section 48A.11, subsection 3, paragraph “a”, the application shall be processed, but the registration shall be designated as valid only for elections that do not include candidates for federal offices on the ballot. The acknowledgment shall advise the applicant that the status of the registration is local and the reason for the registration being assigned local status. The commissioner shall enclose a new registration by mail form for the applicant to use. If the original application is received during the twelve days before the close of registration for an election that includes candidates for federal offices on the ballot, the commissioner shall provide the registrant with an opportunity to complete the form before the close of registration.

5. If the registrant applied by mail to register to vote and answered “no” to the question in section 48A.11, subsection 3, paragraph “a”, the application shall not be processed. The acknowledgment shall advise the applicant that the registration has been rejected because the applicant indicated on the registration form that the applicant is not a citizen of the United States.

6. If the acknowledgment is returned as undeliverable by the United States postal service, the commissioner shall follow the procedure described in section 48A.29, subsection 1.

7. If a registrant has not supplied enough information on a registration form for the commissioner to determine the correct precinct and other districts, the commissioner shall obtain the information as quickly as possible either from the registrant or other sources available to the commissioner.

8. An improperly addressed or delivered registration form shall be forwarded to the appropriate county commissioner of registration within two working days after it is received by any other official. The date of registration shall be the date the registration form was received by the first official. If the registration form was postmarked fifteen or more days before an election and the registration form was received by the first official after the close of registration, the registration form shall be considered on time for the election.

9. When a person who is at least seventeen and one-half years of age but less than eighteen years of age registers to vote, the commissioner shall maintain a record of the registration so as to clearly indicate that it will not take effect until the registrant’s eighteenth birthday and that the person is registered and qualifies to vote at any election held on or after that date.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §27; 97 Acts, ch 170, §15; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §14, 15, 37

48A.27 Changes to voter registration records.

1. Any voter registration form received by any voter registration agency, driver's license station, including county treasurer's offices participating in county issuance of driver's licenses under chapter 321M, or the commissioner shall be considered as updating the registrant's previous registration.

2. *a.* A person who is registered to vote may request changes in the voter's registration record at any time by submitting one of the following, as applicable:

(1) A written notice to the county commissioner.

(2) A completed Iowa or federal mail registration form to the county commissioner.

(3) On election day, a registration form to the precinct election officials at the precinct of the voter's current residence.

(4) A change of address form to the office of driver services of the state department of transportation, or to a county treasurer's office that is participating in county issuance of driver's licenses under chapter 321M.

(5) A change of address notice for voter registration submitted to any voter registration agency.

b. If a change of name, telephone number, or address is submitted under this subsection, the commissioner shall not change the party affiliation in the elector's prior registration other than that indicated by the elector.

3. The commissioner shall make the necessary changes in the registration records without any action by the registrant when any of the following events occur:

a. Annexation of territory by a city. When an existing city annexes territory, the city clerk shall furnish the commissioner a detailed map of the annexed territory. If a city is divided into wards for voting purposes, the detailed map shall show the ward designations for the annexed territory. The commissioner shall change the registration of persons residing in that territory to reflect the annexation and the city precinct to which each of those persons is assigned. If the commissioner cannot determine the names and addresses of the persons affected by the annexation, the commissioner shall send each person who may be involved a letter informing the person that the person's registration may be in error, and requesting that each person provide the commissioner with the information necessary to correct the registration records.

b. Change of official street name or house or building number by a city or county. When the city or county changes the name of a street or the number of a house or other building in which a person resides, the city clerk or county board of supervisors shall inform the commissioner of the change, and the commissioner shall change the registration of each person affected.

c. Incorporation or discontinuance of a city. When a new city is incorporated or an existing city is discontinued, the city clerk shall notify the commissioner. The commissioner shall change the registration of each person affected.

d. Change of rural route designation of the residence of the registered voter. The commissioner shall request each postmaster in the county to inform the commissioner of each change in rural route designation and the names of the persons affected, and the commissioner shall change the registration of each person as appropriate.

4. *a.* A commissioner, either independently or in cooperation with the state registrar of voters, and in accordance with rules of the state voter registration commission, may enter into an agreement with a licensed vendor of the United States postal service participating in the national change of address program to identify registered voters of the county who may have moved either within or outside the county.

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b. If the information provided by the vendor indicates that a registered voter has moved to another address within the county, the commissioner shall change the registration records to show the new residence address, and shall also mail a notice of that action to both the former and new addresses. The notice shall be sent by forwardable mail, and shall include a postage prepaid preaddressed return form by which the registered voter may verify or correct the address information.

c. If the information provided by the vendor indicates that a registered voter has moved to an address outside the county, the commissioner shall make the registration record inactive, and shall mail a notice to the registered voter at both the former and new addresses.

The notice shall be sent by forwardable mail, and shall include a postage paid preaddressed return card on which the registered voter may state the registered voter's current address. The notice shall contain a statement in substantially the following form: "Information received from the United States postal service indicates that you are no longer a resident of, and therefore not eligible to vote in (name of county) County, Iowa. If this information is not correct, and you still live in (name of county) County, please complete and mail the attached postage paid card at least ten days before the primary or general election and at least eleven days before any other election at which you wish to vote. If the information is correct and you have moved, please contact a local official in your new area for assistance in registering there. If you do not mail in the card, you may be required to show identification before being allowed to vote in (name of county) County. If you do not return the card, and you do not vote in an election in (name of county) County, Iowa, on or before (date of second general election following the date of the notice) your name will be removed from the list of voters in that county. To ensure you receive this notice, it is being sent to both your most recent registration address and to your new address as reported by the postal service."

d. If the information provided by the vendor indicates the registered voter has moved to another county within the state, the notice required by paragraph "c" shall include a statement that registration in the county of the person's current residence is required.

e. If a registered voter returns a card sent pursuant to this subsection and confirms that the registered voter has moved to a new residence outside the county, the commissioner shall cancel the registration of the voter.

f. If a registered voter returns a card sent pursuant to this subsection and states that the registered voter's residence address has not changed for the purpose of voter registration, the commissioner shall reinstate the record to active status, making any other changes directed by the registrant in the notice.

5. The commissioner shall keep a record of the names and addresses of the registered voters to whom notices under this section are sent and the date of the notice. When the return card from a notice is received by the commissioner, the commissioner shall record the date it was received and whether the registrant had moved within the county, moved to an address outside the county, or had not changed residence.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §28; 97 Acts, ch 170, §16-18; 98 Acts, ch 1073, §12; 98 Acts, ch 1143, §16, 17, 26; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §23, 24, 115

48A.28 Systematic confirmation program.

1. Each commissioner shall conduct a systematic program that makes a reasonable effort to remove from the official list of registered voters the names

of registered voters who have changed residence from their registration addresses. Either or both of the methods described in this section may be used.

2. A commissioner may participate in the United States postal service national change of address program, as provided in section 48A.27. The state voter registration commission shall adopt rules establishing specific requirements for participation and use of the national change of address program.

A commissioner participating in the national change of address program, in the first quarter of each calendar year, shall send a notice and preaddressed, postage paid return card by forwardable mail to each registered voter whose name was not reported by the national change of address program and who has not voted in two or more consecutive general elections and has not registered again, or who has not reported a change to an existing registration, or who has not responded to a notice from the commissioner or registrar during the period between and following the previous two general elections. The form and language of the notice and return card shall be specified by the state voter registration commission by rule. A registered voter shall not be sent a notice and return card under this subsection more frequently than once in a four-year period.

3. For a commissioner who is not participating in the national change of address program, in February of each year the commissioner shall mail a confirmation notice to each registered voter in the county. The notice shall be sent by forwardable mail. The notice shall include a preaddressed, postage paid return card for the use of the registered voter or the recipient of the notice. The card shall contain boxes for the recipient to check to indicate one of the following:

- a. That the recipient is the registered voter named on the card, and is still a resident at the address listed.
- b. That the recipient is the registered voter named on the card, but is no longer a resident of the address listed.
- c. That the recipient is not the registered voter named on the card, and the registered voter named on the card is not a resident of the address listed.

The form and language of the confirmation notice and return card shall be specified by the state voter registration commission by rule.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §29; 97 Acts, ch 170, §19, 20; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §25, 115; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §16, 37

48A.29 Procedure upon return of confirmation card.

1. If a confirmation notice and return card sent pursuant to section 48A.28 is returned as undeliverable by the United States postal service, the commissioner shall make the registration record inactive and shall mail a notice to the registered voter at the registered voter's most recent mailing address, as shown by the registration records.

The notice shall be sent by forwardable mail, and shall include a postage paid preaddressed return card on which the registered voter may state the registered voter's current address. The notice shall contain a statement in substantially the following form: "Information received from the United States postal service indicates that you are no longer a resident of (residence address) in (name of county) County, Iowa. If this information is not correct, and you still live in (name of county) County, please complete and mail the attached postage paid card at least ten days before the primary or general election and at least eleven days before any other election at which you wish to vote. If the information is correct, and you have moved, please contact a local official in your new area for assistance in registering there. If you do not mail in the card, you may be required to show identification before being allowed to vote in (name of county) County. If you do not return the card, and you do not vote in some election in (name of county) County, Iowa, on or before (date of second general election following the date of the notice) your name will be removed from the list of voters in that county."

2. When a detachable return card originally attached to a confirmation notice is returned indicating that the registered voter is still a resident of the address shown on the registration records, the commissioner shall make a record of the date the card was received.

3. When a detachable return card originally attached to a confirmation notice is returned by anyone other than the registered voter indicating that the registered voter is no longer a resident of the registration address, the commissioner shall make the registration record inactive, and shall mail a notice to the registered voter at the registered voter's most recent mailing address, as shown by the registration records.

The notice shall be sent by forwardable mail, and shall include a postage paid preaddressed return card on which the registered voter may state the registered voter's current address. The notice shall contain a statement in substantially the following form: "Information received by this office indicates that you are no longer a resident of (residence address) in (name of county) County, Iowa. If the information is not correct, and you still live at that address, please complete and mail the attached postage paid card at least ten days before the primary or general election and at least eleven days before any other election at which you wish to vote. If the information is correct, and you have moved within the county, you may update your registration by listing your new address on the card and mailing it back. If you have moved outside the county, please contact a local official in your new area for assistance in registering there. If you do not mail in the card, you may be required to show identification before being allowed to vote in (name of county) County. If you do not return the card, and you do not vote in some election in (name of county) County, Iowa, on or before (date of second general election following the date of the notice) your name will be removed from the list of registered voters in that county."

94 Acts, ch 1169, §30; 97 Acts, ch 170, §21, 22; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §26, 115; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §25

48A.30 Cancellation of voter registration.

1. The voter registration of a registered voter shall be canceled if any of the following occurs:

a. The registered voter dies. For the purposes of this subsection, the commissioner may accept as evidence of death a notice from the state registrar of vital statistics forwarded by the state registrar of voters, a written statement from a member of the registered voter's household, an obituary in a newspaper,

a written statement from an election official, or a notice from the county recorder of the county where the registered voter died.

b. The registered voter registers to vote in another jurisdiction, and the commissioner receives notice of the registration from the registration official in the other jurisdiction.

c. The registered voter requests the cancellation in writing. For the purposes of this subsection, a confirmation by the registered voter that the registered voter is no longer a resident of the county constitutes a request for cancellation.

d. The clerk of the district court, or the United States attorney, or the state registrar sends notice of the registered voter's conviction of a felony as defined in section 701.7, or conviction of an offense classified as a felony under federal law. The clerk of the district court shall send notice of a felony conviction to the state registrar of voters. The registrar shall determine in which county the felon is registered to vote, if any, and shall notify the county commissioner of registration for that county of the felony conviction.

e. The clerk of the district court or the state registrar sends notice that the registered voter has been declared a person who is incompetent to vote under state law.

f. The registered voter's registration record has been inactive pursuant to section 48A.29 for two successive general elections.

2. When a registration is canceled pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph "d", "e", or "f", the commissioner shall send a notice of the cancellation to the registered voter.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §31; 98 Acts, ch 1185, §5; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §27, 28, 115

48A.31 Deceased persons record.

The state registrar of vital statistics shall transmit or cause to be transmitted to the state registrar of voters, once each calendar quarter, a certified list of all persons seventeen and one-half years of age and older in the state whose deaths have been reported to the bureau of vital records of the Iowa department of public health since the previous list of decedents was certified to the state registrar of voters. The list shall be submitted according to the specifications of the state registrar of voters, who shall determine whether each listed decedent was registered to vote in this state. If the decedent was registered in a county which uses its own data processing facilities for voter registration recordkeeping, the registrar shall notify the commissioner in that county who shall cancel the decedent's registration. If the decedent was registered in a county for which voter registration recordkeeping is performed under contract by the registrar, the registrar shall immediately cancel the registration and notify the commissioner of the county in which the decedent was registered to vote of the cancellation.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §32; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §123

48A.32 Destruction or removal of canceled voter registration records.

Twenty-two months after the next general election following the cancellation of a person's voter registration, the commissioner may destroy all records of that person's registration. At the discretion of the commissioner, canceled records may be donated to a historical society if all confidential information has been removed from the records.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §33

48A.33 Declination of registration opportunity.

When a client or applicant of a voter registration agency declines to register to vote, the record of the declination shall be kept by the voter registration agency for twenty-two months after the next general election after which time the agency may destroy the records.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §34

SUBCHAPTER VI

RETENTION AND STORAGE OF VOTER REGISTRATION RECORDS

48A.34 Confidentiality of certain records.

Voter registration records are available for public inspection at reasonable times at the office of the county commissioner. The commissioner and any voter registration agency which has custody of voter registration records shall take the necessary steps to ensure that the name of the agency at which the voter registration form was submitted remains confidential.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §35

48A.35 Voter registration records under control of the commissioner.

The county commissioner of elections shall be responsible for the maintenance and storage of all paper and electronic voter registration records in the commissioner's custody. Original registration records shall not be removed from the commissioner's office or from any other designated permanent storage location except upon request of a county commissioner or a court order, or as provided by section 48A.32. The state registrar of voters and the state voter registration commission shall adopt administrative rules to implement this section.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §36

48A.36 Electronic registration record retention in voter registration agencies.

1. Voter registration agencies and the office of driver services of the state department of transportation may electronically transmit registration data to the state registrar of voters, who shall distribute the information, electronically or otherwise, to the appropriate commissioner in accordance with rules of the state voter registration commission and the state registrar of voters. The state agency originating the registration data shall permanently retain an electronic copy of the form completed by the registrant, including the registrant's signature, and shall develop procedures for the retrieval and printing of that electronic document. A printed copy of an electronic registration document shall be made only upon the agency's receipt of a court order.

2. Upon receipt of electronic registration data under subsection 1, the state registrar of voters shall cause the updating of registration records. The registrar shall notify the appropriate commissioner of the actions taken.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §37; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §17, 37

48A.37 Electronic registration records.

1. Voter registration records shall be maintained in an electronic medium. A history of local election participation shall be maintained as part of the electronic record for at least two general, primary, school, and city elections. Absentee voting shall be recorded for the previous two general and primary elections. After each election, the county commissioner shall update telephone numbers provided by registered voters pursuant to section 49.77.

2. Electronic records shall include a status code designating whether the records are active, inactive, local, or pending. Inactive records are records of registered voters to whom notices have been sent pursuant to section 48A.28, subsection 3, and who have not returned the card or otherwise responded to the notice, and those records have been designated inactive pursuant to section 48A.29. Local records are records of applicants who did not answer either “yes” or “no” to the question in section 48A.11, subsection 3, paragraph “a”. Pending records are records of applicants whose applications have not been verified pursuant to section 48A.25A. All other records are active records. An inactive record shall be made active when the registered voter votes at an election, registers again, or reports a change of name, address, telephone number, or political party affiliation. A pending record shall be made active upon verification. A local record shall be valid for any election for which no candidates for federal office appear on the ballot. A registrant with only a local record shall not vote in a federal election unless the registrant submits a new voter registration application before election day indicating that the applicant is a citizen of the United States.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §38; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §18, 37; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §357

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.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §39; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §29, 115; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §19, 37; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §20

48A.39 Use of registration information.

Information about individual registrants obtained from voter registration records shall be used only to request the registrant's vote at an election, or for another genuine political purpose, or for a bona fide official purpose by an elected official, or for bona fide political research, but shall not be used for any commercial purposes.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §40; 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §9

48A.40 Reports.

At least once each month and at other times deemed appropriate, the county commissioner of registration shall report to the state registrar the number of persons registered in each county. The report shall include the registration totals for each political party and the number of persons not registered with a political party.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §41

SUBCHAPTER VII

CRIMINAL PENALTIES

48A.41 Criminal penalties. Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §15. See §39A.2 and 39A.3.

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CHAPTER 49

METHOD OF CONDUCTING ELECTIONS

See also definitions in §39.3
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49.93	Number of votes for each office.	49.126	Manual by state commissioner.
49.94	How to mark a straight ticket.	49.127	Commissioner to examine machines.
49.95	Voting part of ticket only.	49.128	to 49.130 Reserved.
49.96	Offices with more than one person to be elected.	49.131	Political advertisements. Repealed by 86 Acts, ch 1023, §12.
49.97	How to mark a mixed ticket.		
49.98	Counting ballots.		
49.99	Writing name on ballot.		
49.100	Spoiled ballots.		

49.1 Elections included.

The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all elections except those special elections which by the terms of the statutes authorizing them are exempt from the provisions of this chapter.

[C97, §1088; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §719; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.1]

49.2 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, §401.

49.3 Election precincts.

Election precincts shall be drawn by the county board of supervisors or the temporary county redistricting commission in all unincorporated portions of each county, and by the city council of each city in which it is necessary or deemed advisable to establish more than one precinct. Precincts established as provided by this chapter shall be used for all elections, except where temporary merger of established precincts is specifically permitted by law for certain elections, and no political subdivision shall concurrently maintain different sets of precincts for use in different types of elections. Election precincts shall be drawn so that:

1. No precinct shall have a total population in excess of three thousand five hundred, as shown by the most recent federal decennial census.

2. Each precinct is contained wholly within an existing legislative district, except:

a. When adherence to this requirement would force creation of a precinct which includes the places of residence of fewer than fifty registered voters.

b. When the general assembly by resolution designates a period after the federal decennial census is taken and before the next succeeding reapportionment of legislative districts required by Article III, section 35 of the Constitution of the State of Iowa as amended in 1968, during which precincts may be drawn without regard to the boundaries of existing legislative districts.

3. Except as provided in section 49.4, subsection 3, precincts established after July 1, 1994, shall be composed of contiguous territory within a single county. The boundaries of all precincts shall follow the boundaries of areas for which official population figures are available from the most recent federal decennial census.

4. All election districts, including city wards and county supervisor districts, shall be drawn according to the following standards:

a. All boundaries, except for supervisor districts for counties using supervisor representation plan "two" pursuant to section 331.209, shall follow precinct boundaries.

b. All districts shall be as nearly equal as practicable to the ideal population for the districts as determined by dividing the number of districts to be established into the population of the city or county.

c. All districts shall be composed of contiguous territory as compact as practicable.

d. Consideration shall not be given to the addresses of incumbent officeholders, political affiliations of registered voters, previous election results, or demographic information other than population head counts, except as required by the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

e. Cities shall not be divided into two or more county supervisor districts unless the population of the city is greater than the ideal size of a district. Cities shall be divided into the smallest number of county supervisor districts possible.

[C51, §245; R60, §480; C73, §501, 605; C97, §1090; S13, §1090; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §721, 722, 723; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.3, 49.4, 49.5; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.3]

94 Acts, ch 1179, §4, 5; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 99 Acts, ch 17, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §37

49.4 Precincts drawn by county board.

Where action by the board of supervisors is necessary or deemed advisable by the board of supervisors or the temporary county redistricting commission, the boundaries of precincts shall be definitely fixed by ordinance. A public hearing shall be held before final action is taken to adopt changes in the precinct boundaries. Notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing shall be given as

provided in chapter 21. In the absence of contrary action by the board of supervisors or the temporary county redistricting commission, each civil township which does not include any part of a city of over two thousand population, and the portion of each civil township containing any such city which lies outside the corporate limits of that city or those cities, shall constitute an election precinct. If no action is necessary to change the county election precincts, the board of supervisors shall certify the retained boundaries to the state commissioner, as required by section 49.7.

1. Where a civil township, or the portion of a civil township outside the corporate limits of any city of over two thousand population contained therein, is divided into two or more election precincts, the precincts shall be so drawn that their total populations shall be reasonably equal on the basis of data available from the most recent federal decennial census.

2. Counties using alternative supervisor representation plans “two” or “three”, as described in section 331.206, shall be apportioned into single-member supervisor districts on the basis of population. In counties using representation plan “three”, the boundaries of supervisor districts shall follow the boundaries of election precincts.

3. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, Indian settlement land held in trust by the secretary of the interior of the United States for the Sac and Fox tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa and its trust land contiguous to the Indian settlement lying in Tama, Toledo and Indian Village townships of Tama county shall be an election precinct. The polling place of that precinct shall be located on the Indian settlement in a structure designated by the election commissioner of Tama county.

The Indian settlement precinct shall be redrawn to include land contiguous to the Indian settlement when such land is purchased by the settlement and added to the Indian settlement land held in trust by the secretary of the interior of the United States. Upon recording of the deed transferring the land to the United States in trust, the county recorder shall notify the county commissioner of that fact. If the commissioner is notified more than seventy days before the next scheduled election, the commissioner shall redraw the precinct for that election. The commissioner shall notify the board of supervisors of the redrawn precinct boundaries and shall certify the redrawn boundaries to the state commissioner. Land completely surrounded by the boundaries of the Indian settlement precinct, but not included in the settlement precinct, shall be included in the precinct in which such land was located prior to redrawing of the Indian settlement precinct. The commissioner shall notify registered voters in each of the redrawn precincts of the change in the precincts and the proper polling place for those affected voters.

[C73, §603; C97, §1090; S13, §1090; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §722, 725; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.4, 49.7; C75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §49.4; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1203]

94 Acts, ch 1179, §6; 99 Acts, ch 17, §2

49.5 City precincts.

The council of a city where establishment of more than one precinct is necessary or deemed advisable shall, at the time required by law, divide the city into the number of election precincts as will best serve the convenience of the voters while promoting electoral efficiency. As used in this section, the term “*the convenience of the voters*” refers to, but is not necessarily limited to, the use of precinct boundaries which can be readily described to and identified by voters and for which there is ease of access by voters to their respective precinct polling places by reasonably direct routes of travel. As used in this section, the term “*promoting electoral efficiency*” means reducing the cost of staffing election precincts by requiring cities to avoid creating more precincts than is reasonably necessary to provide voters access to voting.

The precinct boundaries shall conform to section 49.3 and shall be described in an ordinance adopted by the council within the time required by section 49.7. Before final adoption of any change in election precinct boundaries pursuant to this section or section 49.6, the council shall permit the commissioner not less than seven and not more than ten days’ time to offer written comments to the council on the proposed reprecincting. If the commissioner recommends changes in the proposed reprecincting which the commissioner concludes could better serve the convenience of the voters or could promote electoral efficiency, including lowering election costs, the council shall, if no changes to the reprecincting are made, include reasons in the ordinance for not adopting the proposed changes of the commissioner. A public hearing shall be held before final adoption of the ordinance. Notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing shall be given as provided in chapter 21.

[C97, §1090; S13, §1090; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §723; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.5]

93 Acts, ch 143, §14; 94 Acts, ch 1179, §7, 8; 2001 Acts, ch 50, §1, 2

49.6 Power to combine township and city precincts.

Election precincts composed partially of unincorporated territory and partially of all or any part of a city may be established within a single county in any manner which is not contrary to section 49.3. An agreement mutually satisfactory to the board of supervisors or the temporary county redistricting commission and the city council of the city involved shall be adopted and a copy of the agreement shall be submitted to the state commissioner as part of the certification of precinct boundaries required by section 49.7.

[C97, §1090; S13, §1090; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §724; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.6]

94 Acts, ch 1179, §9

49.7 Reprecincting schedule and filing requirements.

Where reprecincting is necessary, city councils and county boards of supervisors or the temporary county redistricting commission shall make any necessary changes in precincts as soon as possible after the redistricting of congressional and legislative districts becomes law.

City councils shall complete any changes in precinct and ward boundaries necessary to comply with sections 49.3 and 49.5 not later than sixty days after the redistricting of congressional and legislative districts becomes law, or September 1 of the year immediately following each year in which the federal decennial census is taken, whichever is later. Different compliance dates may be set by the general assembly by joint resolution.

County boards of supervisors or the temporary county redistricting commission shall complete any changes in precinct and supervisor district boundaries necessary to comply with sections 49.3, 49.4, and 331.209 not later than ninety days after the redistricting of congressional and legislative districts becomes law, or October 15 of the year immediately following each year in which the federal decennial census is taken, whichever is later. Different compliance dates may be set by the general assembly by joint resolution.

Each county board of supervisors or the temporary county redistricting commission and city council shall immediately notify the state commissioner and the commissioner when the boundaries of election precincts are changed, and shall provide a map showing the new boundary lines. Each county board or the temporary county redistricting commission and city council shall certify to the state commissioner the populations of the new election precincts or retained election precincts as determined by the latest federal decennial census. Materials filed with the state commissioner shall be postmarked no later than the deadline specified in this section.

If the state commissioner determines that a county board or the temporary county redistricting commission or city council has failed to make the required changes by the dates specified by this section, the state commissioner shall make or cause to be made the necessary changes as soon as possible. The state commissioner shall assess to the county or city, as the case may be, the expenses incurred in making the necessary changes. The state commissioner may request the services of personnel and materials available to the legislative services agency to assist the state commissioner in making required changes in election precincts which become the state commissioner's responsibility.

Precinct boundaries shall become effective on January 15 of the second year following the year in which the census was taken and shall be used for all subsequent elections. Precinct boundaries drawn by the state commissioner shall be incorporated into the ordinances of the city or county.

Changes made to precincts in years other than the year following the year in which the federal decennial census is taken shall be filed with the state commissioner as soon as possible.

[C73, §603; C97, §1090; S13, §1090; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §722, 723; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.4, 49.5; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.7; 82 Acts, ch 1091, §1]

89 Acts, ch 296, §11; 90 Acts, ch 1233, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1179, §10; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §44, 49

49.8 Changes in precincts.

After any required changes in precinct boundaries have been made following each federal decennial census, at the time established by or pursuant to section 49.7, the county board or city council shall make no further changes in precinct boundaries until after the next federal decennial census, except in the following circumstances:

1. When deemed necessary by the board of supervisors of any county because of a change in the location of the boundaries, dissolution or establishment of any civil township, the boundaries of precincts actually affected may be changed as necessary to conform to the new township boundaries.

2. When territory is annexed to a city the city council may attach all or any part of the annexed territory to any established precinct or precincts which are contiguous to the annexed territory, however this subsection shall not prohibit establishment of one or more new precincts in the annexed territory.

3. A city may have one special federal census taken each decade and the population figures obtained may be used to revise precinct boundaries in accordance with the requirements of sections 49.3 and 49.5.

4. When the boundaries of a county supervisor, city council, or school director district, or any other district from which one or more members of any public representative body other than the general assembly are elected by the voters thereof, are changed by annexation or other means other than reprecincting, the change shall not result in the term of any officer elected from the former district being terminated before or extended beyond the expiration of the term to which the officer was last elected, except as provided under section 275.23A and section 331.209, subsection 1. If more than one incumbent officeholder resides in a district redrawn during reprecincting, their terms of office shall expire after the next election in the political subdivision.

When a vacancy occurs in the office of county supervisor, city council, or school director following the effective date of new district boundaries, the vacancy shall be filled using the new boundaries.

5. When a city is changing its form of government from one which has council members elected at large to one which has council members elected from wards, or is changing its number of council members elected from wards, the city council may redraw the precinct boundaries in accordance with sections 49.3 and 49.5 to coincide with the new ward boundaries.

6. Precinct boundaries established by or pursuant to section 49.4, and not changed under subsection 1 since the most recent federal decennial census, may be changed once during the period beginning January 1 of the second year following a year in which a federal decennial census is taken and ending June 30 of the year immediately following the year in which the next succeeding federal decennial census is taken, if the commissioner recommends and the board of supervisors finds that the change will effect a substantial savings in election costs. Changes made under this subsection shall be made not later than ninety-nine days before a primary election, unless the changes will not take effect until January 1 of the next even-numbered year.

7. When territory contiguous to the Indian settlement is added to the Indian settlement land held in trust by the secretary of the interior of the United States.

[C73, §603; C97, §1090; S13, §1090; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §722, 723; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.4, 49.5; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.8]

83 Acts, ch 77, §2; 84 Acts, ch 1052, §1; 89 Acts, ch 136, §34; 94 Acts, ch 1179, §11, 12; 99 Acts, ch 17, §3

49.9 Proper place of voting.

No person shall vote in any precinct but that of the person's residence.

[C73, §605; C97, §1090; S13, §1090; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §727; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.9]

49.10 Polling places for certain precincts.

1. Polling places for precincts outside the limits of a city, but within the township, or originally within and set off as a separate township from the township in which the city is in whole or in part situated, and a polling place for a township which entirely surrounds another township containing a city, may be fixed at some room or rooms in the courthouse or in some other building within the limits of the city as the commissioner may provide.

2. If the commissioner determines, or if a petition be filed with the commissioner ninety days before any primary, general or special election stating that there is no suitable or adequate polling place within a township constituting a voting precinct and that it is desirable and to the interest of the voters of that township voting precinct that a voting place be designated for it outside its territorial limits, the commissioner shall fix a polling place for that precinct, outside its territorial limits, which the commissioner deems convenient to the electors of the township precinct. A petition submitted under this subsection must be signed by eligible electors of the precinct exceeding in number one-half the total number of votes cast in the township precinct for the office of president of the United States or governor, as the case may be, at the last preceding general election. When the commissioner has fixed such a polling place it shall remain the polling place at all subsequent primary, general and special elections, until such time as the commissioner shall fix a different polling place for the precinct.

3. In any city in which precinct lines have been changed to comply with section 49.5, the commissioner may fix the polling place for any precinct outside the boundaries of the precinct if there is no building or facility within the precinct suitable and available for use as a polling place. In so doing, the commissioner shall fix the polling place at the point nearest the precinct which is suitable and available for use as a polling place and is reasonably accessible to voters of the precinct.

4. A single room or area of any building or facility may be fixed as the polling place for more than one precinct. The location of each polling place shall be clearly marked within the room or area on the days on which elections are held as the location of the polling place of a particular precinct, and suitable arrangements shall be made within the room or area to prevent direct access from the polling place of any precinct to the polling place of any other precinct. When the commissioner has fixed such a polling place for any precinct it shall remain the polling place at all subsequent elections, except elections for which the precinct is merged with another precinct as permitted by section 49.11, until the boundaries of the precinct are changed or the commissioner fixes a new polling place, except that the polling place shall be changed to a point within the boundaries of the precinct at any time not less than sixty days before the next succeeding election that a building or facility suitable for such use becomes available within the precinct.

5. If two or more contiguous townships have been combined into one election precinct by the board of supervisors, the commissioner shall provide a polling place which is convenient to all of the electors in the precinct.

[C97, §1091; S13, §1091; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §728; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.10]

93 Acts, ch 143, §15; 2006 Acts, ch 1002, §1, 4

2006 amendment to subsection 4 takes effect March 1, 2006, and applies to elections held after that date; 2006 Acts, ch 1002, §4

49.11 Notice of boundaries of precincts — merger or division.

The board of supervisors or the temporary county redistricting commission or city council shall number or name the precincts established by the supervisors or council pursuant to sections 49.3, 49.4, and 49.5. The boundaries of the precincts shall be recorded in the records of the board of supervisors, temporary county redistricting commission, or city council, as the case may be.

The board of supervisors or city council shall publish notice of changes in the county or city precinct boundaries in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county or city once each week for three consecutive weeks. The series of publications shall be made after the changes in the precincts have been approved by the state commissioner of elections. The last of the three publications shall be made no later than thirty days before the next general election. A map showing the new boundaries may be used. No publication is necessary if no changes were made.

The precincts established pursuant to section 49.7 shall not be changed except in the manner provided by law. However, for any election other than the primary or general election or any special election held under section 69.14, the county commissioner of elections may:

1. Consolidate two or more precincts into one. However, the commissioner shall not do so if there is filed with the commissioner at least twenty days before the election a petition signed by twenty-five or more eligible electors of any precinct requesting that it not be merged with any other precinct. There shall be attached to the petition the affidavit of an eligible elector of the precinct that the signatures on the petition are genuine and that all of the signers are to the best of the affiant's knowledge and belief eligible electors of the precinct.

If a special election is to be held in which only those registered voters residing in a specified portion of any established precinct are entitled to vote, that portion of the precinct may be merged by the commissioner with one or more other established precincts or portions of established precincts for the special election, and the right to petition against merger of a precinct shall not apply.

2. Divide any precinct permanently established under this section which contains all or any parts of two or more mutually exclusive political subdivisions, either or both of which is independently electing one or more officers or voting on one or more questions on the same date, into two or more temporary precincts and designate a polling place for each.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of the first unnumbered paragraph of this section the commissioner may consolidate precincts for any election including a primary and general election under any of the following circumstances:

a. One of the precincts involved consists entirely of dormitories that are closed at the time the election is held.

b. The consolidated precincts, if established as a permanent precinct, would meet all requirements of section 49.3, and a combined total of no more than three hundred fifty voters voted in the consolidated precincts at the last preceding similar election.

c. The city council of a special charter city with a population of three thousand five hundred or less which is divided into council wards requests the commissioner to consolidate two or more precincts for any election.

[C73, §604; C97, §1092, 2755; S13, §2755; C24, §729, 4205; C27, §729, 4205, 4216-b2; C31, 35, §729, 4216-c5; C39, §729, 4216.05; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.11, 277.5; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.11; 81 Acts, ch 34, §24]

93 Acts, ch 143, §16; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64; 94 Acts, ch 1179, §13; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §12

49.12 Election boards.

There shall be appointed in each election precinct an election board which shall ordinarily consist of three or five precinct election officials. At the commissioner's discretion, additional precinct election officials may be appointed to work at any election. Double election boards may be appointed for any precinct as provided by chapter 51. Not more than a simple majority of the members of the election board in any precinct, or of the two combined boards in any precinct for which a double election board is appointed, shall be members of the same political party or organization if one or more registered voters of another party or organization are qualified and willing to serve on the board.

[C51, §246, 248, 1111; R60, §481, 483, 2027, 2030, 2031; C73, §606, 1717, 1719; C97, §1093, 2746, 2751, 2756; S13, §2756; SS15, §1087-a5, 1093; C24, §559, 730, 731, 735, 4165, 4195, 4209, 4211; C27, §559, 730, 731, 735, 4165, 4195, 4209, 4211-b2; C31, 35, §559, 730, 731, 735, 4165, 4216-c10; C39, §559, 730, 731, 735, 4165, 4216.10; C46, 50, §43.31, 49.12, 49.13, 49.17, 49.19, 276.12, 277.10; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.31, 49.12, 49.13, 49.17, 275.19, 277.10; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.12]

87 Acts, ch 221, §12; 88 Acts, ch 1119, §15; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 98 Acts, ch 1123, §4

49.13 Commissioner to appoint members, chairperson.

1. The membership of each precinct election board shall be appointed by the commissioner, not less than fifteen days before each election held in the precinct, from the election board panel drawn up as provided in section 49.15. Precinct election officials shall be registered voters of the county, or other political subdivision within which precincts have been merged across county lines pursuant to section 49.11, subsection 1, in which they are appointed. Preference shall be given to appointment of residents of a precinct to serve as precinct election officials for that precinct, but the commissioner may appoint other residents of the county where necessary.

2. Each election board member shall be a member of one of the two political parties whose candidates for president of the United States or for governor, as the case may be, received the largest and next largest number of votes in the precinct at the last general election, except that persons not members of either of these parties may be appointed to serve for any election in which no candidates appear on the ballot under the heading of either of these political parties.

3. In appointing the election board to serve for any election in which candidates' names do appear under the heading of these political parties, the commissioner shall give preference to the persons designated by the respective county chairpersons of these political parties for placement on the election board panel, as provided by section 49.15, in the order that they were so designated. However, the commissioner may for good cause decline to appoint a designee of a county chairperson if that chairperson is notified and allowed two working days to designate a replacement.

4. The commissioner shall designate one member of each precinct election board as chairperson of that board. If a counting board authorized by chapter 51 is appointed, the chairperson shall have authority over the mechanics of the work of both boards. At the discretion of the commissioner, two people who are members of different political parties may be appointed as co-chairpersons. The co-chairpersons shall have joint authority over the work of the precinct election board.

[C97, §1093; SS15, §1093; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §733; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.15; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.13]

95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 97 Acts, ch 170, §23

49.14 Substitute precinct election officials.

1. The commissioner may appoint substitute precinct election officials as alternates for election board members. A majority of the original election board members shall be present at the precinct polling place at all times; at partisan elections such majority shall include at least one precinct election official from each political party. If the chairperson leaves the polling place, the chairperson shall designate another member of the board to serve as chairperson until the chairperson returns. The responsibilities and duties of a precinct election official present at the time the polling place was opened on the day of an election may be assumed at any later time that day by a substitute appointed as an alternate. The substitute shall serve either for the balance of that election day or for any shorter period of time the commissioner may designate.

2. Substitute precinct election officials shall be appointed and shall serve in accordance with sections 49.12, 49.13, 49.15, and 49.16, and shall receive compensation as provided by sections 49.19, 49.20, and 49.125. Upon arriving at the polling place and prior to performing any official duty, a substitute precinct election official shall take the oath required by section 49.75.

3. The commissioner shall not employ substitute precinct election officials in a partisan election unless:

a. The election board panel drawn up pursuant to section 49.15 contains the names of a sufficient number of political party designees to permit appointment of both the regular precinct election officials and any substitute precinct election officials from that panel; or

b. The commissioner has informed the county chairpersons of the political parties referred to in section 49.13, subsection 2, thirty days prior to the date of the election, of intent to appoint substitute precinct election officials and has allowed ten days thereafter for the respective county chairpersons to provide additional names of persons from whom the substitute precinct election officials shall be appointed. If a county chairperson fails to provide additional names after being so notified, the commissioner may appoint persons known to be members of the appropriate political party or parties.

[S81, §49.14; 81 Acts, ch 34, §25]

49.15 Commissioner to draw up election board panel.

Not less than twenty days before each primary election, the commissioner shall draw up for each precinct an election board panel from which members of the precinct election board shall be appointed for each election held in the precinct during the ensuing two years. Each panel shall include members of each of the political parties referred to in section 49.13, whose names may be designated by the county chairpersons of each of these political parties not less than thirty days prior to each primary election. The commissioner may place on the election board panel names of persons known by the commissioner to be members of these political parties, if the respective county chairpersons fail to designate a sufficient number of names, and may also add names of persons, whether or not they are members of either of these political parties, who have advised the commissioner they are willing to serve on the election board for elections in which no candidates appear on the ballot under the heading of either of these political parties, or whom either the city council of a city of three thousand five hundred or less population or a school board has advised the commissioner at least thirty days before each primary election are willing to serve without pay at elections conducted for that school district or city, as the case may be, during the tenure of the election board panel on which these names are included.

[C97, §1093; SS15, §1093; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §733; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.15]

49.16 Tenure of election board panel.

Each person whose name is placed on the election board panel as provided in section 49.15, shall remain available for appointment to the election board of the precinct, subject to the provisions of section 49.12, until a new panel is drawn up unless the person's name is sooner deleted from the panel by the commissioner. The election board for each election held in the precinct shall be drawn from the panel, however:

1. No person shall serve on the election board at any election in which the person or any person related to the person within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity is a candidate to be voted upon in that precinct, and it shall be the responsibility of each person whose name is listed on the election board panel to notify the commissioner not less than fifteen days before any election at which the person is ineligible to serve by reason of this subsection. However, this subsection shall not apply in the case of any candidate or relative of a candidate seeking an office or nomination which no opposing candidate is seeking. Any candidate for an office or for nomination to an office to which two or more persons are to be elected at large is unopposed, for the purpose of this subsection, if the number of candidates for the office or nomination does not exceed the number of persons to be elected or nominated.

2. When all or portions of two or more precincts are merged for any election as permitted by section 49.11, subsection 1, the commissioner may appoint the election board for the merged precinct from the election board panels of any of the precincts so merged. When any permanent precinct is divided as permitted by section 49.11, subsection 2, the commissioner shall so far as possible appoint the election board for each of the temporary precincts so created from the election board panel of the permanent precinct.

3. Persons whose names are listed on the election board panel shall not be required to serve on the election board for any election which by the terms of the statute authorizing it is exempt from the provisions of this chapter. The necessary officers for such elections shall be designated as provided by law or, if there is no applicable statute, by the commissioner.

4. In appointing the election board for any election conducted for a city of three thousand five hundred or less population, or any school district, the commissioner may give preference to any persons who are willing to serve without pay at those elections.

5. A person shall not serve on the precinct election board as a representative of a political party if the person has changed political party affiliation from that of the political party which selected the person to serve as a precinct election official. If a precinct election official records a change of political party, the official's name shall be removed from the list of precinct election officials for that political party. The chairperson of the political party shall be notified of the vacancy and may designate a replacement. If the chairperson of another political party later designates the person as a precinct election official, the person may serve, if qualified.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.16]

97 Acts, ch 170, §24

49.17 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, §401.

49.18 Vacancies occurring on election day.

If, at the opening of the polls in any precinct, there shall be a vacancy in the office of the precinct election official, the vacancy shall be filled by the commissioner or, with the commissioner's approval and for that election only by the members of the board present, consideration being given to the political party affiliation of the person appointed if necessary in order to comply with the requirements of sections 49.12 and 49.13.

[C51, §247, 1111; R60, §482, 2027, 2030, 2031; C73, §607, 1717, 1719; C97, §1093, 2746, 2751, 2756; S13, §2756; SS15, §1087-a5, 1093; C24, §559, 736, 737, 4195, 4209, 4211; C27, §559, 736, 737, 4195, 4209, 4211-b2; C31, 35, §559, 736, 737, 4216-c10; C39, §559, 736, 737, 4216.10; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.31, 49.18, 49.19, 277.10; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.18]

49.19 Unpaid officials, paper ballots optional for certain city elections.

The commissioner may appoint unpaid election precinct officials to election boards, as provided by sections 49.15, 49.16 and 49.20, or elect not to use voting machines even though they are available, as permitted by section 49.26, or both, for any election held for a city, even if the city has a population of more than three thousand five hundred, if there is no contest for any office on the ballot and no public question is being submitted to the voters at that election.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.19]

49.20 Compensation of members.

The members of election boards shall be deemed temporary state employees who are compensated by the county in which they serve, and shall receive compensation at a rate established by the board of supervisors, which shall be not less than three dollars and fifty cents per hour, while engaged in the discharge of their duties and shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary travel expense at a rate determined by the board of supervisors, except that persons who have advised the commissioner prior to their appointment to the election board that they are willing to serve without pay at elections conducted for any school district or a city of three thousand five hundred or less population, shall receive no compensation for service at those elections. Compensation shall be paid to members of election boards only after the vote has been canvassed and it has been determined in the course of the canvass that the election record certificate has been properly executed by the election board.

[SS15, §1087-a5, 1093; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §560, 738; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.32, 49.20; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.20]

89 Acts, ch 121, §1; 97 Acts, ch 170, §25

49.21 Polling places — accessibility — signs.

It is the responsibility of the commissioner to designate a polling place for each precinct in the county.

Upon the application of the commissioner, the authority which has control of any buildings or grounds supported by taxation under the laws of this state shall make available the necessary space therein for the purpose of holding elections, without charge for the use thereof.

Except as otherwise provided by law, the polling place in each precinct in the state shall be located in a central location if a building is available. However, first consideration shall be given to the use of public buildings supported by taxation.

In the selection of polling places, preference shall also be given to the use of buildings accessible to persons who are elderly and persons with disabilities.

On the day of an election, the commissioner shall post a sign stating “vote here” at the entrance to each driveway leading to the building where a polling place is located. The sign must be visible from the street or highway fronting the driveway, but shall not encroach upon the right-of-way of such street or highway.

The commissioner shall post a sign at the entrance to the polling place indicating the election precinct number or name, and displaying a street map showing the boundaries of the precinct.

[C51, §222, 245; R60, §444, 480; C73, §391, 603; C97, §566, 1113, 2755; S13, §2755; C24, 27, §739, 4205; C31, 35, §739, 4216-c7; C39, §739, 4216.07; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.21, 277.7; C75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §49.21; 81 Acts, ch 34, §26]

96 Acts, ch 1129, §15; 2000 Acts, ch 1039, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §30, 115

49.22 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, §401.

49.23 Notice of change.

When a change is made from the usual polling place for the precinct or when the precinct polling place for any primary or general election is different from that used for the precinct at the last preceding primary or general election, notice of such change shall be given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the precinct not more than twenty nor less than four days before the day on which the election is to be held. In addition a notice of the present polling place for the precinct shall be posted, not later than the hour at which the polls open on the day of the election, on each door to the usual or former polling place in the precinct and shall remain there until the polls have closed.

[C51, §222; R60, §444; C73, §391; C97, §566; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §741; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.23]

89 Acts, ch 136, §35

49.24 Schoolhouses as polling places.

In precincts outside of cities the election shall, if practicable, be held in a public school building. Any damage to the building or furniture resulting from the election shall be paid by the county.

[C97, §1113; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §742; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.24]

Schoolhouses as polling places, §297.9

49.25 Equipment required at polling places.

1. In any county or portion of a county for which voting machines have been acquired under section 52.2 the commissioner shall determine pursuant to section 49.26, in advance of each election conducted for a city of three thousand five hundred or less population, or any school district, and individually for each precinct, whether voting in that election shall be by machine or by paper ballot.

2. The commissioner shall furnish to each precinct, in advance of each election, voting machines meeting the requirements of chapter 52 or voting booths, as the case may be, in the following number:

a. At each regularly scheduled election, at least one for every three hundred fifty voters who voted in the last preceding similar election held in the precinct.

b. At any special election at which the ballot contains only a single public measure or only candidates for a single office or position, the number determined by the commissioner.

3. The commissioner shall furnish to each precinct where voting is to be by paper ballot, special paper ballot, or ballot card, rather than by voting machine, the necessary ballot boxes, suitably equipped with seals or locks and keys, and voting booths. The voting booths shall be approved by the board of examiners for voting machines and electronic voting systems and shall provide for voting in secrecy. At least one voting booth in each precinct shall be accessible to persons with disabilities. If the lighting in the polling place is inadequate, the voting booths used in that precinct shall include lights. Ballot boxes shall be locked or sealed before the polls open and shall remain locked or sealed until the polls are closed, except as provided in sections 51.7 and 52.40, or to provide necessary service to a malfunctioning portable vote tallying device. If a ballot box is opened prior to the closing of the polls, two precinct election officials not of the same party shall be present and observe the ballot box being opened.

4. Secrecy folders or sleeves shall be provided for use at any precinct where ballots are used which cannot be folded to obscure the marks made by the voters.

[C51, §254; R60, §489; C73, §614; C97, §1113, 1130, 2756; S13, §1130, 2756; C24, 27, §743, 744, 4209; C31, 35, §743, 744, 4216-c14; C39, §743, 744, 4216.14; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.25, 49.26, 277.14; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.25]

90 Acts, ch 1007, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1129, §113; 97 Acts, ch 170, §26, 27

49.26 Commissioner to decide method of voting — counting of ballots.

1. In all elections regulated by this chapter, the voting shall be by ballots printed and distributed as provided by law, or by voting machines meeting the requirements of chapter 52.

2. When voting machines are available for an election precinct, the commissioner shall determine in advance of each election conducted for a city of three thousand five hundred or less population or any school district in which voting occurs in that precinct whether voting there shall be by machine or paper ballot. If the commissioner concludes, on the basis of voter turnout for recent similar elections and factors considered likely to affect voter turnout for the forthcoming election, that voting will probably be so light as to make preparation and use of paper ballots less expensive than preparation and use of a voting machine, paper ballots shall be used.

3. In counties in which automatic tabulating equipment is available, the commissioner shall determine in advance of each election whether the ballots will be counted by the automatic tabulating equipment or by the precinct election officials. The commissioner may use ballots and instructions similar to those used when the ballots are counted by automatic tabulating equipment.

[S13, §2754; C24, 27, §4203; C31, 35, §4216-c15; C39, §4216.15; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §277.15; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.26]

97 Acts, ch 170, §28

49.27 Precincts where some voters may not vote for all candidates or questions. Repealed by 97 Acts, ch 170, §93. See §49.30.

49.28 Commissioner to furnish registers and supplies.

The commissioner shall prepare and furnish to each precinct an election register and all other books, forms, materials, equipment, and supplies necessary to conduct the election.

After the registration deadline and before election day the commissioner shall prepare an election register for each precinct in which voting will occur on the day of the election. The precinct election register shall be a list of the names and addresses of all registered voters of the precinct. Inactive records listed in the election register shall be clearly identified with a special mark or symbol.

When a precinct is divided by a district boundary, and some, but not all, registered voters of the precinct may vote on an issue or office from that district, the election register shall clearly indicate which of the registered voters are entitled to vote in the district.

[C51, §255; R60, §490; C73, §615; C97, §1113, 1132, 2756; S13, §1087-a16, 2756; C24, 27, §561, 746, 4209; C31, 35, §561, 746, 4216-c14; C39, §561, 746, 4216.14; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.33, 49.28, 277.14; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.28]

94 Acts, ch 1169, §49

49.29 Voting by ballot or machine. Repealed by 97 Acts, ch 170, §93. See §49.26.

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.

[C51, §256; R60, §491; C73, §616; C97, §1106; S13, §1106; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §748; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.30]

90 Acts, ch 1238, §17; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64; 97 Acts, ch 170, §29; 98 Acts, ch 1100, §6; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §31, 115; 2005 Acts, ch 152, §7, 8

49.31 Arrangement of names on ballot — restrictions.

1. All ballots shall be arranged with the names of candidates for each office listed below the office title. For partisan elections the name of the political party or organization which nominated each candidate shall be listed after or below each candidate's name.

The commissioner shall determine the order of political parties and nonparty political organizations on the ballot. The sequence shall be the same for each office on the ballot and for each precinct in the county voting in the election.

2. The commissioner shall prepare a list of the election precincts of the county, by arranging the various townships and cities in the county in alphabetical order, and the wards or precincts in each city or township in numerical order under the name of such city or township. The commissioner shall then arrange the surnames of each political party's candidates for each office to which two or more persons are to be elected at large alphabetically for the respective offices for the first precinct on the list; thereafter, for each

political party and for each succeeding precinct, the names appearing first for the respective offices in the last preceding precinct shall be placed last, so that the names that were second before the change shall be first after the change. The commissioner may also rotate the names of candidates of a political party in the reverse order of that provided in this subsection or alternate the rotation so that the candidates of different parties shall not be paired as they proceed through the rotation. The procedure for arrangement of names on ballots provided in this section shall likewise be substantially followed in elections in political subdivisions of less than a county.

On the general election ballot the names of candidates for the nonpartisan offices listed in section 39.21 shall be arranged by drawing lots for position. The commissioner shall hold the drawing on the first business day following the deadline for filing of nomination certificates or petitions with the commissioner for the general election pursuant to section 44.4. If a candidate withdraws, dies, or is removed from the ballot after the ballot position of names has been determined, such candidate's name shall be removed from the ballot, and the order of the remaining names shall not be changed.

3. The ballots for any city elections, school elections, special election, or any other election at which any office is to be filled on a nonpartisan basis and the statutes governing the office to be filled are silent as to the arrangement of names on the ballot, shall contain the names of all nominees or candidates arranged in alphabetical order by surname under the heading of the office to be filled. When a city election, school election, special election, or any other election at which an office is to be filled on a nonpartisan basis, is held in more than one precinct, the candidates' names shall be rotated on the ballot from precinct to precinct in the manner prescribed by subsection 2 unless there are no more candidates for an office than the number of persons to be elected to that office.

4. The heading for each office on the ballot shall be immediately followed by a notation stating, "Vote for no more than", and indicating the maximum number of nominees or candidates for that office for whom each elector may vote.

5. At the end of the list of candidates for each office listed on the ballot one or more blank lines and voting positions shall be printed to allow the elector to write in the name of any person for whom the elector desires to vote for any office or nomination on the ballot. The number of write-in lines shall equal the number of votes that can be cast for that office.

6. The name of a candidate printed on the ballot shall not include parentheses, quotation marks, or any personal or professional title.

7. For the purpose of ballot rotation the absentee ballot and special voters precinct may be considered a separate precinct.

[C97, §1106; S13, §1106, 2754; C24, 27, §749, 4203; C31, 35, §749, 4216-c8; C39, §749, 4216.08; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.31, 277.8; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.31]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §11, 12; 87 Acts, ch 221, §13, 14; 89 Acts, ch 136, §36; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §18; 91 Acts, ch 129, §12; 97 Acts, ch 170, §30-32; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §32, 115; 2006 Acts, ch 1002, §2, 4

2006 amendment to subsection 2 unnumbered paragraph 2, takes effect March 1, 2006, and applies to elections held after that date; 2006 Acts, ch 1002, §4

49.32 Candidates for president in place of electors.

The candidates for electors of president and vice president of any political party or group of petitioners shall not be placed on the ballot, but in the years in which they are to be elected the names of candidates for president and vice president, respectively, of such parties or group of petitioners shall be placed on the ballot, as the names of candidates for United States senators are placed thereon, under their respective party, petition, or adopted titles for each political party, or group of petitioners, nominating a set of candidates for electors.

[C97, §1106; S13, §1106; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §750; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.32]

49.33 Single voting target for certain paired offices.

Immediately opposite the names of each pair of candidates for president and vice president, a single voting target shall be printed next to the bracket enclosing the names of the candidates for president and vice president. A single voting target shall be printed next to the bracket enclosing the names of the candidates for governor and lieutenant governor. The votes for a team of candidates shall be counted and certified by the election board as a team. Write-in votes shall also be tabulated as a single vote for a pair of candidates.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §751; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.33]

90 Acts, ch 1238, §19; 97 Acts, ch 170, §33

Canvass of votes, chapter 50

49.34 Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 81, §154.

49.35 Order of arranging tickets on lever voting machine ballot.

Each list of candidates nominated by a political party or a group of petitioners shall be termed a ticket. Where lever voting machines are used, each ticket shall be placed in a separate vertical column or horizontal row on the ballot, in the order determined pursuant to section 49.37 by the authorities charged with the printing of the ballots. However, if a total of more than seven tickets are to be placed on the ballot the state commissioner may authorize a method of placement in which the groups of petitioners are not all placed in separate individual columns or rows.

[C97, §1106; S13, §1106; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §753; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.35]

97 Acts, ch 170, §34

Order of names in primaries, §43.28

49.36 Candidates of nonparty organization.

The term “*group of petitioners*” as used in the foregoing sections shall embrace an organization which is not a political party as defined by law.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §754; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.36]

Nonparty organizations, see chapter 44

Political party defined, §43.2

See also chapter 45

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 organization, 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 nonparty 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.

[C97, §1106; S13, §1106; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §755; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.37]

89 Acts, ch 136, §37; 97 Acts, ch 170, §35, 36; 2005 Acts, ch 152, §9

49.38 Candidate's name to appear but once.

The name of a candidate shall not appear upon the ballot in more than one place for the same office, whether nominated by convention, primary, caucus, or petition, except as hereinafter provided.

[C97, §1106; S13, §1106; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §756; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.38]

49.39 Dual nomination.

When two or more political parties, or when two or more political organizations which are not political parties, or when a political party and a political organization which is not a political party, nominate the same candidate for the same office, such nominee shall forthwith designate, in writing, the political party name, or the political organization name, under which the nominee desires to have the nominee's name printed on the official ballot for the ensuing general election; such written designation shall be filed with the officer with whom the nomination paper, or certificate of nomination by a convention or caucus, is filed and the name of such nominee shall appear on the ballot in accordance therewith.

[C97, §1106; S13, §1087-a6, 1106; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §757; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.39]

49.40 Failure to designate.

If the designation referred to in section 49.39 be not filed, the following rules shall govern:

1. If the nomination be by two or more political parties, the name of such nominee shall be printed under the party designation under which nomination papers were first filed in the nominee's behalf.

2. If the nomination be by a political party and also by a political organization which is not a political party, the name of such nominee shall be printed under the name of the political party or political organization first filing nomination papers, or certificate of nomination, as the case may be.

3. If the nomination be by two or more political organizations which are not political parties, the name of such nominee shall be printed under the name of the political organization first filing a certificate of nomination of such candidate.

[C97, §1106; S13, §1087-a6, 1106; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §758; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.40]

49.41 More than one office prohibited.

A person shall not be a candidate for more than one office to be filled at the same election. A person who has been nominated for more than one office shall file a written notice declaring the office for which the person wishes to appear on the ballot.

If the nomination papers for all offices for which the candidate has been nominated are required to be filed with the same commissioner of elections, the candidate shall file a written notice with that commissioner no later than five p.m. on the final date upon which nomination papers may be filed for the election. The notice shall state the office for which the person wishes to appear on the ballot. If the required notice is not filed, the candidate's name shall not be certified by the state commissioner for any office for which nomination papers are filed with the state commissioner and the county commissioner of elections shall not include the candidate's name on the ballot for any office in any county.

If a person is a candidate for one or more offices for which nomination papers are required to be filed with the state commissioner and one or more offices for which nomination papers are required to be filed with the county commissioner, the candidate shall notify the state commissioner and the county commissioner in writing. The notice shall state the office for which the person chooses to remain a candidate. The notice shall be filed no later than the last day to file nomination papers with the commissioner. If the required notice is not filed, the candidate's name shall not appear on the ballot for any office in any county.

If necessary, the county commissioner shall certify to the state commissioner the name of any person who is a candidate for more than one office which will appear on the ballot for the election. The certification of dual candidacy shall be made no later than five p.m. on the day following the final day to file nomination papers in the office of the commissioner.

When the state commissioner receives notice from the county commissioner that a candidate for a state or federal office has also been nominated for a county or township office, the state commissioner shall amend the certificate issued pursuant to section 43.73 and notify the commissioners of any other counties to whom the candidate's name was originally certified and instruct them to remove the candidate's name from the ballot in those counties.

This section does not apply to the county agricultural extension council or the soil and water conservation district commission.

88 Acts, ch 1119, §16; 91 Acts, ch 129, §13; 2001 Acts, ch 158, §10

| **49.42 Form of official ballot.** Repealed by 97 Acts, ch 170, §93. See §49.42A.

| **49.42A Form of official ballot.**

The ballot for the general election shall be arranged in substantially the following form:

PARTISAN OFFICES
STRAIGHT PARTY VOTING

To vote for all candidates from a single party mark the voting target next to the party name. Not all parties have nominated candidates for all offices. Marking a straight party vote does not include votes for nonpartisan offices, judges, or questions.

- POLITICAL PARTY NAME
- POLITICAL PARTY NAME
- POLITICAL ORGANIZATION NAME
- POLITICAL ORGANIZATION NAME

OTHER POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

The following political organizations have nominated candidates for only one office:

- POLITICAL ORGANIZATION NAME
- POLITICAL ORGANIZATION NAME

FEDERAL OFFICES

For President and Vice President
Vote for no more than one team.

- CANDIDATE NAME, of State
CANDIDATE NAME, of State
Political Party
- CANDIDATE NAME, of State
CANDIDATE NAME, of State
Political Party
- CANDIDATE NAME, of State
CANDIDATE NAME, of State
Political Organization Name
- CANDIDATE NAME, of State
CANDIDATE NAME, of State
Political Organization Name
- CANDIDATE NAME, of State
CANDIDATE NAME, of State
Nominated by Petition
-
Write-in for President, if any.
.....
Write-in for Vice President, if any.

For U.S. Senator
Vote for no more than one.

- CANDIDATE NAME
Political Party
- CANDIDATE NAME
Political Party
- CANDIDATE NAME
Political Organization
- CANDIDATE NAME
Political Organization
- CANDIDATE NAME
Nominated by Petition
-
Write-in vote, if any.

For U.S. Representative
First District
Vote for no more than one.

- CANDIDATE NAME
Political Party
- CANDIDATE NAME
Political Party
- CANDIDATE NAME
Political Organization
- CANDIDATE NAME
Political Organization
- CANDIDATE NAME
Nominated by Petition
-
Write-in vote, if any.

STATE OFFICES
For State Senator, District 2
Vote for no more than one.

- CANDIDATE NAME
Political Party
- CANDIDATE NAME
Political Party
- CANDIDATE NAME
Political Organization
- CANDIDATE NAME
Political Organization
- CANDIDATE NAME
Nominated by Petition
-
Write-in vote, if any.

49.43 Constitutional amendment or other public measure.

If possible, all public measures and constitutional amendments to be voted upon by an elector shall be included on a single special paper ballot which shall also include all offices to be voted upon. However, if it is necessary, a separate ballot may be used as provided in section 49.30, subsection 1.

In precincts using paper ballots all public measures to be voted upon by a voter at a given election shall be printed upon one ballot of some color other than white. In precincts using voting machines all public measures shall be placed in the question row on the machine; however, if it is impossible to place all the public measures on the machine ballot, or if only a portion of the registered voters of the precinct are entitled to vote upon any measure presented, the commissioner may provide a separate paper ballot for the public measure or measures.

Constitutional amendments and other public measures may be summarized by the commissioner as provided in sections 49.44 and 52.25.

[C97, §1106; S13, §1106; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §761, 762, 767; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.43, 49.44; C75, §49.43, 49.49; C77, 79, 81, §49.43]

88 Acts, ch 1119, §17; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64; 97 Acts, ch 170, §38, 39

Iowa Constitution, Art. X, §1

See also §52.24

49.44 Summary.

When a proposed constitutional amendment or other public measure to be decided by the voters of the entire state is to be voted upon, the state commissioner shall prepare a written summary of the amendment or measure including the number of the amendment or statewide public measure assigned by the state commissioner. The summary shall be printed immediately preceding the text of the proposed amendment or measure on the paper ballot or special paper ballot referred to in section 49.43. If the complete text of the public measure will not fit on the special paper ballot it shall be posted inside the voting booth. A copy of the full text shall be included with any absentee ballots.

In precincts where the amendment or measure will be voted on by machine, the summary shall be placed in the voting machine inserts as required by section 52.25.

The commissioner may prepare a summary for public measures if the commissioner finds that a summary is needed to clarify the question to the voters.

[C73, §49.43; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.44; 81 Acts, ch 34, §27]

89 Acts, ch 136, §38; 97 Acts, ch 170, §40

Iowa Constitution, Art. X, §1

49.45 General form of ballot.

Ballots referred to in section 49.43 shall be substantially in the following form:

Shall the following amendment to the Constitution (or public measure) be adopted?

- Yes
 No

(Here insert the summary, if it is for a constitutional amendment or statewide public measure, and in full the proposed constitutional amendment or public measure. The number assigned by the state commissioner or the letter assigned by the county commissioner shall be included on the ballot centered above the question, "Shall the following amendment to the Constitution [or public measure] be adopted?")

[C97, §1106; S13, §1106; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §763; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §49.45; 81 Acts, ch 34, §28]

97 Acts, ch 170, §41

Iowa Constitution, Art. X, §1

49.46 Marking ballots on public measures.

The elector shall designate a vote by making the appropriate mark in the voting target. On paper ballots an "X" or a check mark may be placed in the proper target.

[C97, §1106; S13, §1106; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §764; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.46]

97 Acts, ch 170, §42; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §38

Iowa Constitution, Art. X, §1

49.47 Notice on ballots.

At the top of paper ballots for public measures shall be printed the following:

[Notice to voters. To vote to approve any question on this ballot, make a cross mark or check in the target before the word "Yes". To vote against a question make a similar mark in the target preceding the word "No".]

This notice shall be adapted to describe the proper mark where it is appropriate.

[S13, §1106; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §765; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.47]

97 Acts, ch 170, §43; 98 Acts, ch 1100, §7

Iowa Constitution, Art. X, §1

49.48 Notice for judicial officers and constitutional amendments.

The state commissioner of elections shall prescribe a notice to inform voters of the location on the ballot of the form for retaining or removing judicial officers and for ratifying or defeating proposed constitutional amendments. The notice shall be conspicuously attached to the voting machine or to the ballot.

83 Acts, ch 186, §10026, 10201; 89 Acts, ch 136, §39

Iowa Constitution, Art. X, §1

49.49 Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 81, §154.

49.50 Endorsement and delivery of ballots.

Ballots on such public measures shall be endorsed and given to each voter by the precinct election officials, as in case of ballots generally, and shall be subject to all other laws governing ballots for candidates, so far as the same shall be applicable.

[S13, §1106; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §768; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.50]

Iowa Constitution, Art. X, §1

49.51 Commissioner to control printing.

The commissioner shall have charge of the printing of the ballots to be used for any election held in the county, unless the commissioner delegates that authority as permitted by this section. The commissioner may delegate this authority only to another commissioner who is responsible under section 47.2 for conducting the elections held for a political subdivision which lies in more than one county, and only with respect to printing of ballots containing only public questions or the names of candidates to be voted upon by the registered voters of that political subdivision. Only one facsimile signature, that of the commissioner under whose direction the ballot is printed, shall appear on the ballot. It is the duty of the commissioner to insure that the arrangement of any ballots printed under the commissioner's direction conforms to all applicable requirements of this chapter.

[C97, §1107; S13, §1106, 2754; SS15, §1107; C24, 27, §767, 769, 771, 4203; C31, 35, §767, 769, 771, 4216-c8; C39, §767, 769, 771, 4216.08; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.51, 49.53, 277.8; C75, §49.49, 49.51; C77, 79, 81, §49.51]

83 Acts, ch 139, §1, 14; 93 Acts, ch 163, §38; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 98 Acts, ch 1119, §1

49.52 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, §401.

49.53 Publication of ballot and notice.

The commissioner shall not less than four nor more than twenty days before the day of each election, except those for which different publication requirements are prescribed by law, publish notice of the election. The notice shall contain a facsimile of the portion of the ballot containing the first rotation as prescribed by section 49.31, subsection 2, and shall show the names of all candidates or nominees and the office each seeks, and all public questions, to be voted upon at the election. The sample ballot published as a part of the notice may at the discretion of the commissioner be reduced in size relative to the actual ballot but such reduction shall not cause upper case letters appearing in candidates' names or in summaries of public measures on the published sample ballot to be less than ninety percent of the size of such upper case letters appearing on the actual ballot. The notice shall also state the date of the election, the hours the polls will be open, the location of each polling place at which voting is to occur in the election, the location of the polling places designated as early ballot pick-up sites, and the names of the precincts voting at each polling place, but the statement need not set forth any fact which is apparent from the portion of the ballot appearing as a part of the same notice. The notice shall include the full text of all public measures to be voted upon at the election. The notice shall also include notice of testing required pursuant to sections 52.9, 52.35, and 52.38.

The notice shall be published in at least one newspaper, as defined in section 618.3, which is published in the county or other political subdivision in which the election is to occur or, if no newspaper is published there, in at least one newspaper of substantial circulation in the county or political subdivision. For the general election or the primary election the foregoing notice shall be published in at least two newspapers published in the county. However, if there is only one newspaper published in the county, publication in one newspaper shall be sufficient.

[C51, §1110; R60, §463, 2027, 2030; C73, §578, 1718, 1719; C97, §1062, 1112, 2746, 2750, 2751, 2755; S13, §1087-a12, 2750, 2755; C24, §508, 550, 551, 790, 4195, 4197, 4208; C27, §508, 550, 551, 790, 4195, 4197, 4208, 4211-b1, 4216-b3; C31, 35, §508, 550, 551, 590, 4216-c3; C39, §508, 550, 551, 790, 4216.03; C46, 50, 54, §39.5, 43.23, 43.24, 49.72, 277.3; C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §39.5, 43.23, 43.24, 43.29, 49.72, 277.3; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.53]

87 Acts, ch 221, §15; 89 Acts, ch 136, §40; 93 Acts, ch 143, §17; 98 Acts, ch 1123, §5; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §33, 115

Publication of ballot, city elections, §376.5

49.54 Cost of publication.

The cost of the publication required by section 49.53, shall not exceed an amount determined by the director of the department of administrative services or the director's designee.

[C73, §3832; C97, §1112, 1293; S13, §1293; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §772, 796; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.54, 49.72; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.54]

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

49.55 Delivery of supplies to officials.

In all cases the necessary election supplies, including paper ballots for precincts where they are to be used, shall be furnished the precinct election officials not less than one hour before the opening of the polls on the morning of the election.

[C97, §1107; SS15, §1107; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §773; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.55]

49.56 Maximum cost of printing.

The cost of printing the official election ballots and printed supplies for voting machines shall not exceed the usual and customary rates that the printer charges its regular customers.

[SS15, §1107; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §774; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.56]

88 Acts, ch 1119, §18

49.57 Method and style of printing ballots.

Ballots shall be prepared as follows:

1. They shall be on paper uniform in color, through which the printing or writing cannot be read.

2. In the area of the general election ballot for straight party voting, the party names shall be printed in capital letters of uniform size, in not less than twelve point type. After the name of each candidate for a partisan office the name of the candidate's political party shall be printed in at least six point type.

3. The names of candidates shall be printed in capital letters, of uniform size throughout the ballot, in not less than ten point type.

4. On ballots that will be counted by electronic tabulating equipment, ballots shall include a voting target next to the name of each candidate. The position, shape, and size of the targets shall be appropriate for the equipment to be used in counting the votes. Where paper ballots are used, a square may be printed at the beginning of each line in which the name of a candidate is printed, except as otherwise provided.

5. A portion of the ballot, which can be shown to the precinct officials without revealing any of the marks made by the voter, shall include the words "Official ballot", a designation of the ballot rotation, if any, the date of the election, and a facsimile of the signature of the commissioner who has caused the ballot to be printed pursuant to section 49.51.

6. The office title of any office which appears on the ballot to fill a vacancy before the end of the usual term of the office shall include the words "To Fill Vacancy".

[C97, §1109; S13, §1109; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §775; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.57]

97 Acts, ch 170, §44; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §34, 115

Single voting target for certain paired offices, §49.33

Signature in primary elections, §43.36

49.58 Effect of death of certain candidates.

If any candidate nominated by a political party, as defined in section 43.2, for the office of senator or representative in the Congress of the United States, governor, attorney general, or senator or representative in the general assembly dies during the period beginning on the eighty-eighth day and ending on the last day before the general election, or if any candidate so nominated for the office of county supervisor dies during the period beginning on the seventy-third day and ending on the last day before the general election, the vote cast at the general election for that office shall not be canvassed as would otherwise be required by chapter 50. Instead, a special election shall be held on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in December, for the purpose of electing a person to fill that office.

Each candidate for that office whose name appeared on the general election ballot shall also be a candidate for the office in the special election, except that the deceased candidate's political party may designate another candidate in substantially the manner provided by section 43.78 for filling vacancies on the general election ballot. However, a political party which did not have a candidate on the general election ballot for the office in question may similarly designate a candidate for that office in the special election. The name of any replacement or additional candidate so designated shall be submitted in writing to the state commissioner, or the commissioner in the case of a candidate for county supervisor, not later than five o'clock p.m. on the first Tuesday after the date of the general election. No other candidate whose name did not appear on the general election ballot as a candidate for the office in question shall be placed on the ballot for the special election, in any manner. The special election shall be held and canvassed in the manner prescribed by law for the general election.

[C97, §1108; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §776; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.58]

89 Acts, ch 136, §41; 97 Acts, ch 170, §45

49.59 to 49.62 Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 81, §154.

49.63 Time of printing — inspection and correction.

Ballots shall be printed and in the possession of the commissioner in time to enable the commissioner to furnish ballots to absent voters as provided by sections 53.8 and 53.11. The printed ballots shall be subject to the inspection of candidates and their agents. If mistakes are discovered, they shall be corrected without delay, in the manner provided in this chapter.

[C97, §1110; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §781; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.63]

Ballot to absent voter, §53.2

Correction of primary ballots, §43.25

49.64 Number of ballots delivered.

The commissioner shall cause ballots of the kind to be voted in each precinct to be delivered to the precinct election officials as follows: in general elections which are presidential elections at least fifty-five ballots for every fifty votes, or fraction of fifty votes, cast in the precinct at the last preceding general election which was also a presidential election; and in general elections which are not presidential elections, at least fifty-five ballots for every fifty votes, or fraction of fifty votes, cast at the last preceding general election which was not a presidential election.

[C97, §1110; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §782; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.64]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §35, 115

49.65 Packing ballots — delivery — receipts — records.

The required number of ballots for each precinct shall be wrapped and sealed, and each package shall be clearly marked on the outside to indicate the number of ballots contained in the package and the name or number of the precinct and the location of the polling place for which they are intended. The ballots shall be delivered to the precinct election officials together with other necessary election supplies, as provided by section 49.55, and one of the officials shall sign a receipt for the ballots which receipt shall be preserved by the commissioner. The commissioner shall keep a record of the number of ballots delivered for each polling place, the person who signed the receipt for them, and the time they were delivered, on a form which also provides space for the entries required by section 50.10.

[C97, §1110; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §783; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.65]

49.66 Reserve supply of ballots.

The commissioner shall provide and retain at the commissioner's office an ample supply of ballots, in addition to those distributed to the several voting precincts. If at any time the ballots furnished to any precinct shall be lost, destroyed, or if the chairperson of the precinct election officials determines that the supply of ballots will be exhausted before the polls are closed, the chairperson of the precinct election officials of the precinct shall immediately contact the commissioner by telephone. If no telephone is available, a messenger shall be sent to the commissioner with a written application for additional ballots. The application shall be signed by a majority of the precinct election officials. The commissioner shall keep written records of all requests for additional ballots and shall immediately cause to be delivered to the officials, at the polling place, such additional supply of ballots as may be required, and sufficient to comply with the provisions of this chapter.

[C97, §1110; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §784; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.66]

95 Acts, ch 189, §8

49.67 Form of reserve supply.

The number of reserve ballots for each precinct shall be determined by the commissioner.

If necessary, the commissioner or the commissioner's designee may make photocopies of official ballots to replace or replenish ballot supplies. The commissioner shall keep a record of the number of photocopied ballots made for each precinct, the name of the person who made the photocopies, and the date, time, and location at which the photocopies were made. These records shall be made on forms and following procedures prescribed by the secretary of state by administrative rule.

In any precinct where photocopied ballots are used, each photocopied ballot shall be initialed as required by section 49.82 by two precinct officials immediately before being issued to the voter. In partisan elections the two precinct officials shall be of different political parties.

[C97, §1110; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §785; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.67]

95 Acts, ch 189, §9

49.68 State commissioner to furnish instructions.

The state commissioner with the approval of the attorney general shall prepare, and from time to time revise, written instructions to the voters relative to voting, and shall furnish each commissioner with copies of the instructions. Such instructions shall cover the following matters:

1. The manner of obtaining ballots.
2. The manner of marking ballots.
3. That unmarked or improperly marked ballots will not be counted.
4. The method of gaining assistance in marking ballots.
5. That any erasures or identification marks, or otherwise spoiling or defacing a ballot, will render it invalid.
6. Not to vote a spoiled or defaced ballot.

7. How to obtain a new ballot in place of a spoiled or defaced one.

8. Any other matters thought necessary.

[C97, §1111; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §786, 787; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.68, 49.69; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.68; 81 Acts, ch 34, §29]

49.69 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, §401.

49.70 Precinct election officials furnished instructions.

The commissioner shall cause copies of the foregoing instructions to be printed in large, clear type, under the heading of "Instructions for Voters", and shall furnish the precinct election officials with a sufficient number of such instructions as will enable them to comply with section 49.71.

[C97, §1111; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §788; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.70]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §36, 115

49.71 Posting instruction cards and sample ballots.

The precinct election officials, before the opening of the polls, shall cause the instructions for voters required pursuant to section 49.70 to be securely posted as follows:

1. One copy in each voting booth.

2. Not less than four copies, with an equal number of sample ballots, in and about the polling place.

[C97, §1112; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §789; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.71]

2003 Acts, ch 44, §26

Sample primary ballots, §43.30

Sample voting machine ballots, §52.13

49.72 Absentee voters designated before polling place opened.

The commissioner shall deliver to each precinct election board not less than one hour before the time at which the polls are to open for any election the list of all registered voters of that precinct who have been given or sent an absentee ballot for that election, and the election board shall immediately designate those registered voters who are so listed and therefore not entitled to vote in person at the polls, as required by section 53.19.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.72]

95 Acts, ch 67, §53

49.73 Time of opening and closing polls.

1. At all elections, except as otherwise permitted by this section, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock a.m., or as soon thereafter as vacancies on the precinct election board have been filled. On the basis of voter turnout for recent similar elections and factors considered likely to so affect voter turnout for the forthcoming election as to justify shortened voting hours for that election, the commissioner may direct that the polls be opened at twelve o'clock noon for:

a. Any school district election.

b. Any election conducted for a city of three thousand five hundred or less population, including a local option sales and services tax election conducted pursuant to section 423B.1. At elections conducted pursuant to chapter 423B, all polling places shall have the same voting hours.

c. Any election conducted for a city of more than three thousand five hundred population if there is no contest for any office on the ballot and no public question is being submitted to the voters at that election.

d. Any election conducted for a benefited district.

e. The unincorporated area of any county voting on a local option sales and services tax pursuant to section 423B.1.

2. The commissioner shall not shorten voting hours for any election if there is filed in the commissioner's office, at least twenty-five days before the election, a petition signed by at least fifty eligible electors of the school district or city, as the case may be, requesting that the polls be opened not later than seven o'clock a.m. All polling places where the candidates of or any public question submitted by any one political subdivision are being voted upon shall be opened at the same hour, except that this requirement shall not apply to merged areas established under chapter 260C. The hours at which the respective precinct polling places are to open shall not be changed after publication of the notice required by section 49.53. The polling places shall be closed at nine o'clock p.m. for state primary and general elections and other partisan elections, and for any other election held concurrently therewith, and at eight o'clock p.m. for all other elections.

[C51, §251; R60, §486; C73, §611; C97, §1096, 2751, 2754, 2756; S13, §1087-a6, 1096, 2754, 2756; C24, 27, §565, 791, 4202, 4211; C31, 35, §565, 791, 4216-c9; C39, §565, 791, 4216.09; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.37, 49.73, 277.9; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.73]

94 Acts, ch 1180, §13; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §37, 38, 115

49.74 Registered voters entitled to vote after closing time.

Every registered voter who is on the premises of the voter's precinct polling place at the time the polling place is to be closed for any election shall be permitted to vote in that election. Wherever possible, when there are persons on the premises of a polling place awaiting an opportunity to claim their vote at the time the polling place is to be closed, the election board shall cause those persons to move inside the structure in which the polling place is located and shall then shut the doors of the structure and shall not admit any additional persons to the polling place for the purpose of voting. If it is not feasible to cause persons on the premises of a polling place awaiting an opportunity to claim their vote at the time the polling place is to be closed to move inside the structure in which the polling place is located, the election board shall cause those persons to be designated in some reasonable manner and shall not receive votes after that time from any persons except those registered voters so designated.

[C27, 31, 35, §791-a1; C39, §791.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.74]

94 Acts, ch 1169, §64

49.75 Oath.

Before opening the polls, each of the board members shall take the following oath: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm that I will impartially, and to the best of my knowledge and ability, perform the duties of precinct election official of this election, and will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit, and abuse in conducting the election."

[C51, §249; R60, §484; C73, §609; C97, §1094, 2756; S13, §2756; C24, 27, §792, 4209; C31, 35, §792, 4216-c11; C39, §792, 4216.11; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.75, 277.11; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.75]

89 Acts, ch 136, §42

Counting board oath, §51.5

49.76 How administered.

Any one of the precinct election officials present may administer the oath to the others, and it shall be entered in the election records, subscribed by the person taking it, and certified by the officer administering it.

[C51, §250; R60, §485; C73, §610; C97, §1095; SS15, §1087-a5; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §559, 793; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.31, 49.76; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.76]

49.77 Ballot furnished to voter.

1. The board members of their respective precincts shall have charge of the ballots and furnish them to the voters. Any person desiring to vote shall sign a voter's declaration provided by the officials, in substantially the following form:

**VOTER'S DECLARATION
OF ELIGIBILITY**

I do solemnly swear or affirm that I am a resident of the precinct, ward or township, city of, county of, Iowa.

I am a registered voter. I have not voted and will not vote in any other precinct in said election.

I understand that any false statement in this declaration is a criminal offense punishable as provided by law.

.....
Signature of Voter

.....
Address

.....
Telephone

Approved:

.....
Board Member

At the discretion of the commissioner, this declaration may be printed on each page of the election register and the voter shall sign the election register next to the voter's printed name. The voter's signature in the election register shall be considered the voter's signed declaration of eligibility affidavit. The state commissioner of elections shall prescribe by rule an alternate method for providing the information in subsection 2 for those counties where the declaration of eligibility is printed in the election register. The state voter registration system shall be designed to allow for the affidavit to be printed on each page of the election register and to allow sufficient space for the voter's signature.

2. One of the precinct election officials shall announce the voter's name aloud for the benefit of any persons present pursuant to section 49.104, subsection 2, 3, or 5. If the declaration of eligibility is not printed on each page of the election register, any of those persons may upon request view the signed declarations of eligibility and may review the signed declarations on file so long as the person does not interfere with the functions of the precinct election officials. If the declaration of eligibility is printed on the election register, the precinct election official shall make available for viewing a listing of those voters who have signed declarations of eligibility. Any of those persons present pursuant to section 49.104, subsection 2, 3, or 5, may upon request view the listing of those

voters who have signed declarations of eligibility, so long as the person does not interfere with the functions of the precinct election officials.

3. A precinct election official shall require any person whose name does not appear on the election register as an active voter to show identification. Specific documents which are acceptable forms of identification shall be prescribed by the state commissioner.

A precinct election official may require of the voter unknown to the official, identification upon which the voter's signature or mark appears. If identification is established to the satisfaction of the precinct election officials, the person may then be allowed to vote.

4. A person whose name does not appear on the election register of the precinct in which that person claims the right to vote shall not be permitted to vote, unless the person affirms that the person is currently registered in the county and presents proof of identity, or the commissioner informs the precinct election officials that an error has occurred and that the person is a registered voter of that precinct. If the commissioner finds no record of the person's registration but the person insists that the person is a registered voter of that precinct, the precinct election officials shall allow the person to cast a ballot in the manner prescribed by section 49.81.

A person who has been sent an absentee ballot by mail but for any reason has not received it shall be permitted to cast a ballot in person pursuant to section 53.19 and in the manner prescribed by section 49.81.

5. The request for the telephone number in the declaration of eligibility in subsection 1 is not mandatory and the failure by the voter to provide the telephone number does not affect the declaration's validity.

[C97, §1114; C24, §794, 795; C27, 31, 35, §718-b20, 794, 795; C39, §718.21, 794, 795; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, §48.21, 49.77, 49.78; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.77]

83 Acts, ch 176, §5; 87 Acts, ch 221, §16, 17; 88 Acts, ch 1119, §19; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §50; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §14; 98 Acts, ch 1123, §6; 2006 Acts, ch 1002, §3, 4

2006 amendments to subsections 1 and 2 take effect March 1, 2006, and apply to elections held after that date; 2006 Acts, ch 1002, §4

49.78 Repealed by 72 Acts, ch 1025, §35.

49.79 Challenges.

Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified by any precinct election official or registered voter. It is the duty of each official to challenge any person offering to vote whom the official knows or suspects is not duly qualified. A ballot shall be received from a voter who is challenged, but only in accordance with section 49.81.

[C51, §258; R60, §493; C73, §619; C97, §1115; S13, §1087-a9; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §571, 796; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.43, 49.79; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.79]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §39, 115

49.80 Examination on challenge.

1. When the status of any person as a registered voter is so challenged, the precinct election officials shall explain to the person the qualifications of an elector, and may examine the person under oath touching the person's qualifications as a voter.

2. In case of any challenges of an elector at the time the person is offering to vote in a precinct, a precinct election official may place such person under oath and question the person as, (a) where the person maintains the person's home; (b) how long the person has maintained the person's home at such place; (c) if the person maintains a home at any other location; (d) the person's age. The precinct election official may permit the challenger to participate in such questions. The challenged elector shall be allowed to present to the official such evidence and facts as the elector feels sustains the fact that the person is qualified to vote. Upon completion thereof, if the challenge is withdrawn, the elector may cast the vote in the usual manner. If the challenge is not withdrawn, section 49.81 shall apply.

[C51, §259; R60, §494; C73, §620; C97, §1115; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §797; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.80]

90 Acts, ch 1238, §21; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64

49.81 Procedure for challenged voter to cast provisional ballot.

1. A prospective voter who is prohibited under section 48A.8, subsection 4, section 49.77, subsection 4, or section 49.80 from voting except under this section shall be notified by the appropriate precinct election official that the voter may cast a provisional ballot. If a booth meeting the requirement of section 49.25 is not available at that polling place, the precinct election officials shall make alternative arrangements to insure the challenged voter the opportunity to vote in secret. The marked ballot, folded as required by section 49.84, shall be delivered to a precinct election official who shall immediately seal it in an envelope of the type prescribed by subsection 4. The sealed envelope shall be deposited in an envelope marked "provisional ballots" and shall be considered as having been cast in the special precinct established by section 53.20 for purposes of the postelection canvass.

2. Each person who casts a provisional ballot under this section shall receive a printed statement in substantially the following form:

Your qualifications as a registered voter have been challenged for the following reasons:

- I.
- II.
- III.

You must show identification before your ballot can be counted. Please bring or mail a copy of a current and valid photo identification card to the county commissioner's office or bring or mail a copy of one of the following current documents that show your name and address:

- a. Utility bill.
- b. Bank statement.
- c. Paycheck.
- d. Government check.
- e. Other government document.

Your right to vote will be reviewed by the special precinct counting board on You have the right and are encouraged to make a written statement and submit additional written evidence to this board supporting your qualifications as a registered voter. This written statement and evidence may be given to an election official of this precinct on election day or mailed or delivered to the county commissioner of elections, but must be received before a.m./p.m. on at If your ballot is not

counted you will receive, by mail, notification of this fact and the reason that the ballot was not counted.

3. Any elector may present written statements or documents, supporting or opposing the counting of any provisional ballot, to the precinct election officials on election day, until the hour for closing the polls. Any statements or documents so presented shall be delivered to the commissioner when the election supplies are returned.

4. The individual envelopes used for each provisional ballot cast pursuant to subsection 1 shall have printed on them the following:

I believe I am a registered voter of this county and I am eligible to vote in this election. I registered to vote in county on or about at My name at that time was I have not moved to a different county since that time. I am a United States citizen, at least eighteen years of age.

.....
(signature of voter) (date)

The following information is to be provided by the precinct election official:

Reason for challenge:

.....
.....

Did not present required identification form.

.....
(signature of precinct election official)

The precinct election official shall attach a completed voter registration form from each provisional voter unless the person's registration status is listed in the election register as pending.

[C77, 79, 81, §49.81]

87 Acts, ch 221, §19, 20; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §51, 64; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §40, 115; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §20, 37; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §358

49.82 Voter to receive one ballot — endorsement.

When an empty voting booth is available, one of the precinct election officials shall endorse the official's initials on each ballot the voter will receive. The initials shall be placed so that they may be seen when the ballot is properly folded or enclosed in a secrecy folder. The official shall give the voter one and only one of each of the ballots to be voted at that election in that precinct, except as provided by section 49.100. No ballot without the required official endorsement shall be placed in the ballot box.

[C97, §1116, 1117; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §799; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.82]

94 Acts, ch 1180, §15

Endorsement in primary elections, §43.36

49.83 Names to be marked on election register.

The name of each voter shall be marked on the election register by a precinct election official when the voter's declaration of eligibility has been approved by the officials.

[C51, §260; R60, §495; C73, §621; C97, §1116; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §800; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.83]

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49.84 Marking and return of ballot.

After receiving the ballot, the voter shall immediately go alone to one of the voting booths, and without delay mark the ballot. All voters shall vote in booths. No special lines shall be used to separate voters who state that they wish to vote only a portion of the ballot.

Before leaving the voting booth, the voter shall fold the ballot or enclose it in a secrecy folder to conceal the marks on the ballot. The voter shall deliver the ballot to one of the precinct election officials. No identifying mark or symbol shall be endorsed on the back of the voter's ballot. If the precinct has a portable vote tallying system which will not permit more than one ballot to be inserted at a time, the voter may insert the ballot into the tabulating device; otherwise, the election official shall place the ballot in the ballot box.

This section does not prohibit a voter from taking minor children into the voting booth with the voter.

[C51, §257; R60, §492; C73, §617; C97, §1117, 1119; S13, §1119; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §801; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.84]

94 Acts, ch 1180, §16; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §41, 115

49.85 Depositing ballots.

One of the precinct election officials shall at once, after receiving the ballot, in the presence of the voter, deposit it in the ballot box.

[C51, §257; R60, §492; C73, §617; C97, §1117; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §802; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.85]

49.86 Failure to vote — surrender of ballot.

Any voter who, after receiving an official ballot, decides not to vote, shall, before entering the voting booth, surrender to the election officers the official ballot which has been given to the voter, and such fact shall be noted on the election records. A refusal to surrender such ballot shall subject the person so offending to immediate arrest and the penalties provided for violation of this chapter.

[C97, §1117; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §803; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.86]

Penalty, §39A.3

49.87 Prohibited ballot — taking ballot from polling place.

No voter shall vote or offer to vote any ballot except such as the voter has received from the precinct election officials, nor take or remove any ballot from the polling place before the close of the poll.

[C97, §1117; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §804; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.87]

49.88 Limitation on persons in booth and time for voting.

No more than one person shall be allowed to occupy any voting booth at any time. No person shall occupy such booth for more than three minutes to cast a vote. Nothing in this section shall prohibit assistance to voters under section 49.90.

This section does not prohibit a voter from taking minor children into the voting booth with the voter.

[C97, §1117; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §805; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.88]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §42, 115

49.89 Selection of officials to assist voters.

At, or before, the opening of the polls, the election board of each precinct shall select two members of the board, of different political parties in the case of any election in which candidates appear on the ballot under the heading of either of the political parties referred to in section 49.13, to assist voters who may be unable to cast their votes without assistance as described in section 49.90.

[C97, §1118; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §806; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §49.89; 81 Acts, ch 34, §30]

84 Acts, ch 1291, §8

49.90 Assisting voter.

Any voter who may declare upon oath that the voter is blind, cannot read the English language, or is, by reason of any physical disability other than intoxication, unable to cast a vote without assistance, shall, upon request, be assisted by the two officers as provided in section 49.89, or alternatively by any other person the voter may select in casting the vote. The officers, or the person selected by the voter, shall cast the vote of the voter requiring assistance, and shall thereafter give no information regarding the vote cast. If any elector because of a disability cannot enter the building where the polling place for the elector's precinct of residence is located, the two officers shall take a paper ballot to the vehicle occupied by the elector with a disability and allow the elector to cast the ballot in the vehicle. If an elector with a disability cannot cast a ballot on a voting machine the elector shall be allowed to cast a paper ballot, which shall be opened immediately after the closing of the polling place by the two precinct election officials designated under section 49.89, who shall register the votes cast thereon on a voting machine in the polling place before the votes cast there are tallied pursuant to section 52.21. To preserve so far as possible the confidentiality of each ballot of an elector with a disability, the two officers shall proceed substantially in the same manner as provided in section 53.24. In precincts where all voters use paper ballots, those cast by voters with disabilities shall be deposited in the regular ballot box and counted in the usual manner.

[C97, §1118; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §807; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §49.90; 81 Acts, ch 34, §31]

84 Acts, ch 1291, §9; 96 Acts, ch 1129, §16

49.91 Assistance indicated on register.

The precinct election officials shall mark upon the election register the name of any elector who received such assistance in casting the elector's vote.

[C97, §1118; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §808; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.91]

49.92 Voting mark.

The instructions appearing on the ballot shall describe the appropriate mark to be used by the voter. The mark shall be consistent with the requirements of the voting system in use in the precinct. The voting mark used on paper ballots may be a cross or check which shall be placed in the voting targets opposite the names of candidates. The fact that the voting mark is made by an instrument other than a black lead pencil shall not affect the validity of the ballot unless it appears that the color or nature of the mark is intended to identify the ballot contrary to the intent of section 39A.4, subsection 1.

[C97, §1119, 1121; S13, §1119, 1121; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §809; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.92]

97 Acts, ch 170, §46

49.93 Number of votes for each office.

For an office to which one person is to be elected, a voter shall not vote for more than one candidate. If two or more persons are to be elected to an office, the voter shall vote for no more than the number of persons to be elected. If a person votes for more than the permitted number of candidates, the vote for that office shall not count. Valid votes cast on the rest of the ballot shall be counted.

[C97, §1120; S13, §1120; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §810; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.93]

97 Acts, ch 170, §47

49.94 How to mark a straight ticket.

If all the candidates for whom a voter desires to vote in any election other than the primary election were nominated by the same political party or nonparty political organization, and the voter desires to vote for all candidates nominated by that political party or organization, the voter may do so in any one of the following ways:

1. The voter may mark the voting target next to the name of the political party or nonparty political organization in the straight party or organization section of the ballot without marking any voting target next to the name of a candidate nominated by the party or organization.

2. The voter may mark the voting target next to the name of the political party or nonparty political organization in the straight party or organization section of the ballot and also mark any or all of the voting targets next to the names of candidates nominated by that party or organization.

[C97, §1119, 1120; S13, §1119, 1120; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §811; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.94]

97 Acts, ch 170, §48; 98 Acts, ch 1100, §8

49.95 Voting part of ticket only.

If all the candidates for whom the voter desires to vote were nominated by the same political party or nonparty political organization but the voter does not desire to vote for all of the candidates nominated by the party or organization, the voter shall mark the voting target next to the name of each candidate for whom the voter desires to vote without marking the target next to the name of the party or organization in the straight party or organization section of the ballot.

[C97, §1119, 1120; S13, §1119, 1120; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §812; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.95]

97 Acts, ch 170, §49; 98 Acts, ch 1100, §9

49.96 Offices with more than one person to be elected.

Where more than one person is to be elected to the same office at the same election, and all of the candidates for that office for whom the voter desires to vote were nominated by the political party or nonparty political organization for which the voter has marked a straight party or organization vote, the voter need not otherwise indicate the vote for that office. However, if a voter who has marked a straight party or organization ticket also marks the voting targets next to the names of one or more candidates for any office, only the votes cast separately for individual candidates for that office shall be counted. If the voter wishes to vote for candidates who were nominated by different political parties or nonparty political organizations, the voter must mark the voting target for each candidate the voter has chosen, whether or not the voter has also marked a straight party or organization vote.

[C97, §1119, 1120; S13, §1119, 1120; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §813; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.96]

97 Acts, ch 170, §50; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §43, 115

49.97 How to mark a mixed ticket.

If all candidates for whom a voter desires to vote were not nominated by the same political party or nonparty political organization, the voter may indicate the candidates of the voter's choice by marking the ballot in any one of the following ways:

1. The voter may mark a straight party or organization vote for the party or nonparty political organization which nominated some of the candidates for whom the voter desires to vote and vote for candidates of other parties or nonparty political organizations by marking the voting targets next to their names.

2. The voter may vote for each candidate separately without marking any straight party or organization vote.

[C97, §1119, 1120; S13, §1119, 1120; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §814; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.97]

97 Acts, ch 170, §51; 98 Acts, ch 1100, §10

49.98 Counting ballots.

The ballots shall be counted according to the voters' marks on them as provided in sections 49.92 to 49.97, and not otherwise. If, for any reason, it is impossible to determine from a ballot, as marked, the choice of the voter for any office, the vote for that office shall not be counted. When there is a conflict between a straight party or organization vote for one political party or nonparty political organization and the vote cast by marking the voting target next to the name of a candidate for another political party or nonparty political organization on the ballot, the mark next to the name of the candidate shall be held to control, and the straight party or organization vote in that case shall not apply as to that office. A ballot shall be rejected if the voter used a mark to identify the voter's ballot. For each voting system, the state commissioner shall, by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 17A, develop uniform definitions of what constitutes a vote.

[C97, §1120; S13, §1120; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §815; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.98]

97 Acts, ch 170, §52; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §21, 37

49.99 Writing name on ballot.

The voter may also write on the line provided for write-in votes the name of any person for whom the voter desires to vote and mark the voting target opposite the name. If the voter is using a voting system other than an electronic voting system, as defined in section 52.1, the writing of the name shall constitute a valid vote for the person whose name has been written on the ballot without regard to whether the voter has made a mark opposite the name. However, when a write-in vote is cast using an electronic voting system, the ballot must also be marked in the corresponding space in order to be counted. Marking the voting target opposite a write-in line without writing a name on the line shall not affect the validity of the remainder of the ballot.

If a voter writes the name of a person more than once in the proper places on a ballot or on a voting machine for an office to which more than one person is to be elected, all but one of those votes for that person for that office are void and shall not be counted.

[C97, §1119; S13, §1119; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §816; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.99]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §13; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §22; 97 Acts, ch 170, §53

49.100 Spoiled ballots.

A voter who spoils a ballot may return the spoiled ballot to the precinct election officials and receive another ballot. However, a voter shall not receive more than three ballots, including the one first delivered. Only ballots provided in accordance with the provisions of this chapter shall be counted.

[C97, §1121; S13, §1121; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §817; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.100]

97 Acts, ch 170, §54

49.101 Defective ballot does not nullify vote.

No ballot properly marked by the voter shall be rejected:

1. Because of any discrepancy between the printed ballot and the nomination paper, or certificate of nomination, or certified abstract of the canvassing board.
2. Because of any error in stamping or writing the endorsement thereon by the officials charged with such duties.

3. Because of any error on the part of the officer charged with such duty in delivering the wrong ballots at any polling place.

[C97, §1122; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §818; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.101]

49.102 Defective ballots.

Said defective ballots shall be counted for the candidate or candidates for such offices named in the nomination papers, certificate of nomination, or certified abstract.

[C97, §1122; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §819; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.102]

49.103 Wrong ballots.

Said wrong ballots shall be counted as cast for all candidates for whom the voter had the right to vote, and for whom the voter did vote.

[C97, §1122; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §820; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.103]

49.104 Persons permitted at polling places.

The following persons shall be permitted to be present at and in the immediate vicinity of the polling places, provided they do not solicit votes:

1. Any person who is by law authorized to perform or is charged with the performance of official duties at the election.

2. Any number of persons, not exceeding three at a time from each political party having candidates to be voted for at such election, to act as challenging committees, who are appointed and accredited by the executive or central committee of such political party or organization.

3. Any number of persons not exceeding three at a time from each of such political parties, appointed and accredited in the same manner as above prescribed for challenging committees, to witness the counting of ballots. Subject to the restrictions of section 51.11, the witnesses may observe the counting of ballots by a counting board during the hours the polls are open in any precinct for which double election boards have been appointed.

4. Any peace officer assigned or called upon to keep order or maintain compliance with the provisions of this chapter, upon request of the commissioner or of the chairperson of the precinct election board.

5. One observer at a time representing any nonparty political organization, 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. Candidates who send observers to the polls shall provide each observer with a letter of appointment in the form prescribed by the state commissioner.

6. Any persons expressing an interest in a ballot issue to be voted upon at an election except a general or primary election. Any such person shall file a notice of intent to serve as an observer with the commissioner before election day. If more than three persons file a notice of intent to serve at the same time with respect to ballot issues at an election, the commissioner shall appoint from those submitting a notice of intent the three persons who may serve at that time as observers, and shall provide a schedule to all persons who filed notices of intent. The appointees, whenever possible, shall include both opponents and proponents of the ballot issues.

7. Any person authorized by the commissioner, in consultation with the secretary of state, for the purposes of conducting and attending educational voting programs for youth.

[C97, §1124; S13, §1087-a9; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §571, 821; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.43, 49.104; C75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §49.104; 81 Acts, ch 34, §32]

90 Acts, ch 1238, §23; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §17; 97 Acts, ch 170, §55

49.105 Ordering arrest.

Any precinct election official shall order the arrest of any person who behaves in a noisy, riotous, tumultuous or disorderly manner at or about the polls, so as to disturb the election, or insults or abuses the officials, or commits a breach of the peace, or violates any of the provisions of this chapter. If the person so arrested is a registered voter of the precinct which that polling place serves, and has not yet voted, the person shall be permitted to do so before being removed from the polling place.

[C51, §253; R60, §488; C73, §613; C97, §1128; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §822, 823; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.105, 49.106; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.105]

94 Acts, ch 1169, §64

49.106 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, §401.

49.107 Prohibited acts on election day. Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §15. See §39A.4.

49.108 Penalty. Repealed by 84 Acts, ch 1067, §51.

49.109 Employees entitled to time to vote.

Any person entitled to vote at an election in this state who does not have three consecutive hours in the period between the time of the opening and the time of the closing of the polls during which the person is not required to be present at work for an employer, is entitled to such time off from work time to vote as will in addition to the person's nonworking time total three consecutive hours during the time the polls are open. Application by any employee for such absence shall be made individually and in writing prior to the date of the election, and the employer shall designate the period of time to be taken. The employee is not liable to any penalty nor shall any deduction be made from the person's regular salary or wages on account of such absence.

[C97, §1123; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §826; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §49.109; 81 Acts, ch 34, §33]

49.110 Intimidation of employees by employer. Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §15. See §39A.2 and 39A.5.

- | **49.111 Unlawful acts.** Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §15. See §39A.5.
- | **49.112 Penalty.** Repealed by 84 Acts, ch 1067, §51.
- | **49.113 Official neglect or misconduct.** Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §15. See §39A.4.
- | **49.114** Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, §401.
- | **49.115** Repealed by 72 Acts, ch 1124, §282.
- | **49.116 and 49.117** Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, §401.
- | **49.118** Repealed by 72 Acts, ch 1025, §35.
- | **49.119 Penalty.** Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §15. See §39A.2 through 39A.5.
- | **49.120 Promise of position.**
 It shall be unlawful for any candidate for any office to be voted for at any election, prior to nomination or election, to promise, either directly or indirectly, to support or use the candidate's influence in behalf of any person or persons for any position, place, or office, or to promise directly or indirectly to name or appoint any person or persons to any place, position, or office in consideration of any person or persons supporting the candidate or using the person's influence in securing the candidate's nomination, election, or appointment.
 [S13, §1134-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §837; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.120]
- | **49.121 Promise of influence.**
 It shall be unlawful for any person to solicit from any candidate for any office to be voted for at any election, or any candidate for appointment to any public office, prior to nomination, election, or appointment, a promise, directly or indirectly, to support or use the candidate's influence in behalf of any person or persons for any position, place, or office, or a promise either directly or indirectly to name or appoint any person or persons to any place, position, or office in consideration of any person or persons supporting the candidate, or using the person's influence in securing the candidate's nomination, election or appointment.
 [S13, §1134-b; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §838; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.121]
- | **49.122 Penalty.** Repealed by 84 Acts, ch 1067, §51.
- | **49.123 Courthouse open on election day.**
 The courthouse of each county shall remain open on election day.
 [C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.123]

49.124 Training course by commissioner.

The commissioner shall conduct, not later than the day before each primary and general election, a training course for all election personnel, and the commissioner may do so before any other election the commissioner administers. The personnel shall include all precinct election officials and any other persons who will be employed in or around the polling places on election day. At least two precinct election officials who will serve on each precinct election board at the forthcoming election shall attend the training course. If the entire board does not attend, those members who do attend shall so far as possible be persons who have not previously attended a similar training course.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.124]

94 Acts, ch 1180, §18; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §44, 115

49.125 Compensation of trainees.

All election personnel attending such training course shall be paid for attending such course and shall be reimbursed for travel to and from the place where the training is given at the rate determined by the board of supervisors if the distance involved is more than five miles. The wages shall be computed at the hourly rate established pursuant to section 49.20 and payment of wages and mileage for attendance shall be made at the time that payment is made for duties performed on election day.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.125]

97 Acts, ch 170, §56; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §27

49.126 Manual by state commissioner.

It shall be the duty of the state commissioner to provide a training manual and such additional materials as may be necessary to all commissioners for conducting the required training course and to revise the manual from time to time as may be necessary.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.126]

49.127 Commissioner to examine machines.

It shall be the duty of each commissioner to determine that all voting machines are operational and functioning properly and that all materials necessary for the conduct of the election are in the commissioner's possession and are correct.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.127]

49.128 to 49.130 Reserved.

49.131 Political advertisements. Repealed by 86 Acts, ch 1023, §12. See §68A.405.

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CHAPTER 49A

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND PUBLIC MEASURES

See also definitions in §39.3

49A.1	Publication of proposed amendment.	49A.6	Certification — sample ballot.
49A.2	Publication of proposed public measure.	49A.7	Proclamation.
49A.3	Proof of publication — record — report to legislature.	49A.8	Canvass — declaration of result — record.
49A.4	Submission at general election.	49A.9	Expenses.
49A.5	Submission at special election.	49A.10	Action to test legality.
		49A.11	Parties.

49A.1 Publication of proposed amendment.

Whenever any proposition to amend the Constitution has passed the general assembly and been referred to the next succeeding legislature, the state commissioner of elections shall cause the same to be published, once each month, in two newspapers of general circulation in each congressional district in the state, for the time required by the Constitution.

[C97, §55; S13, §55; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §69; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §6.1]

C93, §49A.1

Time of publication, Iowa Constitution, Art. X, §1
 Voting on public measures, see §49.43–49.50

49A.2 Publication of proposed public measure.

Whenever any public measure has passed the general assembly which under the Constitution must be published and submitted to a vote of the entire people of the state, the state commissioner of elections shall cause the same to be published, once each month, in at least one newspaper of general circulation in each county in the state, for the time required by the Constitution.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §70; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §6.2]

C93, §49A.2

Time of publication, Iowa Constitution, Art. VII, §5
 Voting on public measures, see §49.43–49.50

49A.3 Proof of publication — record — report to legislature.

Proof of the publication specified in sections 49A.1 and 49A.2 shall be made by the affidavits of the publishers of the newspapers designated by the state commissioner of elections and such affidavits, with the certificate of the state commissioner of the selection of such newspapers, shall be filed in the commissioner’s office, recorded in a book kept for that purpose, and preserved by the commissioner, and in the case of constitutional amendments the commissioner shall report to the following legislature the action in the premises.

[C97, §55; S13, §55; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §71; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §6.3]

C93, §49A.3

Iowa Constitution, Art. X, §1

49A.4 Submission at general election.

Whenever a public measure has passed the general assembly which under the Constitution must be submitted to a vote of the entire people of the state and no time is fixed by the Constitution or legislature for such submission, or whenever a proposition to amend the Constitution has been adopted by two succeeding general assemblies and no time is fixed by the last general assembly adopting the same for its submission to the people, said measure or amendment shall be submitted to the people at the ensuing general election, in the manner required by law.

[C97, §56; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §72; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §6.4]
C93, §49A.4

Submission, §49.43–49.50, 49A.1, 49A.2, 49A.5; Iowa Constitution, Art. VII, §5 and Art. X

49A.5 Submission at special election.

The general assembly may provide for the submission of a constitutional amendment to the people at a special election for that purpose, at such time as it may prescribe, proclamation for which election shall be made by the governor, and the same shall in all respects be governed and conducted as prescribed by law for the submission of a constitutional amendment at a general election.

[C97, §58; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §73; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §6.5]
C93, §49A.5

Iowa Constitution, Art. X

Submission, §49.43–49.50, 49A.1, 49A.2, 49A.4

49A.6 Certification — sample ballot.

The state commissioner of elections shall, not less than sixty-nine days preceding any election at which a constitutional amendment or public measure is to be submitted to a vote of the entire people of the state, transmit to the county commissioner of elections of each county a certified copy of the amendment or measure and a sample of the ballot to be used in such cases, prepared in accordance with law.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §74; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §6.6]
89 Acts, ch 136, §1

C93, §49A.6

Iowa Constitution, Art. VII, §5 and Art. X

49A.7 Proclamation.

Whenever a proposition to amend the Constitution is to be submitted to a vote of the electors, the governor shall issue a proclamation of that fact, and of the date when the proposition is to be voted on, at least sixty days before that date.

[C97, §57; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §75; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §6.7]
C93, §49A.7

Additional provisions, §39.4 et seq.

Iowa Constitution, Art. X

49A.8 Canvass — declaration of result — record.

The judges of election, county boards of canvassers, and other election officials shall canvass the vote on any constitutional amendment or public measure, and make return thereof, in the same manner as required by law for the canvass and return of the vote for public officers. The board of state canvassers shall canvass such returns, declare the result, and enter the same of record, immediately following and in connection with the proofs of publication of such amendment or measure, in the book kept for that purpose by the secretary of state.

Upon completion of the canvass, the secretary of state shall certify to the Iowa Code editor the results of the election.

[C97, §56; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §76; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §6.8]

C93, §49A.8

93 Acts, ch 143, §19

Canvass of votes, chapter 50

49A.9 Expenses.

Expenses incurred under the provisions of this chapter shall be audited and allowed by the director of the department of administrative services and paid out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

[C97, §59; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §77; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §6.9]

C93, §49A.9

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

49A.10 Action to test legality.

Whenever an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Iowa shall have been proposed and agreed to by the general assembly and shall have been agreed to by the succeeding general assembly, any taxpayer may file suit in equity in the district court at the seat of government of the state, challenging the validity, legality or constitutionality of such amendment, or the procedure connected therewith, and in such suit the district court shall have jurisdiction to determine the validity, legality or constitutionality of said amendment or the procedure connected therewith, and enter its decree accordingly, and may grant a writ of injunction enjoining the governor and state commissioner of elections from submitting such constitutional amendment, if it, or the procedure connected therewith, shall have been found to be invalid, illegal or unconstitutional.

[C31, 35, §77-d1; C39, §77.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §6.10]

C93, §49A.10

49A.11 Parties.

In such suit the taxpayer shall be plaintiff and the governor and state commissioner of elections shall be defendants. Any taxpayer may intervene, either as party plaintiff or defendant.

[C31, 35, §77-d2; C39, §77.2; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §6.11]

C93, §49A.11

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CHAPTER 50

CANVASS OF VOTES

Chapter applicable to primary elections, §43.5
 Criminal offenses, §39A.2–39A.5
 Definitions in §39.3 applicable to this chapter

50.1	Definitions.	50.23	Messengers for missing tally lists.
50.1A	Canvass by officials.	50.24	Canvass by board of supervisors.
50.2	One tally list in certain machine precincts.	50.25	Abstract of votes in the general election.
50.3	Double or defective ballots.	50.26	Duplicate abstracts.
50.4	Ballots objected to.	50.27	Declaration of election.
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		50.48	General recount provisions.
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50.1 Definitions.

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.

2000 Acts, ch 1148, §1
 Former §50.1 transferred to §50.1A

50.1A Canvass by officials.

At every election conducted under chapter 49, except the primary election provided for by chapter 43, and at every other election unless the law authorizing the election otherwise requires, the vote shall be canvassed at each polling place by the election board in the manner prescribed by this chapter. When the poll is closed, the precinct election officials shall forthwith, and without adjournment:

1. Publicly canvass the vote, and credit each candidate with the number of votes counted for the candidate.
2. Ascertain the result of the vote.
3. Prepare in writing a list of any apparently or possibly erroneous information appearing in the precinct election register.
4. Designate two election board members, not members of the same political party, who shall each separately keep a tally list of the count.

[C51, §261, 266; R60, §496, 501; C73, §622, 626; C97, §1138; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §840; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.1]
C2001, §50.1A

50.2 One tally list in certain machine precincts.

In any precinct where an election is held by means of voting machines which deliver, immediately upon conclusion of the voting, multiple copies of a printed record of the votes cast and the totals for each candidate or question appearing on the face of the machine, the requirement of section 50.1A, subsection 4, that two election board members keep separate tally lists of the vote count shall not apply.

[C77, 79, 81, §50.2]

50.3 Double or defective ballots.

If two or more marked ballots are so folded together as to appear to be cast as one, the precinct election officials shall endorse thereon "Rejected as double". Such ballots shall not be counted, but shall be folded together and kept as hereinafter directed. Every ballot not counted shall be endorsed "Defective" on the back thereof.

[C51, §262; R60, §497; C73, §623; C97, §1139; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §842; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.3]

50.4 Ballots objected to.

Every ballot objected to by a precinct election official or challenger, but counted, shall be endorsed on the back thereof, "Objected to", and there shall also be endorsed thereon, and signed by the officials, a statement as to how it was counted.

[C97, §1139; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §843; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.4]

50.5 Disputed ballots returned separately.

All ballots endorsed as required by sections 50.3 and 50.4 shall be enclosed and securely sealed in an envelope, on which the precinct election officials shall endorse "Disputed ballots", with a signed statement of the precinct in which, and date of the election at which, they were cast.

[C97, §1139; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §844; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.5]

50.6 Votes in excess of voter declarations.

If the number of votes cast for any office or on any question exceeds the number of voters' declarations of eligibility signed as required by section 49.77, such fact shall be certified, with the number of the excess, in the return.

[C51, §263; R60, §498; C73, §627; C97, §1140; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §845; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.6]

50.7 Error on county office — township office.

If, in case of such excess, the vote of the precinct where the error occurred would change the result as to a county office if the person appearing to be elected were deprived of so many votes, then the election shall be set aside as to that person in that precinct, and a new election ordered therein; but no person who was not a registered voter in that precinct at the time of the general election shall be allowed to vote at such special election. If the error occurs in relation to an office of a city, school district, township, or of any special district whose elections may be conducted under this chapter, the governing body of the political subdivision involved may order a new election or not, in their discretion.

[C51, §263; R60, §498; C73, §627; C97, §1140; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §846; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.7]

94 Acts, ch 1169, §64

50.8 Error on state or district office — tie vote.

If the error be in relation to a district or state office, it shall be certified with the number of the excess to the state commissioner. If the error affects the result of the election, the canvass shall be suspended and a new vote ordered in the precinct where the error occurred. When there is a tie vote due to such an excess, there shall be a new election. No person who was not a registered voter in that precinct at the time of the general election shall be allowed to vote at such special election. When the new vote is taken and returned, the canvass shall be completed.

[C51, §263; R60, §498; C73, §627; C97, §1140; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §847; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.8]

94 Acts, ch 1169, §64

50.9 Return of ballots not voted.

Ballots not voted, or spoiled by voters while attempting to vote, shall be returned by the precinct election officials to the commissioner, and a receipt taken for the ballots. The ballots shall be preserved for twenty-two months following elections for federal offices and for six months following elections for all other offices.

[C51, §269; R60, §504; C73, §630; C97, §1141; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §848; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.9]

93 Acts, ch 143, §20

50.10 Record of ballots returned.

The commissioner shall enter on the record maintained as required by section 49.65 a notation of the number and character of the ballots returned from each precinct, and the time when and the person by whom they are returned.

[C97, §1141; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §849; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.10]

50.11 Proclamation of result.

When the canvass is completed one of the precinct election officials shall publicly announce the total number of votes received by each of the persons voted for, the office for which the person is designated, as announced by the designated tally keepers, and the number of votes for, and the number of votes against, any proposition which shall have been submitted to a vote of the people. A precinct election official shall communicate the election results by telephone or in person to the commissioner who is conducting the election immediately upon completion of the canvass.

Election results may be transmitted electronically from voting equipment to the commissioner's office only after the precinct election officials have produced a written report of the election results. The devices used for the electronic transmission of election results shall be approved for use by the board of examiners pursuant to section 52.41. The state commissioner of elections shall adopt rules establishing procedures for the electronic transmission of election results.

The commissioner shall remain on duty until such information is communicated to the commissioner from each polling place in the commissioner's county.

[C97, §1142; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §850; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.11]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §45, 115

50.12 Return and preservation of ballots.

Immediately after making the proclamation, and before separating, the board members of each precinct in which votes have been received by paper ballot shall enclose in an envelope or other container all ballots which have been counted by them, except those endorsed "Rejected as double", "Defective", or "Objected to", and securely seal the envelope. The signatures of all board members of the precinct shall be placed across the seal or the opening of the container so that it cannot be opened without breaking the seal. The precinct election officials shall return all the ballots to the commissioner, who shall carefully preserve them for six months. Ballots from elections for federal offices shall be preserved for twenty-two months. The sealed packages containing voted ballots shall be opened only for an official recount authorized by section 50.48, 50.49, or 50.50, for an election contest held pursuant to chapters 57 through 62, or to destroy the ballots pursuant to section 50.19.

[C51, §269; R60, §504; C73, §630; C97, §1142; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §851; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.12]

87 Acts, ch 221, §21; 89 Acts, ch 136, §44; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §46, 115

50.13 Destruction of ballots.

If, at the expiration of the length of time specified in section 50.12, a contest is not pending, the commissioner, without opening the package in which they have been enclosed, shall destroy the ballots.

If the ballots are to be shredded, the package may be opened, if necessary, but the ballots shall not be examined before shredding. Shredded ballots may be recycled. The commissioner shall invite the chairperson of each of the political parties to designate a person to witness the destruction of the ballots.

[C97, §1143; S13, §1143; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §852; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.13]

89 Acts, ch 136, §45; 91 Acts, ch 129, §14; 97 Acts, ch 170, §57

50.14 Destruction of primary election ballots. Repealed by 89 Acts, ch 136, §75. See §50.12, 50.19.

50.15 Destruction in abeyance pending contest.

If a contest is pending, the ballots shall be kept until the contest is finally determined, and then so destroyed.

[C97, §1143; S13, §1143; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §854; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.15]

50.16 Tally list of board.

The tally list shall be prepared in writing by the election board giving, in legibly printed numerals, the total number of people who cast ballots in the precinct, the total number of ballots cast for each officer, except those rejected, the name of each person voted for, and the number of votes given to each person for each different office. The tally list shall be signed by the precinct election officials, and be substantially as follows:

At an election at in township, or in precinct of city or township, in county, state of Iowa, on the day of A.D., there were ballots cast for the office of of which
(Candidate's name) had votes.
(Candidate's name) had votes.
(and in the same manner for any other officer).

A true tally list:

(Name)..... Election Board
(Name)..... Members.
(Name).....

Attest:

(Name)..... Designated
(Name)..... Tally Keepers.

[C51, §267, 303; R60, §502, 537; C73, §628, 661; C97, §1144; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §855; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.16]

93 Acts, ch 143, §21; 2000 Acts, ch 1058, §8; 2001 Acts, ch 24, §18

50.17 Return of election register.

The precinct election register prepared for each election, together with the ballots to be returned pursuant to section 50.12, if any, and the signed and attested tally list, shall be delivered to the commissioner by one of the precinct election officials by noon of the day following the election.

[C51, §268; R60, §333, 503, 1131; C73, §503, 629; C97, §1145; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §856; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.17]

50.18 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, §401.**50.19 Preservation and destruction of books.**

The commissioner may destroy precinct election registers, the declarations of eligibility signed by voters, and other material pertaining to any election in which federal offices are not on the ballot, except the tally lists which have not been electronically recorded, six months after the election if a contest is not pending. If a contest is pending all election materials shall be preserved until final determination of the contest. Before destroying the election registers and declarations of eligibility, the commissioner shall prepare records as necessary to permit compliance with chapter 48A, subchapter V. Nomination papers for primary election candidates for state and county offices shall be destroyed ten days before the general election, if a contest is not pending.

Material pertaining to elections for federal offices, including ballots, precinct election registers, declarations of eligibility signed by voters, documents relating to absentee ballots, and challenges of voters, shall be preserved for twenty-two months after the election. If a contest is not pending the materials may be destroyed at the end of the retention period.

[C51, §268; R60, §333, 503, 1131; C73, §503, 629; C97, §1145; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §858; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.19]

89 Acts, ch 136, §46; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §52; 98 Acts, ch 1119, §29

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.

[C77, 79, 81, §50.20]

87 Acts, ch 221, §22; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §22, 37; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §21

50.21 Special precinct board reconvened.

The commissioner shall reconvene the election board of the special precinct established by section 53.20 not earlier than noon on the second day following each election which is required by law to be canvassed on the Monday or Tuesday following the election. If the second day following such an election is a legal holiday the special precinct election board may be convened at noon on the day following the election, and if the canvass of the election is scheduled at any time earlier than the Monday following the election, the special precinct election board shall be reconvened at noon on the day following the election.

If no provisional ballots were cast in the county pursuant to section 49.81 at any election, the special precinct election board need not be so reconvened. If the number of provisional ballots cast at any election is not sufficient to require reconvening of the entire election board of the special precinct, the commissioner may reconvene only the number of members required. If the number of provisional ballots cast at any election exceeds the number of absentee ballots cast, the size of the special precinct election board may be increased at the commissioner's discretion. The commissioner shall observe the requirements of sections 49.12 and 49.13 in making adjustments to the size of the special precinct election board.

[C77, 79, 81, §50.21; 81 Acts, ch 34, §35]

87 Acts, ch 221, §23; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §25; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §23, 37

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.

[C77, 79, 81, §50.22]

87 Acts, ch 221, §24; 88 Acts, ch 1119, §20; 89 Acts, ch 136, §47, 48; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §53; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §22

50.23 Messengers for missing tally lists.

The commissioner shall send messengers for all tally lists not received in the commissioner's office by noon of the day following the election. The expense of securing such tally lists shall be paid by the county.

[C51, §270; R60, §505; C73, §634; C97, §1148; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §862; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.23]

Mileage paid messengers, §50.47

50.24 Canvass by board of supervisors.

The county board of supervisors shall meet to canvass the vote on the first Monday or Tuesday after the day of each election to which this chapter is applicable, unless the law authorizing the election specifies another date for the canvass. If that Monday or Tuesday is a public holiday, section 4.1, subsection 34, controls. Upon convening, the board shall open and canvass the tally lists and shall prepare abstracts stating, in words written at length, the number of votes cast in the county, or in that portion of the county in which the election was held, for each office and on each question on the ballot for the election. The board shall contact the chairperson of the special precinct board before adjourning and include in the canvass any absentee ballots which were received after the polls closed in accordance with section 53.17 and which were canvassed by the special precinct board after election day. The abstract shall further indicate the name of each person who received votes for each office on the ballot, and the number of votes each person named received for that office, and the number of votes for and against each question submitted to the voters at the election. The votes of all write-in candidates who each received less than two percent of the votes cast for an office shall be reported collectively under the heading "scattering".

The board shall also prepare a certificate showing the total number of people who cast ballots in the election. For general elections and elections held pursuant to section 69.14, a copy of the certificate shall be forwarded to the state commissioner.

Any obvious clerical errors in the tally lists from the precincts shall be corrected by the supervisors. Complete records of any changes shall be recorded in the minutes of the canvass.

[C51, §271, 304, 305; R60, §335, 506, 538, 539, 1131; C73, §502, 503, 631, 635, 662; C97, §1146, 1149; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §859, 860, 863; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §50.20, 50.21, 50.24; C75, 77, 79, 81, §50.24]

84 Acts, ch 1291, §10; 89 Acts, ch 136, §49; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §26; 93 Acts, ch 143, §22; 95 Acts, ch 189, §10

50.25 Abstract of votes in the general election.

At the canvass of the general election, the abstract of the votes for each of the following classes shall be made on a different sheet:

1. President and vice president of the United States.
2. Senator in the Congress of the United States.
3. Representative in the Congress of the United States.
4. Governor and lieutenant governor.
5. A state officer not otherwise provided for.
6. Senator or representative in the general assembly by districts.
7. A county officer.

[C51, §272, 304, 305; R60, §507, 538, 539; C73, §636, 662; C97, §1150; S13, §1150; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §864; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.25]

50.26 Duplicate abstracts.

All abstracts of votes cast in the general election, except the abstracts of votes for county officers, shall be made in duplicate, and signed by the board of county canvassers. One of said abstracts shall be forwarded to the state commissioner, and the other filed by the commissioner.

[C51, §272, 304, 305; R60, §507, 538, 539; C73, §637, 662; C97, §1151; S13, §1151; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §865; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.26]

50.27 Declaration of election.

Each abstract of the votes for such officers as the county alone elects at the general election, except district judges and senators and representatives in the general assembly, or of the votes for officers of political subdivisions whose elections are conducted by the commissioner, shall contain a declaration of whom the canvassers determine to be elected. Each abstract of votes for and against each public question submitted to and decided by the voters of the county alone, or of a single political subdivision whose elections the county board canvasses, shall contain a declaration of the result as determined by the canvassers. When a public question has been submitted to the voters of a political subdivision whose elections the county board canvasses, the commissioner shall certify a duplicate of the abstract and declaration to the governing body of the political subdivision.

[C51, §275; R60, §509; C73, §639; C97, §1152; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §866; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.27]

50.28 Tally lists filed.

When the canvass is concluded, the board shall deliver the original tally lists to the commissioner, who shall file the same, and record each of the abstracts above mentioned in the election book.

[C51, §276; R60, §335, 510; C73, §640; C97, §1154; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §867; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.28]

50.29 Certificate of election.

When any person is thus declared elected, there shall be delivered to that person a certificate of election, under the official seal of the county, in substance as follows:

STATE OF IOWA)
..... County.)

At an election held in said county on the day of, A.D., (candidate's name) was elected to the office of for the term of years from the day of, A.D. (or if elected to fill a vacancy, for the residue of the term ending on the day of, A.D.), and until a successor is elected and qualified.

.....,
President of Board of Canvassers.
Witness,
County Commissioner of Elections (clerk).

Such certificate is presumptive evidence of the person's election and qualification.

[C51, §277; R60, §511, 514; C73, §641; C97, §1155; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §868; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.29]
87 Acts, ch 115, §9; 2000 Acts, ch 1058, §9

50.30 Abstracts forwarded to state commissioner.

The commissioner shall, within ten days after the election, forward to the state commissioner one of the duplicate abstracts of votes for each of the following offices:

- 1. President and vice president of the United States.
- 2. Senator in Congress.
- 3. Representative in Congress.
- 4. Governor and lieutenant governor.
- 5. Senator or representative in the general assembly by districts.
- 6. A state officer not otherwise specified above.

The abstracts for all offices except governor and lieutenant governor shall be enclosed in a securely sealed envelope.

[C51, §283, 284, 305; R60, §517, 518, 539; C73, §645, 662; C97, §1157; S13, §1157; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §869; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.30]
91 Acts, ch 129, §15

50.31 Abstracts for governor and lieutenant governor.

The envelope containing the abstracts of votes for governor and lieutenant governor shall be endorsed substantially as follows: "Abstract of votes for governor and lieutenant governor from county". After being so endorsed said envelope shall be addressed, "To the Speaker of the House of Representatives".

[C51, §283; R60, §517; C73, §645; C97, §1157; S13, §1157; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §870; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.31]

50.32 Endorsement on other envelope.

The envelope for offices other than governor and lieutenant governor shall be endorsed substantially in the manner provided in section 50.31, with changes necessary to indicate the particular offices, and shall be addressed, "To the State Commissioner of Elections".

[C51, §283, 305; R60, §517, 539; C73, §645, 662; C97, §1157; S13, §1157; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §871; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.32]
91 Acts, ch 129, §16

50.33 Forwarding of envelopes.

The envelopes, including the one addressed to the speaker, after being prepared, sealed, and endorsed as required by this chapter, shall be placed in one package and forwarded to the state commissioner.

[C51, §284, 305; R60, §518, 539; C73, §645, 662; C97, §1157; S13, §1157; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §872; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.33]
93 Acts, ch 143, §23

50.34 Missing abstracts.

If the abstracts from any county are not received at the office of the state commissioner within fifteen days after the day of election, the state commissioner shall send a messenger to the commissioner of such county, who shall furnish the messenger with them, or, if they have been sent, with a copy thereof, and the messenger shall return them to the state commissioner without delay.

[C51, §285; R60, §519; C73, §649; C97, §1158; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §873; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.34]

50.35 Delivery of abstracts.

The envelopes containing the abstracts of votes for governor and lieutenant governor shall not be opened by the state commissioner, but the state commissioner shall securely preserve the same and deliver them to the speaker of the house of representatives at the time said abstracts are canvassed as provided by law.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §874; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.35]
Canvass for governor, §2.27 et seq.; also Iowa Constitution, Art. IV, §3

50.36 Envelopes containing other abstracts — canvass.

The secretary of state, upon receipt of the envelopes containing the abstracts of votes, shall open and canvass the abstracts for all offices except governor and lieutenant governor.

The secretary of state shall invite to attend the canvass one representative from each political party which, at the last preceding general election, cast for

its candidate for president of the United States or for governor, as the case may be, at least two percent of the total vote cast for all candidates for that office at that election, as determined by the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall notify the chairperson of each political party of the time of the canvass. However, the presence of a representative from a political party is not necessary for the canvass to proceed.

[C51, §286; R60, §520; C73, §650; C97, §1159; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §875; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.36]
95 Acts, ch 189, §11

50.37 State canvassing board.

The executive council shall constitute a board of canvassers of all abstracts of votes required to be filed with the state commissioner, except for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor. Any clerical error found by the secretary of state or state board of canvassers shall be corrected by the county commissioner in a letter addressed to the state board of canvassers.

[C51, §287; R60, §521; C73, §647, 651; C97, §1160, 1162; S13, §1162; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §876; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.37]

95 Acts, ch 189, §12
Additional provisions, §49A.8

50.38 Time of state canvass.

Not later than twenty-seven days after the day of the election, the secretary of state shall present to the board of state canvassers abstracts of votes cast at the election showing the number of ballots cast for each office and a summary of the results for each office, showing the votes cast in each county. The state board of canvassers shall review the results compiled by the secretary of state and, if the results are accurately tabulated, the state board shall approve the canvass.

[C51, §288, 306; R60, §522, 540; C73, §647, 652, 663; C97, §1161, 1162; S13, §1162; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §877; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.38]

95 Acts, ch 189, §13
Canvass under special election, §50.46

50.39 Abstract.

It shall make an abstract stating, in words written at length, the number of ballots cast for each office, the names of all the persons voted for, for what office, the number of votes each received, and whom it declares to be elected, and if a public question has been submitted to the voters of the state, the number of ballots cast for and against the question and a declaration of the result as determined by the canvassers; which abstract shall be signed by the canvassers in their official capacity and as state canvassers, and have the seal of the state affixed.

[C51, §289, 306; R60, §523, 540; C73, §653, 663; C97, §1163; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §878; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.39]

50.40 Record of canvass.

The state commissioner shall file the abstracts when received and shall have the same bound in book form to be kept by the state commissioner as a record of the result of said state election, to be known as the state election book.

[C51, §290; R60, §524; C73, §654; C97, §1164; S13, §1164; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §879; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.40]

50.41 Certificate of election.

Each person declared elected by the state board of canvassers shall receive a certificate, signed by the governor or, in the governor’s absence, by the secretary of state, with the seal of state affixed, attested by the other canvassers, to be in substance as follows:

STATE OF IOWA:

To (candidate’s name): It is hereby certified that, at an election held on the day of you were elected to the office of of Iowa, for the term of years, from the day of (or if to fill a vacancy, for the residue of the term, ending on the day of).

Given at the seat of government this day of

If the governor is absent, the certificate of the election of the secretary of state shall be signed by the auditor. The certificate to members of the legislature shall describe, by the number, the district from which the member is elected.

[C51, §288, 306; R60, §522, 540; C73, §652, 657, 663; C97, §1165; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §880; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.41]

87 Acts, ch 115, §10; 2000 Acts, ch 1058, §10

50.42 Certificates mailed.

The state commissioner shall prepare and deliver or mail certificates of election to the persons declared elected.

[C51, §292, 294; R60, §526, 528; C73, §648, 656, 658; C97, §1167; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §881; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.42]

50.43 Senator or representative.

The certificate of the election of a senator or representative in Congress shall be signed by the governor, with the seal of the state affixed, and be countersigned by the secretary of state.

[C51, §294; R60, §528; C73, §658; C97, §1166; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §882; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.43]

50.44 Tie vote.

If more than the requisite number of persons, including presidential electors, are found to have an equal and the highest number of votes, the election of one of them shall be determined by lot. The name of each of such candidates shall be written on separate pieces of paper, as nearly uniform in size and material as possible, and placed in a receptacle so that the names cannot be seen. In the presence of the board of canvassers, one of them shall publicly draw one of such names, and such person shall be declared elected. The result of such drawing shall be entered upon the abstract of votes and duly recorded, and a certificate of election issued to such person, as provided in this chapter.

[C51, §281, 282, 307, 316; R60, §515, 516, 541, 547; C73, §632, 643, 644, 664; C97, §1169, 2754; S13, §2754; C24, §883, 4204; C27, §883, 4204, 4211-b8; C31, 35, §883, 4216-c21; C39, §883, 4216.21; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §50.44, 277.21; C75, 77, 79, 81, §50.44]

50.45 Canvass public — result determined.

All canvasses of tally lists shall be public, and the persons having the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected. When a public measure has been submitted to the electors, the proposition shall be declared to have been adopted if the vote cast in favor of the question is greater than fifty percent of the total vote cast in favor and against the question, unless laws pertaining specifically to the public measure election establish a higher percentage of a favorable vote. All ballots cast and not counted as a vote in favor or against the proposition shall not be used in computing the total vote cast in favor and against the proposition.

[C51, §262, 273, 307; R60, §497, 508, 541; C73, §623, 638, 664; C97, §1170; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §884; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.45]
88 Acts, ch 1119, §21

50.46 Special elections — canvass and certificate.

When a special election has been held to fill a vacancy, pursuant to section 69.14, the board of county canvassers shall meet at one o'clock in the afternoon of the second day after the election, and canvass the votes cast at the election. The commissioner, as soon as the canvass is completed, shall transmit to the state commissioner an abstract of the votes so canvassed, and the state board, within five days after receiving such abstracts, shall canvass the tally lists. A certificate of election shall be issued by the county or state board of canvassers, as in other cases. All the provisions regulating elections, obtaining tally lists, and canvass of votes at general elections, except as to time, shall apply to special elections.

[R60, §673; C73, §791–793; C97, §1171; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §885; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.46]
90 Acts, ch 1238, §27

50.47 Messengers for election tally lists.

Messengers sent for the tally lists of elections shall be paid from the state or county treasury for necessary travel expense.

[C51, §295; R60, §529; C73, §3827; C97, §1172; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §886; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.47]

50.48 General recount provisions.

1. The county board of canvassers shall order a recount of the votes cast for a particular office or nomination in one or more specified election precincts in that county if a written request therefor is made not later than five o'clock p.m. on the third day following the county board's canvass of the election in question. The request shall be filed with the commissioner of that county, or with the commissioner responsible for conducting the election if section 47.2, subsection 2 is applicable, and shall be signed by either of the following:

a. A candidate for that office or nomination whose name was printed on the ballot of the precinct or precincts where the recount is requested.

b. Any other person who receives votes for that particular office or nomination in the precinct or precincts where the recount is requested and who is legally qualified to seek and to hold the office in question.

Immediately upon receipt of a request for a recount, the commissioner shall send a copy of the request to the apparent winner by certified mail. The commissioner shall also attempt to contact the apparent winner by telephone. If the apparent winner cannot be reached within four days, the chairperson of the political party or organization which nominated the apparent winner shall be contacted and shall act on behalf of the apparent winner, if necessary. For candidates for state or federal offices, the chairperson of the state party shall be contacted. For candidates for county offices, the county chairperson of the party shall be contacted.

2. The candidate requesting a recount under this section shall post a bond, unless the abstracts prepared pursuant to section 50.24, or section 43.49 in the case of a primary election, indicate that the difference between the total number of votes cast for the apparent winner and the total number of votes cast for the candidate requesting the recount is less than the greater of fifty votes or one percent of the total number of votes cast for the office or nomination in question. If a recount is requested for an office to which more than one person was elected, the vote difference calculations shall be made using the difference between the number of votes received by the person requesting the recount and the number of votes received by the apparent winner who received the fewest votes. Where votes cast for that office or nomination were canvassed in more than one county, the abstracts prepared by the county boards in all of those counties shall be totaled for purposes of this subsection. If a bond is required, it shall be filed with the state commissioner for recounts involving a state office, including a seat in the general assembly, or a seat in the United States Congress, and with the commissioner responsible for conducting the election in all other cases, and shall be in the following amount:

a. For an office filled by the electors of the entire state, one thousand dollars.

b. For United States representative, five hundred dollars.

c. For senator in the general assembly, three hundred dollars.

d. For representative in the general assembly, one hundred fifty dollars.

e. For an office filled by the electors of an entire county having a population of fifty thousand or more, two hundred dollars.

f. For any elective office to which paragraphs "a" to "e" of this subsection are not applicable, one hundred dollars.

After all recount proceedings for a particular office are completed and the official canvass of votes cast for that office is corrected or completed pursuant to subsections 5 and 6, if necessary, any bond posted under this subsection shall be returned to the candidate who requested the recount if the apparent winner before the recount is not the winner as shown by the corrected or completed canvass. In all other cases, the bond shall be deposited in the general fund of the

state if filed with the state commissioner or in the election fund of the county with whose commissioner it was filed.

3. The recount shall be conducted by a board which shall consist of:

a. A designee of the candidate requesting the recount, who shall be named in the written request when it is filed.

b. A designee of the apparent winning candidate, who shall be named by that candidate at or before the time the board is required to convene.

c. A person chosen jointly by the members designated under paragraphs “*a*” and “*b*” of this subsection.

The commissioner shall convene the persons designated under paragraphs “*a*” and “*b*” of this subsection not later than nine o’clock a.m. on the seventh day following the county board’s canvass of the election in question. If those two members cannot agree on the third member by eight o’clock a.m. on the ninth day following the canvass, they shall immediately so notify the chief judge of the judicial district in which the canvass is occurring, who shall appoint the third member not later than five o’clock p.m. on the eleventh day following the canvass.

4. When all members of the recount board have been selected, the board shall undertake and complete the required recount as expeditiously as reasonably possible. The commissioner or the commissioner’s designee shall supervise the handling of ballots or voting machine documents to ensure that the ballots and other documents are protected from alteration or damage. The board shall open only the sealed ballot containers from the precincts specified to be recounted in the request or by the recount board. The board shall recount only the ballots which were voted and counted for the office in question, including any disputed ballots returned as required in section 50.5. If an electronic tabulating system was used to count the ballots, the recount board may request the commissioner to retabulate the ballots using the electronic tabulating system. The same program used for tabulating the votes on election day shall be used at the recount unless the program is believed or known to be flawed.

Any member of the recount board may at any time during the recount proceedings extend the recount of votes cast for the office or nomination in question to any other precinct or precincts in the same county, or from which the returns were reported to the commissioner responsible for conducting the election, without the necessity of posting additional bond.

The ballots or voting machine documents shall be resealed by the recount board before adjournment and shall be preserved as required by section 50.12. At the conclusion of the recount, the recount board shall make and file with the commissioner a written report of its findings, which shall be signed by at least two members of the recount board. The recount board shall complete the recount and file its report not later than the eighteenth day following the county board’s canvass of the election in question.

5. If the recount board’s report is that the abstracts prepared pursuant to the county board’s canvass were incorrect as to the number of votes cast for the candidates for the office or nomination in question, in that county or district, the commissioner shall at once so notify the county board. The county board shall reconvene within three days after being so notified, and shall correct its previous proceedings.

6. The commissioner shall promptly notify the state commissioner of any recount of votes for an office to which section 50.30 or section 43.60 in the case of a primary election, is applicable. If necessary, the state canvass required by section 50.38, or by section 43.63, as the case may be, shall be delayed with respect to the office or the nomination to which the recount pertains. The commissioner shall subsequently inform the state commissioner at the earliest possible time whether any change in the outcome of the election in that county or district resulted from the recount.

7. If the election is an election held by a city which is not the final election for the office in question, the recount shall progress according to the times provided by this subsection. If this subsection applies the canvass shall be held by the second day after the election, the request for a recount must be made by the third day after the election, the board shall convene to conduct the recount by the sixth day after the election, and the report shall be filed by the eleventh day after the election.

[S13, §1087-a18; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §584–586; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.56–43.58; S81, §50.48; 81 Acts, ch 34, §34]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §15, 16; 93 Acts, ch 143, §24, 25; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §19; 97 Acts, ch 170, §58; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §47, 115

50.49 Recounts for public measures.

A recount for any public measure shall be ordered by the board of canvassers if a petition requesting a recount is filed with the county commissioner not later than three days after the completion of the canvass of votes for the election at which the question appeared on the ballot. The petition shall be signed by the greater of not less than ten eligible electors or a number of eligible electors equaling one percent of the total number of votes cast upon the public measure. Each petitioner must be a person who was entitled to vote on the public measure in question or would have been so entitled if registered to vote.

The recount shall be conducted by a board which shall consist of:

1. A designee named in the petition requesting the recount.
2. A designee named by the commissioner at or before the time the board is required to convene.
3. A person chosen jointly by the members designated under subsections 1 and 2.

The commissioner shall convene the persons designated under subsections 1 and 2 not later than nine a.m. on the seventh day following the canvass of the election in question. If those two members cannot agree on the third member by eight a.m. on the ninth day following the canvass, they shall immediately notify the chief judge of the judicial district in which the canvass is occurring, who shall appoint the third member not later than five p.m. on the eleventh day following the canvass.

The petitioners requesting the recount shall post a bond as required by section 50.48, subsection 2. The amount of the bond shall be one thousand dollars for a public measure appearing on the ballot statewide or one hundred dollars for any other public measure. If the difference between the affirmative and negative votes cast on the public measure is less than the greater of fifty votes or one percent of the total number of votes cast for and against the question, a bond is not required. If approval by sixty percent of the votes cast is required for adoption of the public measure, no bond is required if the difference between sixty percent of the total votes cast for and against the question and the number of votes cast for the losing side is less than the greater of fifty votes or one percent of the total number of votes cast.

The procedure for the recount shall follow the provisions of section 50.48, subsections 4 through 7, as far as possible.

95 Acts, ch 189, §14; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §48, 115

50.50 Administrative recounts.

The commissioner who was responsible for conducting an election may request an administrative recount when the commissioner suspects that voting equipment used in the election malfunctioned or that programming errors may have affected the outcome of the election, or if the precinct election officials report counting errors to the commissioner after the conclusion of the canvass of votes in the precinct. An administrative recount shall be conducted by the board of the special precinct established by section 53.23. Bond shall not be required for an administrative recount. The state commissioner may adopt rules for administrative recounts.

If the recount board finds that there is an error in the programming of any voting equipment which may have affected the outcome of the election for any office or public measure on the ballot, the recount board shall describe the errors in its report to the commissioner. The commissioner shall notify the board of supervisors. The supervisors shall determine whether to order an administrative recount for any or all of the offices and public measures on the ballot.

97 Acts, ch 170, §59; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §49, 115

CHAPTER 51

DOUBLE ELECTION BOARDS

Chapter applicable to primary elections, §43.5
 Definitions in §39.3 applicable to this chapter

51.1	Election counting board.	51.11	Presence of persons.
51.2	Appointment.	51.12	Counting quarters — guarding ballots.
51.3	“Receiving” and “counting” boards defined.	51.13	Certification of count — returns.
51.4	Duties of receiving board.	51.14	Compensation of board.
51.5	Oath.	51.15	Applicability of law.
51.6	Administration of oath.	51.16	Violations. Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §15.
51.7	Duties of double boards.	51.17	Circulation of information. Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §15.
51.8	Ballot boxes.		
51.9	Manner of counting.		
51.10	Secrecy of ballot.		

51.1 Election counting board.

In all election precincts the board of supervisors may authorize the commissioner to appoint for each election in which a high voter turnout is anticipated five additional precinct election officials to be known as the election counting board.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §887; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §51.1]
 88 Acts, ch 1119, §22
 Election boards, §49.12

51.2 Appointment.

The members of the election counting board shall be appointed by the commissioner from the election board panel drawn up as provided by section 49.15. The requirements of section 49.13, relative to political party affiliation of members of the election board appointed to serve for partisan elections shall apply to the membership of the election counting board.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §888, 890; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §51.2, 51.4; C75, 77, 79, 81, §51.2]

51.3 “Receiving” and “counting” boards defined.

The precinct election officials as provided in chapter 49 shall be known as the “*receiving board*” and it shall be their duty to supervise the casting of ballots at said election, and the precinct election officials provided for in sections 51.1 and 51.2 shall be known as the “*counting board*”.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §889; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §51.3]
 Regular election boards, §49.12

51.4 Duties of receiving board.

The receiving board shall perform all the functions of precinct election officials as provided by law except as to counting and certifying the vote as by this chapter provided.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §890; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §51.4]

51.5 Oath.

All board members shall take an oath as provided in section 49.75, for precinct election officials and in addition to such oath the counting board shall take the following oath:

I do swear (or affirm) that I will duly attend to the ensuing election during the continuance thereof as a member of the counting board; that I will not, prior to the closing of the polls, communicate in any manner, directly or indirectly, by word or sign, the progress of the counting, nor the result so far as ascertained, nor any information whatsoever in relation thereto; that I will make and return a perfect return of the said election, and will in all things truly, impartially, and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same to the best of my judgment and ability; that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §891; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §51.5]

51.6 Administration of oath.

This oath shall be administered at the time the board enters upon its duties by a precinct election official of the receiving board who is hereby empowered to administer such oath.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §892; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §51.6]

51.7 Duties of double boards.

The counting boards shall proceed to the respective voting places to which they have been appointed at such time as the commissioner may direct, and shall take charge of the ballot box containing the ballots already cast in that precinct. The counting board shall retire to a partitioned space or room provided for that purpose and there proceed to count and tabulate the ballots as it shall find them deposited in the ballot box. The receiving board shall continue to receive the votes of electors in the other box provided, until such time as the counting board shall have finished counting and tabulating the ballots cast in the first ballot box. The two boards shall then exchange the first box for the second box and so continue until they have counted and tabulated all the votes cast on that election day. When the hour arrives for closing the polls, the receiving board shall certify to all matters pertaining to casting of ballots and shall then unite with the counting board in the counting of ballots. The precinct election officials shall then divide the ballots not counted and each group of officials shall proceed to canvass their portion of the same. When the canvass has been completed the officials shall report the result of their canvass in the manner provided by section 50.11.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §893; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §51.7]

88 Acts, ch 1119, §23

Tally list, §50.16

51.8 Ballot boxes.

It shall be the duty of the commissioner to provide the precinct election officials with such ballot boxes and other election supplies as may be required to be furnished in duplicate to accomplish the purpose of this chapter.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §894; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §51.8]

51.9 Manner of counting.

Whenever the counting board receives from the receiving board the ballot box, they shall also be furnished a statement from the receiving board giving the number of voters' declarations of eligibility signed up to that time, which shall equal the number of votes in the ballot box. The counting board shall on opening the ballot box first count the ballots therein. If the number of ballots found in the ballot box exceeds the number as shown by the statement received from the receiving board the counting board members shall proceed to examine the official endorsement of said ballots, and, if any ballots are found that do not bear proper official endorsement, said ballots shall be kept separate and a record of such ballots shall be made and returned under the head of excess ballots. The counting board shall then proceed to count the ballots as now provided by law.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §895; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §51.9]

Counting general election ballots, chapter 50

Counting primary ballots, §43.45

51.10 Secrecy of ballot.

The space or room occupied by the counting board shall be policed in such manner as to prevent any person, or persons, from gaining information regarding the progress of the count before the polls are closed.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §896; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §51.10]

51.11 Presence of persons.

No person shall be admitted into the space or room where such ballots are being counted until the polls are closed, except the counting board and the witnesses appointed and accredited under section 49.104, subsection 3. It shall be unlawful for any witness to communicate or attempt to communicate, directly or indirectly, information regarding the progress of the count at any time before the polls are closed.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §897; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §51.11]

51.12 Counting quarters — guarding ballots.

The commissioner shall provide suitable places for the counting of ballots, but when it becomes necessary to remove the ballot box from one room to another, or from one building to another, and at all times when they are in possession of the counting board, they shall be under constant observation of at least one counting board member from each political party.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §898; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §51.12]

51.13 Certification of count — returns.

Both boards shall certify to all matters pertaining to counting and canvassing of votes and shall return all materials and ballots to the commissioner as provided by law.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §899; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §51.13]

Return of election register and ballots, §50.5, 50.9, 50.12, 50.17

51.14 Compensation of board.

Compensation for counting board members shall be the same as provided by law for precinct election officials.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §900; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §51.14]

Compensation, §49.20

51.15 Applicability of law.

This chapter shall apply to all general and primary elections, but shall not apply where voting machines are used.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §901; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §51.15]

51.16 Violations. Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §15. See §39A.4 and 39A.5.

51.17 Circulation of information. Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §15. See §39A.5.

CHAPTER 52

ALTERNATIVE VOTING SYSTEMS

Chapter applicable to primary elections, §43.5
 Definitions in §39.3 applicable to this chapter

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52.1 Alternative voting systems — definitions.

1. At all elections conducted under chapter 49, and at any other election unless specifically prohibited by the statute authorizing the election, votes may be cast, registered, recorded and counted by means of either voting machines or electronic voting systems, in accordance with this chapter.

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

a. *“Automatic tabulating equipment”* means apparatus, including but not limited to electronic data processing machines, which may be utilized to ascertain the manner in which special paper ballots have been marked by voters, and count the votes marked thereon.

b. *“Ballot”* includes a special paper ballot. In appropriate contexts, *“ballot”* also includes conventional paper ballots.

c. *“Counting center”* means any place selected by the commissioner where automatic tabulating equipment is available, or is placed, for the purpose of counting votes marked on ballots cast in two or more precincts.

d. "Electronic voting system" means a system employing special paper ballots under which votes are:

(1) Cast by voters by marking special paper ballots with a vote marking device; and

(2) Thereafter counted by use of automatic tabulating equipment.

e. "Program" means the written record of the set of instructions defining the operations to be performed by a computer in examining, counting, tabulating, and printing votes.

f. "Special paper ballot" means a printed ballot designed to be marked by a voter with a vote marking device.

g. "Vote marking device" means a pen, pencil or similar writing tool for use in marking a special paper ballot, so designed or fabricated that the mark it leaves may be detected and the vote so cast counted by automatic tabulating equipment.

h. "Voting machine" means a mechanical or electronic device, meeting the requirements of section 52.7, designated for use in casting, registering, recording, and counting votes at an election. "Voting machine" includes, but is not limited to, direct recording electronic devices.

[S13, §1137-a7; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §904; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.1]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §17, 18; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §50, 51, 115; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §24, 37

52.2 Purchase.

The board of supervisors of a county may, by a majority vote, authorize, purchase, and order the use of voting machines or an electronic voting system in any one or more voting precincts within the county until otherwise ordered by the board of supervisors. Voting machines and an electronic voting system may be used concurrently at the same precinct.

[S13, §1137-a8; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §905; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.2]

2004 Acts, ch 1083, §25, 37

52.3 Terms of purchase — tax levy.

The county board of supervisors, on the adoption and purchase of a voting machine or an electronic voting system, may issue bonds under section 331.441, subsection 2, paragraph “b”, subparagraph (1).

[S13, §1137-a14; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §906; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §52.3; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1009]

83 Acts, ch 123, §46, 209

52.4 Examiners — term — removal.

The state commissioner of elections shall appoint three members to a board of examiners for voting machines and electronic voting systems, not more than two of whom shall be from the same political party. The examiners shall hold office for staggered terms of six years, subject to removal at the pleasure of the state commissioner of elections.

At least one of the examiners shall have been trained in computer programming and operations. The other two members shall be directly involved in the administration of elections and shall have experience in the use of electronic voting systems.

[S13, §1137-a9; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §907; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.4]

94 Acts, ch 1180, §20

52.5 Testing and examination of voting equipment.

A person or corporation owning or being interested in a voting machine or electronic voting system may request that the state commissioner call upon the board of examiners to examine and test the machine or system. Within seven days of receiving a request for examination and test, the state commissioner shall notify the board of examiners of the request in writing and set a time and place for the examination and test.

The state commissioner shall formulate, with the advice and assistance of the examiners, and adopt rules governing the testing and examination of any voting machine or electronic voting system by the board of examiners. The rules shall prescribe the method to be used in determining whether the machine or system is suitable for use within the state and performance standards for voting equipment in use within the state. The rules shall provide that all electronic voting systems and voting machines approved for use by the examiners after April 9, 2003, shall meet voting systems performance and test standards, as adopted by the federal election commission on April 30, 2002, and as deemed adopted by Pub. L. No. 107-252, section 222. The rules shall include standards for determining when recertification is necessary following modifications to the equipment or to the programs used in tabulating votes, and a procedure for rescinding certification if a system or machine is found not to comply with performance standards adopted by the state commissioner.

The state commissioner may employ a competent person or persons to assist the examiners in their evaluation of the equipment and to advise the examiners as to the sufficiency of the equipment. Consultant fees shall be paid by the person who requested the certification. Following the examination and testing of the voting machine or system the examiners shall report to the state commissioner describing the testing and examination of the machine or system and upon the capacity of the machine or system to register the will of voters, its accuracy and efficiency, and with respect to its mechanical perfections and imperfections. Their report shall be filed in the office of the state commissioner and shall state whether in their opinion the kind of machine or system so

examined can be safely used by voters at elections under the conditions prescribed in this chapter. If the report states that the machine or system can be so used, it shall be deemed approved by the examiners, and machines or systems of its kind may be adopted for use at elections as provided in this section. Any form of voting machine or system not so approved cannot be used at any election. Before actual use by a county of a particular electronic voting system which has been approved for use in this state, the state commissioner shall formulate, with the advice and assistance of the examiners, and adopt rules governing the development of vote counting programs and all procedures used in actual counting of votes by means of that system.

[S13, §1137-a10; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §908; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.5]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §19; 89 Acts, ch 136, §50; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §26, 37

52.6 Compensation.

Each examiner is entitled to one hundred fifty dollars for compensation and expenses in making such examination and report, to be paid by the person or corporation applying for such examination. No examiner shall have any interest whatever in any machine or system reported upon. Provided that each examiner shall receive not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars and reasonable expenses in any one year; and all sums collected for such examinations over and above said maximum salaries and expenses shall be turned in to the state treasury.

[S13, §1137-a10; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §909; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.6]

52.7 Construction of machine approved.

A voting machine approved by the state board of examiners for voting machines and electronic voting systems must be so constructed as to provide facilities for voting for the candidates of at least seven different parties or organizations, must permit a voter to vote for any person for any office although not nominated as a candidate by any party or organization, and must permit voting in absolute secrecy.

It must also be so constructed as to prevent voting for more than one person for the same office, except where the voter is lawfully entitled to vote for more than one person for that office; and it must afford the voter an opportunity to vote for any or all persons for that office as the voter is by law entitled to vote for and no more, at the same time preventing the voter from voting for the same person twice. The voting machine must be so constructed as to provide the voter with an opportunity to change a vote before the ballot is recorded and counted.

It may also be provided with one ballot in each party column or row containing only the words “presidential electors”, preceded by the party name, and a vote for such ballot shall operate as a vote for all the candidates of such party for presidential electors.

Such machine shall be so constructed as to accurately account for every vote cast upon it. The machine shall be so constructed as to remove information from the ballot identifying the voter before the ballot is recorded and counted. If the machine is a direct recording electronic device, the machine shall be so constructed as to store each ballot cast separate from the ballot tabulation function, which ballot may be reproduced on paper in the case of a recount, manual audit, or machine malfunction.

[S13, §1137-a11; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §910; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.7]

2004 Acts, ch 1083, §27, 37; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §359

52.8 Experimental use.

The board of supervisors of any county may provide for the experimental use at an election in one or more districts, of a voting machine or electronic voting system which it might lawfully adopt, without a formal adoption thereof; and its use at such election shall be as valid for all purposes as if it had been lawfully adopted.

[S13, §1137-a12; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §911; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.8]

52.9 Duties of local authorities — certificate of test.

The commissioner having jurisdiction of any precinct for which the board of supervisors has adopted voting by machine shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, provide for the precinct polling place one or more voting machines in complete working order, and shall thereafter keep them in repair, and shall have the custody thereof and of the furniture and equipment of the polling place when not in use at an election. The machines shall be used for voting at all elections unless the commissioner directs otherwise pursuant to section 49.26. If it shall be impracticable to supply each and every election precinct for which machine voting has been adopted with a voting machine or voting machines at any election following such adoption, as many may be supplied as it is practicable to procure, and the same may be used in such election precincts as the commissioner may direct.

It shall be the duty of the commissioner or the commissioner’s duly authorized agents to examine and test the voting machines to be used at any election, after the machines have been prepared for the election and not less than twelve hours before the opening of the polls on the morning of the election. For any election to fill a partisan office, the county chairperson of each political party referred to in section 49.13 shall be notified in writing of the time said machines shall be examined and tested so that they may be present, or have a representative present. For every election, the commissioner shall include the notice in the notice of the election published as required by section 49.53. Those present for the examination and testing shall sign a certificate which shall read substantially as follows:

The Undersigned Hereby Certify that, having duly qualified, we were present and witnessed the testing and preparation of the following voting machines; that we believe the same to be in proper condition for use in the election of (date); that each registering counter of the machine is set at 000; that the public counter is set at 000; that the seal numbers and the protective counter numbers are as indicated below.

Signed:

.....
Republican (if applicable)

.....
Democrat (if applicable)

.....
Voting machine custodian

Dated.....

Machine Number	Protective Counter Number	Seal Number
.....
.....
.....
.....

On those voting machines presently equipped with an after-election latch and on all machines placed in use after January 1, 1961, in this state, the after-election latch shall be fully used by the election officials.

[S13, §1137-a13; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §912; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.9]
98 Acts, ch 1123, §7, 8; 2000 Acts, ch 1058, §59, 60

52.10 Ballots — form.

All ballots shall be printed in black ink on clear, white material, of such size as will fit the ballot frame, and in as plain, clear type as the space will reasonably permit. The party name for each political party represented on the machine shall be prefixed to the list of candidates of such party. The order of the list of candidates of the several parties or organizations shall be arranged as provided in sections 49.30 to 49.42A, except that the lists may be arranged in horizontal rows or vertical columns to meet the physical requirements of the voting machine used.

[S13, §1137-a15; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §913; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.10]
97 Acts, ch 170, §60; 98 Acts, ch 1100, §11

52.11 Locking of unused party row.

At all general elections the commissioner in preparing the ballot upon every voting machine shall cause the party row next underneath the names of the Republican candidates, and also the party row underneath the names of the Democratic candidates, to be locked and left blank except when more than five political parties have nominated candidates whose names are entitled to be placed on the official ballot.

[C27, 31, 35, §913-a1; C39, §913.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.11]

52.12 Exception — straight party voting.

Voting machines shall have a single lever or switch which casts a vote for each candidate of a political party or nonparty political organization which has nominated candidates for more than one partisan office on the ballot. Straight party voting shall be provided for all general elections.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §914; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.12]
97 Acts, ch 170, §61

52.13 Sample ballots.

The commissioner shall provide for each precinct polling place at which votes are to be cast by machine two sample ballots, which shall be arranged in the form of a diagram showing the entire front of the voting machine as it will appear after the official ballots are arranged for voting on election day. Such sample ballots shall be open to public inspection at such polling place during the day of election.

[S13, §1137-a16; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §915; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.13]

52.14 Two sets of ballots.

Two sets of ballots shall be provided for each polling place for each election for use in the voting machine.

[S13, §1137-a17; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §916; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.14]

52.15 Delivery of ballots and supplies.

The voting machine ballots and other necessary supplies shall be delivered to the board members of each precinct in which votes are to be cast by machine at the time required by section 49.55.

[S13, §1137-a18; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §917; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.15]

52.16 Duties of election officers — independent ballots.

The election board of each precinct in which votes are to be cast by machine shall meet at the precinct polling place, at least one hour before the time set for the opening of the polls at each election, and shall proceed to arrange the furniture, stationery, and voting machine for the conduct of the election. The board shall cause at least two instruction cards to be posted conspicuously within the polling place. If not previously done, they shall arrange, in their proper place on the voting machine, the ballots containing the names of the offices to be filled at the election, and the names of the candidates nominated. If not previously done, the machine shall be so arranged as to show that no vote has been cast, and shall not be thereafter operated, except by electors in voting.

Before the polls are open for election, the board shall carefully examine every machine and see that no vote has been cast, and the machines are subject to inspection of the election officers. If the voting machine is equipped to produce a printed record showing the status of the counters, this record shall be produced by the precinct election officials immediately before the polls are open. The inspection sheets from each machine used in the election shall be available for examination throughout election day.

Ballots voted for any person whose name does not appear on the machine as a nominated candidate for office, are referred to in this section as independent ballots. When two or more persons are to be elected to the same office, and the machine requires that all independent ballots voted for that office be deposited in a single receptacle or device, an elector may vote in or by the receptacle or device for one or more persons whose names do not appear upon the machine with or without the names of one or more persons whose names do so appear. With that exception, and except for presidential electors, no independent ballot shall be voted for any person for any office whose name appears on the machine as a nominated candidate for that office; any independent ballot so voted shall not be counted. An independent ballot must be cast in its appropriate place on the machine, or it shall be void and not counted.

[S13, §1137-a19; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §918; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.16]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §20

52.17 Voting machine in plain view.

The exterior of the voting machine and every part of the polling place shall be in plain view of the election officers. The voting machine shall be placed at least three feet from every wall and partition of the polling place, and at least four feet from the precinct election officials' table.

[S13, §1137-a20; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §919; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.17]

52.18 Method of voting.

After the opening of the polls, the precinct election officials shall not allow any voter to enter the voting machine booth until they ascertain that the voter is duly entitled to vote. Only one voter at a time shall be permitted to enter the voting machine booth to vote. The operating of the voting machine by the elector while voting shall be secret and obscured from all other persons, except as provided by sections 49.89, 49.90 and 49.91 in cases of voting by assisted electors. No voter shall remain within the voting machine booth longer than three minutes, and if the voter shall refuse to leave it after the lapse of three minutes, the voter shall be removed by the officials.

[S13, §1137-a21; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §920; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.18]

52.19 Instructions.

In case any elector after entering the voting machine booth shall ask for further instructions concerning the manner of voting, two precinct election officials of opposite political parties shall give such instructions to the elector; but no precinct election official or other election officer or person assisting an elector shall in any manner request, suggest, or seek to persuade or induce any such elector to vote any particular ticket, or for any particular candidate, or for or against any particular amendment, question, or proposition. After receiving such instructions, such elector shall vote as in the case of an unassisted voter.

[S13, §1137-a22; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §921; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.19]

52.20 Injury to machine.

No voter, or other person, shall deface or injure the voting machine or the ballot thereon. It shall be the duty of the precinct election officials to enforce the provisions of this section. During the entire period of an election, at least one of their number, designated by them from time to time, shall be stationed beside the entrance to the booth and shall see that it is properly closed after a voter has entered it to vote. The official shall also, at such intervals as the official may deem proper or necessary, examine the face of the machine to ascertain whether it has been defaced or injured, to detect the wrongdoer, and to repair any injury.

[S13, §1137-a23; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §922; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.20]

52.21 Canvass of vote — tally sheet.

As soon as the polls of the election are closed, the precinct election officials thereat shall immediately lock the voting machine against voting and open the counting compartments in the presence of all persons who may be lawfully within the polling place, and proceed to canvass the vote. Said officials shall use a voting machine return and tally sheet in substantially the following form:

VOTING MACHINE RETURN AND TALLY SHEET
 ELECTION (DATE), COUNTY OF

	President and Vice President	United States Senator	United States Representative	Governor and Lt. Governor	Etc.
Republican Party	1A (name of candidate)	2A	3A	4A	5A
Machine No.					
Machine No.					
Machine No.					
Machine No.					
Machine No.					
Return Sheet Total					
Democratic Party	1B (name of candidate)	2B	3B	4B	5B
Machine No.					
Machine No.					
Machine No.					
Machine No.					
Machine No.					
Return Sheet Total					
Independents	1C (name of candidate)	2C	3C	4C	5C
Machine No.					
Machine No.					
Machine No.					
Machine No.					
Machine No.					
ETC.					
Public Measures	1F For	2F Against	3F	4F	5F
Machine No.					
Machine No.					
Machine No.					
Machine No.					
Machine No.					
Return Sheet Total					

The reverse side of said return shall carry a certificate in substantially the following form:

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION OFFICIALS AND CANVASS

STATE OF IOWA)
COUNTY OF) ss.

We, the undersigned Precinct Election Officials for, Precinct No. of the county of and state of Iowa, do hereby certify that voting machine (was or were) used in the above-mentioned precinct at the election held on the day of (month), (year).

1. That before opening of the polls we compared the ballot labels on (the or each) machine with the sample ballots furnished, and found the names, numbers and letters thereon agreed.

2. That we compared the number on the seal which sealed the curtain lever and the number on the protective counter and we found the same as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Machine, Curtain Lever Seal, Protective Counter. Rows for No.

3. That the public counter was set at 000 and that we opened the rear of (the or each) machine and examined every registering counter and that each registered 000, or, if the machines used have a capability to produce a printed record, that an inspection sheet from each machine used at this election was produced immediately prior to any vote being cast upon it showing that all counters were set at 000.

4. That the following statement shows the number of the seal with which the curtain lever was sealed, the number on the public counter and the number on the protective counter after the poll was closed and the vote thereon canvassed and the machine locked:

Table with 4 columns: Machine, Curtain Lever Seal, Protective Counter, Public Counter. Rows for No.

5. That we are Precinct Election Officials of the Election in and for, Precinct No. in the county of and state of Iowa, on the day of (month), (year), and that we have canvassed all the votes registered on the voting machines for each candidate, and all irregular ballots written on the paper roll of each machine used in said precinct, and do hereby severally certify that the canvass thereof was duly and legally made, and the result of said canvass is correctly set forth in the within return-sheet statement, and that the said statement is true in all respects.

Dated this day of (month), (year)

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Precinct Election Officials

After the canvass has been completed the officials shall immediately report the result of the canvass in the manner provided by section 50.11.

In a precinct in which only one voting machine is used and that machine can deliver, immediately upon the conclusion of voting, multiple copies of a printed record of the votes cast and the totals for each candidate or question appearing on the face of the machine, one of the copies may be used in lieu of the tally sheet specified in this section for the canvasses provided under sections 50.1A and 50.24. The state commissioner of elections may adopt rules regarding the certification of the printed record to allow its use in lieu of the tally sheet.

[S13, §1137-a24; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §923; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.21]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §21, 22; 91 Acts, ch 97, §63; 2000 Acts, ch 1058, §56, 61

52.22 Locking machine.

The precinct election officials shall, as soon as the count is completed and fully ascertained as in this chapter required, lock the machine against voting, and it shall so remain until thirty days after the proclamation of the results of the election, except that it shall remain locked only ten days after a primary or school election, and only two days after a city primary election, if such election is not contested.

In cities in which the council has chosen a runoff election in lieu of a primary pursuant to section 376.9, the machine shall remain locked only two days after the regular city election if the canvass shows that a runoff election is required, and the election is not contested. However, if the machines in any precinct are so constructed as to deliver, immediately upon conclusion of the voting at any election, multiple copies of a printed record of the votes cast and the totals for each candidate or question appearing on the face of the machine, the machines may be unlocked immediately following the canvass of votes by the county board of supervisors unless the precinct election board informs the commissioner that the printed record produced by the machine is smeared, torn or otherwise unreadable. In the latter case, the machines shall be kept locked for the period of time prescribed for machines which do not print such a record.

Whenever independent ballots have been voted, the officials shall return all of such ballots properly secured in a sealed package as prescribed by section 50.12.

[S13, §1137-a25; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §924; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.22]

88 Acts, ch 1119, §24

Independent ballots, §52.16

Locking unused party row, §52.11

52.23 Written statements of election — other papers.

After the total vote for each candidate has been ascertained, and before leaving the room or voting place, the precinct election officials shall make and sign the canvass forms referred to in section 52.21, which canvass shall serve as a written statement of election. Said canvass statement shall be in lieu of the tally list required in section 50.16.

The inspection sheets from each machine used in the election and one copy of the printed results from each machine shall be signed by all precinct election officials and, with any paper or papers upon which write-in votes were recorded by voters, shall be securely sealed in an envelope marked with the name and date of the election, the precinct, and the serial numbers of the machines from which the enclosed results were removed. This envelope shall be preserved, unopened, for twenty-two months following elections for federal offices and for six months following elections for all other offices unless a recount is requested pursuant to section 50.48 or an election contest is pending. The envelope shall be destroyed in the same manner as ballots pursuant to section 50.13. Additional copies of the results, if any, shall be delivered to the commissioner with the other supplies from the election pursuant to section 50.17.

[S13, §1137-a26; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §925; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.23]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §23; 93 Acts, ch 143, §26

52.24 What statutes apply — separate ballots.

All of the provisions of the election law not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter shall apply with full force to all counties adopting the use of voting machines. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as prohibiting the use of a separate ballot for public measures.

[S13, §1137-a27; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §926; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.24]

See also §49.43, 49.44

52.25 Summary of amendment or public measure.

The question of a constitutional convention, amendments, and public measures including bond issues may be voted on voting machines and on special paper ballots in the following manner:

The entire convention question, amendment or public measure shall be printed and displayed prominently in at least four places within the voting precinct, and inside each voting booth, or on the left-hand side inside the curtain of each voting machine, the printing to be in conformity with the provisions of chapter 49. The public measure shall be summarized by the commissioner and in the largest type possible printed on the special paper ballots or inserts used in the voting machines, except that:

1. In the case of the question of a constitutional convention, or of an amendment or measure to be voted on in the entire state, the summary shall be worded by the state commissioner of elections as required by section 49.44.

2. In the case of a public question to be voted on in a political subdivision lying in more than one county, the summary shall be worded by the commissioner responsible under section 47.2 for conducting that election.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.25]

88 Acts, ch 1119, §25; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §52, 115

ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEMS

52.26 Authorized electronic voting system.

1. Every electronic voting system approved by the state board of examiners for voting machines and electronic voting systems shall:

a. Provide for voting in secrecy, except as to persons entitled by sections 49.90 and 49.91 to assistance. The state board of examiners for voting machines and electronic voting systems shall determine whether the systems' voting booths provide for voting in secrecy.

b. Permit each voter to vote at any election for any candidate for each office and upon each public question with respect to which the voter is entitled by law to vote, while preventing the voter from voting more than once upon any public question or casting more votes for any office than there are persons to be elected to that office.

c. Permit a voter to vote for any person for any office on the ballot at that election, whether or not the person's name is printed on the ballot.

d. Be so constructed or designed that, when voting in a primary election in which candidates are nominated by political parties, a voter is limited to the candidates for the nominations of the political party with which that voter is affiliated.

e. Be so constructed or designed that in presidential elections the voter casts a vote for the presidential electors of any party or political organization by a single mark made opposite the name of the candidates of that party or organization for the offices of both president and vice president of the United States, and so that the voter is also provided the opportunity to write in the name of any person for whom the voter desires to vote for president or vice president of the United States.

f. Be so constructed or designed as to permit voting for candidates for nomination or election of at least seven different political parties or organizations, and to permit voting for all of the candidates of any one political party or organization by a single mark, at any one election.

2. A punch card voting system shall not be approved for use.

[C77, 79, 81, §52.26]

90 Acts, ch 1007, §2; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §53, 115

52.27 Commissioner to provide electronic voting equipment.

The commissioner having jurisdiction of any precinct for which the board of supervisors has adopted voting by means of an electronic voting system shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, provide for use at each election held in the precinct special paper ballots and vote marking devices in appropriate numbers. The commissioner shall have custody of all equipment required for use of the electronic voting system, and shall be responsible for maintaining it in good condition and for storing it between elections. All provisions of chapter 49 relative to times and circumstances under which voting machines are to be used in any election and the number of voting machines to be provided shall also govern the use of electronic voting systems, when applicable.

[C77, 79, 81, §52.27]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §54, 115

52.28 Electronic voting system ballot forms.

The commissioner of each county in which the use of an electronic voting system in one or more precincts has been authorized shall determine the arrangement of candidates' names and public questions upon the ballot or ballots used with the system. The ballot information shall be arranged as required by chapters 43 and 49, and by any relevant provisions of any statutes which specify the form of ballots for special elections, so far as possible within the constraints of the physical characteristics of the electronic voting system in use in that county. The state commissioner may adopt rules requiring a reasonable degree of uniformity among counties in arrangement of electronic voting system ballots.

[C77, 79, 81, §52.28]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §55, 56, 115

52.29 Electronic voting system sample ballots.

The commissioner shall provide for each precinct where an electronic voting system is in use at least four sample special paper ballots which shall be exact copies of the official ballots as printed for that precinct. The sample ballots shall be arranged in the form of a diagram showing the special paper ballot as it will appear to the voter in that precinct on election day. The sample ballots shall be posted prominently within the polling place, and shall be open to public inspection during the hours the polls are open on election day.

[C77, 79, 81, §52.29]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §57, 115

52.30 Procedure where votes cast on ballot cards. Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §114, 115.

52.31 Procedure where votes cast on special paper ballots.

Preparations for voting and voting at any election in a precinct where votes are to be received on special paper ballots shall be in accordance with the provisions of chapter 49 governing voting upon conventional paper ballots with the following exceptions:

1. Before entering the voting booth each voter shall be cautioned to mark the ballot only with a vote marking device provided in the booth or by the precinct election officials.

2. In each precinct where a portable vote tallying system is used and the ballots are tabulated by a device located in the precinct which is equipped with a mechanism which will not permit more than one ballot to be inserted at a time, the voter may personally insert the ballot into the tabulating device.

[C77, 79, 81, §52.31]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §24

52.32 Procedure upon closing polls.

The provisions of this section apply, in lieu of sections 50.1A to 50.12, to any precinct for those elections at which voting is conducted by means of an electronic voting system and the ballots are to be counted at a counting center.

1. At the time for closing the polls, or as soon thereafter as all persons entitled under section 49.74 to do so have cast their votes, the precinct election officials in each precinct where an electronic voting system or an electronic tabulating system is in use shall secure the system against further voting. The precinct election officials shall certify the number of declarations of eligibility signed as required by section 49.77, and record that number on the tally sheet with the number of special, unused, spoiled, and unvoted ballots cast, with each number recorded separately. The numbers shall be used to determine whether the number of ballots cast as recorded in the electronic precinct reports varies from the number of declarations of eligibility. If so, that fact shall be reported in writing to the commissioner by the counting center officials, together with the number of ballots varying from the number of declarations of eligibility and the reason for the variance, if known.

2. The precinct election officials shall affix a seal upon the ballot container. The precinct election officials shall then each affix their signatures to a statement attesting that the requirements of this section have been met and the time the ballot container is removed from the precinct polling location for delivery to the counting center pursuant to section 52.37. The statement shall be returned to the commissioner at the counting center with the ballot container and shall accompany the ballots through the counting process.

[C77, 79, 81, §52.32]

88 Acts, ch 1119, §26, 27; 89 Acts, ch 136, §51; 92 Acts, ch 1034, §1; 93 Acts, ch 143, §27

52.33 Absentee voting by electronic voting system.

In any county in which the board of supervisors has adopted voting by means of an electronic voting system, the commissioner may elect to also conduct absentee voting by use of such a system if the system so used is compatible with the counting center serving the precinct polling places in the county where voting is by means of an electronic voting system. In any other county, the commissioner may with approval of the board of supervisors conduct absentee voting by use of an electronic voting system. All provisions of chapter 53 shall apply to such absentee voting, so far as applicable. In counties where absentee voting is conducted by use of an electronic voting system, the special precinct counting board shall, at the time required by chapter 53, prepare absentee ballots for delivery to the counting center in the manner prescribed by this chapter.

The absentee and special precinct board shall follow the process prescribed in section 52.37, subsection 2, in handling damaged or defective ballots and in counting write-in votes on special paper ballots.

[C77, 79, 81, §52.33]

97 Acts, ch 170, §62; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §58, 115

52.34 Counting center established.

Before authorizing the purchase and ordering the use of an electronic voting system under section 52.2, the county board of supervisors shall, with advice of the commissioner, determine whether counting center equipment is to be purchased as a part of the system and operated by the county, or the county will enter into an arrangement to have its ballots tabulated at a counting center maintained by another county, or whether ballots will be tabulated by devices located in each of the precincts in which the board of supervisors has ordered its use. The arrangement may be reviewed and revised, with approval of the board of supervisors, at any time. If a county acquires and operates a counting center at which ballots cast in one or more other counties are tabulated, the commissioner of the county acquiring and operating the center, or that commissioner's designee, shall be responsible for and in control of the operation of that counting center at all times, regardless of the origin of the ballots being tabulated at any particular time.

[C77, 79, 81, §52.34]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §25

52.35 Equipment tested.

Within five days before the date of any election at which votes are to be cast by means of an electronic voting system and tabulated at a counting center established under section 52.34, the commissioner in charge of the counting center where votes so cast are to be tabulated shall have the automatic tabulating equipment tested to ascertain that it will correctly count the votes cast for all offices and on all public questions. The procedure for conducting the test shall be as follows:

1. For any election to fill a partisan office, the county chairperson of each political party shall be notified in writing of the time the test will be conducted, so that they may be present or have a representative present. For every election, the commissioner shall include such notice in the notice of the election published as required by section 49.53. The test shall be open to the public.

2. The test shall be conducted by processing a preaudited group of ballots marked so as to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate, and on each public question, on the ballot. The test group shall include for each office and each question one or more ballots having votes in excess of the number allowed by law for that office or question, in order to test the ability of the automatic tabulating equipment to reject such votes. Any observer may submit an additional test group of ballots which, if so submitted, shall also be tested. The state commissioner shall promulgate administrative rules establishing procedures for any additional test group of ballots submitted by an observer. If any error is detected, its cause shall be ascertained and corrected and an errorless count obtained before the automatic tabulating equipment is approved. When so approved, a statement attesting to the fact shall be signed by the commissioner and kept with the records of the election.

3. The test group of ballots used for the test shall be clearly labeled as such, and retained in the counting center. The test prescribed in subsection 2 shall be repeated immediately before the start of the official tabulation of ballots cast in the election, and again immediately after the tabulation is completed. The test group of ballots and the programs used for the counting procedure shall be sealed, retained for the time required for and disposed of in the same manner as ballots cast in the election.

[C77, 79, 81, §52.35]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §26; 97 Acts, ch 170, §63; 98 Acts, ch 1123, §9; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §59, 115

52.36 Commissioner in charge of counting center — appointment of resolution board.

All proceedings at the counting center shall be under the direction of the commissioner and open to the public. The proceedings shall be under the observation of at least one member of each of the political parties referred to in section 49.13, designated by the county chairperson or, if the chairperson fails to make a designation, by the commissioner. No person except those employed and authorized by the commissioner for the purpose shall touch any ballot or ballot container.

The commissioner shall appoint from the lists provided by the county political party chairpersons a resolution board to tabulate write-in votes and to decide questions regarding damaged, defective, or other ballots which cannot be tabulated by machine. The commissioner shall appoint as many people to the resolution board as the commissioner believes are necessary. The resolution board shall be divided into two-person teams. Each team shall consist of people who are not members of the same political party. If a team is unable to decide how to count one or more ballots, a third person shall be available to consult with the team and to resolve disputes. Ballots which were objected to shall be endorsed and separated as required by section 50.4.

[C77, 79, 81, §52.36]

93 Acts, ch 143, §28; 97 Acts, ch 170, §64

52.37 Counting center tabulation procedure.

The tabulation of ballots cast by means of an electronic voting system, at a counting center established pursuant to this chapter, shall be conducted as follows:

1. The sealed ballot container from each precinct shall be delivered to the counting center by two election officials, not members of the same political party if the ballot contains partisan offices, who shall travel together in the same vehicle and shall have the container under their immediate joint control until they surrender it to the commissioner or the commissioner's designee in charge of the counting center. The commissioner may designate two precinct election officials, of different political parties if the ballot contains partisan offices, to collect the sealed ballot containers from more than one precinct to deliver to the counting center. The commissioner or designee shall, in the presence of the two precinct election officials who delivered the container, enter on a record kept for the purpose that the container was received, the time the container was received, and the condition of the seal upon receipt.

In nonpartisan elections the election officials delivering the ballots are not required to be members of any political party, or to be members of different political parties.

2. After the record required by subsection 1 has been made, the ballot container shall be opened. If any ballot is found damaged or defective, so that it cannot be counted properly by the automatic tabulating equipment, a true duplicate shall be made by the resolution board team and substituted for the damaged or defective ballot, or, as an alternative, the valid votes on a defective ballot may be manually counted at the counting center by the resolution board, whichever method is best suited to the system being used. All duplicate ballots shall be clearly labeled as such, and shall bear a serial number which shall also be recorded on the damaged or defective ballot.

The resolution board shall also tabulate any write-in votes which were cast. Write-in votes cast for a candidate whose name appears on the ballot for the same office shall be counted as a vote for the candidate indicated, if the vote is otherwise properly cast.

Ballots which are rejected by the tabulating equipment as blank because they have been marked with an unreadable marker shall be duplicated or tabulated as required by this subsection for damaged or defective ballots. The commissioner may instruct the resolution board to mark over voters' unreadable marks using a marker compatible with the tabulating equipment. The resolution board shall take care to leave part of the original mark made by the voter. If it is impossible to mark over the original marks made by the voter without completely obliterating them, the ballot shall be duplicated.

3. The record printed by the automatic tabulating equipment, with the addition of a record of any write-in or other votes manually counted pursuant to this chapter, shall constitute the official return of the precinct. Upon completion of the tabulation of the votes from each individual precinct, the result shall be announced and reported in substantially the manner required by section 50.11.

4. If for any reason it becomes impracticable to count all or any part of the ballots with the automatic tabulation equipment, the commissioner may direct that they be counted manually, in accordance with chapter 50 so far as applicable.

[C77, 79, 81, §52.37]

92 Acts, ch 1034, §2; 93 Acts, ch 143, §29; 97 Acts, ch 170, §65; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §60, 115

52.38 Testing portable tabulating devices.

All portable tabulating devices shall be tested before any election in which they are to be used following the procedure in section 52.35, subsection 2. Testing shall be completed not later than twelve hours before the opening of the polls on the morning of the election. For any election to fill a partisan office, the chairperson of each political party shall be notified in writing of the time the devices will be tested so that the chairperson or a representative may be present. For every election, the commissioner shall include the notice in the notice of the election published as required by section 49.53. Those present for the test shall sign a certificate which shall read substantially as follows:

The undersigned certify that we were present and witnessed the testing of the portable tabulating devices in the following precincts, that we believe the devices are in proper condition for use in the election of (date); that following the test the vote totals were erased from the memory of each portable tabulating device and a report was produced showing that all vote totals in the memory were set at 0000; that the devices were securely locked or sealed; and that the serial numbers and locations of the devices which were tested are listed below.

Signed
(name and political party affiliation, if applicable)
.....
(name and political party affiliation, if applicable)
.....
Voting equipment custodian
Dated

Precinct	Location	Serial Number
.....
.....
.....

86 Acts, ch 1224, §27; 97 Acts, ch 170, §66; 98 Acts, ch 1123, §10; 2000 Acts, ch 1058, §59, 60

52.39 Reserved.

52.40 Early pick-up sites established — procedure.

1. In counties where counting centers have been established under section 52.34, the commissioner may designate certain polling places as early ballot pick-up sites. At these sites, between the hours of one p.m. and four p.m. on the day of the election, two precinct election officials of different political parties shall seal the ballot container to prevent the addition or removal of ballots and replace it with an empty, locked ballot container. The sealed ballot container shall be kept in a safe place in view of the precinct election officials. The early pick-up officers shall receive the sealed ballot container containing the ballots which have been voted along with a signed statement of the precinct officials attesting to the number of declarations of eligibility signed up to that time, excluding those declarations signed by voters who had not yet placed their ballots in the ballot container when it was sealed.

2. Early pick-up officers shall be appointed in two-person teams, one from each of the political parties referred to in section 49.13, who shall be appointed by the commissioner from the election board panel drawn up as provided by section 49.15. The early pick-up officers shall be sworn in the manner provided by section 49.75 for election board members, and shall receive compensation as provided in section 49.20.

3. Each two-person team of early pick-up officers shall travel together in the same vehicle and shall have the container under their immediate joint control until they surrender it to the commissioner or the commissioner's designee. If persons designated as early pick-up officers fail to appear at the time the duties set forth in this section are to be performed, the commissioner shall at once appoint some other person or persons, giving preference to persons designated by the respective county chairpersons of the political parties described in section 49.13, to carry out the requirements of this section.

4. The tabulation of ballots received from early pick-up sites shall be conducted at the counting center during the hours the polls are open, in the manner provided in sections 52.36 and 52.37, except that the room in which the ballots are being counted shall not be open to the public during the hours in which the polls are open and the room shall be policed so as to prevent any person other than those whose presence is authorized by this section and sections 52.36 and 52.37 from obtaining information about the progress of the count. The only persons who may be admitted to that room, as long as admission does not impede the progress of the count, 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, and the commissioner or the commissioner's designee. No compilation of vote subtotals shall be made while the polls are open. It shall be unlawful for any person to communicate or attempt to communicate, directly or indirectly, information regarding the progress of the count at any time before the polls are closed.

93 Acts, ch 143, §30; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §21; 97 Acts, ch 170, §67; 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §10

52.41 Electronic transmission of election results.

With the advice of the board of examiners for voting machines and electronic voting systems, the state commissioner shall adopt by rule standards for the examination and testing of devices for the electronic transmission of election results. All voting systems which contain devices for the electronic transmission of election results submitted to the examiners for examination and testing after July 1, 2003, shall comply with these standards.

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §61, 115

CHAPTER 53

ABSENT VOTERS

Chapter applicable to primary elections, §43.5
 Definitions in §39.3 applicable to this chapter

53.1	Right to vote — conditions.	53.33	Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, §401.
53.2	Application for ballot.	53.34	False affidavit.
53.3	Receipt required for certain absentee ballot applications.	53.35	Refusal to return ballot.
53.4	through 53.6 Reserved.	53.35A	Failure to return ballot.
53.7	Solicitation by public employees.	53.36	Offenses by officers. Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §15.
53.8	Ballot mailed.		
53.9	Prohibited persons.		
53.10	Absentee voting at the commissioner's office.		
53.11	Satellite absentee voting stations.	53.37	Definitions.
53.12	Duty of commissioner.	53.37A	State commissioner duties.
53.13	Voter's affidavit on envelope.	53.38	What constitutes registration.
53.14	Party affiliation.	53.39	Request for ballot — when available.
53.15	Marking ballot.	53.40	Request requirements — transmission of ballot.
53.16	Subscribing to affidavit.	53.41	Records by commissioner — excess requests or ballots.
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53.28	and 53.29 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, §401.	53.53	Federal write-in ballots.
53.30	Ballots, ballot envelopes, and other information preserved.		
53.31	Challenges.		
53.32	Ballot of deceased voter.		

ABSENT VOTING BY ARMED FORCES

53.1 Right to vote — conditions.

Any registered voter may, subject to the provisions of this chapter, vote at any election:

1. When the voter expects to be absent on election day during the time the polls are open from the precinct in which the voter is a registered voter.
2. When, through illness or physical disability, the voter expects to be prevented from going to the polls and voting on election day.
3. When the voter expects to be unable to go to the polls and vote on election day.

A person who has been designated to have power of attorney by a registered voter does not have authority to request or to cast an absentee ballot on behalf of the registered voter.

[SS15, §1137-b; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §927; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.1]

90 Acts, ch 1238, §28; 93 Acts, ch 143, §31; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §65

53.2 Application for ballot.

1. Any registered voter, under the circumstances specified in section 53.1, may on any day, except election day, and not more than seventy days prior to the date of the election, apply in person for an absentee ballot at the commissioner's office or at any location designated by the commissioner. A registered voter may make written application to the commissioner for an absentee ballot. A written application for an absentee ballot must be received by the commissioner no later than five p.m. on the Friday before the election. A written application for an absentee ballot delivered to the commissioner and received by the commissioner more than seventy days prior to the date of the election shall be retained by the commissioner and processed in the same manner as a written application received not more than seventy days before the date of the election.

2. The state commissioner shall prescribe a form for absentee ballot applications. Absentee ballot applications may include instructions to send the application directly to the county commissioner of elections. However, no absentee ballot application shall be preaddressed or printed with instructions to send the applications to anyone other than the appropriate commissioner. No absentee ballot application shall be preaddressed or printed with instructions to send the ballot to anyone other than the voter.

3. This section does not require that a written communication mailed to the commissioner's office to request an absentee ballot, or any other document be notarized as a prerequisite to receiving or marking an absentee ballot or returning to the commissioner an absentee ballot which has been voted.

4. Each application shall contain the name and signature of the registered voter, the address at which the voter is registered to vote, and the name or date of the election for which the absentee ballot is requested, and such other information as may be necessary to determine the correct absentee ballot for the registered voter. If insufficient information has been provided, the commissioner shall, by the best means available, obtain the additional necessary information.

5. An application for a primary election ballot which specifies a party different from that recorded on the registered voter's voter registration record shall be accepted as a change or declaration of party affiliation. The commissioner shall approve the change or declaration and enter a notation of the change on the registration records. A notice shall be sent with the ballot requested informing the voter that the voter's registration record will be changed to show that the voter is now affiliated with the party whose ballot the voter requested.

6. If an application for an absentee ballot is received from an eligible elector who is not a registered voter the commissioner shall send a registration form under section 48A.8 and an absentee ballot to the eligible elector. If the application is received so late that it is unlikely that the registration form can be returned in time to be effective on election day, the commissioner shall enclose with the absentee ballot a notice to that effect, informing the voter of the registration time limits in section 48A.9. The commissioner shall record on the elector's application that the elector is not currently registered to vote. If the registration form is properly returned by the time provided by section 48A.9, the commissioner shall record on the elector's application the date of receipt of the registration form and enter a notation of the registration on the registration records.

7. A registered voter who has not moved from the county in which the elector is registered to vote may submit a change of name, telephone number, or address on the form prescribed in section 48A.8 when casting an absentee ballot. Upon receipt of a properly completed form, the commissioner shall enter a notation of the change on the registration records.

8. An application for an absentee ballot that is returned to the commissioner by a person acting as an actual or implied agent for a political party, candidate, or committee, all as defined by chapter 68A, shall be returned to the commissioner within seventy-two hours of the time the completed application was received from the applicant or no later than five p.m. on the Friday before the election, whichever is earlier.

[SS15, §1137-c, -d; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §928, 930; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, §53.2, 53.4; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.2]

83 Acts, ch 176, §6; 84 Acts, ch 1291, §11; 86 Acts, ch 1224, §28; 87 Acts, ch 221, §25; 91 Acts, ch 129, §17; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §54; 95 Acts, ch 189, §15; 97 Acts, ch 170, §68; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §28, 29, 37

53.3 Receipt required for certain absentee ballot applications.

When an application for an absentee ballot is solicited by, and returned to the commissioner by, a person acting as an actual or implied agent for a political party, candidate, or committee, as defined by chapter 68A, the person shall issue to the applicant a receipt for the completed application.

The receipt shall contain the following information:

1. The name of the applicant.
2. The date and time the completed application was received from the applicant.
3. The name and date of the election for which the application is being completed.
4. The name of the political party, candidate, or committee for whom the person is soliciting and returning the application for the absentee ballot.
5. The name of the person acting as an actual or implied agent for the political party, candidate, or committee.
6. A statement that the application will be delivered to the appropriate commissioner within seventy-two hours of the date and time the completed application was received from the applicant or no later than five p.m. on the Friday before the election, whichever is earlier.
7. A statement that an absentee ballot will be mailed to the applicant within twenty-four hours after the ballot for the election is available.

The commissioner shall make receipt forms required by this section available for photocopying at the expense of the political party, candidate, or committee.
2004 Acts, ch 1083, §30, 37; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §360

53.4 through 53.6 Reserved.

53.7 Solicitation by public employees.

1. It shall be unlawful for any employee of the state or any employee of a political subdivision to solicit any application or request for application for an absentee ballot, or to take an affidavit in connection with any absentee ballot while the employee is on the employer's premises or otherwise in the course of employment. However, any such employee may take such affidavit in connection with an absentee ballot which is cast by the registered voter in person in the office where such employee is employed in accordance with section 53.11. This subsection shall not apply to any elected official.

2. It is unlawful for any public officer or employee, or any person acting under color of a public officer or employee, to knowingly require a public employee to solicit an application or request an application for an absentee ballot, or to knowingly require an employee to take an affidavit or request for an affidavit in connection with an absentee ballot application.

[SS15, §1137-d; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §933; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.7]

91 Acts, ch 129, §18; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64; 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §11; 2002 Acts, ch 1175, §80

53.8 Ballot mailed.

1. Upon receipt of an application for an absentee ballot and immediately after the absentee ballots are printed, the commissioner shall mail an absentee ballot to the applicant within twenty-four hours, except as otherwise provided in subsection 3. The absentee ballot shall be enclosed in an unsealed envelope bearing a serial number and affidavit. The absentee ballot and unsealed envelope shall be enclosed in or with a carrier envelope marked postage paid which bears the same serial number as the unsealed envelope. The absentee ballot, unsealed envelope, and carrier envelope shall be enclosed in a third envelope to be sent to the registered voter. If the ballot cannot be folded so that all of the votes cast on the ballot will be hidden, the commissioner shall also enclose a secrecy envelope with the absentee ballot.

2. If an application is received so late that it is unlikely that the absentee ballot can be returned in time to be counted on election day, the commissioner shall enclose with the absentee ballot a statement to that effect. The statement shall also point out that it is possible for the applicant, or the applicant's designee if the absentee ballot is voted by a voter described in section 53.22, subsection 5, to personally deliver the completed absentee ballot to the office of the commissioner at any time before the closing of the polls on election day. The statement shall also point out that it is possible for an absentee ballot courier to personally deliver the completed absentee ballot to the office of the commissioner within seventy-two hours of retrieving the completed ballot or before the closing of the polls on election day, whichever is earlier.

3. When an application for an absentee ballot is received by the commissioner of any county from a registered voter who is a patient in a hospital in that county or a resident of any facility in that county shown to be a health care facility by the list of licenses provided the commissioner under section 135C.29, the absentee ballot shall be delivered to the voter and returned to the commissioner in the manner prescribed by section 53.22. However, if the application is received more than ten calendar days before the election and the commissioner has not elected to mail absentee ballots to the applicant as provided under section 53.22, subsection 3, the commissioner shall mail to the applicant within twenty-four hours a letter in substantially the following form:

Your application for an absentee ballot for the election to be held on has been received. This ballot will be personally delivered to you by a bipartisan team sometime during the ten days preceding the election. If you will not be at the address from which your application was sent during any or all of the ten-day period immediately preceding the election, contact this office and arrangements will be made to have your absentee ballot delivered at a time when you will be present at that address.

Nothing in this subsection nor in section 53.22 shall be construed to prohibit a registered voter who is a hospital patient or resident of a health care facility, or who anticipates entering a hospital or health care facility before the date of a forthcoming election, from casting an absentee ballot in the manner prescribed by section 53.11.

[SS15, §1137-c, -d; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §928, 930; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, §53.2, 53.4; C73, §53.2; C75, 77, 79, 81, §53.8]

83 Acts, ch 176, §7; 84 Acts, ch 1291, §12; 86 Acts, ch 1224, §30; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §62, 115; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §31, 32, 37

53.9 Prohibited persons.

No person required to file reports under chapter 68A, and no person acting as an actual or implied agent for a person required to file reports under chapter 68A, shall receive absentee ballots on behalf of voters. This prohibition does not apply to section 53.17.

97 Acts, ch 170, §69

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.

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §63, 115; 2005 Acts, ch 72, §1

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.

[SS15, §1137-e; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §937; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.11]

84 Acts, ch 1291, §13; 91 Acts, ch 129, §19; 93 Acts, ch 143, §32; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §65; 97 Acts, ch 170, §70, 71; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §64–66, 115; 2005 Acts, ch 72, §2

53.12 Duty of commissioner.

The commissioner shall enclose the absentee ballot in an unsealed envelope, to be furnished by the commissioner, which envelope shall bear upon its face the words "*county commissioner of elections*", the address of the commissioner's office, and the same serial number appearing on the unsealed envelope shall be affixed to the application.

[SS15, §1137-f; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §938; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.12]

84 Acts, ch 1291, §14

53.13 Voter's affidavit on envelope.

On the unsealed envelope shall be printed an affidavit form prescribed by the state commissioner of elections.

[SS15, §1137-f; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §939; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.13]

53.14 Party affiliation.

Said affidavit shall designate the voter's party affiliation only in case the ballot enclosed is a primary election ballot.

[SS15, §1137-f; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §940; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.14]

53.15 Marking ballot.

The registered voter, on receipt of an absentee ballot, shall mark the ballot in such a manner that no other person will know how the ballot is marked.

Registered voters who are blind, cannot read, or because of any other physical disability, are unable to mark their own absentee ballot, may have the assistance of any person the registered voter may select.

[SS15, §1137-g; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §941; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.15]

84 Acts, ch 1291, §15; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64

53.16 Subscribing to affidavit.

After marking the ballot, the voter shall make and subscribe to the affidavit on the reverse side of the envelope, and fold the ballot or ballots, separately, so as to conceal the markings on them, and deposit them in the envelope, and securely seal the envelope.

[SS15, §1137-g; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §942; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.16]

84 Acts, ch 1291, §16

53.17 Mailing or delivering ballot.

1. The sealed envelope containing the absentee ballot shall be enclosed in a carrier envelope which shall be securely sealed. The sealed carrier envelope shall be returned to the commissioner by one of the following methods:

a. The sealed carrier envelope may be delivered by the registered voter, by the special precinct election officials designated pursuant to section 53.22, subsection 1, or by the voter's designee if the absentee ballot is voted by a voter described in section 53.22, subsection 5, to the commissioner's office no later than the time the polls are closed on election day.

b. The sealed carrier envelope may be mailed to the commissioner by the registered voter, by an immediate family member of the voter, or by the voter's designee if the ballot is voted by a voter described in section 53.22, subsection 5.

c. The sealed carrier envelope may be delivered to the commissioner by an absentee ballot courier, but only as provided in subsection 4.

2. In order for the ballot to be counted, the carrier envelope must be received in the commissioner's office before the polls close on election day or be clearly postmarked by an officially authorized postal service not later than the day before the election and received by the commissioner not later than noon on the Monday following the election.

3. If the law authorizing the election specifies that the supervisors canvass the votes earlier than the Monday following the election, absentee ballots returned through the mail must be received not later than the time established for the canvass by the board of supervisors for that election. The commissioner shall contact the post office serving the commissioner's office at the latest practicable hour before the canvass by the board of supervisors for that election, and shall arrange for absentee ballots received in that post office but not yet delivered to the commissioner's office to be brought to the commissioner's office before the canvass for that election by the board of supervisors.

4. *a.* A person who acts as an actual or implied agent of a political party, candidate, or committee, as defined by chapter 68A, shall be registered with the commissioner as an absentee ballot courier in order to deliver completed absentee ballots to the commissioner. A candidate whose name is on the ballot or an elected official shall not be registered as an absentee ballot courier.

b. Absentee ballot couriers shall be registered with the commissioner by the person providing the training required in paragraph "c". The registration shall include the courier's name and address and the best means for contacting the person or the political party, candidate, or committee for which the person is acting as an actual or implied agent. An absentee ballot courier must be registered with the commissioner prior to each election for which the person will be delivering completed absentee ballots to the commissioner. However, if a person has completed training as an absentee ballot courier and the trainer is unable to register the person because the commissioner's office is closed, the person may retrieve completed absentee ballots if the trainer registers the courier with the commissioner by facsimile transmission within twenty-four hours of completion of training or by personally delivering the registration information to the commissioner's office by the close of the next business day following completion of training or by mailing the registration information to the commissioner, in which case the mailing must be postmarked no later than the next business day following completion of training. For each election, the commissioner shall maintain a list of all persons who have been registered as absentee ballot couriers.

c. A person wishing to be registered as an absentee ballot courier must complete a training course in the laws, procedures, and penalties related to handling completed absentee ballots. The training course shall be conducted by the commissioner; the commissioner's designee; or, in the case of partisan elections, by the respective state or county central committees, or a member of the paid staff of such committees, or by the county party or the state party, or a member of the paid staff of such parties. The curriculum for the training course shall be established by the state commissioner by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 17A.

d. When an absentee ballot courier retrieves a completed absentee ballot from a voter, the courier shall fill out a receipt to be retained by the voter. The state commissioner shall prescribe a form for receipts required by this subsection. The receipt shall include all of the following:

- (1) The name of the courier.
- (2) The date and time the completed absentee ballot was received from the voter.
- (3) The name and date of the election for which the absentee ballot is being voted.
- (4) The name of the political party, candidate, or committee for which the courier is acting as an actual or implied agent.
- (5) A statement that the completed absentee ballot will be delivered to the commissioner's office within seventy-two hours or before the closing of the polls on election day, whichever is earlier.
- (6) A statement informing the voter that the voter may verify that the person retrieving the completed ballot is a registered absentee ballot courier by contacting the county auditor's office.

e. An absentee ballot courier shall submit a cover sheet listing the names of persons whose ballots are being delivered each time the courier delivers ballots to the commissioner's office. A completed ballot and cover sheet shall only be delivered to the commissioner's office by the absentee ballot courier who retrieved the ballot or by one other absentee ballot courier designated by the political party, candidate, or committee for which the absentee ballot couriers are acting as actual or implied agents. The cover sheet shall include space for the name and signature of the absentee ballot courier who retrieved the ballot and the name and signature of any second absentee ballot courier designated to deliver the ballot and cover sheet to the commissioner's office.

f. A violation of any part of this subsection is election misconduct in the first degree, pursuant to section 39A.2, subsection 1, paragraph "b", subparagraph (1).

5. For purposes of this section, "*immediate family member*" means the spouse, adult child or stepchild, adult grandchild, parent or stepparent, grandparent, or adult sibling of the voter.

[SS15, §1137-g; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §943; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.17; 81 Acts, ch 34, §36]

84 Acts, ch 1291, §17; 87 Acts, ch 221, §26; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §29; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §22; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §33, 37; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §361, 362

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53.18 Manner of preserving ballot and application.

Upon receipt of the absentee ballot, the commissioner shall at once record the number appearing on the application and return carrier envelope and time of receipt of such ballot and attach the elector's application to the unopened envelope. Absentee ballots shall be stored in a secure place until they are delivered to the absentee and special voters precinct board.

[SS15, §1137-h, -i; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §944; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.18]

89 Acts, ch 136, §52; 91 Acts, ch 129, §20; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §67, 115

53.19 Listing absentee ballots.

The commissioner shall maintain a list of the absentee ballots provided to registered voters, the serial number appearing on the unsealed envelope, the date the application for the absentee ballot was received, and the date the absentee ballot was sent to the registered voter requesting the absentee ballot.

The commissioner shall provide each precinct election board with a list of all registered voters from that precinct who have received an absentee ballot. The precinct officials shall immediately designate on the election register those registered voters who have received an absentee ballot and are not entitled to vote in person at the polls.

However, any registered voter who has received an absentee ballot and not returned it may surrender the absentee ballot to the precinct officials and vote in person at the polls. The precinct officials shall mark the uncast absentee ballot "void" and return it to the commissioner. Any registered voter who has been sent an absentee ballot by mail but for any reason has not received it or who has not brought the ballot to the polls may appear at the voter's precinct polling place on election day and shall cast a ballot in accordance with section 49.81.

[C71, §53.4; C73, §53.2; C75, 77, 79, 81, §53.19]

94 Acts, ch 1169, §64; 97 Acts, ch 170, §72; 98 Acts, ch 1123, §11; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §68, 115

53.20 Special precinct established.

There is established in each county a special precinct to be known as the absentee ballot and special voters precinct. Its jurisdiction shall be conterminous with the borders of the county, for the purposes specified by sections 53.22 and 53.23, and the requirement that precincts not cross the boundaries of legislative districts shall not be applicable to it. The commissioner shall draw up an election board panel for the special precinct in the manner prescribed by section 49.15, having due regard for the nature and extent of the duties required of members of the election board and the election officers to be appointed from the panel.

[C77, 79, 81, §53.20]

53.21 Replacement of lost or spoiled absentee ballots.

A voter who has requested an absentee ballot may obtain a replacement ballot if the voter declares that the original ballot was lost or did not arrive. The commissioner upon receipt of a written or oral request for a replacement ballot shall provide a duplicate ballot. The same serial number that was assigned to the records of the original absentee ballot request shall be used on the envelopes and records of the replacement ballot.

The commissioner shall include with the replacement ballot two copies of a statement in substantially the following form:

The absentee ballot which I requested on (date) has been lost or was never received. If I find this absentee ballot I will return it, unvoted, to the commissioner.

.....
(Signature of voter)

.....
(Date)

The voter shall enclose one copy of the above statement in the return carrier envelope with the ballot envelope and retain a copy for the voter’s records.

A voter who spoils an absentee ballot may return it to the commissioner. The outside of the return envelope shall be marked “SPOILED BALLOT”. The commissioner shall replace the ballot in the manner provided in this section for lost ballots.

An absentee ballot returned to the commissioner without a designation that the ballot was spoiled shall not be replaced.

89 Acts, ch 136, §53; 93 Acts, ch 143, §33

53.22 Balloting by confined persons.

1. a. A registered voter who has applied for an absentee ballot, in a manner other than that prescribed by section 53.11, and who is a resident or patient in a health care facility or hospital located in the county to which the application has been submitted shall be delivered the appropriate absentee ballot by two special precinct election officers, one of whom shall be a member of each of the political parties referred to in section 49.13, who shall be appointed by the commissioner from the election board panel for the special precinct established by section 53.20. The special precinct election officers shall be sworn in the manner provided by section 49.75 for election board members, shall receive compensation as provided in section 49.20 and shall perform their duties during the ten calendar days preceding the election and on election day if all ballots requested under section 53.8, subsection 3 have not previously been delivered and returned.

If materials are prepared for the two special precinct election officials, a list shall be made of all voters to whom ballots are to be delivered. The list shall be sent with the officials who deliver the ballots and shall include spaces to indicate whether the person was present at the hospital or health care facility when the officials arrived, whether the person requested assistance from the officials, whether the person was assisted by another person of the voter’s choice, the time that the ballot was returned to the officials, and any other notes the officials deem necessary.

The officials shall also be issued a supply of extra ballots to replace spoiled ballots. Receipts shall be issued in substantially the same form as receipts issued to precinct election officials pursuant to section 49.65. All ballots shall be accounted for and shall be returned to the commissioner. Separate envelopes shall be provided for the return of spoiled ballots and unused ballots.

b. If an applicant under this subsection notifies the commissioner that the applicant will not be available at the health care facility or hospital address at any time during the ten-day period immediately prior to the election, but will be available there at some earlier time, the commissioner shall direct the two special precinct election officers to deliver the applicant's ballot at an appropriate time prior to the ten-day period immediately preceding the election. If a person who so requested an absentee ballot has been dismissed from the health care facility or hospital, the special precinct election officers may take the ballot to the voter if the voter is currently residing in the county.

c. The special precinct election officers shall travel together in the same vehicle and both shall be present when an applicant casts an absentee ballot. If either or both of the special precinct election officers fail to appear at the time the duties set forth in this section are to be performed, the commissioner shall at once appoint some other person, giving preference to persons designated by the respective county chairpersons of the political parties described in section 49.13, to carry out the requirements of this section. The persons authorized by this subsection to deliver an absentee ballot to an applicant, if requested, may assist the applicant in filling out the ballot as permitted by section 49.90. After the voter has securely sealed the marked ballot in the envelope provided and has subscribed to the oath, the voted absentee ballots shall be deposited in a sealed container which shall be returned to the commissioner on the same day the ballots are voted. On election day the officers shall return the sealed container by the time the polls are closed.

2. Any registered voter who becomes a patient or resident of a hospital or health care facility in the county where the voter is registered to vote within three days prior to the date of any election or on election day may request an absentee ballot during that period or on election day. As an alternative to the application procedure prescribed by section 53.2, the registered voter may make the request directly to the officers who are delivering and returning absentee ballots under this section. Alternatively, the request may be made by telephone to the office of the commissioner not later than four hours before the close of the polls. If the requester is found to be a registered voter of that county, these officers shall deliver the appropriate absentee ballot to the registered voter in the manner prescribed by this section.

3. For any election except a primary or general election or a special election to fill a vacancy under section 69.14, the commissioner may, as an alternative to subsection 1, mail an absentee ballot to an applicant under this section to be voted and returned to the commissioner in accordance with this chapter. This subsection only applies to applications for absentee ballots from a single health care facility or hospital if there are no more than two applications from that facility or hospital.

4. The commissioner shall mail an absentee ballot to a registered voter who has applied for an absentee ballot and who is a patient or resident of a hospital or health care facility outside the county in which the voter is registered to vote.

5. If the registered voter becomes a patient or resident of a hospital or health care facility outside the county where the voter is registered to vote within three days before the date of any election or on election day, the voter may designate a person to deliver and return the absentee ballot. The designee may be any person the voter chooses except that no candidate for any office to be voted upon for the election for which the ballot is requested may deliver a ballot under this subsection. The request for an absentee ballot may be made by telephone to the office of the commissioner not later than four hours before the close of the polls. If the requester is found to be a registered voter of that county, the ballot shall be delivered by mail or by the person designated by the voter. An application form shall be included with the absentee ballot and shall be signed by the voter and returned with the ballot.

Absentee ballots voted under this subsection shall be delivered to the commissioner no later than the time the polls are closed on election day. If the ballot is returned by mail the carrier envelope must be received by the time the polls close, or clearly postmarked by an officially authorized postal service not later than the day before the election and received by the commissioner no later than the time established for the canvass by the board of supervisors for that election.

[C71, 73, 75, §53.17; C77, 79, 81, §53.22; 81 Acts, ch 34, §37]

84 Acts, ch 1291, §18, 19; 85 Acts, ch 67, §8; 87 Acts, ch 221, §27, 28; 88 Acts, ch 1119, §28; 93 Acts, ch 143, §34; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §65; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §23, 24

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.

[SS15, §1137-j; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §949; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.23]

90 Acts, ch 1238, §30; 92 Acts, ch 1163, §13; 95 Acts, ch 189, §16; 97 Acts, ch 170, §73; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §23

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.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §950; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.24]

90 Acts, ch 1238, §31; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §24

53.25 Rejecting ballot.

In case the absentee voter's affidavit is found to be insufficient, or that the applicant is not a duly registered voter in such precinct, or that the ballot envelope is open, or has been opened and resealed, or that the ballot envelope contains more than one ballot of any one kind, or that said voter has voted in person, such vote shall not be accepted or counted.

If the absentee ballot is rejected prior to the opening of the ballot envelope, the voter casting the ballot shall be notified by a precinct election official by the time the canvass is completed of the reason for the rejection on a form prescribed by the state commissioner of elections.

[SS15, §1137-j; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §951; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.25]

94 Acts, ch 1169, §64

53.26 Rejected ballots — how handled.

Every ballot not counted shall be endorsed on the back thereof "Rejected because (giving reason therefor)." All rejected ballots shall be enclosed and securely sealed in an envelope on which the precinct election officials shall endorse "Defective ballots", with a statement of the precinct in which and the date of the election at which they were cast, signed by the precinct election officials and returned to the same officer and in the same manner as by law provided for the return and preservation of official ballots voted at such election.

[SS15, §1137-j; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §952; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.26]

Return of rejected ballots, §50.5

53.27 Rejection of ballot — return of envelope.

If the ballot is rejected, said ballot envelope, with the affidavit of the voter endorsed thereon, shall be returned with said rejected ballot in the envelope endorsed "*Defective ballots*".

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §953; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.27]

53.28 and 53.29 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, §401.**53.30 Ballots, ballot envelopes, and other information preserved.**

At the conclusion of each meeting of the absentee and special voter's precinct board, the board shall securely seal all ballots counted by them in the manner prescribed in section 50.12. The ballot envelopes, including the envelope having the registered voter's affidavit on it, the return carrier envelope, and secrecy envelope bearing the signatures of precinct election officials, as required by section 53.23, shall be preserved. All applications for absentee ballots, ballots rejected without being opened, absentee ballot logs, and any other documents pertaining to the absentee ballot process shall be preserved until such time as the documents may be destroyed pursuant to section 50.19.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §956; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.30]

95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §69, 115

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 qualifications. 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.

[SS15, §1137-k; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §957; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.31]

93 Acts, ch 143, §35; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §25

Challenges, §49.79–49.81

53.32 Ballot of deceased voter.

When it shall be made to appear by due proof to the precinct election officials that any elector, who has so marked and forwarded a ballot, has died before the ballot envelope is opened, then the ballot of such deceased voter shall be endorsed, "*Rejected because voter is dead*", and be returned to the commissioner; but the casting of the ballot of a deceased voter shall not invalidate the election.

[SS15, §1137-l; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §958; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.32]

53.33 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, §401.

53.34 False affidavit.

Any person who shall willfully swear falsely to any of such affidavits shall be guilty of a fraudulent practice.

[SS15, §1137-n; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §960; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.34]

53.35 Refusal to return ballot.

It is unlawful for any person, having procured an official ballot or ballots, to willfully neglect or refuse to cast or return the same in the manner provided. Any person who applies for a ballot and willfully neglects or refuses to return the same shall be deemed to have committed an offense in the county to which such ballot was returnable.

[SS15, §1137-n; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §961; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.35]

2002 Acts, ch 1071, §12

53.35A Failure to return ballot.

It is unlawful for any person designated by the commissioner, or by the elector casting the absentee ballot, to deliver the sealed envelope containing the absentee ballot, to willfully fail to return the ballot to the commissioner or the commissioner's designee.

93 Acts, ch 143, §36; 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §13

53.36 Offenses by officers. Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §15. See §39A.2 through 39A.5.

ABSENT VOTING BY ARMED FORCES

53.37 Definitions.

This division is intended to implement the federal Uniform and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, 42 U.S.C. §1973ff et seq.

The term "*armed forces of the United States*", as used in this division, shall mean the army, navy, marine corps, coast guard, and air force of the United States.

For the purpose of absentee voting only, there shall be included in the term "*armed forces of the United States*" the following:

1. Spouses and dependents of members of the armed forces while in active service.
2. Members of the merchant marine of the United States and their spouses and dependents.
3. Civilian employees of the United States in all categories serving outside the territorial limits of the several states of the United States and the District of Columbia and their spouses and dependents when residing with or accompanying them, whether or not the employee is subject to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, and whether or not paid from funds appropriated by the Congress.
4. Members of religious groups or welfare agencies assisting members of the armed forces, who are officially attached to and serving with the armed forces, and their spouses and dependents.

5. Citizens of the United States who do not fall under any of the categories described in subsections 1 to 4, but who are entitled to register and vote pursuant to section 48A.5, subsection 4.

For the purposes of this division, “*qualified voter*” means a person who is included within the term “*armed forces of the United States*” as described in this section, who would be qualified to register to vote under section 48A.5, subsection 2, except for residency, and who is not disqualified from registering to vote and voting under section 48A.6.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, §53.37; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, §53.37, 53.49; C81, §53.37]

94 Acts, ch 1180, §25; 95 Acts, ch 67, §8; 2001 Acts, ch 56, §4

53.37A State commissioner duties.

The state commissioner of elections shall provide information regarding voter registration procedures and absentee ballot procedures to be used by members of the armed forces of the United States. The state commissioner shall accept valid voter registration applications and absentee ballot applications and shall forward the applications to the appropriate county commissioner of elections in a timely manner.

2004 Acts, ch 1083, §34, 37

53.38 What constitutes registration.

Whenever a ballot is requested pursuant to section 53.39 or 53.45 on behalf of a voter in the armed forces of the United States, the affidavit upon the ballot envelope of such voter, if the voter is found to be an eligible elector of the county to which the ballot is submitted, shall constitute a sufficient registration under chapter 48A. A completed federal postcard registration and federal absentee ballot request form submitted by such eligible elector shall also constitute a sufficient registration under chapter 48A. The commissioner shall place the voter’s name on the registration record as a registered voter if it does not already appear there.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.38]

88 Acts, ch 1119, §29; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §55; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §70, 115

53.39 Request for ballot — when available.

Section 53.2 does not apply in the case of a qualified voter of the state of Iowa serving in the armed forces of the United States. In any such case an application for ballot as provided for in that section is not required and an absent voter’s ballot shall be sent or made available to any such qualified voter upon a request as provided in this division.

All official ballots to be voted by qualified absent voters in the armed forces of the United States at the primary election and the general election shall be printed prior to forty days before the respective elections and shall be available for transmittal to such qualified voters in the armed forces of the United States at least forty days before the respective elections. The provisions of this chapter apply to absent voting by qualified voters in the armed forces of the United States except as modified by the provisions of this division.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.39]

89 Acts, ch 136, §54; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §26; 95 Acts, ch 67, §9

53.40 Request requirements — transmission of ballot.

A request in writing for a ballot may be made by any member of the armed forces of the United States who is or will be a qualified voter on the day of the election at which the ballot is to be cast, at any time before the election. Any member of the armed forces of the United States may request ballots for all elections to be held through the next two general elections. The request may be made by using the federal postcard application form and indicating that the applicant wishes to receive ballots for all elections as permitted by state law. The county commissioner shall send the applicant a ballot for each election held after the application is received and through the next two general elections. The commissioner shall forward a copy of the absentee ballot request to other commissioners who are responsible under section 47.2, subsection 2, for conducting elections in which the applicant is eligible to vote.

Unless the request specifies otherwise, a request for the primary election shall also be considered a request for the general election. In the case of the general election, request may be made not more than seventy days before the election, for and on behalf of a voter in the armed forces of the United States by a spouse, parent, parent-in-law, adult brother, adult sister, or adult child of the voter, residing in the county of the voter's residence. However, a request made by other than the voter may be required to be made on forms prescribed by the state commissioner.

A request shall show the residence (including street address, if any) of the voter, the age of the voter, and length of residence in the city or township, county and state, and shall designate the address to which the ballot is to be sent, and in the case of the primary election, the party affiliation of such voter. Such request shall be made to the commissioner of the county of the voter's residence, provided that if the request is made by the voter to any elective state, city or county official, the said official shall forward it to the commissioner of the county of the voter's residence, and such request so forwarded shall have the same force and effect as if made direct to the commissioner by the voter.

The commissioner shall immediately on the fortieth day prior to the particular election transmit ballots to the voter by mail or otherwise, postage prepaid, as directed by the state commissioner, requests for which are in the commissioner's hands at that time, and thereafter so transmit ballots immediately upon receipt of requests. A request for ballot for the primary election which does not state the party affiliation of the voter making the request is void and of no effect. A request which does not show that the person for whom a ballot is requested will be a qualified voter in the precinct in which the ballot is to be cast on the day of the election for which the ballot is requested, shall not be honored. However, a request which states the age and the city, including street address, if any, or township, and county where the voter resides, and which shows a sufficient period of residence, is sufficient to show that the person is a qualified voter. A request by the voter containing substantially the information required is sufficient.

If the affidavit on the ballot envelope shows that the affiant is not a qualified voter on the day of the election at which the ballot is offered for voting, the envelope shall not be opened, but the envelope and ballot contained in the envelope shall be preserved and returned by the precinct election officials to the commissioner, who shall preserve them for the period of time and under the conditions provided for in sections 50.12 through 50.15 and section 50.19.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.40]

84 Acts, ch 1219, §3; 87 Acts, ch 221, §18; 89 Acts, ch 136, §55; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §27; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §71, 115; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §35, 37

53.41 Records by commissioner — excess requests or ballots.

The commissioner of each county shall establish and maintain a record of all requests for ballots which are made, and of all ballots transmitted, and the manner of transmittal, from and received in the commissioner's office under the provisions of this division. If more than one request for absent voter's ballot for a particular election is made to the commissioner by or on behalf of a voter in the armed forces of the United States, the request first received shall be honored, except that if one of the requests is made by the voter, and a request on the voter's behalf has not been previously honored, the request of the voter shall be honored in preference to a request made on the voter's behalf by another. Not more than one ballot shall be transmitted by the commissioner to any voter for a particular election. If the commissioner receives more than one absent voter's ballot, provided for by this division, from or purporting to be from any one voter for a particular election, all of the ballots so received from or purporting to be from such voter are void, and the commissioner shall not deliver any of the ballots to the precinct election officials, but shall retain them in the commissioner's office, and preserve them for the period and under the conditions provided for in sections 50.12 through 50.15 and section 50.19.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.41]
89 Acts, ch 136, §56

53.42 Voting in person in commissioner's office.

Notwithstanding the provision as to time found in section 53.10, any qualified voter in the armed forces of the United States may personally appear in the office of the commissioner of the county of the voter's residence and there vote an absent voter's ballot at any time not earlier than forty days before the primary or general election, as the case may be.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.42]

53.43 Identification on envelope.

The envelopes used in connection with voting by absent voter's ballot by voters who are members of the armed forces of the United States, shall have stamped or printed on them the words "*Armed Forces or Overseas Ballot*" and a designation of the election at which the ballot is to be cast.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.43]
86 Acts, ch 1224, §31, 40; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §28

53.44 Affidavit to be signed and returned.

The affidavit on the envelope used in connection with voting by absentee ballot under this division by members of the armed forces of the United States need not be notarized or witnessed, but the affidavit on the ballot envelope shall be completed and signed by the voter.

Absentee ballots issued under this division shall be returned in the same manner and within the same time limits specified in section 53.17.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.44]
84 Acts, ch 1291, §20; 89 Acts, ch 136, §57

53.45 Special absentee ballot.

1. As provided in this section, the commissioner shall provide special absentee ballots to be used for state general elections. A special absentee ballot shall only be provided to an eligible elector who completes an application stating both of the following to the best of the eligible elector's belief:

a. The eligible elector will be residing or stationed or working outside the continental United States.

b. The eligible elector will be unable to vote and return a regular absentee ballot by normal mail delivery within the period provided for regular absentee ballots.

The application for a special absentee ballot shall not be filed earlier than ninety days prior to the general election. The special absentee ballot shall list the offices and measures, if known, scheduled to appear on the general election ballot. The eligible elector may use the special absentee ballot to write in the name of any eligible candidate for each office and may vote on any measure.

2. With any special absentee ballot issued under this section, the commissioner shall include a listing of any candidates who have filed before the time of the application for offices that will appear on the ballot at that general election and a list of any measures that have been referred to the ballot before the time of the application.

3. Write-in votes on special absentee ballots shall be counted in the same manner provided by law for the counting of other write-in votes. The commissioner shall process and canvass the special absentee ballots provided under this section in the same manner as other absentee ballots.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 53.49, an eligible elector who requests a special absentee ballot under this section may also make application for an absentee ballot under section 53.2 or an armed forces absentee ballot under section 53.40. If the regular absentee or armed forces absentee ballot is properly voted and returned, the special absentee ballot is void and the commissioner shall reject it in whole when special absentee ballots are canvassed.

87 Acts, ch 221, §29; 88 Acts, ch 1119, §30

53.46 Powers and duties of state commissioner.

The state commissioner is authorized and empowered:

1. To make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions and intent of this division;

2. To prescribe and direct the preparation of specially printed ballots, envelopes and other papers of different size and weight to be used in connection with absent voting by voters in the armed forces of the United States, if, in the discretion of the state commissioner, the state commissioner shall determine that such a special ballot and other papers will facilitate voting by such voters; provided that the content of any such specially printed matter shall be the same as that used for absent voters generally in the particular precinct in which said armed forces ballot is to be cast, and provided further that such ballots, envelopes and other papers shall be substantially uniform in size and weight throughout the state; and provided further that the provisions of section 49.56, establishing the maximum cost of printing ballots, shall apply to the cost of printing any such specially printed ballots by the several counties;

3. To prescribe any forms that are not otherwise prescribed by law, and which in the judgment of the state commissioner are necessary to facilitate the carrying out of the purposes and intent of this division;

4. To arrange for special transportation of ballots in co-operation with the government of the United States through any authorized instrumentality thereof and to that end the state commissioner is empowered to direct the commissioners of the several counties of the state to send ballots to voters in the armed forces of the United States other than in the usual course of mail;

5. To employ such clerical assistance as the state commissioner may require in carrying out the state commissioner's functions, to purchase and requisition any office supplies the state commissioner may require, and certify for payment the expenses of carrying out the state commissioner's functions under this division;

6. To call upon any department or division of the state government for information and assistance in connection with carrying out the provisions of this division;

7. To co-operate with any authorized departments, agencies and instrumentalities of the government of the United States in effecting the intent and purposes of this division.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.46]

53.47 Materials furnished by department of administrative services.

In order to establish uniformity in size, weight and other characteristics of the ballot and facilitate its distribution and return, the department of administrative services shall upon direction of the state commissioner purchase any material needed for any special ballots, envelopes and other printed matter, and sell any such materials to the several counties of the state at cost plus handling and transportation costs.

There is hereby appropriated to the department of administrative services from the general fund of the state such sums as may be necessary to purchase any materials provided for herein. The proceeds from sale of such materials to counties shall be turned into the general fund of the state upon receipt of same by the department of administrative services.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.47]

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

53.48 Postage on ballots.

In the event the government of the United States or any branch, department, agency or other instrumentality thereof shall make provision for sending of any voting matter provided for in this division through the mails postage free, or otherwise, the election officials of the state of Iowa and of the several counties of the state are authorized to make use thereof under the direction of the state commissioner.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.48]

53.49 Applicable to armed forces and other citizens.

The provisions of this division as to absent voting shall apply only to absent voters in the armed forces of the United States as defined for the purpose of absentee voting in section 53.37. The provisions of sections 53.1 through 53.35 shall apply to all other voters not members of the armed forces of the United States.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.49]
86 Acts, ch 1224, §32; 87 Acts, ch 221, §30; 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §14

53.50 Appropriation.

There is hereby appropriated to the state commissioner from the general fund of the state such sums as are necessary to pay the state commissioner's expenses and perform the state commissioner's functions under this division. Warrants shall be drawn by the director of the department of administrative services upon certification by the state commissioner or the state commissioner's deputy.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.50]
2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

53.51 Rule of construction.

This division shall be liberally construed in order to provide means and opportunity for qualified voters of the state of Iowa serving in the armed forces of the United States to vote.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.51]
94 Acts, ch 1180, §29

53.52 Inconsistent provisions — rule.

The provision or provisions of this division which are inconsistent with any provision or provisions of any other existing statute or any part of any such other existing statute, shall prevail. Likewise, the provision or provisions of any other existing statute or any part of any other existing statute which is not inconsistent with this division, shall prevail.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.52]

53.53 Federal write-in ballots.

1. Upon receipt of an official federal write-in ballot, the commissioner shall examine the voter's written declarations on the envelope. If it appears that the voter is eligible to vote under the provisions of this division, has applied in a timely fashion for an absentee ballot, and has complied with all requirements for the federal write-in ballot, then the federal write-in ballot is valid unless the Iowa absentee ballot is received in time to be counted.

2. The voter's declaration or affirmation on the federal write-in ballot constitutes a sufficient registration under the provisions of chapter 48A and the commissioner shall place the voter's name on the registration record as a registered voter, if the voter's name does not already appear on the registration record. No witness to the oath is necessary.

3. Federal write-in absentee ballots may be used in primary and general elections, and in special elections held pursuant to section 69.14. The federal write-in absentee ballot transmission envelope may also serve as an application for voter registration if the information submitted is sufficient to register the person to vote and the applicant is otherwise eligible to vote under the provisions of this division.

4. The federal write-in ballot shall not be counted if any of the following apply:

- a. The ballot was submitted from within the United States.
- b. The voter's application for a regular absentee ballot was received by the commissioner less than thirty days prior to the election.
- c. The voter's completed regular or special Iowa absentee ballot was received by the deadline for return of absentee ballots established in section 53.17.
- d. The voter's federal write-in ballot was received after the deadline for return of absentee ballots established in section 53.17.

5. A federal write-in ballot received by the state commissioner of elections shall be forwarded immediately to the appropriate county commissioner. However, if the state commissioner receives a federal write-in ballot after election day and before noon on the Monday following an election, the state commissioner shall at once verify that the voter has complied with the requirements of this section and that the voter's federal write-in ballot is eligible to be counted. If the ballot is eligible to be counted, the state commissioner shall notify the appropriate county commissioner and make arrangements for the ballot to be transmitted to the county for counting. If the ballot is not eligible to be counted, the state commissioner shall mail the ballot to the appropriate commissioner along with notification that the ballot is ineligible to be counted. The county commissioner shall keep the ballot with the other records of the election.

6. The county commissioner shall notify a voter when the voter's federal write-in ballot was not counted and shall give the voter the reason the ballot was not counted.

88 Acts, ch 1119, §31; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §56; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §30; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §36, 37

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CHAPTER 54

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

54.1	Time of election — qualifications.	54.6	Certificate.
54.2	How elected.	54.7	Meeting — certificate.
54.3	Canvass.	54.8	Certificate of governor.
54.4	Nonparty organizations.	54.9	Compensation.
54.5	Presidential nominees.		

54.1 Time of election — qualifications.

At the general election in the years of the presidential election, or at such other times as the Congress of the United States may direct, there shall be elected by the voters of the state one person from each congressional district into which the state is divided, and two from the state at large, as electors of president and vice president, no one of whom shall be a person holding the office of senator or representative in Congress, or any office of trust or profit under the United States.

[C51, §301; R60, §535; C73, §659; C97, §1173; S13, §1173; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §963; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §54.1]

54.2 How elected.

A vote for the candidates of any political party, or group of petitioners, for president and vice president of the United States, shall be conclusively deemed to be a vote for each candidate nominated in each district and in the state at large by said party, or group of petitioners, for presidential electors and shall be so counted and recorded for such electors.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §964; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §54.2]

54.3 Canvass.

The canvass of the votes for candidates for president and vice president of the United States and the returns thereof shall be a canvass and return of the votes cast for the electors of the same party or group of petitioners, respectively, and the certificate of such election made by the governor shall be in accord with such return.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §965; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §54.3]

54.4 Nonparty organizations.

The term “*group of petitioners*” as used in this chapter shall embrace an organization which is not a political party as defined by law.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §966; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §54.4]

Nonparty organizations, see chapter 44

Political party defined, §43.2

See also chapter 45

54.5 Presidential nominees.

The names of the candidates for president and vice president of a political party as defined in the law relating to primary elections, shall, by five o'clock p.m. on the eighty-first day before the election, be certified to the state commissioner by the chairperson and secretary of the state central committee of the party.

However, if the national nominating convention of a political party adjourns later than eighty-nine days before the general election the certificate showing the names of that party's candidates for president and vice president shall be filed within five days after adjournment.

As an alternative to the certificate by the state central committee, the certificate of nomination issued by the political party's national nominating convention may be used to certify the names of the party's candidates for president and vice president. If certificates of nomination are received from both the state central committee and the national nominating convention of a political party, and there are differences between the two certificates, the certificate filed by the state central committee shall prevail.

The state central committee shall also file a list of the names and addresses of the party's presidential electors, one from each congressional district and two from the state at large, not later than five o'clock p.m. on the eighty-first day before the general election.

If a candidate for the office of president or vice president of the United States withdraws, dies, or is otherwise removed from the ballot before the general election, another candidate may be substituted. The substitution shall be made by the state central committee of the political party or by the governing committee of the national party. If there are differences, the substitution made by the state central committee shall prevail. A nonparty political organization which has filed the names of party officers and central committee members with the secretary of state before the close of the filing period for the general election pursuant to section 44.17 may also make substitutions. A substitution must be filed no later than seventy-four days before the election.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §967; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §54.5; 81 Acts, ch 34, §38]

89 Acts, ch 136, §58; 97 Acts, ch 170, §74

"Political party" defined, §43.2

54.6 Certificate.

At the expiration of ten days from the completed canvass, the governor, under the governor's hand and the seal of state, shall issue to each presidential elector declared elected a certificate of election, the same in substance as required in other cases, and shall notify the elector to attend at the seat of government on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December next following election, reporting the elector's attendance to the governor. If there be a contest of the election, no certificate shall issue until it is determined.

[C51, §308; R60, §542; C73, §665; C97, §1168; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §968; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §54.6]

Certificate of election, §50.41

54.7 Meeting — certificate.

The presidential electors shall meet in the capitol, at the seat of government, on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December next following their election. If, at the time of such meeting, any elector for any cause is absent, those present shall at once proceed to elect, from the citizens of the state, a substitute elector or electors, and certify the choice so made to the governor, and the governor shall immediately cause the person or persons so selected to be notified thereof.

[C51, §308–310; R60, §542–544; C73, §665–667; C97, §1174; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §969; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §54.7]

54.8 Certificate of governor.

When so met, the said electors shall proceed, in the manner pointed out by law, with the election, and the governor shall duly certify the result thereof, under the seal of the state, to the United States secretary of state, and as required by Act of Congress relating to such elections.

[C51, §311; R60, §545; C73, §668; C97, §1175; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §970; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §54.8]

54.9 Compensation.

The electors shall each receive a compensation of five dollars for every day's attendance, and the same mileage as members of the general assembly which shall be paid from funds not otherwise appropriated from the general fund of the state.

[C51, §312; R60, §546; C73, §669; C97, §1176; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §971; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §54.9]

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MISCELLANEOUS SECTIONS

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR CANDIDACY AND PUBLIC SERVICE

55.1 Leave of absence for service in elective office.

A person who is elected to a municipal, county, state, or federal office shall, upon written application to the employer of that person, be granted a leave of absence from regular employment to serve in that office except where prohibited by the federal law. The leave of absence may be granted without pay and shall be granted without loss of net credited service and benefits earned. This section shall not be construed to require an employer to pay pension, health or other benefits during the leave of absence to an employee taking a leave of absence under this section.

A leave of absence for a person regularly employed pursuant to chapter 8A, subchapter IV, is subject to section 8A.416.

An employee shall not be prohibited from returning to regular employment before the period expires for which the leave of absence was granted. This section applies only to employers which employ twenty or more full-time persons. The leave of absence granted by this section need not exceed six years. The leave of absence granted by this section does not apply to an elective office held by the employee prior to the election.

Temporary substitute teachers and teachers hired on a temporary basis to replace teachers who have been granted leaves of absence pursuant to this section are not subject to the provisions of chapter 279 relating to the termination of continuing contracts.

84 Acts, ch 1233, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §153

55.4 Leave of absence for public employee candidacy.

Any public employee who becomes a candidate for any elective public office shall, upon request of the employee and commencing anytime within thirty days prior to a contested primary, special, or general election and continuing until after the day following that election, automatically be given a period of leave. If the employee is under chapter 8A, subchapter IV, the employee may choose to use accrued vacation leave, accrued compensatory leave, or leave without pay to cover these periods. The appointing authority may authorize other employees to use accrued vacation leave or accrued compensatory leave instead of leave without pay to cover these periods. An employee who is a candidate for any elective public office shall not campaign while on duty as an employee.

This section does not apply to employees of the federal government or to a public employee whose position is financed by federal funds if the application of this section would be contrary to federal law or result in the loss of federal funds.

86 Acts, ch 1021, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §154

55.5 Penalties.

A person violating this chapter is guilty of a simple misdemeanor. Each day in which the violation continues is a separate offense.

84 Acts, ch 1233, §2

C85, §55.2

C87, §55.5

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CHAPTER 56
CAMPAIGN FINANCE

Transferred to chapter 68A; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

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CHAPTER 57

CONTESTING ELECTIONS — GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter applicable to primary elections, §43.5

57.1	Standing to bring contest — grounds for contest.	57.5	Recanvass in case of contest.
		57.6	Other contests.
57.2	Certificate withheld.	57.7	Contest court for contest of public measure.
57.3	Terms defined.		
57.4	Change of result.		

57.1 Standing to bring contest — grounds for contest.

1. Elections may be contested under this chapter as follows:

a. The election of any person to any county office, to a seat in either branch of the general assembly, to a state office, to the office of senator or representative in Congress, or to the office of presidential elector may be contested by any eligible person who received votes for the office in question.

b. The outcome of the election on a public measure may be contested by petition of the greater of ten eligible electors or a number of eligible electors equaling one percent of the total number of votes cast upon the public measure; each petitioner must be a person who was entitled to vote on the public measure in question or would have been so entitled if registered to vote.

2. Grounds for contesting an election under this chapter are:

a. Misconduct, fraud or corruption on the part of any election official or of any board of canvassers of sufficient magnitude to change the result of the election.

b. That the incumbent was not eligible to the office in question at the time of election.

c. That prior to the election the incumbent had been duly convicted of a felony, as defined in section 701.7, and that the judgment had not been reversed, annulled, or set aside, nor the incumbent pardoned or restored to the rights of citizenship by the governor under chapter 914, at the time of the election.

d. That the incumbent has given or offered to any elector, or any precinct election official or canvasser of the election, any bribe or reward in money, property, or thing of value, for the purpose of procuring the incumbent's election.

e. That illegal votes have been received or legal votes rejected at the polls, sufficient to change the result of the election.

f. Any error in any board of canvassers in counting the votes, or in declaring the result of the election, if the error would affect the result.

g. That the public measure or office was not authorized or required by state law to appear on the ballot at the election being contested.

h. Any other cause or allegation which, if sustained, would show that a person other than the incumbent was the person duly elected to the office in question, or would show the outcome of the election on the public measure in question was contrary to the result declared by the board of canvassers.

[C51, §339, 341, 368, 380, 387; R60, §569, 571, 598, 610, 617; C73, §692, 718, 730, 737; C97, §1198; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §981; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §57.1; 81 Acts, ch 34, §39]

86 Acts, ch 1112, §3; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §72, 115

57.2 Certificate withheld.

If notice of a contest of the election of an officer is filed before the certificate of election is delivered to the incumbent, or notice of a contest of the declared result of an election on a public measure is filed before a duplicate of the abstract of votes upon the measure and of the county board's declaration is certified pursuant to section 50.27, the certificate or duplicate abstract and declaration shall be withheld until the determination of the contest. If the certificate of election or duplicate abstract and declaration have been issued, the commissioner shall send the persons or political subdivisions affected by the notice of contest a statement advising them that the election is being contested and that the certificate or duplicate abstract and declaration are not valid until the election contest is resolved.

[C51, §367; R60, §597; C73, §713; C97, §1219; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §982; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §57.2]

57.3 Terms defined.

The term "*incumbent*" in this chapter means the person whom the canvassers declare elected. The term "*election*" in this chapter means the voting for a particular office, or the voting for or against a particular public measure, including the notice and other preparations for voting required by law and the tallying and canvass of the votes cast, section 39.2 notwithstanding.

[C51, §340; R60, §570; C73, §693; C97, §1199; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §983; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §57.3]

57.4 Change of result.

When the misconduct, fraud, or corruption complained of is on the part of the precinct election officials in a precinct, it shall not be held sufficient to set aside the election, unless the rejection of the vote of that precinct would change the result as to that office.

[C51, §342; R60, §572; C73, §694; C97, §1200; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §984; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §57.4]

57.5 Recanvass in case of contest.

The parties to any contested election shall have the right, in open session of the court or tribunal trying the contest, and in the presence of the officer having them in custody, to have the ballots opened, and all errors of the precinct election officials in counting or refusing to count ballots corrected by such court or tribunal.

[C97, §1143; S13, §1143; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §985; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §57.5]

57.6 Other contests.

All the provisions of the chapter in relation to contested elections of county officers shall be applicable, as near as may be, to contested elections for other offices, and for public measures except as herein otherwise provided, and in all cases process and papers may be issued to and served in the manner provided by the rules of civil procedure for service of an original notice by the sheriff of any county.

[C51, §379, 396; R60, §609, 626; C73, §729, 745; C97, §1250; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §986; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §57.6; 81 Acts, ch 34, §40]

Contesting election of county officers, chapter 62

57.7 Contest court for contest of public measure.

The court for the trial of a contested election on a public measure shall consist of one person designated by the petitioners who are contesting the election, who shall be designated in writing by the petitioners at the time the contest is filed, one person designated by the county commissioner of elections to represent the interests adverse to those of the petitioners, and a third person who shall be chosen jointly by the designees of the petitioners and of the commissioner. If the persons selected by the petitioners and the county commissioner of elections cannot agree on a third person, the chief judge of the judicial district in which the contest is filed shall appoint a third person to serve.

[C77, 79, 81, §57.7]

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CHAPTER 58

CONTESTING ELECTIONS OF GOVERNOR
AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Chapter applicable to primary elections, §43.5
Iowa Constitution, Art. IV, §5

58.1	Notice — grounds.	58.5	Powers and proceedings.
58.2	Notice to incumbent.	58.6	Testimony.
58.3	Houses notified.	58.7	Judgment.
58.4	Contest court.		

58.1 Notice — grounds.

The contestant for the office of governor or lieutenant governor shall, within thirty days after the proclamation of the result of the election, deliver to the presiding officer of each house of the general assembly a notice of intent to contest, and a specification of the grounds of such contest, as provided in chapter 62.

[C51, §388; R60, §618; C73, §738; C97, §1239; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §987; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §58.1]

58.2 Notice to incumbent.

As soon as the presiding officers have received the notice and specifications, they shall make out a notice, directed to the incumbent, including a copy of the specifications, which shall be served in the manner provided by the rules of civil procedure for service of an original notice by the sergeant at arms.

[C51, §389; R60, §619; C73, §739; C97, §1240; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §988; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §58.2; 81 Acts, ch 34, §41]

58.3 Houses notified.

The presiding officers shall also immediately make known to their respective houses that such notice and specifications have been received.

[C51, §390; R60, §620; C73, §740; C97, §1241; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §989; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §58.3]

58.4 Contest court.

Each house shall forthwith proceed, separately, to choose seven members of its own body in the following manner:

1. The names of members of each house, except the presiding officer, written on similar paper tickets, shall be placed in a box, the names of the senators in their presence by their secretary, and the names of the representatives in their presence by their clerk.

2. The secretary of the senate in the presence of the senate, and the clerk of the house of representatives in the presence of the house, shall draw from their respective boxes the names of seven members each.

3. As soon as the names are thus drawn, the names of the members drawn by each house shall be communicated to the other, and entered on the journal of each house.

[C51, §391; R60, §621; C73, §741; C97, §1242; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §990; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §58.4]

58.5 Powers and proceedings.

The members thus drawn shall constitute a committee to try and determine the contested election, and for that purpose shall hold their meetings publicly at the place where the general assembly is sitting, at such times as they may designate; and may adjourn from day to day or to a day certain, not more than four days distant, until such trial is determined; shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to take all necessary means to procure testimony, extending like privileges to the contestant and the incumbent; and shall report their judgment to both branches of the general assembly, which report shall be entered on the journals of both houses.

[C51, §392; R60, §622; C73, §742; C97, §1243; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §991; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §58.5]

58.6 Testimony.

The testimony shall be confined to the matters contained in the specifications.

[C51, §393; R60, §623; C73, §743; C97, §1244; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §992; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §58.6]

58.7 Judgment.

The judgment of the committee pronounced in the final decision on the election shall be conclusive.

[C51, §394; R60, §624; C73, §744; C97, §1245; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §993; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §58.7]

CHAPTER 59

CONTESTING ELECTIONS FOR SEATS IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Chapter applicable to primary elections, §43.5

59.1	Statement served.	59.5	Statement and depositions — notice.
59.2	Subpoenas.	59.6	Power of general assembly.
59.3	Depositions.	59.7	Notice of result.
59.4	Return of depositions.		

59.1 Statement served.

The contestant for a seat in either branch of the general assembly shall, prior to twenty days before the first day of the next session, serve on the incumbent in the manner provided by the rules of civil procedure for service of an original notice a statement of notice of contest which shall allege a fact or facts, believed true by the contestant which, if true, would alter the outcome of the election.

A copy of the statement of notice of contest shall be filed with the secretary of state within five days of service of the notice upon the incumbent. The secretary of state shall notify the presiding officer of the house in which the contest will be tried.

A special election for a seat in either house of the general assembly may be contested. The contestant shall serve notice on the incumbent in the manner described in this section not later than twenty days after the state canvass of votes for the election. A copy of the notice shall also be filed with the presiding officer of the house in which the contest is to be tried, if the general assembly is in session. If the general assembly is not in session, a copy of the notice shall be filed with the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall notify the presiding officer of the house in which the contest will be tried.

[C51, §381; R60, §611; C73, §731; C97, §1233; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §994; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §59.1; 81 Acts, ch 34, §42]

93 Acts, ch 143, §37; 97 Acts, ch 170, §75

59.2 Subpoenas.

Any judge or clerk of a court of record may issue subpoenas in the above cases, as in those provided in chapters 61 and 62, and compel the attendance of witnesses thereunder.

[C51, §382; R60, §612; C73, §732; C97, §1234; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §995; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §59.2]

59.3 Depositions.

Depositions may be taken in such cases in the same manner and under the same rules as in an action at law in the district court, but no cause for taking the same need be shown.

[C51, §383; R60, §613; C73, §733; C97, §1235; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §996; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §59.3]

59.4 Return of depositions.

A copy of the statement, and of the notice for taking depositions, with the service endorsed, and verified by affidavit if not served by an officer, shall be returned to the officer taking the depositions, and then, with the depositions, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the secretary of state, with an endorsement thereon showing the nature of the papers, the names of the contesting parties, and the branch of the general assembly before whom the contest is to be tried.

[C51, §384; R60, §614; C73, §734; C97, §1236; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §997; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §59.4]

59.5 Statement and depositions — notice.

The secretary shall deliver the same unopened to the presiding officer of the house in which the contest is to be tried, on or before the second day of the session, regular or special, of the general assembly next after taking the depositions, and the presiding officer shall immediately give notice to that officer's house that such papers are in the officer's possession.

[C51, §385; R60, §615; C73, §735; C97, §1237; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §998; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §59.5]

59.6 Power of general assembly.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge the right of either branch of the general assembly to grant commissions to take depositions, or to send for and examine any witness it may desire to hear on such trial.

[C51, §386; R60, §616; C73, §736; C97, §1238; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §999; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §59.6]

59.7 Notice of result.

The presiding officer of the house in which the contest was tried shall certify to the secretary of state the results of the contest.

93 Acts, ch 143, §38

CHAPTER 60

CONTESTING ELECTIONS OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS
AND CONGRESSPERSONS

60.1	Court of contest.	60.5	Organization and trial.
60.2	Clerk.	60.6	Judgment.
60.3	Oath.	60.7	Contestant to file bond.
60.4	Statement.		

60.1 Court of contest.

The court for the trial of contested elections for presidential electors or for the office of senator or representative in Congress shall consist of the chief justice of the supreme court, who shall be presiding judge of the court, and four judges of the district court to be selected by the supreme court, two of whom, with the chief justice, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the court. If the chief justice should for any cause be unable to attend at the trial, the judge longest on the supreme court bench shall preside in place of the chief justice; and any question arising as to the membership of the court shall be determined by the members of the court not interested in the question.

[C97, §1246; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1000; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §60.1]

60.2 Clerk.

The secretary of state shall be the clerk of the court, or, in the secretary of state's absence or inability to act, the clerk of the supreme court.

[C97, §1246; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1001; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §60.2]

60.3 Oath.

Each member of the court, before entering upon the discharge of the member's duties, shall take an oath before the secretary of state, or some officer qualified to administer oaths, that the member will support the Constitution of the United States and that of the state of Iowa, and that, without fear, favor, affection, or hope of reward, the member will, to the best of the member's knowledge and ability, administer justice according to law and the facts in the case.

[C97, §1246; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1002; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §60.3]

60.4 Statement.

The contestant shall file the statement provided for in chapter 62 in the office of the secretary of state within two days from the day on which the returns are canvassed by the state board of canvassers and, within the same time, serve a copy of the same, with a notice of the contest, on the incumbent in the manner provided by the rules of civil procedure for service of an original notice.

[C97, §1247; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1003; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §60.4; 81 Acts, ch 34, §43]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §73, 115

60.5 Organization and trial.

The clerk of the court shall, immediately after the filing of the statement, notify the judges herein named, and fix a day for the organization of the court within two days thereafter, and also notify the parties to the contest. The judges shall meet on the day fixed, and organize the court, and make and announce such rules for the trial of the case as they shall think necessary for the protection of the rights of each party and a just and speedy trial of the case, and commence the trial of the case as early as practicable thereafter, and so arrange for and conduct the trial that a final determination of the same and judgment shall be rendered at least six days before the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December next following.

[C97, §1248; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1004; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §60.5]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §74, 115

60.6 Judgment.

The judgment of the court shall determine which of the parties to the action is entitled to hold the office and shall be authenticated by the presiding judge and clerk of the court and filed with the secretary of state; and the judgment so rendered shall constitute a final determination of the title to the office, and a certificate of appointment shall be issued to the successful party.

[C97, §1249; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1005; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §60.6]

60.7 Contestant to file bond.

The contestant shall file in the office of the clerk of the supreme court a bond, with security to be approved by the clerk of the supreme court, in such amount as shall be set by the presiding judge of the court, conditional to pay all costs in case the election be confirmed or the contest dismissed. The presiding judge shall further set the date upon which the required bond shall be filed. If the required bond is not filed by the date set, the contest shall stand dismissed by operation of law.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §60.7]

CHAPTER 61

CONTESTING ELECTIONS OF STATE OFFICERS

Chapter applicable to primary elections, §43.5

61.1	Contest court.	61.8	Delivery of papers.
61.2	Clerk.	61.9	Time of trial.
61.3	Statement filed.	61.10	Notice to incumbent — trial.
61.4	Selection of court.	61.11	Subpoenas — depositions.
61.5	Notice of selection.	61.12	Judgment filed — execution.
61.6	Organization.	61.13	Power of judge.
61.7	Repealed by 65 Acts, ch 97, §3.	61.14	Compensation of judges.

61.1 Contest court.

The court for the trial of contested state offices, except that of governor and lieutenant governor, shall consist of three district judges, not interested, who shall be selected by the chief justice of the supreme court.

[C51, §369; R60, §599; C73, §719; C97, §1224; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1006; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §61.1]

61.2 Clerk.

The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court; but if the person holding that office is a party to the contest, the clerk of the supreme court, or, in case of that person's absence or inability, the auditor of state shall be clerk.

[C51, §370; R60, §600; C73, §720; C97, §1225; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1007; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §61.2]

61.3 Statement filed.

The statement, as provided in chapter 62 must be filed with such clerk within thirty days from the day when incumbent was declared elected.

[C51, §371; R60, §601; C73, §721; C97, §1226; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1008; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §61.3]

61.4 Selection of court.

Upon the filing of such statement, the chief justice of the supreme court shall select the membership of the court to try such contest, and immediately certify such selection to the clerk of the supreme court. Vacancies shall also be filled by the chief justice.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1009; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §61.4]

61.5 Notice of selection.

The clerk of the supreme court, on receipt of such certificate, shall forthwith in writing notify the members of such court of contest of their selection.

[C51, §372; R60, §602; C73, §722; C97, §1227; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1010; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §61.5]

61.6 Organization.

The members so selected for said contest court shall meet at the seat of government within ten days after said notification and qualify by taking the oath required in case of contest over the office of presidential elector, and proceed, at said place, with the discharge of their duties.

[C51, §375; R60, §605; C73, §725; C97, §1229; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1011; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §61.6]

Oath, §60.3

61.7 Repealed by 65 Acts, ch 97, §3.

61.8 Delivery of papers.

Upon the organization of said court of contest, all papers in the possession of the clerk of the supreme court shall be forthwith delivered to said court of contest.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1013; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §61.8]

61.9 Time of trial.

The time for the trial of any contest relative to a state office shall not be set beyond the last Monday in January following the election.

[C51, §372; R60, §602; C73, §722; C97, §1227; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1014; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §61.9]

61.10 Notice to incumbent — trial.

Upon the organization of said court of contest, the court shall cause a notice of said contest to be served on the incumbent, together with a copy of the statement of contest filed by the contestant in the manner provided by the rules of civil procedure for service of an original notice. No trial shall be held sooner than twenty days following said notice, except by consent of all parties.

[C51, §372; R60, §602; C73, §722; C97, §1227; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1015; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §61.10; 81 Acts, ch 34, §44]

61.11 Subpoenas — depositions.

The secretary of state, the several clerks of the supreme and district courts, under their respective seals of office, and either of the judges of the supreme or district courts, under their hands, may issue subpoenas for witnesses to attend this court; and disobedience to such process may be treated as a contempt. Depositions may also be taken as in the case of contested county elections.

[C51, §373; R60, §603; C73, §723; C97, §1228; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1016; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §61.11]

Depositions in county contest, §62.16

61.12 Judgment filed — execution.

A transcript of the judgment rendered by such court, filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, shall have the force and effect of a judgment of the supreme court, and execution may issue therefrom in the first instance against the party's property generally.

[C51, §377; R60, §607; C73, §727; C97, §1231; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1017; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §61.12]

61.13 Power of judge.

The presiding judge of this court shall have authority to carry into effect any order of the court, after the adjournment thereof, by attachment or otherwise.

[C51, §378; R60, §608; C73, §728; C97, §1232; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1018; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §61.13]

61.14 Compensation of judges.

The judges shall be entitled to receive for their travel and attendance the sum of twelve dollars each per day, with such mileage as is allowed to members of the general assembly, to be paid from the state treasury.

[C51, §376; R60, §606; C73, §726; C97, §1230; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1019; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §61.14]

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CHAPTER 62

CONTESTING ELECTIONS OF COUNTY OFFICERS

Chapter applicable to primary elections, §43.5

62.1	Definitions.	62.12	Postponement.
62.1A	Contest court.	62.13	Procedure — powers of court.
62.2	Judges.	62.14	Sufficiency of statement.
62.3	Clerk.	62.15	Amendment — continuance.
62.4	Sheriff to attend.	62.16	Testimony.
62.5	Statement of intent to contest.	62.17	Voters required to testify.
62.6	Bond.	62.18	Judgment.
62.7	When auditor is party.	62.19	How enforced.
62.8	Names of voters specified. Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §114, 115.	62.20	Appeal.
62.9	Trial — notice.	62.21	Judgment.
62.10	Place of trial.	62.22	Process — fees.
62.11	Subpoenas.	62.23	Compensation.
		62.24	Costs.
		62.25	How collected.

62.1 Definitions.

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.

2000 Acts, ch 1148, §1

Former §62.1 transferred to §62.1A

62.1A Contest court.

The court for the trial of contested county elections shall consist of one person named by the contestant and one person named by the incumbent. If the incumbent fails to name a judge, the chief judge of the judicial district shall be notified of the failure to appoint. The chief judge shall designate the second judge within one week after the chief judge is notified. These two judges shall meet within three days and select a third person to serve as the presiding officer of the court. If they cannot agree on the third member of the court within three days after their initial meeting, the chief judge of the judicial district shall be notified of the failure to agree. The chief judge shall designate the presiding judge within one week after the chief judge is notified.

[C51, §343; R60, §573; C73, §695; C97, §1201; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1020; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.1]

97 Acts, ch 170, §76

C2001, §62.1A

62.2 Judges.

Judges shall be sworn in the same manner and form as trial jurors are sworn in trials of civil actions. When a judge fails to appear on the day of trial, that judge’s place may be filled by another appointment under the same rule.

[C51, §347, 348; R60, §577, 578; C73, §700; C97, §1206; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1021; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.2]

97 Acts, ch 170, §77

62.3 Clerk.

The county auditor shall be clerk of this court, and keep all papers, and record the proceedings in the election book, in manner similar to the record of the proceedings of the district court, but when the county auditor is a party, the court shall appoint a suitable person as clerk, whose appointment shall be recorded.

[C51, §344; R60, §574; C73, §696; C97, §1202; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1022; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.3]

62.4 Sheriff to attend.

The court or presiding judge may direct the attendance of the sheriff or a deputy when necessary.

[C51, §359; R60, §589; C73, §708; C97, §1214; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1023; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.4]

62.5 Statement of intent to contest.

1. Within twenty days after the board of supervisors declares a winner from the canvass of an election, the contestant shall file with the commissioner a written statement of intention to contest the election. If a recount is held for the office in question, and the recount board finds that the winner was someone other than the person declared at the original canvass of votes, a contest may be filed within twenty days after the board of supervisors declares a winner from the recount of votes.

2. The contestant's statement shall include the following:

a. The name of the contestant and that the contestant is qualified to hold such office.

b. The name of the incumbent.

c. The office contested.

d. The date of the election.

e. The particular causes of the contest pursuant to section 57.1, subsection 2. If a cause of the contest is an allegation that illegal votes were received or that legal votes were rejected, a statement shall be included setting forth the names of the persons who are alleged to have voted illegally or whose votes were rejected and the precinct where they voted or offered to vote.

f. The affidavit of the contestant, or some elector of the county, affirming the causes set forth are true.

[C51, §345; R60, §575; C73, §697; C97, §1203; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1024; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.5]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §75, 114, 115

62.6 Bond.

The contestant must also file with the county auditor a bond, with security to be approved by said auditor, conditioned to pay all costs in case the election be confirmed, or the statement be dismissed, or the prosecution fail.

[C51, §345; R60, §575; C73, §697; C97, §1203; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1025; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.6]

62.7 When auditor is party.

When the auditor is a party, the county treasurer shall receive such statement and approve such bond.

[C73, §697; C97, §1203; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1026; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.7]
93 Acts, ch 70, §1

62.8 Names of voters specified. Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §114, 115. See §62.5.

62.9 Trial — notice.

The presiding judge shall fix a day for the trial, not more than thirty days thereafter, and shall cause a notice of such trial to be served on the incumbent, with a copy of the contestant’s statement, at least ten days before the day set for trial. If the trial date is set for less than twenty days from the day notice is given and either party is not ready, the presiding judge shall delay the trial.

[C51, §347, 349, 350; R60, §577, 579, 580; C73, §699; C97, §1205; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1028; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.9]
97 Acts, ch 170, §78

62.10 Place of trial.

The trial of contested county elections shall take place at the county seat, unless some other place within the county is substituted by the consent of the court and parties.

[C51, §357; R60, §587; C73, §707; C97, §1213; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1029; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.10]

62.11 Subpoenas.

Subpoenas for witnesses may be issued at any time after the notice of trial is served, either by the county treasurer or by the county auditor, and shall command the witnesses to appear at, on, to testify in relation to a contested election, wherein (Insert contestant’s name) is contestant and (Insert incumbent’s name) is incumbent.

[C51, §352, 356; R60, §582, 586; C73, §704, 706; C97, §1210; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1030; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.11]
93 Acts, ch 70, §2; 2000 Acts, ch 1058, §11

62.12 Postponement.

The trial shall proceed at the time appointed, unless postponed for good cause shown by affidavit, the terms of which postponement shall be in the discretion of the court.

[C51, §353; R60, §583; C73, §701; C97, §1207; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1031; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.12]

62.13 Procedure — powers of court.

The proceedings shall be assimilated to those in an action, so far as practicable, but shall be under the control and direction of the court, which shall have all the powers of the district court necessary to the right hearing and determination of the matter, to compel the attendance of witnesses, swear them and direct their examination, to punish for contempt in its presence or by disobedience to its lawful mandate, to adjourn from day to day, to make any order concerning intermediate costs, and to enforce its orders by attachment. It shall be governed by the rules of law and evidence applicable to the case.

[C51, §354, 358, 361; R60, §584, 588, 591; C73, §702; C97, §1208; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1032; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.13]

62.14 Sufficiency of statement.

The statement shall not be dismissed for want of form, if the particular causes of contest are alleged with such certainty as will sufficiently advise the incumbent of the real grounds of contest.

[C51, §355; R60, §585; C73, §705; C97, §1211; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1033; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.14]

62.15 Amendment — continuance.

If any part of the causes are held insufficient, they may be amended, but the incumbent will be entitled to an adjournment, if the incumbent states on oath that the incumbent has matter of answer to the amended causes, for the preparation of which the incumbent needs further time. Such adjournment shall be upon such terms as the court thinks reasonable; but if all the causes are held insufficient and an amendment is asked, the adjournment shall be at the cost of contestant. If no amendment is asked for or made, or in case of entire failure to prosecute, the proceedings may be dismissed.

[C51, §355, 361; R60, §585, 591; C73, §705; C97, §1211; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1034; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.15]

62.16 Testimony.

The testimony may be oral or by deposition, taken as in an action at law in the district court.

[C51, §351; R60, §581; C73, §703; C97, §1209; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1035; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.16]

62.17 Voters required to testify.

The court may require any person called as a witness, who voted at such election, to answer touching the person's qualifications as a voter, and, if the person was not a registered voter in the county where the person voted, then to answer for whom the person voted.

[C51, §360; R60, §590; C73, §709; C97, §1215; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1036; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.17]

2001 Acts, ch 56, §5

62.18 Judgment.

The court shall adjudge whether the incumbent or any other person was duly elected, and that the person elected is entitled to the certificate. If the court finds that the election resulted in a tie vote for any office, the tie shall be resolved pursuant to section 50.44. If the judgment is against the incumbent, and the incumbent has already received the certificate, the judgment shall annul the certificate. If the court finds that no person was elected, the judgment shall be that the election be set aside.

[C51, §362; R60, §592; C73, §714; C97, §1220; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1037; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.18]
90 Acts, ch 1238, §32

62.19 How enforced.

When either the contestant or incumbent shall be in possession of the office, by holding over or otherwise, the presiding judge shall, if the judgment be against the party so in possession of the office and in favor of the party's antagonist, issue an order to carry into effect the judgment of the court, which order shall be under the seal of the county, and shall command the sheriff of the county to put the successful party into possession of the office without delay, and to deliver to the successful party all books and papers belonging to the same; and the sheriff shall execute such order as other writs.

[C73, §715; C97, §1221; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1038; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.19]

62.20 Appeal.

The party against whom judgment is rendered may appeal within twenty days to the district court, but, if the party be in possession of the office, such appeal will not supersede the execution of the judgment of the court as provided in section 62.19, unless the party gives a bond, with security to be approved by the district judge in a sum to be fixed by the judge, and which shall be at least double the probable compensation of such officer for six months, which bond shall be conditioned that the party will prosecute the appeal without delay, and that, if the judgment appealed from be affirmed, the party will pay over to the successful party all compensation received by the party while in possession of said office after the judgment appealed from was rendered. The court shall hear the appeal in equity and determine anew all questions arising in the case.

[C73, §716; C97, §1222; S13, §1222; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1039; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.20]

62.21 Judgment.

If, upon appeal, the judgment is affirmed, the district court may render judgment upon the bond for the amount of damages, against the appellant and the sureties thereon.

[C73, §717; C97, §1223; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1040; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.21]

62.22 Process — fees.

The style, form, and manner of service of process and papers, and the fees of officers and witnesses, shall be the same as in the district court, so far as the nature of the case admits.

[C51, §356, 374; R60, §586, 604; C73, §706, 724; C97, §1212; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1041; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.22]

62.23 Compensation.

The judges shall be entitled to receive one hundred dollars a day for the time occupied by the trial.

[C51, §363; R60, §593; C73, §710; C97, §1216; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1042; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.23]

93 Acts, ch 143, §39

62.24 Costs.

The contestant and the incumbent are responsible for the expenses of the witnesses called by them, respectively. If the results of the election are upheld by the contest, if the statement is dismissed, or if the prosecution fails, the costs of the contest shall be paid by the contestant. If the court or tribunal trying the contest determines that the contestant won the election, or if the election is set aside, the costs of the contest shall be paid by the county.

[C51, §364; R60, §594; C73, §711; C97, §1217; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1043; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.24]

93 Acts, ch 143, §40

62.25 How collected.

A transcript of the judgment may be filed and recorded in the office of the clerk of the district court and shall have the effect of a judgment of that court and execution may issue thereon.

[C51, §365; R60, §595; C73, §712; C97, §1218; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1044; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.25]

CHAPTER 63

TIME AND MANNER OF QUALIFYING

63.1	Time.	63.8	Vacancies — time to qualify.
63.2	Repealed by 55 Acts, ch 71, §1.	63.9	Temporary officer.
63.3	Unavoidable casualty.	63.10	Other officers.
63.4	Contest.	63.11	Oath on bond.
63.5	Governor and lieutenant governor.	63.12	Reelected incumbent.
63.6	Judges.	63.13	Approval conditioned.
63.7	Officer holding over.		

63.1 Time.

Each officer, elective or appointive, before entering upon the officer's duties, shall qualify by taking the prescribed oath and by giving, when required, a bond, which qualification shall be perfected, unless otherwise specified, after being certified as elected but not later than noon of the first day which is not a Sunday or a legal holiday in January of the first year of the term for which the officer was elected. "*Legal holiday*" means those days provided in section 1C.1.

[C51, §319, 334, 335; R60, §549, 564, 565; C73, §670, 685–687; C97, §1177; S13, §1177; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1045; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §63.1]

85 Acts, ch 81, §1

Prescribed oath, §63.5, 63.6, 63.10

Unavoidable casualty, §63.3

63.2 Repealed by 55 Acts, ch 71, §1.**63.3 Unavoidable casualty.**

When on account of sickness, the inclement state of the weather, unavoidable absence, or casualty, an officer has been prevented from qualifying within the prescribed time, the officer may do so within ten days after the time herein fixed.

[C97, §1177; S13, §1177; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1047; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §63.3]

General time to qualify, §63.1, 63.4–63.8

63.4 Contest.

In case the election of an officer is contested, the successful party shall qualify within ten days after the decision is rendered.

[C51, §335; R60, §565; C73, §687; C97, §1177; S13, §1177; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1048; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §63.4]

63.5 Governor and lieutenant governor.

The governor and lieutenant governor shall each qualify within ten days after the result of the election shall be declared by the general assembly, by taking an oath in its presence, in joint convention assembled, administered by a judge of the supreme court, to the effect that each will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Iowa, and will faithfully and impartially, and to the best of the officer's knowledge and ability, discharge the duties incumbent upon the officer as governor, or lieutenant governor, of this state.

[C51, §320, 334; R60, §550, 564; C73, §671, 685; C97, §1178; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1049; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §63.5]

63.6 Judges.

All judges of courts of record shall qualify before taking office following appointment by taking and subscribing an oath to the effect that they will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Iowa, and that, without fear, favor, affection, or hope of reward, they will, to the best of their knowledge and ability, administer justice according to the law, equally to the rich and the poor.

[C51, §322, 334; R60, §552, 564; C73, §673, 685; C97, §1179; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1050; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §63.6]

2006 Acts, ch 1030, §11

63.7 Officer holding over.

When it is ascertained that the incumbent is entitled to hold over by reason of the nonelection of a successor, or for the neglect or refusal of the successor to qualify, the incumbent shall qualify anew, within the time provided by section 63.8.

[C51, §338; R60, §568; C73, §690; C97, §1195; S13, §1195; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1051; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §63.7]

63.8 Vacancies — time to qualify.

Persons elected or appointed to fill vacancies, and officers entitled to hold over to fill vacancies occurring through a failure to elect, appoint, or qualify, as provided in chapter 69, shall qualify within ten days from the county board's canvass of such election, or within ten days from such appointment or failure to elect, appoint, or qualify, in the same manner as those originally elected or appointed to such offices.

[C51, §440; R60, §668; C73, §786; C97, §1275; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1052; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §63.8]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §76, 115

63.9 Temporary officer.

Any person temporarily appointed to fill an office during the incapacity or suspension of the regular incumbent shall qualify, in the manner required by this chapter, for the office so to be filled.

[C73, §691; C97, §1194; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1053; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §63.9]

63.10 Other officers.

All other civil officers, elected by the people or appointed to any civil office, unless otherwise provided, shall take and subscribe an oath substantially as follows:

I,, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Iowa, and that I will faithfully and impartially, to the best of my ability, discharge all the duties of the office of (naming it) in (naming the township, city, county, district, or state, as the case may be), as now or hereafter required by law.

[C51, §331, 332; R60, §561, 562, 1084, 1132; C73, §504, 514, 675, 676; C97, §1180; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1054; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §63.10]

Exceptions as to oath, §63.5, 63.6

63.11 Oath on bond.

Every civil officer who is required to give bond shall take and subscribe the oath provided for in section 63.10, on the back of the bond, or on a paper attached thereto, to be certified by the officer administering it.

[C51, §331; R60, §561; C73, §675; C97, §1181; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1055; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §63.11]

63.12 Reelected incumbent.

When the incumbent of an office is reelected, the incumbent shall qualify as above directed, but a judge retained at a judicial election need not requalify.

[C51, §338; R60, §568; C73, §690; C97, §1193; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1056; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §63.12]

63.13 Approval conditioned.

When the reelected officer has had public funds or property in the officer's control, under color of the officer's office, the officer's bond shall not be approved until the officer has produced and fully accounted for such funds and property to the proper person to whom the officer should account therefor; and the officer or board approving the bond shall endorse upon the bond, before its approval, the fact that the said officer has fully accounted for and produced all funds and property before that time under the officer's control as such officer.

[C73, §690; C97, §1193; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1057; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §63.13]

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CHAPTER 66

REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

See also chapter 69

66.1	Definitions.	66.17	Notice to accused.
66.1A	Removal by court.	66.18	Nature of action — when triable.
66.2	Jurisdiction.	66.19	Temporary officer.
66.3	Who may file petition.	66.20	Judgment of removal.
66.4	Bond for costs.	66.21	Hearing on appeal.
66.5	Petition — other pleading.	66.22	Effect of appeal.
66.6	Notice.	66.23	Effect of dismissal.
66.7	Suspension from office.	66.24	Want of probable cause.
66.8	Effect of suspension.	66.25	Expense of judge and reporter. Repealed by 83 Acts, ch 186, §10201, 10203.
66.9	Salary pending charge.		
66.10	Governor to direct filing.		
66.11	Duty of county attorney.	66.26	Appointive state officers.
66.12	Special prosecutor.	66.27	Subpoenas — contempt.
66.13	Application for outside judge.	66.28	Witness fees.
66.14	Appointment of judge.	66.29	City elective officers.
66.15	Order by appointed judge.	66.30	Ordinance.
66.16	Filing order — effect.		

66.1 Definitions.

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.

2000 Acts, ch 1148, §1

Former §66.1 transferred to §66.1A

66.1A Removal by court.

Any appointive or elective officer, except such as may be removed only by impeachment, holding any public office in the state or in any division or municipality thereof, may be removed from office by the district court for any of the following reasons:

1. For willful or habitual neglect or refusal to perform the duties of the office.
2. For willful misconduct or maladministration in office.
3. For corruption.
4. For extortion.
5. Upon conviction of a felony.
6. For intoxication, or upon conviction of being intoxicated.
7. Upon conviction of violating the provisions of chapter 68A.

[S13, §1258-c; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1091; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.1]

C2001, §66.1A

66.2 Jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of the proceeding provided for in this chapter shall be as follows:

1. As to state officers whose offices are located at the seat of government, the district court of Polk county.
2. As to state officers whose duties are confined to a district within the state, the district court of any county within such district.
3. As to county, municipal, or other officers, the district court of the county in which such officers' duties are to be performed.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1092; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.2]

66.3 Who may file petition.

The petition for removal may be filed:

1. By the attorney general in all cases.
2. As to state officers, by not fewer than twenty-five electors of the state.
3. As to any other officer, by five registered voters of the district, county, or municipality where the duties of the office are to be performed.
4. As to district officers, by the county attorney of any county in the district.
5. As to all county and municipal officers, by the county attorney of the county where the duties of the office are to be performed.

[S13, §1258-d; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1093; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.3]

2001 Acts, ch 56, §6

66.4 Bond for costs.

If the petition for removal is filed by anyone other than the attorney general or the county attorney, the court shall require the petitioners to file a bond in such amount and with such surety or sureties as the court may require, said bond to be approved by the clerk, to cover the costs of such removal suit, including attorney fees, if final judgment is not entered removing the officer charged.

[C35, §1093-e1; C39, §1093.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.4]

66.5 Petition — other pleading.

The petition shall be filed in the name of the state of Iowa. The accused shall be named as defendant, and the petition, unless filed by the attorney general, shall be verified. The petition shall state the charges against the accused and may be amended as in ordinary actions, and shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county having jurisdiction. The petition shall be deemed denied but the accused may plead thereto.

[S13, §1258-d, -e; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1094; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.5]

66.6 Notice.

Upon the filing of a petition, notice of such filing and of the time and place of hearing shall be served upon the accused in the manner required for the service of notice of the commencement of an ordinary action. Said time shall not be less than ten days nor more than twenty days after completed service of said notice.

[S13, §1258-f; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1095; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.6]

66.7 Suspension from office.

Upon presentation of the petition to the court, the court may suspend the accused from office, if in its judgment sufficient cause appear from the petition and affidavits which may be presented in support of the charges contained therein.

[S13, §1258-g; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1096; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.7]

66.8 Effect of suspension.

In case of suspension, the order shall be served upon the officer in question and it shall be unlawful for the officer to exercise or attempt to exercise any of the functions of that office until such suspension is revoked.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1097; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.8]

66.9 Salary pending charge.

An order of the district court suspending a public officer from the exercise of the office, after the filing of a petition for the removal from office of such officer, shall, from the date of such order, automatically suspend the further payment to said officer of all official salary or compensation until said petition has been dismissed, or until said officer has been acquitted on any pending indictments charging misconduct in office.

[C35, §1097-e1; C39, §1097.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.9]

66.10 Governor to direct filing.

The governor shall direct the attorney general to file such petition against any of said officers whenever the governor has reasonable grounds for such direction. The attorney general shall comply with such direction and prosecute such action.

[S13, §1258-d, -e; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1098; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.10]

66.11 Duty of county attorney.

The county attorney of any county in which an action is instituted under section 66.10 shall, at the request of the attorney general, appear and assist in the prosecution of such action. In all other cases instituted in that county, the county attorney shall appear and prosecute when the officer sought to be removed is other than that county attorney.

[S13, §1258-d; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1099; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.11]

66.12 Special prosecutor.

When the proceeding is brought to remove the county attorney, the court may appoint an attorney to appear in behalf of the state and prosecute such proceedings.

[S13, §1258-d; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1100; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.12]

66.13 Application for outside judge.

At any time not less than five days prior to the time the accused is required to appear, a copy of the petition may be filed by either party in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, together with an application to the supreme court for the appointment of a judge outside the judicial district in which the trial is to be had to hear said petition.

[S13, §1258-f; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1101; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.13]

66.14 Appointment of judge.

It shall be the duty of the chief justice of the supreme court, upon the filing of said copy and application, or in the chief justice's absence or inability to act, any justice thereof, to forthwith issue a written commission directing a district judge outside of such district to proceed to the county in which the complaint was filed, and hear the same. The clerk of the supreme court shall transmit a certified copy of said order to the clerk of the district court where the cause is pending.

[S13, §1258-f; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1102; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.14]

66.15 Order by appointed judge.

Upon the receipt of such commission, said judge shall immediately make an order fixing a time and place of hearing in the county in which the petition is filed. Said time shall not be less than ten days nor more than twenty days from the date of the order.

[S13, §1258-f; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1103; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.15]

66.16 Filing order — effect.

Said order shall be forwarded to the clerk of the district court of the county in which the hearing is to be had. Said order shall supersede the time and place specified in any notice already served.

[S13, §1258-f; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1104; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.16]

66.17 Notice to accused.

The clerk shall file said order, and forthwith give the defendant, by mail, notice of the time and place of hearing.

[S13, §1258-f; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1105; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.17]

66.18 Nature of action — when triable.

The proceeding shall be summary in its nature and shall be triable as an equitable action.

[S13, §1258-g; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1106; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.18]

66.19 Temporary officer.

Upon a suspension, the board or person authorized to fill a vacancy in the office shall temporarily fill the office by appointment. In case of a suspension of a sheriff, the district court may designate an acting sheriff until a temporary sheriff is appointed. Orders of suspension and temporary appointment of county and township officers shall be certified to the county auditor for entry in the election book; those of city officers, certified to the clerk and entered upon the records; in case of other officers, to the person or body making the original appointment.

[C51, §404, 407, 410; R60, §635, 638, 641; C73, §752, 753, 758; C97, §1257; S13, §1258-g; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1107; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.19]
83 Acts, ch 186, §10032

66.20 Judgment of removal.

Judgment of removal, if rendered, shall be entered of record, and the vacancy forthwith filled as provided by law.

[S13, §1258-h; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1108; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.20]

Vacancies in office, chapter 69

66.21 Hearing on appeal.

In case of appeal, the supreme court shall fix the time of hearing and the filing of abstracts and arguments, and said cause shall be advanced and take precedence over all other causes upon the court calendar, and shall be heard at the next term after the appeal is taken, provided the abstract and arguments are filed in said court in time for said action to be heard.

[S13, §1258-i; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1109; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.21]

66.22 Effect of appeal.

The taking of an appeal by the defendant and the filing of a supersedeas bond shall not operate to stay the proceedings of the district court, or restore said defendant to office pending such appeal.

[S13, §1258-i; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1110; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.22]

66.23 Effect of dismissal.

If the petition for removal is dismissed, the defendant shall be reimbursed for the reasonable and necessary expenses incurred by the defendant in making a defense, including reasonable attorney's fees, as determined by the court. If the petition for removal is filed by the attorney general, the state shall pay the expenses. If the petition for removal is filed by the county attorney or special prosecutor, the expenses shall be paid by the political subdivision of the state represented by the county attorney or special prosecutor. The payment shall be made out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, or out of the county treasury, or the general fund of the city or other subdivision of the state, as the case may be.

[S13, §1258-i; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1111; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.23]

83 Acts, ch 123, §47, 209

66.24 Want of probable cause.

If the action is instituted upon complaint of citizens, and it appears to the court that there was no reasonable cause for filing the complaint, such expense may be taxed as costs against the complaining parties.

[S13, §1258-i; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1112; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.24]

66.25 Expense of judge and reporter. Repealed by 83 Acts, ch 186, §10201, 10203.

66.26 Appointive state officers.

Any appointive state officer may also be removed from office by a majority vote of the executive council for any of the following causes:

1. Habitual or willful neglect of duty.
2. Any disability preventing a proper discharge of the duties of the office.
3. Gross partiality.
4. Oppression.
5. Extortion.
6. Corruption.
7. Willful misconduct or maladministration in office.
8. Conviction of felony.
9. A failure to produce and fully account for all public funds and property in the officer's hands at any inspection or settlement.
10. Becoming ineligible to hold the office.

[S13, §1258-b; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1114; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.26]

66.27 Subpoenas — contempt.

The executive council, in any investigation held by it, may issue subpoenas for witnesses and for the production of records, books, papers, and other evidence. If a witness, duly subpoenaed, refuses to appear, or refuses to testify, or otherwise refuses to comply with said subpoena, such fact shall be certified by such council to the district court or judge of the county where the hearing is being held and said court or judge shall proceed with said refusal as though the same had occurred in a legal proceeding before said court or judge.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1115; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.27]

66.28 Witness fees.

Said witnesses, if in the employ of the state, shall not be entitled to any witness fees, but shall receive the mileage allowed witnesses in the district court. Other witnesses shall receive the fees and mileage allowed witnesses in district court. A sum sufficient to pay said fees and mileage is hereby appropriated out of any unappropriated funds in the state treasury.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1116; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.28]

66.29 City elective officers.

Any city officer elected by the people may be removed from office, after hearing on written charges filed with the council of such city for any cause which would be ground for an equitable action for removal in the district court, but such removal can only be made by a two-thirds vote of the entire council.

[R60, §1087; C73, §516; C97, §1258; SS15, §1258; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1117; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.29]

Removal of municipal officers, §66.1A, 372.15

66.30 Ordinance.

The council may, by ordinance, provide as to the manner of preferring and hearing such charges. No person shall be twice removed by the council from the same office for the same offense. Proceedings before the council shall not be a bar to proceedings in the district court as in this chapter provided.

[R60, §1087; C73, §516; C97, §1258; S13, §1258-a; SS15, §1258; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1118; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.30]

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CHAPTER 68A
CAMPAIGN FINANCE

Transferred from ch 56 in Code Supplement 2003 pursuant
to Code editor directive; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9
Chapter applicable to primary elections; §43.5
See §68B.32 et seq. for establishment and duties
of ethics and campaign disclosure board
See also definitions in §39.3

<p style="text-align: center;">SUBCHAPTER I</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GENERAL PROVISIONS</p> <p>68A.101 Citation.</p> <p>68A.102 Definitions.</p> <p>68A.103 Applicability to federal candidates.</p> <p>68A.104 Certain accounts by officeholders prohibited.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SUBCHAPTER II</p> <p style="text-align: center;">COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION — DUTIES OF OFFICERS</p> <p>68A.201 Organization statement.</p> <p>68A.202 Candidate's committee.</p> <p>68A.203 Committee treasurer and chairperson — duties.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SUBCHAPTER III</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CAMPAIGN FUNDS AND PROPERTY</p> <p>68A.301 Campaign funds.</p> <p>68A.302 Uses of campaign funds.</p> <p>68A.303 Transfer of campaign funds.</p> <p>68A.304 Campaign property.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SUBCHAPTER IV</p> <p style="text-align: center;">REPORTS — INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES — POLITICAL MATERIAL</p> <p>68A.401 Reports filed with board.</p> <p>68A.402 Disclosure report due dates — permanent organization temporarily engaging in political activity required to file reports.</p> <p>68A.402A Information disclosed on reports.</p> <p>68A.402B Committee dissolution or inactivity.</p> <p>68A.403 Reports signed.</p>	<p>68A.404 Independent expenditures.</p> <p>68A.405 Attribution statement on published material.</p> <p>68A.406 Campaign signs — yard signs.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SUBCHAPTER V</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PROHIBITED CONTRIBUTIONS — PUBLIC MONEYS</p> <p>68A.501 Funds from unknown source — escheat.</p> <p>68A.502 Contribution in name of another — prohibited.</p> <p>68A.503 Financial institution, insurance company, and corporation restrictions.</p> <p>68A.504 Prohibiting contributions during the legislative session.</p> <p>68A.505 Use of public moneys for political purposes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SUBCHAPTER VI</p> <p style="text-align: center;">INCOME TAX CHECKOFF</p> <p>68A.601 Checkoff — income tax.</p> <p>68A.602 Fund created.</p> <p>68A.603 Rules promulgated.</p> <p>68A.604 Funds.</p> <p>68A.605 Distribution of campaign fund — restrictions on use.</p> <p>68A.606 Funds — campaign expenses only.</p> <p>68A.607 Reversion of funds.</p> <p>68A.608 Income tax form — checkoff space.</p> <p>68A.609 Appropriation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SUBCHAPTER VII</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PENALTY</p> <p>68A.701 Penalty.</p>
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SUBCHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

68A.101 Citation.

This chapter may be cited as the “*Campaign Disclosure–Income Tax Checkoff Act*”.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.1]

2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.101

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, 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, less the amounts of nonrefundable credits allowed under chapter 422, division II.

22. “*State statutory political committee*” means a committee as defined in section 43.111.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.2; 81 Acts, ch 35, §1, 2]

83 Acts, ch 139, §2, 14; 86 Acts, ch 1023, §1; 87 Acts, ch 112, §1, 2; 91 Acts, ch 226, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1228, §22–24; 93 Acts, ch 142, §1–3; 93 Acts, ch 163, §28–30, 38; 94 Acts, ch 1023, §80; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §31, 32; 95 Acts, ch 198, §1, 2; 99 Acts, ch 136, §1, 2, 17; 2002 Acts, ch 1073, §1, 2, 11; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §124; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.102

2005 Acts, ch 72, §3, 4; 2006 Acts, ch 1158, §2

“State commissioner” defined, §39.3

68A.103 Applicability to federal candidates.

1. The requirements of this chapter relative to disclosure of contributions shall apply to candidates and political committees for federal office only in the event such candidates are not subject to a federal law requiring the disclosure of campaign financing. Any such federal law shall supersede the provisions of this chapter.

2. The provisions of this chapter under which money from the Iowa election campaign fund may be made available to or used for the benefit of candidates and candidates’ committees shall apply to candidates for federal office and their candidates’ committees only if matching funds to pay a portion of their campaign expenses are not available to such candidates or their committees from the federal government.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.17]

2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.103

68A.104 Certain accounts by officeholders prohibited.

A holder of public office shall not maintain an account, other than a campaign account, to receive contributions for the purpose of publishing and distributing newsletters or performing other constituent services related to the official duties of public office. This section applies whether or not the officeholder is a candidate.

91 Acts, ch 226, §14

CS91, §56.46

2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.104

SUBCHAPTER II
COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION —
DUTIES OF OFFICERS

68A.201 Organization statement.

1. Every committee, as defined in this chapter, shall file a statement of organization within ten days from the date of its organization. Unless formal organization has previously occurred, a committee is deemed to have organized as of the date that committee transactions exceed the financial activity threshold established in section 68A.102, subsection 5 or 18.

2. The statement of organization shall include:

a. The name, purpose, mailing address, and telephone number of the committee. The committee name shall not duplicate the name of another committee organized under this section. For candidate's committees filing initial statements of organization on or after July 1, 1995, the candidate's name shall be contained within the committee name.

b. The name, mailing address, and position of the committee officers.

c. The name, address, office sought, and the party affiliation of all candidates whom the committee is supporting and, if the committee is supporting the entire ticket of any party, the name of the party. If, however, the committee is supporting several candidates who are not identified by name or are not of the same political affiliation, the committee may provide a statement of purpose in lieu of candidate names or political party affiliation.

d. Such other information as may be required by this chapter or rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.

e. A signed statement by the treasurer of the committee and the candidate, in the case of a candidate's committee, which shall verify that they are aware of the requirement to file disclosure reports if the committee, the committee officers, the candidate, or both the committee officers and the candidate receive contributions in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, make expenditures in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, or incur indebtedness in excess of seventy hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate in a calendar year to expressly advocate the nomination, election, or defeat of any candidate for public office. In the case of political committees, statements shall be made by the treasurer of the committee and the chairperson.

f. The identification of any parent entity or other affiliates or sponsors.

g. The name of the financial institution in which the committee receipts will be deposited.

3. Any change in information previously submitted in a statement of organization or notice in case of dissolution of the committee shall be reported to the board not more than thirty days from the date of the change or dissolution.

4. A list, by office and district, of all candidates who have filed an affidavit of candidacy in the office of the secretary of state shall be prepared by the secretary of state and delivered to the board not more than ten days after the last day for filing nomination papers.

5. When either a committee or organization not organized as a committee under this section makes a contribution to a committee organized in Iowa, that committee or organization shall disclose each contribution in excess of fifty dollars to the board. A committee or organization not organized as a committee under this section which is not registered and filing full disclosure reports of all financial activities with the federal election commission or another state's disclosure commission shall register and file full disclosure reports with the board pursuant to this chapter, and shall either appoint an eligible Iowa elector

as committee or organization treasurer, or shall maintain all committee funds in an account in a financial institution located in Iowa. A committee which is currently filing a disclosure report in another jurisdiction shall either file a statement of organization under subsections 1 and 2 and file disclosure reports, the same as those required of committees organized only in Iowa, under section 68A.402, or shall file one copy of a verified statement with the board and a second copy with the treasurer of the committee receiving the contribution. The form shall be completed and filed at the time the contribution is made. The verified statement shall be on forms prescribed by the board and shall attest that the committee is filing reports with the federal election commission or in a jurisdiction with reporting requirements which are substantially similar to those of this chapter, and that the contribution is made from an account which does not accept contributions which would be in violation of section 68A.503. The form shall include the complete name, address, and telephone number of the contributing committee, the state or federal jurisdiction under which it is registered or operates, the identification of any parent entity or other affiliates or sponsors, its purpose, the name and address of an Iowa resident authorized to receive service of original notice and the name and address of the receiving committee, the amount of the cash or in-kind contribution, and the date the contribution was made.

[S13, §1137-a1; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §973; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §56.2; C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.5; 81 Acts, ch 35, §5]

86 Acts, ch 1023, §3, 4; 87 Acts, ch 112, §5; 91 Acts, ch 226, §3; 93 Acts, ch 142, §5; 93 Acts, ch 163, §31, 38; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §33; 95 Acts, ch 198, §5-7; 99 Acts, ch 136, §4, 17; 2002 Acts, ch 1073, §4, 5, 11; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §2, 9; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §81

CS2003, §68A.201

2004 Acts, ch 1042, §1, 2

68A.202 Candidate's committee.

1. Each candidate for state, county, city, or school office shall organize one, and only one, candidate's committee for a specific office sought when the candidate receives 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 a calendar year.

2. A political committee shall not be established to expressly advocate the nomination, election, or defeat of only one candidate for office. However, a political committee may be established to expressly advocate the passage or defeat of approval of a single judge standing for retention. A permanent organization, as defined in section 68A.402, subsection 9, may make a one-time contribution to only one candidate for office in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars.

[C77, 79, 81, §56.28; 81 Acts, ch 35, §13]

83 Acts, ch 139, §12, 14

C91, §56.5A

91 Acts, ch 226, §4; 93 Acts, ch 142, §6; 94 Acts, ch 1023, §81; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §34; 95 Acts, ch 198, §8; 99 Acts, ch 136, §5, 17; 2002 Acts, ch 1073, §6, 11; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.202

2004 Acts, ch 1042, §3

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 associates 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.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.3; 81 Acts, ch 35, §3]

83 Acts, ch 139, §3, 14; 86 Acts, ch 1023, §2; 87 Acts, ch 112, §3; 88 Acts, ch 1158, §8; 91 Acts, ch 226, §2; 93 Acts, ch 142, §4; 95 Acts, ch 198, §3; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §1, 9

CS2003, §68A.203

2005 Acts, ch 72, §5

SUBCHAPTER III

CAMPAIGN FUNDS AND PROPERTY

68A.301 Campaign funds.

1. A candidate’s committee shall not accept contributions from, or make contributions to, any other candidate’s committee including candidate’s committees from other states or for federal office, unless the candidate for whom each committee is established is the same person. For purposes of this section, “contributions” does not include travel costs incurred by a candidate in attending a campaign event of another candidate and does not include the sharing of information in any format.

2. This section shall not be construed to prohibit a candidate or candidate’s committee from using campaign funds or accepting contributions for tickets to meals if the candidate attends solely for the purpose of enhancing the person’s candidacy or the candidacy of another person.

91 Acts, ch 226, §9

CS91, §56.40

93 Acts, ch 142, §10; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.301

2004 Acts, ch 1042, §4

68A.302 Uses of campaign funds.

1. A candidate and the candidate’s committee shall use campaign funds only for campaign purposes, educational and other expenses associated with the duties of office, or constituency services, and shall not use campaign funds for personal expenses or personal benefit. The purchase of subscriptions to newspapers from or which circulate within the area represented by the office which a candidate is seeking or holds is presumed to be an expense that is associated with the duties of the campaign for and duties of office.

2. Campaign funds shall not be used for any of the following purposes:

a. Payment of civil or criminal penalties. However, payment of civil penalties relating to campaign finance and disclosure requirements is permitted.

b. Satisfaction of personal debts, other than campaign loans.

c. Personal services, including the services of attorneys, accountants, physicians, and other professional persons. However, payment for personal services directly related to campaign activities is permitted.

d. Clothing or laundry expense of a candidate or members of the candidate's family.

e. Purchase of or installment payments for a motor vehicle. However, a candidate may lease a motor vehicle during the duration of the campaign if the vehicle will be used for campaign purposes. If a vehicle is leased, detailed records shall be kept on the use of the vehicle and the cost of noncampaign usage shall not be paid from campaign funds. Candidates and campaign workers may be reimbursed for actual mileage for campaign related travel at a rate not to exceed the current rate of reimbursement allowed under the standard mileage rate method for computation of business expenses pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code.

f. Mortgage payments, rental payments, furnishings, or renovation or improvement expenses for a permanent residence of a candidate or family member, including a residence in the state capital during a term of office or legislative session.

g. Membership in professional organizations.

h. Membership in service organizations, except those organizations which the candidate joins solely for the purpose of enhancing the candidacy.

i. Meals, groceries, or other food expense, except for tickets to meals that the candidate attends solely for the purpose of enhancing the candidacy or the candidacy of another person. However, payment for food and drink purchased for campaign related purposes and for entertainment of campaign volunteers is permitted.

j. Payments clearly in excess of the fair market value of the item or service purchased.

3. The board shall adopt rules which list items that represent proper campaign expenses.

91 Acts, ch 226, §10

CS91, §56.41

92 Acts, ch 1228, §27, 28; 93 Acts, ch 142, §11; 93 Acts, ch 163, §38; 95 Acts, ch 198, §15; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.302

68A.303 Transfer of campaign funds.

1. In addition to the uses permitted under section 68A.302, a candidate's committee may only transfer campaign funds in one or more of the following ways:

a. Contributions to charitable organizations unless the candidate or the candidate's spouse, child, stepchild, brother, brother-in-law, stepbrother, sister, sister-in-law, stepsister, parent, parent-in-law, or stepparent is employed by the charitable organization and will receive a direct financial benefit from a contribution.

b. Contributions to national, state, or local political party central committees, or to partisan political committees organized to represent persons within the boundaries of a congressional district.

c. Transfers to the treasurer of state for deposit in the general fund of the state, or to the appropriate treasurer for deposit in the general fund of a political subdivision of the state.

d. Return of contributions to contributors on a pro rata basis, except that any contributor who contributed five dollars or less may be excluded from the distribution.

e. Contributions to another candidate's committee when the candidate for whom both committees are formed is the same person.

2. If an unexpended balance of campaign funds remains when a candidate's committee dissolves, the unexpended balance shall be transferred pursuant to subsection 1.

3. A candidate or candidate's committee making a transfer of campaign funds pursuant to subsection 1 or 2 shall not place any requirements or conditions on the use of the campaign funds transferred.

4. A candidate or candidate's committee shall not transfer campaign funds except as provided in this section.

5. A candidate, candidate's committee, or any other person shall not directly or indirectly receive or transfer campaign funds with the intent of circumventing the requirements of this section. A candidate for statewide or legislative office shall not establish, direct, or maintain a political committee.

6. An individual or a political committee shall not knowingly make transfers or contributions to a candidate or candidate's committee for the purpose of transferring the funds to another candidate or candidate's committee to avoid the disclosure of the source of the funds pursuant to this chapter. A candidate or candidate's committee shall not knowingly accept transfers or contributions from an individual or political committee for the purpose of transferring funds to another candidate or candidate's committee as prohibited by this subsection. A candidate or candidate's committee shall not accept transfers or contributions which have been transferred to another candidate or candidate's committee as prohibited by this subsection. The board shall notify candidates of the prohibition of such transfers and contributions under this subsection.

91 Acts, ch 226, §11

CS91, §56.42

92 Acts, ch 1228, §29; 93 Acts, ch 163, §34, 38; 95 Acts, ch 198, §16; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.303

2004 Acts, ch 1042, §5

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 candidates'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.

91 Acts, ch 226, §12

CS91, §56.43

93 Acts, ch 163, §38; 95 Acts, ch 198, §17; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §8, 9

CS2003, §68A.304

2005 Acts, ch 72, §6, 7

SUBCHAPTER IV

REPORTS — INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES — POLITICAL MATERIAL

68A.401 Reports filed with board.

1. All statements and reports required to be filed under this chapter shall be filed with the board. The board shall provide copies of all statements and reports filed under this chapter for a county, city, school, or other political subdivision to the commissioner responsible under section 47.2.

2. The board shall retain filed statements and reports for at least five years from the date of the election in which the committee is involved, or at least five years from the certified date of dissolution of the committee, whichever date is later.

3. The commissioner shall retain statements and reports provided by the board for a county, city, school, or other political subdivision for at least three years from the date of the election in which the committee is involved. However, statements and reports provided by the board for county statutory political committees shall be retained for five years from the date of the election in which the committee is involved.

4. Political committees expressly advocating the nomination, election, or defeat of candidates for both federal office and any elected office created by law or the Constitution of the State of Iowa shall file statements and reports with the board in addition to any federal reports required to be filed with the board. However, a political committee that is registered and filing full disclosure reports of all financial activities with the federal election commission may file verified statements as provided in section 68A.201.

[S13, §1137-a1, -a3; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §974, 975; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §56.3, 56.4; C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.4; 81 Acts, ch 35, §4]

87 Acts, ch 112, §4; 93 Acts, ch 163, §33; 95 Acts, ch 198, §4; 99 Acts, ch 136, §3, 17; 2002 Acts, ch 1073, §3, 11; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §28

CS2003, §68A.401

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: Five days before primary election	Covering period: 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: January 19 (next calendar year)	Covering period: January 1 through December 31 of nonelection year
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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: Five days before election	Covering period: 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: January 19 (next calendar year)	Covering period: January 1 through December 31 of nonelection year
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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:
January 19 (next
calendar year)

Covering period:
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 organize 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.

[S13, §1137-a1, -a3; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §972, 973, 975, 976; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §56.1, 56.2, 56.4, 56.5; C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.6; 81 Acts, ch 35, §6–8]

83 Acts, ch 139, §4–9, 14; 86 Acts, ch 1023, §5–9; 86 Acts, ch 1224, §38; 87 Acts, ch 112, §6, 7; 89 Acts, ch 107, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1233, §2; 91 Acts, ch 165, §1; 91 Acts, ch 226, §5; 92 Acts, ch 1228, §25; 93 Acts, ch 163, §33; 95 Acts, ch 198, §9, 10; 99 Acts, ch 136, §6, 17; 2002 Acts, ch 1073, §7, 8, 11; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §3, 9

CS2003, §68A.402

2004 Acts, ch 1114, §1; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §363; 2005 Acts, ch 72, §8–11

68A.402A Information disclosed on reports.

1. Each report filed under section 68A.402 shall disclose:

a. The amount of cash on hand at the beginning of the reporting period.

b. The name and mailing address of each person who has made one or more contributions of money to the committee when the aggregate amount in a calendar year exceeds the amount specified in the following schedule:

- (1) For any candidate for school or other political subdivision office: \$ 25
- (2) For any candidate for city office: \$ 25
- (3) For any candidate for county office: \$ 25
- (4) For any candidate for the general assembly: \$ 25
- (5) For any candidate for statewide office: \$ 25
- (6) For any state statutory political committee: \$ 200
- (7) For any county statutory political committee: \$ 50
- (8) For any political committee: \$ 25

c. The total amount of contributions made to the committee during the reporting period and not reported under paragraph “b”.

d. The name and mailing address of each person who has made one or more in-kind contributions to the committee when the aggregate market value of the in-kind contributions in a calendar year exceeds the applicable amount specified in paragraph “b”. In-kind contributions shall be designated on a separate schedule from schedules showing contributions of money and shall identify the nature of the contribution and provide its estimated fair market value.

e. Each loan to any person or committee within the calendar year if in the aggregate the amount of the loan or loans exceeds the applicable amount specified in paragraph “*b*”, together with the name and mailing address of the lender and endorsers, the date and amount of each loan received, and the date and amount of each loan repayment. Loans received and loan repayments shall be reported on a separate schedule.

f. The name and mailing address of each person to whom disbursements or loan repayments have been made by the committee from contributions during the reporting period and the amount, purpose, and date of each disbursement except that disbursements of less than five dollars may be shown as miscellaneous disbursements so long as the aggregate miscellaneous disbursements to any one person during a calendar year do not exceed one hundred dollars.

g. Disbursements made to a consultant and disbursements made by the consultant during the reporting period disclosing the name and address of the recipient, amount, purpose, and date.

h. The amount and nature of debts and obligations owed by the committee in excess of the applicable amounts specified in the schedule in paragraph “*b*”. Loans made to a committee and reported under paragraph “*e*” shall not be considered a debt or obligation under this paragraph. A loan made by a committee to any person shall be considered a disbursement.

i. If a person listed under paragraph “*b*”, “*d*”, “*e*”, or “*f*” as making a contribution or loan to or purchase from a candidate’s committee is related to the candidate within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity, the existence of that person’s family relationship shall be indicated on the report.

j. Campaign property belonging to a candidate’s committee pursuant to section 68A.304.

k. Other pertinent information required by this chapter, by rules adopted pursuant to this chapter, or forms prescribed by the board.

2. If a report is the first report filed by a committee, the report shall include all information required under subsection 1 covering the period from the beginning of the committee’s financial activity, even if from a different calendar year, through the end of the current reporting period. If no contributions have been accepted, no disbursements have been made, and no indebtedness has been incurred during that reporting period, the treasurer of the committee shall file a disclosure statement that discloses only the amount of cash on hand at the beginning of the reporting period.

2004 Acts, ch 1114, §2

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.

2004 Acts, ch 1114, §3; 2005 Acts, ch 72, §12

68A.403 Reports signed.

1. A report or statement required to be filed under this chapter shall be signed by the person filing the report.

2. A copy of every report or statement shall be preserved by the person filing it or the person's successor for at least three years following the filing of the report or statement.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.7]

94 Acts, ch 1180, §35; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.403

2004 Acts, ch 1042, §6

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 identified 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 requirement to file an independent expenditure statement under this section does not by itself mean that the person filing the independent expenditure statement is required 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.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.13; 81 Acts, ch 35, §11]

86 Acts, ch 1023, §10; 93 Acts, ch 163, §33; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §36; 95 Acts, ch 198, §12; 99 Acts, ch 136, §8, 17; 2002 Acts, ch 1073, §9, 11; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §4, 9

CS2003, §68A.404

2005 Acts, ch 72, §13–15; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §41

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.

86 Acts, ch 1023, §11; 86 Acts, ch 1246, §620

C87, §56.14

87 Acts, ch 112, §8; 94 Acts, ch 1178, §1; 95 Acts, ch 198, §13; 96 Acts, ch 1079, §2; 99 Acts, ch 136, §9, 17; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §125; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.405

2004 Acts, ch 1114, §4; 2005 Acts, ch 72, §16

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 318.5, or by county or city law enforcement authorities in a manner consistent with section 318.5.

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 polling 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.

2004 Acts, ch 1114, §5; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §18; 2005 Acts, ch 72, §17–19; 2006 Acts, ch 1097, §13

SUBCHAPTER V

PROHIBITED CONTRIBUTIONS — PUBLIC MONEYS

68A.501 Funds from unknown source — escheat.

The expenditure of funds from an unknown or unidentifiable source received by a candidate or committee is prohibited. Such funds received by a candidate or committee shall escheat to the state. Any candidate or committee receiving such contributions shall remit such contributions to the director of the department of administrative services for deposit in the general fund of the state. Persons requested to make a contribution at a fundraising event shall be advised that it is illegal to make a contribution in excess of ten dollars unless the person making the contribution also provides the person's name and address.

[C77, 79, 81, §56.27]

C91, §56.3A

2003 Acts, ch 40, §9; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

CS2003, §68A.501

68A.502 Contribution in name of another — prohibited.

A person shall not make a contribution or expenditure in the name of another person, and a person shall not knowingly accept a contribution or expenditure made by one person in the name of another. For the purpose of this section, a contribution or expenditure made by one person which is ultimately reimbursed by another person who has not been identified as the ultimate source or recipient of the funds is considered to be an illegal contribution or expenditure in the name of another.

Any candidate or committee receiving funds, the original source of which was a loan, shall be required to list the lender as a contributor. No candidate or committee shall knowingly receive funds from a contributor who has borrowed the money without listing the original source of said money.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.12]

95 Acts, ch 198, §11; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.502

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.

[S13, §1641-h, -i, -k; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §8405–8407; C46, 50, 54, 58, §491.69–491.71; C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, §491.69–491.71, 496A.145; C77, 79, 81, §56.29; 81 Acts, ch 35, §14]

83 Acts, ch 139, §13, 14

C91, §56.15

93 Acts, ch 142, §9; 94 Acts, ch 1178, §2; 95 Acts, ch 198, §14; 99 Acts, ch 136, §10, 11, 17; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.503

2004 Acts, ch 1042, §7; 2004 Acts, ch 1114, §6; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §364; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §19; 2005 Acts, ch 72, §20

68A.504 Prohibiting contributions during the legislative session.

1. A lobbyist or political committee, other than a state statutory political committee, county statutory political committee, or a national political party, shall not contribute to, act as an agent or intermediary for contributions to, or arrange for the making of monetary or in-kind contributions to the campaign of an elected state official, member of the general assembly, or candidate for state office on any day during the regular legislative session and, in the case of the governor or a gubernatorial candidate, during the thirty days following the adjournment of a regular legislative session allowed for the signing of bills. Except as set out in subsection 2, an elected state official, member of the general assembly, or candidate for state office shall not accept a contribution as prohibited in this subsection.

2. The prohibition in subsection 1 shall not apply to the following:

a. The receipt of contributions by an elected state official, member of the general assembly, or candidate for state office who has taken affirmative action to seek nomination or election to a federal elective office so long as the contribution is placed in a federal campaign account.

b. The receipt of contributions by a candidate for state office who filed nomination papers for an office for which a special election is called or held during the regular legislative session, if the candidate receives the contribution during the period commencing on the date that at least two candidates have been nominated for the office and ending on the date the election is held. A person who is an elected state official shall not solicit contributions during a legislative session from any lobbyist or political committee, other than a state statutory political committee, county statutory political committee, or a national political party, for another candidate for a state office for which a special election is held.

92 Acts, ch 1228, §26
 C93, §56.15A
 93 Acts, ch 129, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9
 CS2003, §68A.504
 2004 Acts, ch 1042, §8

68A.505 Use of public moneys for political purposes.

The state and the governing body of a county, city, or other political subdivision of the state shall not expend or permit the expenditure of public moneys for political purposes, including expressly advocating the passage or defeat of a ballot issue.

This section shall not be construed to limit the freedom of speech of officials or employees of the state or of officials or employees of a governing body of a county, city, or other political subdivision of the state. This section also shall not be construed to prohibit the state or a governing body of a political subdivision of the state from expressing an opinion on a ballot issue through the passage of a resolution or proclamation.

91 Acts, ch 226, §7
 CS91, §56.12A
 93 Acts, ch 142, §8; 99 Acts, ch 136, §7, 17; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9
 CS2003, §68A.505

SUBCHAPTER VI

INCOME TAX CHECKOFF

68A.601 Checkoff— income tax.

A person whose state income tax liability for any taxable year is one dollar and fifty cents or more may direct that one dollar and fifty cents of that liability be paid over to the Iowa election campaign fund when submitting the person's state income tax return to the department of revenue. In the case of a joint return of husband and wife having a state income tax liability of three dollars or more, each spouse may direct that one dollar and fifty cents be paid to the fund. The director of revenue shall draft the income tax form to provide spaces on the tax return which the taxpayer may use to designate that contributions made under this section be credited to a specified political party as defined by section 43.2, or to the Iowa election campaign fund as a contribution to be shared by all such political parties in the manner prescribed by section 68A.602. The form shall inform the taxpayer of the consequences of the choices provided under this section, but this information may be contained in a footnote or other suitable form if the director of revenue finds it is not feasible to place the information immediately above the signature line. The action taken by a person for the checkoff is irrevocable.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.18]

83 Acts, ch 176, §8, 11; 84 Acts, ch 1263, §1; 85 Acts, ch 230, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1236, §1, 2; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286
 CS2003, §68A.601

68A.602 Fund created.

The "*Iowa election campaign fund*" is created within the office of the treasurer of state. The fund shall consist of funds paid by persons as provided in section 68A.601. The treasurer of state shall maintain within the fund a

separate account for each political party as defined in section 43.2. The director of revenue shall remit funds collected as provided in section 68A.601 to the treasurer of state who shall deposit such funds in the appropriate account within the Iowa election campaign fund. All contributions directed to the Iowa election campaign fund by taxpayers who do not designate any one political party to receive their contributions shall be divided by the director of revenue equally among each account currently maintained in the fund. However, at any time when more than two accounts are being maintained within the fund, contributions to the fund by taxpayers who do not designate any one political party to receive their contributions shall be divided among the accounts in the same proportion as the number of registered voters declaring affiliation with each political party for which an account is maintained bears to the total number of registered voters who have declared an affiliation with a political party. Any interest income received by the treasurer of state from investment of moneys deposited in the fund shall be deposited in the Iowa election campaign fund. Such funds shall be subject to payment to the chairperson of the specified political party as authorized by the director of revenue on warrants issued by the director of the department of administrative services in the manner provided by section 68A.605.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.19]

83 Acts, ch 176, §9; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

CS2003, §68A.602

2004 Acts, ch 1101, §14

68A.603 Rules promulgated.

The ethics and campaign disclosure board shall administer the provisions of sections 68A.601 through 68A.609 and shall promulgate all necessary rules in accordance with chapter 17A.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.20]

93 Acts, ch 163, §33; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §5, 9

CS2003, §68A.603

68A.604 Funds.

Any candidate for a partisan public office, except as otherwise provided by section 68A.103, subsection 2, may receive campaign funds from the Iowa election campaign fund through the state central committee of the candidate's political party. However, the state central committee of each political party shall have discretion which of the party's candidates for public office shall be allocated campaign funds out of money received by that party from the Iowa election campaign fund.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.21]

2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.604

68A.605 Distribution of campaign fund — restrictions on use.

1. The money accumulated in the Iowa election campaign fund to the account of each political party in the state shall be remitted to the party on the first business day of each month by warrant of the director of the department of administrative services drawn upon the fund in favor of the state chairperson of that party. The money received by each political party under this section shall be used as directed by the party's state statutory political committee.

2. Funds distributed to statutory political committees pursuant to this chapter shall not be used to expressly advocate the nomination, election, or defeat of any candidate during the primary election. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit a statutory political committee from using such funds to pay expenses incurred in arranging and holding a nominating convention.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.22]

99 Acts, ch 136, §12, 17; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §6, 9; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

CS2003, §68A.605

68A.606 Funds — campaign expenses only.

1. The chairperson of the state statutory political committee shall produce evidence to the ethics and campaign disclosure board not later than the twenty-fifth day of January each year, that all income tax checkoff funds expended for campaign expenses have been utilized exclusively for campaign expenses.

2. The ethics and campaign disclosure board shall issue, prior to the payment of any money, guidelines that explain which expenses and evidence thereof qualify as acceptable campaign expenses.

3. Should the ethics and campaign disclosure board determine that any part of the funds have been used for noncampaign or improper expenses, the board may order the political party or the candidate to return all or any part of the total funds paid to that political party for that election. When such funds are returned, they shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.23; 81 Acts, ch 35, §12]

93 Acts, ch 163, §33; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §7, 9; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

CS2003, §68A.606

68A.607 Reversion of funds.

All funds on account for the campaign expenses of any designated political party which are not utilized by that political party by January 1 of the year following a general election, shall revert to the general fund of the state.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.24]

2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.607

68A.608 Income tax form — checkoff space.

The director of revenue shall provide space for this campaign finance income tax checkoff on the most frequently used Iowa income tax form. An explanation shall be included which clearly states that this checkoff does not constitute an additional tax liability. The form shall provide for the taxpayer to designate that the checkoff shall go either to the political party of the taxpayer's choice or be divided among all political parties as prescribed by section 68A.602.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.25]

2003 Acts, ch 40, §9; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

CS2003, §68A.608

68A.609 Appropriation.

There is appropriated from the Iowa election campaign fund within the office of the treasurer of state such funds as are legally payable from such fund in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.26]

2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.609

SUBCHAPTER VII

PENALTY

68A.701 Penalty.

Any person who willfully violates any provisions of this chapter shall upon conviction, be guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

[S13, §1137-a6; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §980; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §56.9; C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.16]

2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.701

MISCELLANEOUS SECTIONS

GOVERNMENT ETHICS
AND LOBBYING**68B.2 Definitions.**

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

1. “*Agency*” means a department, division, board, commission, authority, bureau, 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, authority, bureau, 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 campaign 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 department 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.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68B.2; 82 Acts, ch 1199, §35, 96]

83 Acts, ch 96, §157, 159; 84 Acts, ch 1067, §13; 87 Acts, ch 213, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1228, §1; 93 Acts, ch 163, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1092, §2–4; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 98 Acts, ch 1047, §14; 2002 Acts, ch 1073, §10, 11; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1091, §4; 2005 Acts, ch 76, §2

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, commission, 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.

92 Acts, ch 1228, §9; 93 Acts, ch 163, §6; 94 Acts, ch 1092, §5–7; 2001 Acts, ch 24, §19; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, ch 161, §1, 2; 2005 Acts, ch 76, §5

68B.24 Loans — receipt from lobbyists prohibited.

1. An official, member of the general assembly, state employee, legislative employee, or candidate for state office shall not, directly or indirectly, seek or accept a loan or series of loans from a person who is a lobbyist.

2. A lobbyist shall not, directly or indirectly, offer or make a loan or series of loans to an official, member of the general assembly, state employee, legislative employee, or candidate for state office. A lobbyist shall also not, directly or indirectly, join with one or more persons to offer or make a loan or series of loans to an official, member of the general assembly, state employee, legislative employee, or candidate for state office.

3. This section shall not apply to loans made in the ordinary course of business. For purposes of this section, a loan is "*made in the ordinary course of business*" when it is made by a person who is regularly engaged in a business that makes loans to members of the general public and the finance charges and other terms of the loan are the same or substantially similar to the finance charges and loan terms that are available to members of the general public.

92 Acts, ch 1228, §11; 93 Acts, ch 163, §8

68B.25 Additional penalty.

In addition to any penalty contained in any other provision of law, a person who knowingly and intentionally violates a provision of sections 68B.2A through 68B.7, sections 68B.22 through 68B.24, or sections 68B.35 through 68B.38 is guilty of a serious misdemeanor and may be reprimanded, suspended, or dismissed from the person's position or otherwise sanctioned.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68B.8]

87 Acts, ch 213, §3; 92 Acts, ch 1228, §12

C93, §68B.25

93 Acts, ch 163, §9

68B.32 Independent ethics and campaign disclosure board — established.

1. An Iowa ethics and campaign disclosure board is established as an independent agency. The board shall administer this chapter and set standards for, investigate complaints relating to, and monitor the ethics of officials,

employees, lobbyists, and candidates for office in the executive branch of state government. The board shall administer and set standards for, investigate complaints relating to, and monitor the campaign finance practices of candidates for public office. The board shall administer and establish standards for, investigate complaints relating to, and monitor the reporting of gifts, bequests, and grants under section 8.7. The board shall consist of six members and shall be balanced as to political affiliation as provided in section 69.16. The members shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate.

2. Members shall serve staggered six-year terms beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19. Any vacancy on the board shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired portion of the term, within ninety days of the vacancy and in accordance with the procedures for regular appointments. A member of the board may be reappointed to serve additional terms on the board. Members may be removed in the manner provided in chapter 69.

3. The board shall annually elect one member to serve as the chairperson of the board and one member to serve as vice chairperson. The vice chairperson shall act as the chairperson in the absence or disability of the chairperson or in the event of a vacancy in that office.

4. Members of the board shall receive a per diem as specified in section 7E.6 while conducting business of the board, and payment of actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. Members of the board shall file statements of financial interest under section 68B.35.

5. The board shall employ a full-time executive director who shall be the board's chief administrative officer. The board shall employ or contract for the employment of legal counsel notwithstanding section 13.7, and any other personnel as may be necessary to carry out the duties of the board. The board's legal counsel shall be the chief legal officer of the board and shall advise the board on all legal matters relating to the administration of this chapter and chapter 68A. The state may be represented by the board's legal counsel in any civil action regarding the enforcement of this chapter or chapter 68A, or at the board's request, the state may be represented by the office of the attorney general. Notwithstanding section 8A.412, all of the board's employees, except for the executive director and legal counsel, shall be employed subject to the merit system provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV. The salary of the executive director shall be fixed by the board, within the range established by the general assembly. The salary of the legal counsel shall be fixed by the board, within a salary range established by the department of administrative services for a position requiring similar qualifications and experience.

92 Acts, ch 1228, §14; 93 Acts, ch 163, §14; 95 Acts, ch 198, §18; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §155, 286; 2006 Acts, ch 1035, §1

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, chapter 68A, and section 8.7.

2. Develop, prescribe, furnish, and distribute any forms necessary for the implementation of the procedures contained in this chapter, chapter 68A, and section 8.7 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. The board and persons electronically filing reports and statements shall keep assigned signature codes or subsequently selected signature codes confidential. Signature codes shall not be subject to state security policies regarding frequency of change.

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, 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, and gift, bequest, and grant disclosure information from an agency pursuant to section 8.7. The board, upon its own motion, may initiate action and conduct a hearing relating to reporting requirements under this chapter or section 8.7.

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, chapter 68A, and section 8.7. 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, chapter 68A, and section 8.7 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, chapter 68A, and section 8.7 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, chapter 68A, or section 8.7.

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, chapter 68A, or section 8.7. 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, section 8.7, 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.

93 Acts, ch 163, §15; 95 Acts, ch 198, §19; 2004 Acts, ch 1091, §10; 2005 Acts, ch 76, §6; 2006 Acts, ch 1035, §2-4, 9; 2006 Acts, ch 1185, §69

2006 amendments to subsections 1, 2, 4-6, and 11 take effect April 7, 2006, and apply retroactively to July 1, 2005; 2006 Acts, ch 1035, §9

68B.32B Complaint procedures.

1. Any person may file a complaint alleging that a candidate, committee, person holding a state office in the executive branch of state government, employee of the executive branch of state government, or other person has committed a violation of chapter 68A or rules adopted by the board. Any person may file a complaint alleging that a person holding a state office in the executive branch of state government, an employee of the executive branch of state government, or a lobbyist or a client of a lobbyist of the executive branch of state government has committed a violation of this chapter or rules adopted by the board. Any person may file a complaint alleging that an agency has committed a violation of section 8.7 or rules adopted by the board. The board shall prescribe and provide forms for purposes of this subsection. A complaint must include the name and address of the complainant, a statement of the facts believed to be true that form the basis of the complaint, including the sources of information and approximate dates of the acts alleged, and a certification by the complainant under penalty of perjury that the facts stated to be true are true to the best of the complainant's knowledge.

2. The board staff shall review the complaint to determine if the complaint is sufficient as to form. If the complaint is deficient as to form, the complaint shall be returned to the complainant with a statement of the deficiency and an explanation describing how the deficiency may be cured. If the complaint is sufficient as to form, the complaint shall be referred for legal review.

3. Unless the chairperson of the board concludes that immediate notification would prejudice a preliminary investigation or subject the complainant to an unreasonable risk, the board shall mail a copy of the complaint to the subject of the complaint within three working days of the acceptance of the complaint. If a determination is made by the chairperson not to mail a copy of the complaint to the subject of the complaint within the three working days time period, the board shall approve and establish the time and conditions under which the subject will be informed of the filing and contents of the complaint.

4. Upon completion of legal review, the chairperson of the board shall be advised whether, in the opinion of the legal advisor, the complaint states an allegation which is legally sufficient. A legally sufficient allegation must allege all of the following:

a. Facts that would establish a violation of a provision of this chapter, chapter 68A, section 8.7, or rules adopted by the board.

b. Facts that would establish that the conduct providing the basis for the complaint occurred within three years of the complaint.

c. Facts that would establish that the subject of the complaint is a party subject to the jurisdiction of the board.

5. After receiving an evaluation of the legal sufficiency of the complaint, the chairperson shall refer the complaint to the board for a formal determination by the board of the legal sufficiency of the allegations contained in the complaint.

6. If the board determines that none of the allegations contained in the complaint are legally sufficient, the complaint shall be dismissed. The complainant shall be sent a notice of dismissal stating the reason or reasons for the dismissal. If a copy of the complaint was sent to the subject of the complaint, a copy of the notice shall be sent to the subject of the complaint. If the board determines that any allegation contained in the complaint is legally sufficient, the complaint shall be referred to the board staff for investigation of any legally sufficient allegations.

7. Notwithstanding subsections 1 through 6, the board may, on its own motion and without the filing of a complaint by another person, initiate investigations into matters that the board believes may be subject to the board's

jurisdiction. This section does not preclude persons from providing information to the board for possible board-initiated investigation instead of filing a complaint.

8. The purpose of an investigation by the board's staff is to determine whether there is probable cause to believe that there has been a violation of this chapter, chapter 68A, section 8.7, or of rules adopted by the board. To facilitate the conduct of investigations, the board may issue and seek enforcement of subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and subpoenas requiring the production of books, papers, records, and other real evidence relating to the matter under investigation. Upon the request of the board, an appropriate county attorney or the attorney general shall assist the staff of the board in its investigation.

9. If the board determines on the basis of an investigation by board staff that there is probable cause to believe the existence of facts that would establish a violation of this chapter, chapter 68A, section 8.7, or of rules adopted by the board, the board may issue a statement of charges and notice of a contested case proceeding to the complainant and to the person who is the subject of the complaint, in the manner provided for the issuance of statements of charges under chapter 17A. If the board determines on the basis of an investigation by staff that there is no probable cause to believe that a violation has occurred, the board shall close the investigation, dismiss any related complaint, and the subject of the complaint shall be notified of the dismissal. If the investigation originated from a complaint filed by a person other than the board, the person making the complaint shall also be notified of the dismissal.

10. At any stage during the investigation or after the initiation of a contested case proceeding, the board may approve a settlement regarding an alleged violation. Terms of a settlement shall be reduced to writing and be available for public inspection. An informal settlement may provide for any remedy specified in section 68B.32D. However, the board shall not approve a settlement unless the board determines that the terms of the settlement are in the public interest and are consistent with the purposes of this chapter and rules of the board. In addition, the board may authorize board staff to seek informal voluntary compliance in routine matters brought to the attention of the board or its staff.

11. A complaint shall be a public record, but some or all of the contents may be treated as confidential under section 22.7, subsection 18, to the extent necessary under subsection 3 of this section. Information informally reported to the board and board staff which results in a board-initiated investigation shall be a public record but may be treated as confidential information consistent with the provisions of section 22.7, subsection 18. If the complainant, the person who provides information to the board, or the person who is the subject of an investigation publicly discloses the existence of an investigation, the board may publicly confirm the existence of the disclosed formal complaint or investigation and, in the board's discretion, make the complaint or the informal referral public, as well as any other documents that were issued by the board to any party to the investigation. However, investigative materials may be furnished to the appropriate law enforcement authorities by the board at any time. Upon the commencement of a contested case proceeding by the board, all investigative material relating to that proceeding shall be made available to the subject of the proceeding. The entire record of any contested case proceeding initiated under this section shall be a public record.

12. Board records used to achieve voluntary compliance to resolve discrepancies and deficiencies shall not be confidential unless otherwise required by law.

93 Acts, ch 163, §16; 94 Acts, ch 1092, §8; 2006 Acts, ch 1035, §5

68B.32C Contested case proceedings.

1. Contested case proceedings initiated as a result of the issuance of a statement of charges pursuant to section 68B.32B, subsection 9, shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of chapter 17A. Clear and convincing evidence shall be required to support a finding that a person has violated this chapter, section 8.7, or any rules adopted by the board pursuant to this chapter. A preponderance of the evidence shall be required to support a finding that a person has violated chapter 68A or any rules adopted by the board pursuant to chapter 68A. The case in support of the statement of charges shall be presented at the hearing by one of the board's attorneys or staff unless, upon the request of the board, the charges are prosecuted by another legal counsel designated by the attorney general. A person making a complaint under section 68B.32B, subsection 1, is not a party to contested case proceedings conducted relating to allegations contained in the complaint.

2. Hearings held pursuant to this chapter shall be heard by a quorum of the board, unless the board designates a board member or an administrative law judge to preside at the hearing. If a quorum of the board does not preside at the hearing, the board member or administrative law judge shall make a proposed decision. The board or presiding board member may be assisted by an administrative law judge in the conduct of the hearing and the preparation of a decision.

3. Upon a finding by the board that the party charged has violated this chapter, chapter 68A, section 8.7, or rules adopted by the board, the board may impose any penalty provided for by section 68B.32D. Upon a final decision of the board finding that the party charged has not violated this chapter or the rules of the board, the complaint shall be dismissed and the party charged and the original complainant, if any, shall be notified.

4. The right of an appropriate county attorney or the attorney general to commence and maintain a district court prosecution for criminal violations of the law is unaffected by any proceedings under this section.

5. The board shall adopt rules, pursuant to chapter 17A, establishing procedures to implement this section.

93 Acts, ch 163, §17; 2006 Acts, ch 1035, §6

68B.32D Penalties — recommended actions.

1. The board, after a hearing and upon a finding that a violation of this chapter, chapter 68A, section 8.7, or rules adopted by the board has occurred, may do one or more of the following:

a. Issue an order requiring the violator to cease and desist from the violation found.

b. Issue an order requiring the violator to take any remedial action deemed appropriate by the board.

c. Issue an order requiring the violator to file any report, statement, or other information as required by this chapter, chapter 68A, section 8.7, or rules adopted by the board.

d. Publicly reprimand the violator for violations of this chapter, chapter 68A, section 8.7, or rules adopted by the board in writing and provide a copy of the reprimand to the violator's appointing authority.

e. Make a written recommendation to the violator's appointing authority that the violator be removed or suspended from office, and include in the recommendation the length of the suspension.

f. If the violation is a violation of this chapter or rules adopted by the board pursuant to this chapter and the violator is an elected official of the executive

branch of state government, other than an official who can only be removed by impeachment, make a written recommendation to the attorney general or the appropriate county attorney that an action for removal from office be initiated pursuant to chapter 66.

g. If the violation is a violation of this chapter or rules adopted by the board pursuant to this chapter and the violator is a lobbyist of the executive branch of state government, censure, reprimand, or impose other sanctions deemed appropriate by the board. A lobbyist may also be suspended from lobbying activities if the board finds that suspension is an appropriate sanction for the violation committed.

h. Issue an order requiring the violator to pay a civil penalty of not more than two thousand dollars for each violation of this chapter, chapter 68A, section 8.7, or rules adopted by the board.

i. Refer the complaint and supporting information to the attorney general or appropriate county attorney with a recommendation for prosecution or enforcement of criminal penalties.

2. At any stage during an investigation or during the board's review of routine compliance matters, the board may resolve the matter by admonishment to the alleged violator or by any other means not specified in subsection 1 as a posthearing remedy.

3. If a person fails to comply with an action of the board under subsection 1, the board may petition the Polk county district court for an order for enforcement of the action of the board. The enforcement proceeding shall be conducted as provided in section 68B.33.

93 Acts, ch 163, §18; 2000 Acts, ch 1042, §2; 2006 Acts, ch 1035, §7, 8

68B.33 Judicial review — enforcement.

Judicial review of the actions of the board may be sought in accordance with chapter 17A. Judicial enforcement of orders of the board may be sought in accordance with chapter 17A.

92 Acts, ch 1228, §15; 93 Acts, ch 163, §19

68B.35 Personal financial disclosure — certain officials, members of the general assembly, and candidates.

1. The persons specified in subsection 2 shall file a financial statement at times and in the manner provided in this section that contains all of the following:

a. A list of each business, occupation, or profession in which the person is engaged and the nature of that business, occupation, or profession, unless already apparent.

b. A list of any other sources of income if the source produces more than one thousand dollars annually in gross income. Such sources of income listed pursuant to this paragraph may be listed under any of the following categories, or under any other categories as may be established by rule:

- (1) Securities.
- (2) Instruments of financial institutions.
- (3) Trusts.

- (4) Real estate.
- (5) Retirement systems.
- (6) Other income categories specified in state and federal income tax regulations.

2. The financial statement required by this section shall be filed by the following persons:

- a. Any statewide elected official.
- b. The executive or administrative head or heads of any agency of state government.
- c. The deputy executive or administrative head or heads of an agency of state government.
- d. The head of a major subunit of a department or independent state agency whose position involves a substantial exercise of administrative discretion or the expenditure of public funds as defined under rules adopted by the board, pursuant to chapter 17A, in consultation with the department or agency.
- e. Members of the state banking council, the ethics and campaign disclosure board, the credit union review board, the economic development board, the employment appeal board, the environmental protection commission, the health facilities council, the Iowa finance authority, the Iowa public employees' retirement system investment board, the board of the Iowa lottery authority, the natural resource commission, the board of parole, the petroleum underground storage tank fund board, the public employment relations board, the state racing and gaming commission, the state board of regents, the tax review board, the transportation commission, the office of consumer advocate, the utilities board, the Iowa telecommunications and technology commission, and any full-time members of other boards and commissions as defined under section 7E.4 who receive an annual salary for their service on the board or commission. The Iowa ethics and campaign disclosure board shall conduct an annual review to determine if members of any other board, commission, or authority should file a statement and shall require the filing of a statement pursuant to rules adopted pursuant to chapter 17A.

f. Members of the general assembly.

g. Candidates for state office.

h. Legislative employees who are the head or deputy head of a legislative agency or whose position involves a substantial exercise of administrative discretion or the expenditure of public funds.

3. The board, in consultation with each executive department or independent agency, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement the requirements of this section that provide for the time and manner for the filing of financial statements by persons in the department or independent agency.

4. The ethics committee of each house of the general assembly shall recommend rules for adoption by each house for the time and manner for the filing of financial statements by members or employees of the particular house. The legislative council shall adopt rules for the time and manner for the filing of financial statements by legislative employees of the central legislative staff agencies. The rules shall provide for the filing of the financial statements with either the chief clerk of the house, the secretary of the senate, or other appropriate person or body.

5. A candidate for statewide office shall file a financial statement with the ethics and campaign disclosure board, a candidate for the office of state representative shall file a financial statement with the chief clerk of the house of representatives, and a candidate for the office of state senator shall file a financial statement with the secretary of the senate. Statements shall contain information concerning the year preceding the year in which the election is to be

held. The statement shall be filed no later than thirty days after the date on which a person is required to file nomination papers for state office under section 43.11, or, if the person is a candidate in a special election, as soon as practicable after the certification of the name of the nominee under section 43.88, but the statement shall be postmarked no later than seven days after certification. The ethics and campaign disclosure board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A providing for the filing of the financial statements with the board and for the deposit, retention, and availability of the financial statements. The ethics committees of the house of representatives and the senate shall recommend rules for adoption by the respective houses providing for the filing of the financial statements with the chief clerk of the house or the secretary of the senate and for the deposit, retention, and availability of the financial statements. Rules adopted shall also include a procedure for notification of candidates of the duty to file disclosure statements under this section.

92 Acts, ch 1228, §17; 93 Acts, ch 163, §21; 94 Acts, ch 1092, §9; 96 Acts, ch 1200, §2; 2001 Acts, ch 61, §12; 2003 Acts, ch 178, §100, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142; 2004 Acts, ch 1091, §11; 2004 Acts, ch 1141, §34

68B.37 Lobbyist reporting.

1. A lobbyist before the general assembly shall file with the general assembly, on forms prescribed by each house of the general assembly, a report disclosing all of the following:

- a. The lobbyist's clients before the general assembly.
- b. Contributions made to candidates for state office by the lobbyist during calendar months during the reporting period when the general assembly is not in session.
- c. The recipient of the campaign contributions.
- d. Expenditures made by the lobbyist for the purposes of providing the services enumerated under section 68B.2, subsection 13, paragraph "a", before the general assembly.

For purposes of this subsection, "*expenditures*" does not include expenditures made by any organization for publishing a newsletter or other informational release for its members.

2. A lobbyist before a state agency or the office of the governor shall file with the board, on forms prescribed by the board, a report disclosing all of the following:

- a. The lobbyist's clients before the executive branch.
- b. Contributions made to candidates for state office by the lobbyist during calendar months during the reporting period when the general assembly is not in session.
- c. The recipient of the campaign contributions.
- d. Expenditures made by the lobbyist for the purposes of providing the services enumerated under section 68B.2, subsection 13, paragraph "a", before the executive branch.

For purposes of this subsection, "*expenditures*" does not include expenditures made by any organization for publishing a newsletter or other informational release for its members.

3. The reports by lobbyists before the general assembly shall be filed not later than twenty-five days following any month in which the general assembly is in session and thereafter on or before July 31, October 31, and January 31. The reports filed by a lobbyist before the general assembly shall contain information for the preceding calendar month or quarter or parts thereof during which the person was engaged in lobbying. Reports filed by lobbyists before a state agency shall be filed on or before April 30, July 31, October 31, and January 31, for the preceding calendar quarter or parts thereof during which the person was engaged in lobbying.

If a person cancels the person's lobbyist registration at any time during the calendar year, the reports required by this section are due on the dates required by this section or fifteen days after cancellation, whichever is earlier. The report due January 31 shall include all reportable items for the preceding calendar year in addition to containing the quarterly reportable items. A lobbyist who cancels the person's lobbyist registration before January 1 of a year shall file a report listing all reportable items for the year in which the cancellation was filed. A lobbyist who cancels the person's lobbyist registration between January 1 and January 15 of a year shall file a report listing all reportable items for the preceding year and so much of the month of January as has expired at the time of cancellation. However, if a lobbyist is a person who is designated to represent the interest of an organization as defined in section 68B.2, subsection 13, paragraph "a", subparagraph (2), but is not paid compensation for that representation and does not expend more than one thousand dollars as provided in section 68B.2, subsection 13, paragraph "a", subparagraph (4), the lobbyist shall only be required to file the report specified in this section once annually, which shall be performed at the time of filing the person's lobbyist registration form or forms.

92 Acts, ch 1228, §19; 93 Acts, ch 163, §24; 94 Acts, ch 1092, §11, 12; 2006 Acts, ch 1149, §4-6

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CHAPTER 69

VACANCIES — REMOVAL — TERMS

69.1	Definitions.	69.13	Vacancies — senator in Congress and elective state officers.
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69.1 Definitions.

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.

2000 Acts, ch 1148, §1
 Former §69.1 transferred to §69.1A

69.1A Holding over.

Except when otherwise provided, every officer elected or appointed for a fixed term shall hold office until a successor is elected and qualified, unless the officer resigns, or is removed or suspended, as provided by law.

[C51, §241; C73, §784; C97, §1265; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1145; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §69.1]
 C2001, §69.1A

69.2 What constitutes vacancy — hearing — appeal.

1. Every civil office shall be vacant if any of the following events occur:

a. A failure to elect at the proper election, or to appoint within the time fixed by law, unless the incumbent holds over.

b. A failure of the incumbent or holdover officer to qualify within the time prescribed by law.

c. The incumbent ceasing to be a resident of the state, district, county, township, city, or ward by or for which the incumbent was elected or appointed, or in which the duties of the office are to be exercised. This subsection shall not apply to appointed city officers.

d. The resignation or death of the incumbent, or of the officer-elect before qualifying.

e. The removal of the incumbent from, or forfeiture of, the office, or the decision of a competent tribunal declaring the office vacant.

f. The conviction of the incumbent of a felony, an aggravated misdemeanor, or of any public offense involving the violation of the incumbent’s oath of office.

g. The board of supervisors declares a vacancy in an elected county office upon finding that the county officer has been physically absent from the county for sixty consecutive days except in the case of a medical emergency; temporary active military duty; or temporary service with another government service, agency, or department.

h. The incumbent simultaneously holding more than one elective office at the same level of government. This subsection does not apply to the county agricultural extension council or the soil and water conservation district commission.

i. An incumbent statewide elected official or member of the general assembly simultaneously holding more than one elective office.

2. If the status of an officeholder is in question, the entity or officer responsible for making an appointment to fill the vacancy shall decide whether a vacancy exists. The appointing entity or officer may act upon its own motion. If a petition signed by twenty-five registered voters of the jurisdiction is received, the appointing entity or officer shall convene within thirty days to consider whether a vacancy exists. The appointing entity or officer shall publish notice that a public hearing will be held to determine whether a vacancy exists. The notice shall include the time and place of the hearing and the name of the office and the officeholder whose status is in question. The public hearing shall be held not less than four nor more than fourteen days after publication of the notice. The officer whose status is in question shall be notified of the time and place of the hearing. Notice shall be sent by certified mail and must be postmarked at least fourteen days before the hearing. No later than seven days after the public hearing, the appointing entity or officer shall publish its decision. If the appointing entity or officer decides that the office is vacant, the publication shall state the date the vacancy occurred and what action will be taken to fill the vacancy.

3. The officer against whom the judgment was rendered may appeal to the district court no later than twenty days after official publication of the decision. However, the appeal will not supersede the execution of the judgment of the appointing entity or officer, unless the party gives a bond, with security to be approved by the district judge in a sum to be fixed by the judge. The amount of the bond shall be at least double the probable compensation of such officer for six months, which bond shall be conditioned that the officer will prosecute the appeal without delay and that, if the judgment appealed from is affirmed, the party will pay over to the successful party all compensation received by the party while in possession of the office after the judgment appealed from was rendered. The court shall hear the appeal in equity and determine anew all questions arising in the case.

4. If, upon appeal, the judgment is affirmed, the district court may render judgment upon the bond for the amount of damages awarded against the appellant and the sureties on the bond.

[C51, §334, 429; R60, §564, 662, 1132; C73, §504, 686, 781; C97, §1266; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1146; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §69.2]

91 Acts, ch 12, §1–3; 93 Acts, ch 143, §41; 98 Acts, ch 1223, §18, 38; 2001 Acts, ch 158, §11; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §77, 115

Duty of holdover officer to requalify, §63.7

Vacancy on board of supervisors, §331.214

Vacancy on school board, §277.29

Removal from office; see also chapter 66

Prohibitions concerning holding more than one office, §39.11, 39.12, and 441.17(1)

69.3 Possession of office.

When a vacancy occurs in a public office, possession shall be taken of the office room, books, papers, and all things pertaining to the office, to be held until the qualification of a successor, as follows:

1. Of the office of the county auditor, by the county treasurer.
2. Of the county treasurer, by the county auditor.
3. Of any of the state officers, by the governor, or, in the absence or inability of the governor at the time of the occurrence, as follows:
 - a. Of the secretary of state, by the treasurer of state.
 - b. Of the auditor of state, by the secretary of state.
 - c. Of the treasurer of state, by the secretary of state and auditor of state, who shall make an inventory of the money and warrants in the office, sign the inventory, and transmit it to the governor, and the secretary of state shall take the keys of the safe and desks, after depositing the books, papers, money and warrants in them, and the auditor of state shall take the key to the office room.

[C51, §444; R60, §671; C73, §788; C97, §1267; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1147; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §69.3]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10034; 86 Acts, ch 1237, §3

69.4 Resignations.

Resignations in writing by civil officers may be made as follows, except as otherwise provided:

1. By the governor, to the general assembly, if in session, if not, to the secretary of state.
2. By state senators and representatives, and all officers appointed by the senate or house, or by the presiding officers thereof, to the respective presiding officers of the senate and house, when the general assembly is in session, and such presiding officers shall immediately transmit to the governor information of the resignation of any member thereof; when the general assembly is not in session, all such resignations shall be made to the governor.
3. By senators and representatives in Congress, all officers elected by the registered voters in the state or any district or division thereof larger than a county, or chosen by the general assembly, all judges of courts of record, all officers, trustees, inspectors, and members of all boards and commissions now or hereafter created under the laws of the state, and all persons filling any position of trust or profit in the state, for which no other provision is made, to the governor.

4. By all county and township officers, to the county auditor, except that of the auditor, which shall be to the board of supervisors.

5. By all council members and officers of cities, to the clerk or mayor.

[C51, §430; R60, §663; C73, §782; C97, §1268; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1148; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §69.4]

2001 Acts, ch 56, §7

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69.5 Vacancy in general assembly.

When a vacancy shall occur in the office of senator or representative in the general assembly, except by resignation, the auditor of the county of the senator's or representative's residence shall notify the governor of such fact and the cause.

[C51, §443; R60, §672; C73, §789, 790; C97, §1269; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1149; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §69.5]

69.6 Vacancy in state boards.

In case of a vacancy from any cause, other than resignation or expiration of term, occurring in any of the governing boards of the state institutions, the secretary thereof shall immediately notify the governor.

[C97, §1270; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1150; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §69.6]

69.7 Duty of officer receiving resignation.

An officer receiving any resignation, or notice of any vacancy, shall forthwith notify the board, tribunal, or officer, if any, empowered to fill the same by appointment.

[C97, §1271; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1151; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §69.7]

69.8 Vacancies — how filled.

Vacancies shall be filled by the officer or board named, and in the manner, and under the conditions, following:

1. *United States senator.* In the office of United States senator, when the vacancy occurs when the senate of the United States is in session, or when such senate will convene prior to the next general election, by the governor. An appointment made under this subsection shall be for the period until the vacancy is filled by election pursuant to law.

2. *State offices.* In all state offices, judges of courts of record, officers, trustees, inspectors, and members of all boards or commissions, and all persons filling any position of trust or profit in the state, by the governor, except when some other method is specially provided. An appointment made under this subsection to a state office subject to section 69.13 shall be for the period until the vacancy is filled by election pursuant to law.

3. *County offices.* In county offices, by the board of supervisors, unless an election is called as provided in section 69.14A.

4. *Board of supervisors.* In the membership of the board of supervisors, by the treasurer, auditor, and recorder, or as provided in section 69.14A. If any of these offices have been abolished through consolidation, the county attorney shall serve on this committee.

5. *Elected township offices.* When a vacancy occurs in the office of township clerk or township trustee, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the trustees. All appointments to fill vacancies in township offices shall be until a successor is elected at the next general election and qualifies by taking the oath of office. If the term of office in which the vacancy exists will expire within seventy days after the next general election, the person elected to the office for the succeeding term shall qualify by taking the oath of office within ten days after the election and shall serve for the remainder of the unexpired term, as well as for the next four-year term.

However, if the offices of two trustees are vacant the county board of supervisors shall fill the vacancies by appointment. If the offices of three trustees are vacant the board may fill the vacancies by appointment, or the board may adopt a resolution stating that the board will exercise all powers and duties assigned by law to the trustees of the township in which the vacancies exist until the vacancies are filled at the next general election. If a township office vacancy is not filled by the trustees within thirty days after the vacancy occurs, the board of supervisors may appoint a successor to fill the vacancy until the vacancy can be filled at the next general election.

[C51, §436; R60, §664; C73, §513, 783, 794; C97, §1272; S13, §1272; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1152; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §69.8; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1204]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10035–10037; 86 Acts, ch 1155, §2; 87 Acts, ch 68, §4; 89 Acts, ch 215, §2, 3; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §37

General power of governor, Iowa Constitution, Art. IV, §10

Vacancies in municipal offices, see §372.13(2)

69.9 Person removed not eligible.

No person can be appointed to fill a vacancy who has been removed from office within one year next preceding.

[C51, §441; R60, §669; C73, §787; C97, §1273; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1153; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §69.9]

69.10 Appointments.

Appointments under the provisions of this chapter shall be in writing, and filed in the office where the oath of office is required to be filed.

[C51, §439; R60, §667; C73, §785; C97, §1274; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1154; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §69.10]

69.11 Tenure of vacancy appointee.

An officer filling a vacancy in an office which is filled by election of the people shall continue to hold until the next election at which such vacancy can be filled, as provided in section 69.12, and until a successor is elected and qualified. Appointments to all other offices, made under this chapter, shall continue for the remainder of the term of each office, and until a successor is appointed and qualified.

[C51, §429, 439; R60, §662, 667, 1101; C73, §530, 781, 785; C97, §1276; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1155; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §69.11]

69.12 Officers elected to fill vacancies — tenure.

When a vacancy occurs in any nonpartisan elective office of a political subdivision of this state, and the statutes governing the office in which the vacancy occurs require that it be filled by election or are silent as to the method of filling the vacancy, it shall be filled pursuant to this section. As used in this section, “*pending election*” means any election at which there will be on the ballot either the office in which the vacancy exists, or any other office to be filled or any public question to be decided by the voters of the same political subdivision in which the vacancy exists.

1. If the unexpired term in which the vacancy occurs has more than seventy days to run after the date of the next pending election, the vacancy shall be filled in accordance with this subsection. The fact that absentee ballots were distributed or voted before the vacancy occurred or was declared shall not invalidate the election.

a. A vacancy shall be filled at the next pending election if it occurs:

(1) Seventy-four or more days before the election, if it is a general election.
 (2) Fifty-two or more days before the election, if it is a regularly scheduled or special city election. However, for those cities which may be required to hold a primary election, the vacancy shall be filled at the next pending election if it occurs seventy-three or more days before a regularly scheduled or special city election.

(3) Forty-five or more days before the election, if it is a regularly scheduled school election.

(4) Forty or more days before the election, if it is a special election.

b. Nomination papers on behalf of candidates for a vacant office to be filled pursuant to paragraph “*a*” of this subsection shall be filed, in the form and manner prescribed by applicable law, by five p.m. on:

(1) The final filing date for candidates filing with the state commissioner or commissioner, as the case may be, for a general election.

(2) The candidate filing deadline specified in section 376.4 for a regularly scheduled or special city election.

(3) The fortieth day before a regularly scheduled school election.

(4) The twenty-fifth day before a special election.

c. A vacancy which occurs at a time when paragraph “*a*” of this subsection does not permit it to be filled at the next pending election shall be filled by appointment as provided by law until the succeeding pending election.

2. When the unexpired term of office in which the vacancy occurs will expire within seventy days after the date of the next pending election, or after the date of a preceding election in which that office was on the ballot, the person elected to the office for the succeeding term shall also be deemed elected to fill the remainder of the unexpired term. If the vacancy is on a multimember body to which more than one nonincumbent is elected for the succeeding term, the nonincumbent who received the most votes shall be deemed elected to fill the remainder of the unexpired term. A person so elected to fill an unexpired term shall qualify within the time required by sections 63.3 and 63.8. Unless other requirements are imposed by law, qualification for the unexpired term shall also constitute qualification for the full term to which the person was elected.

[C51, §431–435; R60, §672, 1083, 1101; C73, §513, 530, 789, 794, 795; C97, §1277, 1278; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1156, 1157; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, §69.12, 69.13; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §69.12; 81 Acts, ch 34, §45]

87 Acts, ch 221, §31; 89 Acts, ch 136, §59–61; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §78, 79, 115

69.13 Vacancies — senator in Congress and elective state officers.

If a vacancy occurs in the office of senator in the Congress of the United States, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, secretary of agriculture, or attorney general eighty-nine or more days before a general election, and the unexpired term in which the vacancy exists has more than seventy days to run after the date of that general election, the vacancy shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired term at that general election and the person elected to fill the vacancy shall assume office as soon as a certificate of election has been issued and the person has qualified.

If the unexpired term of office in which the vacancy occurs will expire within seventy days after the date of the next pending election, section 69.11 applies.

[C77, 79, 81, §69.13]

89 Acts, ch 136, §62; 91 Acts, ch 129, §21; 92 Acts, ch 1067, §1; 97 Acts, ch 170, §79

69.14 Special election to fill vacancies.

A special election to fill a vacancy shall be held for a representative in Congress, or senator or representative in the general assembly, when the body in which such vacancy exists is in session, or will convene prior to the next general election, and the governor shall order, not later than five days from the date the vacancy exists, a special election, giving not less than forty days' notice of such election. In the event the special election is to fill a vacancy in the general assembly while it is in session or within forty-five days of the convening of any session, the time limit provided in this section shall not apply and the governor shall order such special election at the earliest practical time, giving at least eighteen days' notice of the special election. Any special election called under this section must be held on a Tuesday and shall not be held on the same day as a school election within the district.

[C51, §443; R60, §672; C73, §789; C97, §1279; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1158; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §69.14]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §33; 95 Acts, ch 189, §17

See §43.78, subsection 4

69.14A Filling vacancy of elected county officer.

1. A vacancy on the board of supervisors shall be filled by one of the following procedures:

a. By appointment by the committee of county officers designated to fill the vacancy in section 69.8. The appointment shall be for the period until the next pending election as defined in section 69.12, and shall be made within forty days after the vacancy occurs. If the committee of county officers designated to fill the vacancy chooses to proceed under this paragraph, the committee shall publish notice in the manner prescribed by section 331.305 stating that the committee intends to fill the vacancy by appointment but that the electors of the district or county, as the case may be, have the right to file a petition requiring that the vacancy be filled by special election. The committee may publish notice in advance if an elected official submits a resignation to take effect at a future date. The committee may make an appointment to fill the vacancy after the notice is published or after the vacancy occurs, whichever is later. A person appointed to an office under this subsection shall have actually resided in the county which the appointee represents sixty days prior to appointment.

However, if within fourteen days after publication of the notice or within fourteen days after the appointment is made, a petition is filed with the county auditor requesting a special election to fill the vacancy, the appointment is temporary and a special election shall be called as provided in paragraph "b". The petition shall meet the requirements of section 331.306, except that in counties where supervisors are elected under plan "three", the number of signatures calculated according to the formula in section 331.306 shall be divided by the number of supervisor districts in the county.

b. By special election held to fill the office for the remaining balance of the unexpired term. The committee of county officers designated to fill the vacancy in section 69.8 may, on its own motion, or shall, upon receipt of a petition as provided in paragraph "a", call for a special election to fill the vacancy in lieu of appointment. The committee shall order the special election at the earliest practicable date, but giving at least thirty-two days' notice of the election. A special election called under this section shall be held on a Tuesday and shall not be held on the same day as a school election within the county.

However, if a vacancy on the board of supervisors occurs after the date of the primary election and more than seventy-three days before the general election, a special election to fill the vacancy shall not be called by the committee or by petition. If the term of office in which the vacancy exists will expire more than seventy days after the general election, the office shall be listed on the ballot, as "For Board of Supervisors, To Fill Vacancy". The person elected at the general election shall assume office as soon as a certificate of election is issued and the person has qualified by taking the oath of office. The person shall serve the balance of the unexpired term.

If the term of office in which the vacancy exists will expire within seventy days after the general election, the person elected to the succeeding term shall also serve the balance of the unexpired term. The person elected at the general election shall assume office as soon as a certificate of election is issued and the person has qualified by taking the oath of office.

c. For a vacancy declared by the board pursuant to section 331.214, subsection 2, by special election held to fill the office if the remaining balance of the unexpired term is two and one-half years or more. The committee of county officers designated to fill the vacancy in section 69.8 shall order the special election at the earliest practicable date, but giving at least thirty-two days' notice of the election. A special election called under this section shall be held on a Tuesday and shall not be held on the same day as a school election within the county. The office shall be listed on the ballot, as "For Board of Supervisors, To Fill Vacancy". The person elected at the special election shall serve the balance of the unexpired term.

2. A vacancy in any of the offices listed in section 39.17 shall be filled by one of the two following procedures:

a. By appointment by the board of supervisors. The appointment shall be for the period until the next pending election as defined in section 69.12, and shall be made within forty days after the vacancy occurs. If the board of supervisors chooses to proceed under this paragraph, the board shall publish notice in the manner prescribed by section 331.305 stating that the board intends to fill the vacancy by appointment but that the electors of the county have the right to file a petition requiring that the vacancy be filled by special election. The board may publish notice in advance if an elected official submits a resignation to take effect at a future date. The board may make an appointment to fill the vacancy after the notice is published or after the vacancy occurs, whichever is later. A person appointed to an office under this subsection, except for a county attorney, shall have actually resided in the county which the appointee represents sixty

days prior to appointment. A person appointed to the office of county attorney shall be a resident of the county at the time of appointment.

However, if within fourteen days after publication of the notice or within fourteen days after the appointment is made, a petition is filed with the county auditor requesting a special election to fill the vacancy, the appointment is temporary and a special election shall be called as provided in paragraph “b”. The petition shall meet the requirements of section 331.306.

b. By special election held to fill the office for the remaining balance of the unexpired term. The board of supervisors may, on its own motion, or shall, upon receipt of a petition as provided in paragraph “a”, call for a special election to fill the vacancy in lieu of appointment. The supervisors shall order the special election at the earliest practicable date, but giving at least thirty-two days’ notice of the election. A special election called under this section shall be held on a Tuesday and shall not be held on the same day as a school election within the county.

If a vacancy in an elective county office occurs after the date of the primary election and more than seventy-three days before the general election, a special election to fill the vacancy shall not be called by the board of supervisors or by petition. If the term of office in which the vacancy exists will expire more than seventy days after the general election, the office shall be listed on the ballot with the name of the office and the additional description, “To Fill Vacancy”. The person elected at the general election shall assume office as soon as a certificate of election is issued and the person has qualified by taking the oath of office. The person shall serve the balance of the unexpired term.

If the term of office in which the vacancy exists will expire within seventy days after the general election, the person elected to the succeeding term shall also serve the balance of the unexpired term. The person elected at the general election shall assume office as soon as a certificate of election is issued and the person has qualified by taking the oath of office.

3. Notwithstanding subsection 2, in the event of a vacancy for which no eligible candidate residing in the county comes forward for appointment, a county board of supervisors may employ a person to perform the duties of the office for at least sixty days but no more than ninety days. After ninety days, the board shall proceed under subsection 2.

4. Notwithstanding subsections 1 and 2, if a nomination has been made at the primary election for an office in which a vacancy has been filled by appointment, the office shall be filled at the next general election, and not at any special election in the same political subdivision.

89 Acts, ch 215, §4; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §33; 92 Acts, ch 1067, §2; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §38–40; 97 Acts, ch 170, §80–83; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §80, 115; 2004 Acts, ch 1002, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1065, §1, 2

See §43.78, subsection 4

69.15 Board members — nonattendance — vacancy.

Any person who has been appointed by the governor to any board under the laws of this state shall be deemed to have submitted a resignation from such office if either of the following events occurs:

1. The person does not attend three or more consecutive regular meetings of such board. This paragraph does not apply unless the first and last of the consecutive meetings counted for this purpose are at least thirty days apart.

2. The person attends less than one-half of the regular meetings of such board within any period of twelve calendar months beginning on July 1 or January 1. This paragraph does not apply unless such board holds at least four regular meetings during such period. This paragraph applies only to such a period beginning on or after the date when the person takes office as a member of such board.

If such person received no notice and had no knowledge of a regular meeting and gives the governor a sworn statement to that effect within ten days after the person learns of the meeting, such meeting shall not be counted for the purposes of this section.

The governor in the governor's discretion may accept or reject such resignation. If the governor accepts it, the governor shall notify such person, in writing, that the resignation is accepted pursuant to this section. The governor shall then make another appointment to such office. Such appointment shall be made in the same manner and for the same term as in the case of other vacancies caused by resignation from such office.

As used in this section, "*board*" includes any commission, committee, agency, or governmental body which has three or more members.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §69.15]

69.16 Appointive boards — political affiliation.

All appointive boards, commissions, and councils of the state established by the Code if not otherwise provided by law shall be bipartisan in their composition. No person shall be appointed or reappointed to any board, commission, or council established by the Code if the effect of that appointment or reappointment would cause the number of members of the board, commission, or council belonging to one political party to be greater than one-half the membership of the board, commission, or council plus one.

In the case where the appointment of members of the general assembly is allowed, and the law does not otherwise provide, if an even number of legislators are appointed they shall be equally divided by political party affiliation; if an odd number of members of the general assembly are appointed, the number representing a certain political party shall not exceed by more than one the legislative members of the other political party who may be appointed. If there are multiple appointing authorities for a board, commission or council, the appointing authorities shall consult to avoid a violation of this section. This section shall not apply to any board, commission, or council established by the Code for which other restrictions regarding the political affiliations of members are provided by law.

[C77, 79, 81, §69.16]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2040; 87 Acts, ch 218, §7

69.16A Gender balance.

All appointive boards, commissions, committees and councils of the state established by the Code if not otherwise provided by law shall be gender balanced. No person shall be appointed or reappointed to any board, commission, committee, or council established by the Code if that appointment or reappointment would cause the number of members of the board, commission, committee, or council of one gender to be greater than one-half the membership of the board, commission, committee, or council plus one if the board, commission, committee, or council is composed of an odd number of members. If the board, commission, committee, or council is composed of an even number of members, not more than one-half of the membership shall be of one gender. If there are multiple appointing authorities for a board, commission, committee, or council, they shall consult each other to avoid a violation of this section. This section shall not prohibit an individual from completing a term being served on June 30, 1987.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2041; 87 Acts, ch 218, §8; 88 Acts, ch 1150, §1

69.17 Employees as members — voting.

If an employee of an appointive board, commission, or council is a member of the board, commission, or council, that employee shall not be a voting member. Payment of per diem and expenses shall not cause a member to be considered an employee of that board, commission or council.

[C77, 79, 81, §69.17]

69.18 Salary of acting appointees.

If a vacancy occurs in a position which is appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate and the governor designates a person to serve in that position in an acting capacity, that person shall not receive compensation in excess of that authorized by law for a person holding that position.

[C81, §69.18]

69.19 Terms of appointments confirmed by the senate.

All terms of office of positions which are appointed by the governor, have a fixed term and are subject to confirmation by the senate shall begin at 12:01 a.m. on May 1 in the year of appointment and expire at 12:00 midnight on April 30 in the year of expiration.

[C81, §69.19]

69.20 Temporary vacancy due to military service.

1. A temporary vacancy in an elective office of a political subdivision, community college, or hospital board of trustees of this state occurs on the date when the person filling that office is placed on state military service or federal service, as those terms are defined in section 29A.1, and when such a person will not be able to attend to the duties of that person's elective position for a period greater than sixty consecutive days. The temporary vacancy terminates on the date when such person is released from such service, or the term of office expires.

2. A temporary vacancy on an elective board, council, or other multimember body of a political subdivision may be filled by appointment by a majority of the remaining members of the body. A temporary vacancy in any other elective office in a political subdivision, community college, or hospital board of trustees may be filled by the governing body of that political subdivision, community college, or hospital board of trustees.

3. Upon the termination of a temporary vacancy due to a person's release from state military service or federal service, the person who held the elective office just prior to the temporary vacancy shall immediately be deemed to have been reinstated to that position and the person who filled the temporary vacancy shall immediately be deemed to have been removed from that office.

4. A person filling a temporary vacancy or a person reinstated to office as described in this section shall qualify for that office as provided in chapter 63.

5. Upon the resignation or death of the person replaced under this section, a permanent vacancy occurs and shall be filled as otherwise provided by law.

2004 Acts, ch 1076, §1, 2; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §42, 169, 177

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MISCELLANEOUS SECTIONS

AUTHORIZATION AND SALE OF PUBLIC BONDS

75.1 Bonds — election — vote required.

When a proposition to authorize an issuance of bonds by a county, township, school corporation, city, or by any local board or commission, is submitted to the electors, such proposition shall not be deemed carried or adopted, anything in the statutes to the contrary notwithstanding, unless the vote in favor of such authorization is equal to at least sixty percent of the total vote cast for and against said proposition at said election.

All ballots cast and not counted as a vote for or against the proposition shall not be used in computing the total vote cast for and against said proposition.

When a proposition to authorize an issuance of bonds has been submitted to the electors under this section and the proposal fails to gain approval by the required percentage of votes, such proposal, or any proposal which incorporates any portion of the defeated proposal, shall not be submitted to the electors for a period of six months from the date of such regular or special election.

[C31, 35, §1171-d4; C39, §1171.18; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §75.1]

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

80.2 Commissioner — appointment.

The chief executive officer of the department of public safety is the commissioner of public safety. The governor shall appoint, subject to confirmation by the senate, a commissioner of public safety, who shall be a person of high moral character, of good standing in the community in which the commissioner lives, of recognized executive and administrative capacity, and who shall not be selected on the basis of political affiliation. The commissioner of public safety shall devote full time to the duties of this office; the commissioner shall not engage in any other trade, business, or profession, nor engage in any partisan or political activity. The commissioner shall serve at the pleasure of the governor, at an annual salary as fixed by the general assembly.

[C39, §1225.07; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80.2]
88 Acts, ch 1278, §22

DRUG ENFORCEMENT AND ABUSE PREVENTION

80E.1 Drug policy coordinator.

1. A drug policy coordinator shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate, and shall serve at the pleasure of the governor. The governor shall fill a vacancy in the office in the same manner as the original appointment was made. The coordinator shall be selected primarily for administrative ability. The coordinator shall not be selected on the basis of political affiliation and shall not engage in political activity while holding the office. The salary of the coordinator shall be fixed by the governor.

2. Not reprinted.

89 Acts, ch 225, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1126, §1, 2; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §45, 49

DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION

86.4 Political activity and contributions.

It shall be unlawful for the commissioner*, or a chief deputy workers' compensation commissioner while in office, to espouse the election or appointment of any candidate to any political office, and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

[S13, §2477-m23, -m37; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1427; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §86.4]

90 Acts, ch 1261, §27; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

*Workers' compensation commissioner

86.5 Political promises.

Any person who is a candidate for appointment as commissioner* who makes any promise to another, express or implied, in consideration of any assistance or influence given or recommendation made that the candidate will, if appointed as a commissioner, appoint such person or one whom the person may recommend to any office within the power of the commissioner to appoint, shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

[S13, §2477-m38; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1428; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §86.5]

*Workers' compensation commissioner

IOWA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM (IPERS)

97B.3 Chief executive officer — appointment and qualifications.

1. Not reprinted.

2. The qualifications for appointment as the chief executive officer* shall include management-level pension fund administration experience. The qualifications for appointment as the chief executive officer shall also include a demonstrated knowledge of all aspects of pension fund administration, including financial management, investment asset management, benefit design and delivery, legal administration, and operations administration. The chief executive officer shall not be selected on the basis of political affiliation, and while employed as the chief executive officer, shall not be a member of a political committee, participate in a political campaign, or be a candidate for a partisan elective office, and shall not contribute to a political campaign fund, except that the chief executive officer may designate on the checkoff portion of the state or federal income tax return, or both, a party or parties to which a contribution is made pursuant to the checkoff. The chief executive officer shall not hold any other office under the laws of the United States or of this or any state and shall devote full time to the duties of office.

3. Not reprinted.

2001 Acts, ch 68, §8, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 94, §1, 2, 4; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

*Chief executive officer of the Iowa public employees' retirement system

97B.4 Administration of chapter — powers and duties of system — immunity.

1. and 2. Not reprinted.

3. *Personnel.*

a. to c. Not reprinted.

d. *System employees.* Subject to other provisions of this chapter, the system* may employ all other personnel as necessary for the administration of the retirement system. The maximum number of full-time equivalent employees specified by the general assembly for the system for administration of the retirement system for a fiscal year shall not be reduced by any authority other than the general assembly. The personnel of the system shall be appointed pursuant to chapter 8A, subchapter IV. The system shall not appoint or employ a person who is an officer or committee member of a political party organization or who holds or is a candidate for a partisan elective public office.

e. and f. Not reprinted.

4. to 7. Not reprinted.

[C46, 50, §97.4, 97.23; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.4]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §251; 88 Acts, ch 1242, §9, 10; 92 Acts, ch 1201, §7; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §1; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §9, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §172, 173, 286; 2006 Acts, ch 1092, §3

*Iowa public employees' retirement system

PARI-MUTUEL WAGERING

99D.12 Breakage.

A licensee shall deduct the breakage from the pari-mutuel pool which shall be distributed to the breeders of Iowa-foaled horses and Iowa-whelped dogs in the manner described in section 99D.22. The remainder of the breakage shall be distributed as follows:

1. In horse races the breakage shall be retained by the licensee to supplement purses for races restricted to Iowa-foaled horses or to supplement purses won by Iowa-foaled horses by finishing first, second, third, or fourth in any other race. The purse supplements will be paid in proportion to the purse structure of the race. Two percent shall be deposited by the commission into a special fund to be known as the horse racing promotion fund. The commission each year shall approve a nonprofit organization to use moneys in the fund for research, education, and marketing of horse racing in the state, including public relations, and other promotional techniques. The nonprofit organization shall not engage in political activity. It shall be a condition of the allocation of funds that any organization receiving funds shall not expend the funds on political activity or on any attempt to influence legislation.

2. In dog races the breakage shall be distributed as follows:

a. and *b.* Not reprinted.

c. Two percent shall be deposited by the commission into a special fund to be known as the dog racing promotion fund. The commission each year shall approve a nonprofit organization to use moneys in the fund for research, education, and marketing of dog racing in the state, including public relations, and other promotional techniques. The nonprofit organization shall not engage in political activity. It shall be a condition of the allocation of funds that any organization receiving funds shall not expend the funds on political activity or on any attempt to influence legislation.

83 Acts, ch 187, §12; 84 Acts, ch 1266, §14; 88 Acts, ch 1137, §2; 89 Acts, ch 216, §2, 3; 91 Acts, ch 166, §4; 92 Acts, ch 1203, §6

GAMBLING — EXCURSION GAMBLING BOATS AND RACETRACKS

99F.7 Licenses — terms and conditions — revocation.

1. to 10. Not reprinted.

11. *a.* A license to conduct gambling games on an excursion gambling boat in a county shall be issued only if the county electorate approves the conduct of the gambling games as provided in this subsection. The board of supervisors, upon receipt of a valid petition meeting the requirements of section 331.306, shall direct the commissioner of elections to submit to the registered voters of the county a proposition to approve or disapprove the conduct of gambling games on an excursion gambling boat in the county. The proposition shall be submitted at a general election or at a special election called for that purpose. To be submitted at a general election, the petition must be received by the board of supervisors at least five working days before the last day for candidates for county offices to file nomination papers for the general election pursuant to section 44.4. If a majority of the county voters voting on the proposition favor the conduct of gambling games, the commission may issue one or more licenses as provided in this chapter. If a majority of the county voters voting on the proposition do not favor the conduct of gambling games, a license to conduct gambling games in the county shall not be issued.

b. If licenses to conduct gambling games and to operate an excursion gambling boat are in effect pursuant to a referendum as set forth in this section and are subsequently disapproved by a referendum of the county electorate, the licenses issued by the commission after a referendum approving gambling games on excursion gambling boats shall remain valid and are subject to renewal for a total of nine years from the date of original issue unless the commission revokes a license at an earlier date as provided in this chapter.

c. If a licensee of a pari-mutuel racetrack who held a valid license issued under chapter 99D as of January 1, 1994, requests a license to operate gambling games as provided in this chapter, the board of supervisors of a county in which the licensee of a pari-mutuel racetrack requests a license to operate gambling games shall submit to the county electorate a proposition to approve or disapprove the operation of gambling games at pari-mutuel racetracks at a special election at the earliest practicable time. If the operation of gambling games at the pari-mutuel racetrack is not approved by a majority of the county electorate voting on the proposition at the election, the commission shall not issue a license to operate gambling games at the racetrack.

d. If the proposition to operate gambling games on an excursion gambling boat or at a racetrack enclosure is approved by a majority of the county electorate voting on the proposition, the board of supervisors shall submit the same proposition to the county electorate at the general election held in 2002 and, unless the operation of gambling games is terminated earlier as provided in this chapter or chapter 99D, at the general election held at each subsequent eight-year interval.

e. After a referendum has been held which defeated a proposal to conduct gambling games on excursion gambling boats or which defeated a proposal to conduct gambling games at a licensed pari-mutuel racetrack enclosure as provided in this section, another referendum on a proposal to conduct gambling games on an excursion gambling boat or at a licensed pari-mutuel racetrack shall not be held for at least eight years.

12. to 17. Not reprinted.

89 Acts, ch 67, §7; 89 Acts, ch 139, §2–5; 92 Acts, ch 1203, §15, 16; 93 Acts, ch 143, §42; 94 Acts, ch 1021, §16–18; 95 Acts, ch 49, §2; 95 Acts, ch 176, §4, 5; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §41–47, 65; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §328

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL

123.10 Administrator appointed — duties.

Unnumbered paragraph 1 not reprinted.

The administrator* shall devote full time to the discharge of the administrator's duties. The administrator shall not hold any other elective or appointive office under the laws of this state, the United States, or any other state or territory. The administrator shall not accept or solicit, directly or indirectly, contributions or anything of value in behalf of the administrator, any political party, or any person seeking an elective or appointive office nor use the administrator's official position to advance the candidacy of anyone seeking an elective or appointive office. The administrator, the administrator's spouse, and immediate family shall not have any interest in any distillery, winery, brewery, importer, permittee or licensee or any business which is subject to license or regulation pursuant to this chapter.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §123.10]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §735

*Administrator of alcoholic beverages division

123.17 Prohibition on commission members and employees.

Commission* members, officers, and employees of the division** shall not, while holding such office or position, hold any other office or position under the laws of this state, or any other state or territory or of the United States; nor engage in any occupation, business, endeavor, or activity which would or does conflict with their duties under this chapter; nor, directly or indirectly, use their office or employment to influence, persuade, or induce any other officer, employee, or person to adopt their political views or to favor any particular candidate for an elective or appointive public office; nor, directly or indirectly, solicit or accept, in any manner or way, any money or other thing of value for any person seeking an elective or appointive public office, or to any political party or any group of persons seeking to become a political party. Any officer or employee violating this section or any other provisions of this chapter shall, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, be subject to suspension or discharge from employment. Any commission member shall, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, be subject to removal from office as provided by law.

[C35, §1921-f14; C39, §1921.014; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, §123.14; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §123.17]

*Alcoholic beverages commission

**Alcoholic beverages division

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

135C.29 License list to county commissioner of elections.

To facilitate the implementation of section 53.8, subsection 3 and section 53.22, the director shall provide to each county commissioner of elections at least annually a list of each licensed health care facility in that county. The list shall include the street address or location, and the mailing address if it is other than the street address or location, of each facility.

[C77, 79, 81, §135C.29]

AREA HOSPITALS

145A.2 Definitions.

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

1. "*Area hospital*" means a hospital established and operated by a merged area.
2. "*Board*" means the board of trustees of an area hospital.
3. "*Merged area*" means a public corporation formed by the residents of two or more contiguous or noncontiguous political subdivisions which have merged resources to establish and operate an area hospital.
4. "*Officials*" means the respective governing bodies of political subdivisions.
5. "*Political subdivision*" means any county, township, school district or city.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §145A.2]

85 Acts, ch 123, §1, 2

145A.6 Petition of protest.

The plans formulated for the area hospital shall be deemed approved unless, within sixty days after the third and final publication of the order, a petition protesting the proposed plan containing the signatures of at least five percent of the registered voters of any political subdivision within the proposed merged area is filed with the respective officials of the protesting petitioners.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §145A.6]

2001 Acts, ch 56, §8

145A.7 Special election.

When a protesting petition is received, the officials receiving the petition shall call a special election of all registered voters of that political subdivision for the purpose of approving or rejecting the order setting out the proposed merger plan. The vote will be taken by ballot in the form provided by sections 49.43 to 49.47, and the election shall be initiated and held as provided in chapter 49. A majority vote of those registered voters voting at said special election shall be sufficient to approve the order and thus include the political subdivision within the merged area.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §145A.7]

2001 Acts, ch 56, §9

145A.8 Effect on other subdivisions.

A protest petition filed in one political subdivision shall have no effect upon the other political subdivisions of the proposed merged area; and in the portion of the proposed area where no protest petition is filed within sixty days after the

last published notice, the residents of that portion of the area shall be deemed to have approved the proposed plan, and shall not take part in any special election.
[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §145A.8]

| **145A.9 Continuance or abandonment.**

If the voters at the special election approve by a majority vote the proposed plan, then the plan may be carried out as originally proposed. However, if the voters of any political subdivision within the proposed area reject the plan as set out in the original order, then said original order shall be wholly nullified.
[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §145A.9]

| **145A.10 Board of hospital trustees.**

Upon acceptance of a plan, the officials of the merged area acting as a committee of the whole shall appoint a board of hospital trustees. The board of trustees shall then meet, elect a chairperson and adopt such rules for the organization of the board as may be necessary. The number and composition of the board shall be determined by the committee appointing the board; but as a matter of public policy the committee is directed to apportion the board into area districts in such a way that the residents of all of the merged area will be represented as nearly equally as possible on the board.
[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §145A.10]

| **145A.11 Terms of members.**

The terms of members of the board shall be four years, except that members of the initial board shall determine their respective terms by lot so that the terms of one-half of the members, as nearly as may be, shall expire at the next general election. The remaining initial terms shall expire at the following general election. The successors of the initial board shall be chosen from area districts at regular elections, and shall be nominated and elected in the same manner as county hospital trustees as provided in section 347.25, except that nomination papers on behalf of a candidate shall be signed by not less than twenty-five eligible electors from the area district.
[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §145A.11]

| **145A.17 Indebtedness and bonds.**

Boards of hospital trustees may by resolution acquire sites and buildings by purchase, lease, construction, or otherwise, for use by area hospitals and may by resolution contract indebtedness on behalf of the merged area and issue bonds bearing interest at a rate not exceeding the rate of interest permitted by chapter 74A, to raise funds in accordance with chapter 75 for the purpose of acquiring the sites and buildings.
[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §145A.17]
85 Acts, ch 123, §8

145A.18 Taxes.

Taxes for the payment of bonds issued under section 145A.17 shall be levied in accordance with chapter 76 and in the same proportion as provided in section 145A.14. Any indebtedness incurred shall not be considered an indebtedness incurred for general and ordinary purposes.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §145A.18]

85 Acts, ch 123, §9

145A.19 Special tax.

In addition to the tax authorized in connection with the annual budget and with the issuance of bonds, the voters in any merged area may at any regular election vote a special tax for a period not to exceed five years for the purchase of grounds, purchase or construction of buildings, purchase of equipment, and for the purpose of maintaining, remodeling, improving, or expanding the hospital area. Such a tax shall not exceed one-fourth of the maximum levy of each political subdivision as set out in the published order of merger, but the total tax levy for annual budget, bonds, and special purposes shall not exceed the maximum levy as proposed in the published order of merger.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §145A.19]

145A.21 Amendment of plan of merger — procedures — qualifications.

A plan of merger once approved may be amended. An amendment shall be formulated and approved in the same manner and subject to the same limitations as provided in sections 145A.3 through 145A.9 for the formulation and approval of an original plan of merger. However, an amendment to a plan of merger shall not in any way impair the obligation of or source of payment for bonds or other indebtedness duly contracted prior to the effective date of the amendment to the plan of merger.

85 Acts, ch 123, §11

145A.22 Actions subject to contest of elections — filing actions — limitation.

A special election called to approve or reject an original plan of merger or an amendment to an approved plan of merger is subject to the provisions for contest of elections for public measures set forth in chapter 57. Except as provided with respect to election contests, after one hundred twenty days following the third and final publication of the order of approval of the plan or amendment to the plan of merger, an action shall not be filed to contest the regularity of the proceedings with respect to a plan of merger or amendment to a plan of merger. After one hundred twenty days the organization of the merged area is conclusively presumed to have been lawful.

85 Acts, ch 123, §12

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

161A.5 Soil and water conservation districts.

1. The one hundred soil and water conservation districts* established in the manner which was prescribed by law prior to July 1, 1975 shall continue in existence with the boundaries and the names* in effect on July 1, 1975. If the existence of a district so established is discontinued pursuant to section 161A.10, a petition for re-establishment of the district or for annexation of the former district's territory to any other abutting district may be submitted to, and shall be acted upon by, the state soil conservation committee in substantially the manner provided by section 467A.5, Code 1975.

2. The governing body of each district shall consist of five commissioners elected on a nonpartisan basis for staggered four-year terms commencing on the first day of January that is not a Sunday or holiday following their election. Any eligible elector residing in the district is eligible to the office of commissioner, except that no more than one commissioner shall at any one time be a resident of any one township. A vacancy is created in the office of any commissioner who changes residence into a township where another commissioner then resides. If a commissioner is absent for sixty or more percent of monthly meetings during any twelve-month period, the other commissioners by their unanimous vote may declare the member's office vacant. A vacancy in the office of commissioner shall be filled by appointment of the state soil conservation committee until the next succeeding general election, at which time the balance of the unexpired term shall be filled as provided by section 69.12.

3. At each general election a successor shall be chosen for each commissioner whose term will expire in the succeeding January. Nomination of candidates for the office of commissioner shall be made by petition in accordance with chapter 45, except that each candidate's nominating petition shall be signed by at least twenty-five eligible electors of the district. The petition form shall be furnished by the county commissioner of elections. Every candidate shall file with the nomination papers an affidavit stating the candidate's name, the candidate's residence, that the person is a candidate and is eligible for the office of commissioner, and that if elected the candidate will qualify for the office. The affidavit shall also state 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.

The signed petitions shall be filed with the county commissioner of elections not later than five p.m. on the sixty-ninth day before the general election. The votes for the office of district commissioner shall be canvassed in the same manner as the votes for county officers, and the returns shall be certified to the commissioners of the district. A plurality is sufficient to elect commissioners, and a primary election for the office shall not be held. If the canvass shows that the two candidates receiving the highest and the second highest number of votes for the office of district commissioner are both residents of the same township, the board shall certify as elected the candidate who received the highest number of votes for the office and the candidate receiving the next highest number of votes for the office who is not a resident of the same township as the candidate receiving the highest number of votes.

[C39, §2603.06; C46, §160.5; C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §467A.5]

87 Acts, ch 23, §18; 89 Acts, ch 136, §73; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §41

C93, §161A.5

94 Acts, ch 1180, §41; 96 Acts, ch 1083, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1052, §5

*Established as "soil conservation districts"

161A.6 Commissioners — general provisions.

The commissioners of each soil and water conservation district shall convene on the first day of January that is not a Sunday or holiday in each odd-numbered year. Those commissioners whose term of office begins on that day shall take the oath of office prescribed by section 63.10. The commissioners shall then organize by election of a chairperson and a vice chairperson.

The commissioners of the respective districts shall submit to the department such statements, estimates, budgets, and other information at such times and in such manner as the department may require.

A commissioner shall not receive compensation for the commissioner's services. However, to the extent funds are available, a commissioner is entitled to receive actual expenses necessarily incurred in the discharge of the commissioner's duties, including reimbursement for mileage at the rate provided under section 70A.9 for state business use.

The commissioners may call upon the attorney general of the state for such legal services as they may require. The commissioners may delegate to their chairperson, to one or more commissioners or to one or more agents, or employees, such powers and duties as they may deem proper. The commissioners shall furnish to the division of soil conservation, upon request, copies of such ordinances, rules, regulations, orders, contracts, forms, and other documents as they shall adopt or employ, and such other information concerning their activities as it may require in the performance of its duties under this chapter.

The commissioners shall provide for the execution of surety bonds for all employees and officers who shall be entrusted with funds or property; shall provide for the keeping of a full and accurate record of all proceedings and of all resolutions, regulations, and orders issued or adopted; and shall regularly report to the division a summary of financial information regarding moneys controlled by the commissioners, which are not audited by the state, according to rules adopted by the division.

The commissioners may invite the legislative body of any municipality or county located near the territory comprised within the district to designate a representative to advise and consult with the commissioners of the district on all questions of program and policy which may affect the property, water supply, or other interests of such municipality or county.

[C39, §2603.08; C46, §160.6; C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §467A.6]

87 Acts, ch 23, §19

C93, §161A.6

93 Acts, ch 176, §33; 96 Acts, ch 1083, §2

161A.10 Discontinuance of districts.

At any time after five years after the organization of a district under this chapter, any twenty-five owners of land lying within the boundaries of the district, but in no case less than twenty percent of the owners of land lying within the district, may file a petition with the committee asking that the operations of the district be terminated and the existence of the district discontinued. The committee may conduct public meetings and public hearings upon the petition as necessary to assist in the consideration of the petition. Within sixty days after a petition has been received by the committee, the division shall give due notice of the holding of a referendum, shall supervise the referendum, and shall issue appropriate rules governing the conduct of the referendum. The question is to be submitted by ballots upon which the words “For terminating the existence of the (name of the soil and water conservation district to be here inserted)” and “Against terminating the existence of the (name of the soil and water conservation district to be here inserted)” shall be printed, with a square before each proposition and a direction to insert an X mark in the square before one or the other of the propositions as the voter favors or opposes discontinuance of the district. All owners of lands lying within the boundaries of the district are eligible to vote in the referendum. No informalities in the conduct of the referendum or in any matters relating to the referendum invalidate the referendum or the result of the referendum if notice was given substantially as provided in this section and if the referendum was fairly conducted.

When sixty-five percent of the landowners vote to terminate the existence of the district, the committee shall advise the commissioners to terminate the affairs of the district. The commissioners shall dispose of all property belonging to the district at public auction and shall pay over the proceeds of the sale to be deposited into the state treasury. The commissioners shall then file an application, duly verified, with the secretary of state for the discontinuance of the district, and shall transmit with the application the certificate of the committee setting forth the determination of the committee that the continued operation of the district is not administratively practicable and feasible. The application shall recite that the property of the district has been disposed of and the proceeds paid over as provided in this section, and shall set forth a full accounting of the properties and proceeds of the sale. The secretary of state shall issue to the commissioners a certificate of dissolution and shall record the certificate in an appropriate book of record in the secretary of state's office.

Upon issuance of a certificate of dissolution under this section, all ordinances and regulations previously adopted and in force within the districts are of no further force and effect. All contracts previously entered into, to which the district or commissioners are parties, remain in force and effect for the period provided in the contracts. The committee is substituted for the district or commissioners as party to the contracts. The committee is entitled to all benefits and subject to all liabilities under the contracts and has the same right and liability to perform, to require performance, to sue and be sued, and to modify or terminate the contracts by mutual consent or otherwise, as the commissioners of the district would have had.

The committee shall not entertain petitions for the discontinuance of any district nor conduct referenda upon discontinuance petitions nor make determinations pursuant to the petitions in accordance with this chapter, more often than once in five years.

[C39, §2603.12; C46, §160.10; C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §467A.10]
86 Acts, ch 1245, §652; 87 Acts, ch 23, §21; 89 Acts, ch 106, §3
C93, §161A.10

COUNTY AND DISTRICT FAIRS

174.1 Terms defined.

For the purposes of this chapter:

1. Not reprinted.
2. "*Fair*" means an organization which is incorporated under the laws of this state, including as a county or district fair or as an agricultural society, for the purpose of conducting a fair event, if all of the following apply:
 - a. The organization owns or leases at least ten acres of fairgrounds. An organization may meet the requirement of owning or leasing land, buildings, and improvements through ownership by a joint entity under chapter 28E.
 - b. The organization owns buildings and other improvements situated on the fairgrounds which have been specially constructed for purposes of conducting a fair event.
 - c. The market value of the fairgrounds and buildings and other improvements located on the fairgrounds is at least eighty thousand dollars.

3. to 6. Not reprinted.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §2894; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §174.1]
97 Acts, ch 215, §32; 2004 Acts, ch 1019, §6-8; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §366

174.17 Issuance of revenue bonds — standby tax levy.

1. The governing body of a fair may issue bonds payable from revenue generated by the operations of the fair event and the use or rental of the real and personal property owned or leased by the fair. The governing body of a fair shall comply with all of the following procedures in issuing such bonds:

a. A fair may institute proceedings for the issuance of bonds by causing a notice of the proposal to issue the bonds to be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation within the county at least ten days prior to the meeting at which the fair proposes to take action for the issuance of the bonds. The notice shall include a statement of the amount and purpose of the bonds, the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear, and the right to petition for an election.

b. If at any time before the date fixed for taking action for the issuance of the bonds, a petition signed by three percent of the registered voters of the county is filed with the board of supervisors, asking that the question of issuing the bonds be submitted to the registered voters, the board of supervisors 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 subsection is not approved unless the vote in favor of the proposition is equal to at least sixty percent of the vote cast. If a petition is not filed, or if a petition is filed and the proposition of issuing the bonds is approved at an election, the board of supervisors acting on behalf of the fair 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 subsection without otherwise complying with the provisions of this subsection.

c. All bonds issued under this subsection shall be payable solely from and shall be secured by an irrevocable pledge of a sufficient portion of the net rents, profits, and income derived from the operation of the fair event and the use or rental of the real and personal property owned or leased by the fair. Bonds issued pursuant to this section shall not constitute an indebtedness within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitation or restriction, and shall not be subject to the provisions of any other law or charter relating to the authorization, issuance, or sale of bonds. Bonds issued under this subsection shall not limit or restrict the authority of the fair as otherwise provided by law.

2. To further secure the payment of the bonds, the board of supervisors may, by resolution, provide for the assessment of an annual levy of a standby tax upon all taxable property within the county. A copy of the resolution shall be sent to the county auditor. The revenues from the standby tax shall be deposited in a special fund and shall be expended only for the payment of principal of and interest on the bonds issued as provided in this section, when the receipt of revenues pursuant to subsection 1 is insufficient to pay the principal and interest. If payments are necessary and made from the special fund, the amount of the payments shall be promptly repaid into the special fund from the first available revenues received which are not required for the payment of principal of or interest on bonds due. Reserves shall not be built up in the special fund in anticipation of a projected default. The board of supervisors shall adjust the annual standby tax levy for each year to reflect the amount of revenues in the special fund and the amount of principal and interest which is due in that year.

3. In order for the governing body of a fair to issue bonds under this section, the governing body must conduct a fair event that has a verifiable annual attendance of at least one hundred fifty thousand persons and annual outside gate admission revenues of at least four hundred thousand dollars.

99 Acts, ch 204, §34; 2004 Acts, ch 1019, §21, 22

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

176A.4 Establishment — body corporate — county agricultural extension districts.

Each county, except Pottawattamie, is constituted and established as a “*county agricultural extension district*” and shall be a public body corporate organized in accordance with the provisions of this chapter for the purposes, with the powers and subject to the restrictions hereinafter set forth. Pottawattamie county shall be divided into and constitute two districts with one district to be known as “East Pottawattamie” which shall include the following townships: Pleasant, Layton, Knox, James, Valley, Lincoln, Washington, Belknap, Center, Wright, Carson, Macedonia, Grove, Waveland; and the other “West Pottawattamie” which shall include the following townships: Rockford, Boomer, Neola, Minden, Hazel Dell, York, Crescent, Norwalk, Lake, Garner, Hardin, Kane, Lewis, Keg Creek, Silver Creek.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §2930; C46, 50, 54, §176.8; C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §176A.4]

176A.5 County agricultural extension council.

There shall be elected in each extension district an extension council consisting of nine members. Each member of the extension council shall be a resident registered voter of the extension district.

[C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §176A.5]

90 Acts, ch 1149, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64

176A.6 Elections.

An election shall be held biennially at the time of the general election in each extension district for the election of members of the extension council. All registered voters of the extension district are entitled to vote in the election.

[C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §176A.6]
90 Acts, ch 1149, §2; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53

176A.7 Terms — meetings.

1. Except as otherwise provided pursuant to law for members elected in 1990, the term of office of an extension council member is four years. The term shall commence on the first day of January following the date of the member's election which is not a Sunday or legal holiday.

2. Not reprinted.

[C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §176A.7]
90 Acts, ch 1149, §3; 99 Acts, ch 133, §1

176A.8 Powers and duties of county agricultural extension council.

The extension councils of each extension district of the state shall have, exercise, and perform the following powers and duties:

1. and 2. Not reprinted.

3. To and shall, at least ninety days prior to the date fixed for the election of council members, appoint a nominating committee consisting of four persons who are not council members and designate the chairperson. The membership of the nominating committee shall be gender balanced. The nominating committee shall consider the geographic distribution of potential nominees in nominating one or more resident registered voters of the extension district as candidates for election to each office to be filled at the election. To qualify for the election ballot, each nominee shall file a nominating petition signed by at least twenty-five eligible electors of the district with the county commissioner of elections at least sixty-nine days before the date of election.

The council shall also provide for the nomination by petition of candidates for election to membership on the extension council. A nominating petition shall be signed by at least twenty-five eligible electors of the extension district and shall be filed with the county commissioner of elections at least sixty-nine days before the date of the election.

4. to 8. Not reprinted.

9. To fill all vacancies in its membership to serve for the unexpired term of the member creating the vacancy by appointing a resident registered voter of the extension district. However, if an unexpired term in which the vacancy occurs has more than seventy days to run after the date of the next pending election and the vacancy occurs seventy-four or more days before the election, the vacancy shall be filled at the next pending election.

10. To and shall, as soon as possible following the meeting at which the officers are elected, file in the office of the board of supervisors and of the county treasurer a certificate signed by its chairperson and secretary certifying the names, addresses and terms of office of each member, and the names and addresses of the officers of the extension council with the signatures of the officers affixed thereto, and said certificate shall be conclusive as to the organization of the extension district, its extension council, and as to its members and its officers.

11. to 14. Not reprinted.

[S13, §1683-j, -m; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §2930, 2933, 2938; C46, 50, 54, §176.8, 176.11, 176.16; C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §176A.8]

83 Acts, ch 123, §77, 209; 87 Acts, ch 43, §5; 90 Acts, ch 1149, §4–6; 91 Acts, ch 129, §22; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64; 99 Acts, ch 133, §2, 3; 2001 Acts, ch 56, §10

176A.10 County agricultural extension education tax.

The extension council of each extension district shall, at a meeting held before March 15, estimate the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for financing the county agricultural extension education program authorized in this chapter. The annual tax levy and the amount of money to be raised from the levy for the county agricultural extension education fund shall not exceed the following:

1. *a.* Except as provided in paragraph “*b*”, for an extension district having a population of less than thirty thousand, an annual levy of twenty and one-fourth cents per thousand dollars of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the district up to a maximum of seventy thousand dollars for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1985, and seventy-five thousand dollars for each subsequent fiscal year.

b. For an extension district having a population of less than thirty thousand and as provided in subsection 6, an annual levy of thirty cents per thousand dollars of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the district up to a maximum of eighty-seven thousand dollars payable during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1992, and an increase of six thousand dollars in the amount payable during each subsequent fiscal year.

2. *a.* Except as provided in paragraph “*b*”, for an extension district having a population of thirty thousand or more but less than fifty thousand, an annual levy of twenty and one-fourth cents per thousand dollars of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the district up to a maximum of eighty-four thousand dollars for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1985, and ninety thousand dollars for each subsequent fiscal year.

b. For an extension district having a population of thirty thousand or more but less than fifty thousand and as provided in subsection 6, an annual levy of twenty and one-fourth cents per thousand dollars of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the district up to a maximum of one hundred four thousand dollars payable during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1992, and an increase of seven thousand dollars in the amount payable during each subsequent fiscal year.

3. *a.* Except as provided in paragraph “*b*”, for an extension district having a population of fifty thousand or more but less than ninety-five thousand, an annual levy of thirteen and one-half cents per thousand dollars of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the district up to a maximum of one hundred five thousand dollars for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1985, and one hundred twelve thousand five hundred dollars for each subsequent fiscal year.

b. For an extension district having a population of fifty thousand or more but less than ninety thousand and as provided in subsection 6, an annual levy of thirteen and one-half cents per thousand dollars of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the district up to a maximum of one hundred thirty thousand five hundred dollars payable during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1992, and an increase of nine thousand dollars in the amount payable during each subsequent fiscal year.

4. *a.* Except as provided in paragraph “*b*”, for an extension district having a population of ninety-five thousand or more, an annual levy of thirteen and one-half cents per thousand dollars of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the district up to a maximum of one hundred forty thousand dollars for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1985, and one hundred fifty thousand dollars for each subsequent fiscal year.

b. For an extension district having a population of ninety thousand or more but less than two hundred thousand and as provided in subsection 6, an annual levy of thirteen and one-half cents per thousand dollars of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the district up to a maximum of one hundred eighty thousand dollars payable during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1992, and an increase of fifteen thousand dollars in the amount payable during each subsequent fiscal year.

5. For an extension district having a population of two hundred thousand or more and as provided in subsection 6, an annual levy of five cents per thousand dollars of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the district up to a maximum of two hundred thousand dollars payable during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1992, and an increase of twenty-five thousand dollars in the amount payable during each subsequent fiscal year.

6. An extension council of an extension district may choose to be subject to the levy and revenue limits specified in paragraphs “*b*” of subsections 1, 2, 3, and 4 and subsection 5 for the purpose of the annual levy for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1991, which levy is payable in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1992. Before an extension district may be subject to the levy and revenue limits specified in paragraphs “*b*” of subsections 1, 2, 3, and 4 and subsection 5, for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 1992, which levy is payable in fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 1993, the question of whether the district shall be subject to the levy and revenue limits as specified in such subsections must be submitted to the registered voters of the district. The question shall be submitted at the time of a state general election. If the question is approved by a majority of those voting on the question the levy and revenue limits specified in paragraphs “*b*” of subsections 1, 2, 3, and 4 and subsection 5, shall thereafter apply to the extension district. The question need only be approved at one state general election. If a majority of those voting on the question vote against the question, the district may continue to submit the question at subsequent state general elections until approved.

The extension council in each extension district shall comply with chapter 24.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §2930; C46, 50, 54, §176.8; C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §176A.10; 81 Acts, ch 69, §1]

91 Acts, ch 156, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1212, §7; 92 Acts, ch 1246, §25; 99 Acts, ch 133, §4

176A.16 General election law applicable.

The provisions of chapter 49 apply to the elections held pursuant to this chapter, and the county commissioner of elections has responsibility for the conducting of those elections.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §176A.16]

90 Acts, ch 1149, §7

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DAIRY INDUSTRY COMMISSION

179.14 Influencing legislation.

Neither commissioners, nor employees of the commission, shall attempt in any manner to influence legislation affecting any matters pertaining to the activities of the commission. No portion of the dairy industry fund shall be used in any manner to influence legislation or support any political candidate for public office, either directly or indirectly, or to support any political party.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §179.14]

IOWA SHEEP AND WOOL PROMOTION BOARD

182.18 Use of moneys.

Unnumbered paragraph 1 not reprinted.

The board shall not engage in any political activity, and it shall be a condition of any allocation of funds that any organization receiving funds shall not expend the funds on political activity or on any attempt to influence legislation.

85 Acts, ch 207, §18

IOWA PORK PRODUCERS COUNCIL

183A.14 Influencing legislation.

Neither council members nor employees of the council shall attempt in any manner to influence legislation affecting any matters pertaining to the council's activities. No portion of the pork promotion fund shall be used, directly or indirectly, to influence legislation, to support any candidate for public office, or to support any political party.

85 Acts, ch 199, §14

IOWA EGG COUNCIL

184.11 Prohibited actions.

The Iowa egg council shall not do any of the following:

1. Not reprinted.
2. *a.* Make any contribution of council moneys, either directly or indirectly, to any political party or organization or in support of a political candidate for public office.
- b.* Make payments to a political candidate including but not limited to a member of Congress or the general assembly for honoraria, speeches, or for any other purposes above actual and necessary expenses.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §196A.13]

95 Acts, ch 7, §12; 98 Acts, ch 1032, §11; 98 Acts, ch 1038, §11, 13

C99, §184.11

99 Acts, ch 109, §4, 5, 8

EXCISE TAX ON TURKEYS

184A.19 Prohibited activities.

The council* shall not do any of the following:

1. and 2. Not reprinted.

3. Become involved in supporting a political campaign or issue, by making a contribution of moneys from the account**, either directly or indirectly, to any political party or organization or in support of a political candidate for public office. The council shall not expend the moneys to a political candidate including but not limited to a member of Congress or the general assembly for honoraria, speeches, or for any other purposes above actual and necessary expenses.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §184A.19]

99 Acts, ch 158, §16, 18, 19

*Turkey marketing council

**Turkey council account

IOWA SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

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

CORN PROMOTION BOARD

185C.29 Remission of excess funds.

Unnumbered paragraph 1 not reprinted.

The Iowa corn promotion board shall not expend any funds on political activity, and it shall be a condition of any allocation of funds that any organization receiving funds shall not expend the funds on political activity or on any attempt to influence legislation.

[C77, 79, 81, §185C.29]

89 Acts, ch 198, §18; 2004 Acts, ch 1024, §7

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

217.5 Director of human services.

Unnumbered paragraph 1 not reprinted.

The director shall not be selected on the basis of political affiliation and shall not engage in political activity while holding this position.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §217.5]

83 Acts, ch 96, §157, 159; 88 Acts, ch 1134, §43

PERSONS WITH MENTAL RETARDATION

222.2 Definitions.

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

1. to 4. Not reprinted.

5. “*Mental retardation*” or “*mentally retarded*” means a term or terms to describe children and adults who as a result of inadequately developed intelligence are significantly impaired in ability to learn or to adapt to the demands of society.

6. to 8. Not reprinted.

[C97, §2699; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §3411; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, §222.1; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §222.2; 81 Acts, ch 78, §20, 30]

83 Acts, ch 96, §157, 159; 94 Acts, ch 1170, §35; 96 Acts, ch 1183, §1; 97 Acts, ch 169, §14; 2000 Acts, ch 1112, §47–50; 2001 Acts, ch 155, §14; 2004 Acts, ch 1090, §33

222.16 Petition for adjudication of mental retardation.

A petition for the adjudication of the mental retardation of a person within the meaning of this chapter may, with the permission of the court, be filed without fee against a person with the clerk of the district court of the county or city in which the person who is alleged to have mental retardation resides or is found. The petition may be filed by any relative of the person, by a guardian, or by any reputable citizen of the county where the person who is alleged to have mental retardation resides or is found.

Commitment of a person pursuant to section 222.31 does not constitute a finding or raise a presumption that the person is incompetent to vote. The court shall make a separate determination as to the person’s competency to vote. The court shall find a person incompetent to vote only upon determining that the person lacks sufficient mental capacity to comprehend and exercise the right to vote.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §3413; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, §222.3; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §222.16]

96 Acts, ch 1129, §44; 98 Acts, ch 1185, §6

222.31 Commitment — liability for charges.

If in the opinion of the court, or of a commission as authorized in section 222.28, the person is mentally retarded within the meaning of this chapter and the court determines that it will be conducive to the welfare of that person and of the community to commit the person to a proper institution for treatment, training, instruction, care, habilitation, and support, and that services or support provided to the family of such a person who is a child will not enable the family to continue to care for the child in the child’s home, the court shall by proper order:

1. Commit the person to any public or private facility within or without the state, approved by the director of the department of human services. If the person has not been examined by a commission as appointed in section 222.28, the court shall, prior to issuing an order of commitment, appoint such a commission to examine the person for the purpose of determining the mental condition of the person. No order of commitment shall be issued unless the commission shall recommend that such order be issued and the private institution to which the person is to be committed shall advise the court that it is willing to receive the person.

2. Commit the person to the state resource center designated by the administrator to serve the county in which the hearing is being held, or to a special unit. The court shall, prior to issuing an order of commitment, request that a diagnostic evaluation of the person be made by the superintendent of the resource center or the special unit, or the superintendent's qualified designee. The evaluation shall be conducted at a place as the superintendent may direct. The cost of the evaluation shall be defrayed by the county of legal settlement unless otherwise ordered by the court. The cost may be equal to but shall not exceed the actual cost of the evaluation. Persons referred by a court to a resource center or the special unit for diagnostic evaluation shall be considered as outpatients of the institution. No order of commitment shall be issued unless the superintendent of the institution recommends that the order be issued, and advises the court that adequate facilities for the care of the person are available.

The court shall examine the report of the county attorney filed pursuant to section 222.13, and if the report shows that neither the person nor those liable for the person's support under section 222.78 are presently able to pay the charges arising out of the person's care in the resource center, or special treatment unit, shall enter an order stating that finding and directing that the charges be paid by the person's county of residence. The court may, upon request of the board of supervisors, review its finding at any subsequent time while the person remains at the resource center, or is otherwise receiving care or treatment for which this chapter obligates the county to pay. If the court finds upon review that the person or those legally responsible for the person are presently able to pay the expenses, that finding shall apply only to the charges incurred during the period beginning on the date of the board's request for the review and continuing thereafter, unless and until the court again changes its finding. If the court finds that the person, or those liable for the person's support, are able to pay the charges, the court shall enter an order directing that the charges be so paid to the extent required by section 222.78.

3. In its order, the court shall include a finding as to whether the person has sufficient mental capacity to comprehend and exercise the right to vote.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §3428; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, §222.18; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §222.31]

83 Acts, ch 96, §157, 159; 83 Acts, ch 123, §81, 209; 84 Acts, ch 1299, §2, 3; 85 Acts, ch 67, §23; 92 Acts, ch 1229, §2; 98 Acts, ch 1185, §7; 2000 Acts, ch 1112, §51

222.45 Power of court.

On the hearing, the court may discharge the person with mental retardation from all supervision, control, and care, or may transfer the person from a public institution to a private institution, or vice versa, or transfer the person from a special unit to a resource center, or vice versa, as the court deems appropriate under all the circumstances. If the person has been determined to lack the mental capacity to vote, the court shall include in its order a finding that this determination remains in force or is revoked.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §3442; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, §222.32; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §222.45]

84 Acts, ch 1299, §5; 96 Acts, ch 1129, §113; 98 Acts, ch 1185, §8; 2000 Acts, ch 1112, §51

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS

230A.4 Trustees — qualifications — manner of selection.

When the board or boards of supervisors of a county or affiliated counties decides to directly establish a community mental health center under this chapter, the supervisors, acting jointly in the case of affiliated counties, shall appoint a board of community mental health center trustees to serve until the next succeeding general election. The board of trustees shall consist of at least seven members each of whom shall be a resident of the county or one of the counties served by the center. An employee of the center is not eligible for the office of community mental health center trustee. At the first general election following establishment of the center, all members of the board of trustees shall be elected. They shall assume office on the second day of the following January which is not a Sunday or legal holiday, and shall at once divide themselves by lot into three classes of as nearly equal size as possible. The first class shall serve for terms of two years, the second class for terms of four years, and the third class for terms of six years. Thereafter, a member shall be elected to the board of trustees for a term of six years at each general election to succeed each member whose term will expire in the following year.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §230A.4; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1030]

230A.5 Election of trustees.

The election of community mental health center trustees 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, signed by eligible electors of the county or affiliated counties equal in number to one percent of the vote cast therein for president of the United States or governor, as the case may be, in the last previous general election, and shall be filed with the county commissioner of elections. A plurality shall be sufficient to elect community mental health center trustees, and no primary election for that office shall be held.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §230A.5]

91 Acts, ch 129, §23

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

256.10 Employment of professional staff.

1. Not reprinted.
2. Appointments to the professional staff of the department shall be without reference to political party affiliation, religious affiliation, sex, or marital status, but shall be based solely upon fitness, ability, and proper qualifications for the particular position. The professional staff shall serve at the discretion of the director. A member of the professional staff shall not be dismissed for cause without appropriate due process procedures including a hearing.
3. Not reprinted.
86 Acts, ch 1245, §1410; 97 Acts, ch 212, §21; 2002 Acts, ch 1140, §6

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. to 4. Not reprinted.
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. Not reprinted.
 - 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. to j. Not reprinted.
6. to 15. Not reprinted.
86 Acts, ch 1245, §1411; 87 Acts, ch 224, §26; 87 Acts, ch 233, §451; 88 Acts, ch 1018, §1, 2; 88 Acts, ch 1262, §1, 2; 89 Acts, ch 210, §4, 5; 89 Acts, ch 265, §23–26; 89 Acts, ch 278, §1, 2; 89 Acts, ch 319, §39, 40; 90 Acts, ch 1272, §32, 39, 40; 91 Acts, ch 104, §1; 91 Acts, ch 193, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1088, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1127, §1, 2; 92 Acts, ch 1159, §2; 92 Acts, ch 1163, §58; 93 Acts, ch 127, §1, 2; 94 Acts, ch 1091, §13; 94 Acts, ch 1152, §1;

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2001 Acts, ch 56, §11; 2001 Acts, ch 159, §1-3; 2002 Acts, ch 1140, §7; 2004 Acts, ch 1027, §1; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §55; 2006 Acts, ch 1182, §2

*State board of education

FINANCING SCHOOL PROGRAMS

257.18 Instructional support program.

1. An instructional support program that provides additional funding for school districts is established. A board of directors that wishes to consider participating in the instructional support program shall hold a public hearing on the question of participation. The board shall set forth its proposal, including the method that will be used to fund the program, in a resolution and shall publish the notice of the time and place of a public hearing on the resolution. Notice of the time and place of the public hearing shall be published not less than ten nor more than twenty days before the public hearing in a newspaper which is a newspaper of general circulation in the school district. At the hearing, or no later than thirty days after the date of the hearing, the board shall take action to adopt a resolution to participate in the instructional support program for a period not exceeding five years or to direct the county commissioner of elections to submit the question of participation in the program for a period not exceeding ten years to the registered voters of the school district at the next regular school election or at a special election. If the board submits the question at an election and a majority of those voting on the question favors participation in the program, the board shall adopt a resolution to participate and certify the results of the election to the department of management.

2. If the board does not provide for an election and adopts a resolution to participate in the instructional support program, the district shall participate in the instructional support program unless within twenty-eight days following the action of the board, the secretary of the board receives a petition containing the required number of signatures, asking that an election be called to approve or disapprove the action of the board in adopting the instructional support program. The petition must be signed by eligible electors equal in number to not less than one hundred or thirty percent of the number of voters at the last preceding regular school election, whichever is greater. The board shall either rescind its action or direct the county commissioner of elections to submit the question to the registered voters of the school district at the next following regular school election or a special election. If a majority of those voting on the question at the election favors disapproval of the action of the board, the district shall not participate in the instructional support program. If a majority of those voting on the question favors approval of the action, the board shall certify the results of the election to the department of management and the district shall participate in the program.

At the expiration of the twenty-eight day period, if no petition is filed, the board shall certify its action to the department of management and the district shall participate in the program.

3. Participation in an instructional support program is not affected by a change in the boundaries of the school district, except as otherwise provided in this section. If each school district involved in a school reorganization under chapter 275 has approved an instructional support program, and if the voters have not voted upon the question of participation in the program in the reorganized district, the instructional support program shall be in effect for the reorganized district that has been approved for the least amount and the shortest time in any of the districts.

89 Acts, ch 135, §18; 92 Acts, ch 1171, §1; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 96 Acts, ch 1112, §1, 2

257.27 Continuation of instructional support program.

At the expiration of the period for which the instructional support program was adopted, the program may be extended for a period of not exceeding five or ten years in the manner provided in section 257.18.

If the voters do not approve adoption of the instructional support program, the board shall wait at least one hundred twenty days following the election before taking action to adopt the program or resubmit the proposition.

89 Acts, ch 135, §27

257.29 Educational improvement program.

An educational improvement program is established to provide additional funding for school districts in which the regular program district cost per pupil for a budget year is one hundred ten percent of the regular program state cost per pupil for the budget year and which have approved the use of the instructional support program established in section 257.18. A board of directors that wishes to consider participating in the educational improvement program shall hold a hearing on the question of participation and the maximum percent of the regular program district cost of the district that will be used. The hearing shall be held in the manner provided in section 257.18 for the instructional support program. Following the hearing, the board may direct the county commissioner of elections to submit the question to the registered voters of the school district at the next following regular school election or a special election held not later than the following February 1. If a majority of those voting on the question favors participation in the program, the board shall adopt a resolution to participate and shall certify the results of the election to the department of management and the district shall participate in the program. If a majority of those voting on the question does not favor participation, the district shall not participate in the program.

The educational improvement program shall provide additional revenues each fiscal year equal to a specified percent of the regular program district cost of the district, as determined by the board but not more than the maximum percent authorized by the electors if an election has been held. Certification of a district's participation for a budget year, the method of funding, and the amount to be raised shall be made to the department of management not later than April 15 of the base year.

The educational improvement program shall be funded by either an educational improvement property tax or by a combination of an educational improvement property tax and an educational improvement income surtax. The method of raising the educational improvement moneys shall be determined by the board. Subject to the limitation in section 298.14, if the board uses a combination of an educational improvement property tax and an educational improvement income surtax, the board shall determine the percent of income surtax to be imposed, expressed as full percentage points, not to exceed twenty percent.

The department of management shall establish the amount of the educational improvement property tax to be levied or the amount of the combination of the educational improvement property tax to be levied and the amount of the school district income surtax to be imposed for each school year that the educational improvement amount is authorized. The educational improvement property tax and income surtax, if an income surtax is imposed, shall be levied and imposed, collected, and paid to the school district in the manner provided for the instructional support program in sections 257.21 through 257.26. Moneys received by a school district under the educational improvement program are miscellaneous income.

Once approved at an election, the authority of the board to use the educational improvement program shall continue until the board votes to rescind the educational improvement program or the voters of the school district by majority vote order the discontinuance of the program. The board shall call an election to vote on the proposition whether to discontinue the program upon the receipt of a petition signed by not less than one hundred eligible electors or thirty percent of the number of electors voting at the last preceding school election, whichever is greater.

Participation in an educational improvement program is not affected by a change in the boundaries of the school district, except as otherwise provided in this section. If each school district involved in school reorganization under chapter 275 has approved an educational improvement program, and if the voters have not voted upon the question of participation in the program in the reorganized district, the educational improvement program shall be in effect for the reorganized district that has been approved for the least amount and the shortest time in any of the districts.

Notwithstanding the requirement in the first unnumbered paragraph of this section that the regular program district cost per pupil for a budget year is one hundred ten percent of the regular state cost per pupil, the board of directors may participate in the educational improvement program as provided in this section if the school district had adopted an enrichment levy of fifteen percent of the state cost per pupil multiplied by the budget enrollment in the district prior to July 1, 1992, and upon expiration of the period for which the enrichment levy was adopted, adopts a resolution for the use of the instructional support program established in section 257.18. The maximum percent of the regular district cost of the district that may be used under this paragraph shall not exceed five percent.

89 Acts, ch 135, §29; 90 Acts, ch 1190, §9; 92 Acts, ch 1171, §2; 92 Acts, ch 1187, §3; 93 Acts, ch 1, §5; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53

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ADVANCE FUNDING AUTHORITY

257C.7 Staff.

The executive director and staff of the Iowa finance authority, pursuant to chapter 16, shall also serve as executive director and staff of the advance funding authority, respectively. The executive director shall not, directly or indirectly, exert influence to induce any other officers or employees of the state to adopt a political view, or to favor a political candidate for office.

85 Acts, ch 34, §7; 85 Acts, ch 252, §56

CS85, §442A.7

C93, §257C.7

COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Map of community college merged areas is printed on page M-25

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, community 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.
 [C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §280A.2]
 85 Acts, ch 212, §21, 22; 90 Acts, ch 1253, §27
 C93, §260C.2
 96 Acts, ch 1215, §24; 2005 Acts, ch 169, §23

260C.5 Duties of director.

The director shall:

1. Not reprinted.
2. Change boundaries of director districts in a merged area when the board fails to change boundaries as required by law.
3. Make changes in boundaries of merged areas with the approval of the board of directors of each merged area affected by the change. When the boundaries of a merged area are changed, the director of the department of education may authorize the board of directors of the merged area to levy additional taxes upon the property within the merged area, or any part of the merged area, and distribute the taxes so that all parts of the merged area are paying their share toward the support of the college.
4. to 10. Not reprinted.
 [C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §280A.25; 82 Acts, ch 1136, §11]
 85 Acts, ch 212, §12; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §1470; 87 Acts, ch 115, §41; 87 Acts, ch 224, §57, 58; 90 Acts, ch 1253, §36
 C93, §260C.25
 93 Acts, ch 82, §4
 C95, §260C.5
 2002 Acts, ch 1140, §13

260C.11 Governing board.

The governing board of a merged area is a board of directors composed of one member elected from each director district in the area by the electors of the respective district. Members of the board shall be residents of the district from which elected. Successors shall be chosen at the annual school elections for members whose terms expire. The term of a member of the board of directors is three years and commences at the organization meeting. Vacancies on the board shall be filled at the next regular meeting of the board by appointment by the remaining members of the board. A member so chosen shall be a resident of the district in which the vacancy occurred and shall serve until a member is elected pursuant to section 69.12 to fill the vacancy for the balance of the unexpired term. A vacancy is defined in section 277.29. A member shall not serve on the board of directors who is a member of a board of directors of a local school district or a member of an area education agency board.

Commencing with the regular school election in 1981, the governing board of a merged area shall consist of not less than five nor more than nine members.

Director districts shall be of approximately equal population within each merged area.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, §280A.12; C77, §280A.12, 280A.23(2); C79, 81, §280A.12, 280A.28; 82 Acts, ch 1136, §7]

C83, §280A.11

84 Acts, ch 1219, §15; 89 Acts, ch 136, §66

C93, §260C.11

260C.12 Directors of merged area.

The board of directors of the merged area shall organize at the first regular meeting in October of each year. Organization of the board shall be effected by the election of a president and other officers from the board membership as board members determine. The board of directors shall appoint a secretary and a treasurer who shall each give bond as prescribed in section 291.2 and who shall each receive the salary determined by the board. The secretary and treasurer shall perform duties under chapter 291 and additional duties the board of directors deems necessary. However, the board may appoint one person to serve as the secretary and treasurer. If one person serves as the secretary and treasurer, only one bond is necessary for that person. The frequency of meetings other than organizational meetings shall be as determined by the board of directors but the president or a majority of the members may call a special meeting at any time.

Members of the board, other than the secretary and the treasurer, shall be allowed their actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties and may be eligible to receive per diem compensation.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §280A.13; 82 Acts, ch 1039, §1, ch 1086, §1]

C83, §280A.12

90 Acts, ch 1253, §28

C93, §260C.12

260C.13 Director districts.

1. The board of a merged area may change the number of directors on the board and shall make corresponding changes in the boundaries of director districts. Changes shall be completed not later than June 1 for the regular school election to be held the next following September. As soon as possible after adoption of the boundary changes, notice of changes in the director district boundaries shall be submitted by the merged area to the county commissioner of elections in all counties included in whole or in part in the merged area.

2. The board of the merged area shall redraw boundary lines of director districts in the merged area after each census to compensate for changes in population if changes in population have taken place.

3. Boundary lines of director districts shall be drawn according to the following standards:

a. All boundaries shall follow precinct boundaries or school director district boundaries unless a merged area director district boundary follows the boundary of a school district which divides one or more election precincts.

b. To the extent possible in order to comply with paragraph “*a*”, all districts shall be as nearly equal as practicable to the ideal population for the districts as determined by dividing the number of districts to be established into the population of the merged area.

c. All districts shall be composed of contiguous territory as compact as practicable.

d. Consideration shall not be given to the addresses of incumbent officeholders, political affiliations of registered voters, previous election results, or demographic information other than population head counts, except as required by the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

e. Cities shall not be divided into two or more districts unless the population of the city is greater than the ideal size of a district. Cities shall be divided into the smallest number of districts possible.

4. If more than one incumbent officeholder resides in a district redrawn during reprecincting, their terms of office expire after the next regular school election.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §280A.23(2); C79, §280A.28, 280A.30; C81, §280A.28, 280A.29; 82 Acts, ch 1136, §9]

C83, §280A.13

C93, §260C.13

94 Acts, ch 1179, §14, 15

260C.15 Conduct of elections.

1. Regular elections held annually by the merged area for the election of members of the board of directors as required by section 260C.11, for the renewal of the twenty and one-fourth cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation levy authorized in section 260C.22, or for any other matter authorized by law and designated for election by the board of directors of the merged area, shall be held on the date of the school election as fixed by section 277.1. The election notice shall be made a part of the local school election notice published as provided in section 49.53 in each local school district where voting is to occur in the merged area election and the election shall be conducted by the county commissioner of elections pursuant to chapters 39 to 53 and section 277.20.

2. A candidate for member of the board of directors of a merged area shall be nominated by a petition signed by not less than fifty eligible electors of the director district from which the member is to be elected. The petition shall state the number of the director district from which the candidate seeks election, and the candidate's name and status as an eligible elector of the director district. Signers of the petition, in addition to signing their names, shall show their residence, including street and number if any, the school district in which they reside, and the date they signed the petition. A person may sign nomination petitions for more than one candidate for the same office, and the signature is not invalid solely because the person signed nomination petitions for one or more other candidates for the office. The petition shall include the affidavit of the candidate being nominated, stating the candidate's name and residence, and that the individual is a candidate, is eligible for the office sought, and if elected will qualify for the office.

3. Nomination papers in behalf of candidates for member of the board of directors of a merged area shall be filed with the secretary of the board not earlier than sixty-five days nor later than five o'clock p.m. on the fortieth day prior to the election at which members of the board are to be elected. The secretary shall deliver all nomination petitions so filed, together with the text of any public measure being submitted by the board of directors to the electorate, to the county commissioner of elections who is responsible under section 47.2 for conducting elections held for the merged area, not later than five o'clock p.m. on the day following the last day on which nomination petitions can be filed. That commissioner shall certify the names of candidates, and the text and summary of any public measure being submitted to the electorate, to all county commissioners of elections in the merged area by the thirty-fifth day prior to the election.

4. The votes cast in the election shall be canvassed and abstracts of the votes cast shall be certified as required by section 277.20. In each county whose commissioner of elections is responsible under section 47.2 for conducting elections held for a merged area, the county board of supervisors shall convene on the last Monday in September or at the last regular board meeting in September, canvass the abstracts of votes cast and declare the results of the voting. The commissioner shall at once issue certificates of election to each person declared elected, and shall certify to the merged area board in substantially the manner prescribed by section 50.27 the result of the voting on any public question submitted to the voters of the merged area. Members elected to the board of directors of a merged area shall qualify by taking the oath of office prescribed in section 277.28.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §280A.15]

88 Acts, ch 1119, §34; 88 Acts, ch 1158, §57; 89 Acts, ch 136, §67

C93, §260C.15

93 Acts, ch 35, §1

260C.19 Acquisition of sites and buildings.

Boards of directors of merged areas may acquire sites and erect and equip buildings for use by community colleges and may contract indebtedness and issue bonds to raise funds for such purposes.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §280A.19]

90 Acts, ch 1253, §30

C93, §260C.19

260C.21 Election to incur indebtedness.

No indebtedness shall be incurred under section 260C.19 until authorized by an election. A proposition to incur indebtedness and issue bonds for community college purposes shall be deemed carried in a merged area if approved by a sixty percent majority of all voters voting on the proposition in the area. However, if the costs of utilities are paid by a community college with funds derived from the levy authorized under section 260C.22, the community college may use the general fund moneys that would have been used to pay the costs of utilities for capital expenditures, may invest the funds, or may incur indebtedness without an election, provided that the payments on the indebtedness incurred, and any interest on the indebtedness, can be made using general funds of the community college and the total payments on the principal and interest on the indebtedness do not exceed the amount of the costs of the utilities.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §280A.21]

90 Acts, ch 1253, §31

C93, §260C.21

260C.22 Facilities levy by vote — borrowing — temporary cash reserve levy.

1. *a.* In addition to the tax authorized under section 260C.17, the voters in any merged area may at the annual school election vote a tax not exceeding twenty and one-fourth cents per thousand dollars of assessed value in any one year for a period not to exceed ten years for the purchase of grounds, construction of buildings, payment of debts contracted for the construction of buildings, purchase of buildings and equipment for buildings, and the acquisition of libraries, for the purpose of paying costs of utilities, and for the purpose of maintaining, remodeling, improving, or expanding the community college of the merged area. If the tax levy is approved under this section, the costs of utilities shall be paid from the proceeds of the levy. The tax shall be collected by the county treasurers and remitted to the treasurer of the merged area as provided in section 331.552, subsection 29. The proceeds of the tax shall be deposited in a separate and distinct fund to be known as the voted tax fund, to be paid out upon warrants drawn by the president and secretary of the board of directors of the merged area district for the payment of costs incurred in providing the school facilities for which the tax was voted.

b. In order to make immediately available to the merged area the proceeds of the voted tax hereinbefore authorized to be levied, the board of directors of any such merged area is hereby authorized, without the necessity for any further election, to borrow money and enter into loan agreements in anticipation of the collection of such tax, and such board shall, by resolution, provide for the levy of an annual tax, within the limits of the special voted tax hereinbefore authorized, sufficient to pay the amount of any such loan and the interest thereon to maturity as the same becomes due. A certified copy of this resolution shall be filed with the county auditors of the counties in which such merged area is located, and the filing thereof shall make it a duty of such auditors to enter annually this levy for collection until funds are realized to repay the loan and interest thereon in full. Said loan must mature within the number of years for which the tax has been voted and shall bear interest at a rate or rates not exceeding that permitted by chapter 74A. Any loan agreement entered into pursuant to authority herein contained shall be in such form as the board of directors shall by resolution provide and the loan shall be payable as to both principal and interest from the proceeds of the annual levy of the voted tax hereinbefore authorized, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the loan and interest thereon. In furtherance of the foregoing the board of directors of such merged area may, with or without notice, negotiate and enter into a loan agreement or agreements with any bank, investment banker, trust company, insurance company or group thereof, whereunder the borrowing of the necessary funds may be assured and consummated. The proceeds of such loan shall be deposited in a special fund, to be kept separate and apart from all other funds of the merged area, and shall be paid out upon warrants drawn by the president and secretary of the board of directors to pay the cost of acquiring the school facilities for which the tax was voted.

c. If the boundary lines of a merged area are changed, the levy of the annual tax provided in this section sufficient to pay the amount due for a loan agreement and the interest on the loan agreement to maturity shall continue in any territory severed from the merged area until the loan with interest on the loan has been paid in full.

d. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit the authority of the board of directors to levy the full amount of the voted tax, but if and to whatever extent said tax is levied in any year in excess of the amount of principal and interest falling due in such year under any loan agreement, the first available proceeds thereof, to an amount sufficient to meet maturing installments of principal and interest under the loan agreement, shall be paid into the sinking fund for such loan before any of such taxes are otherwise made available to the merged area for other school purposes, and the amount required to be annually set aside to pay the principal of and interest on the money borrowed under such loan agreement shall constitute a first charge upon all of the proceeds of such annual special voted tax, which tax shall be pledged to pay said loan and the interest thereon.

e. This law shall be construed as supplemental and in addition to existing statutory authority and as providing an independent method of financing the cost of acquiring school facilities for which a tax has been voted under this section and for the borrowing of money and execution of loan agreements in connection therewith and shall not be construed as subject to the provisions of any other law. The fact that a merged area may have previously borrowed money and entered into loan agreements under authority herein contained shall not prevent such merged area from borrowing additional money and entering into further loan agreements provided that the aggregate of the amount payable under all of such loan agreements does not exceed the proceeds of the voted tax. All acts and proceedings heretofore taken by the board of directors or by any official of any merged area for the exercise of any of the powers granted by this section are hereby legalized and validated in all respects.

2. The proceeds of the tax voted under subsection 1, paragraph "a", prior to July 1, 1987 shall be used for the purposes for which it was approved by the voters and may be used for the purpose of paying the costs of utilities.

3. In addition to the tax authorized under section 260C.17, the board of directors of an area school may certify for levy by March 15, 1982 and March 15, 1983, a tax on taxable property in the merged area at rates that will provide total revenues for the two years equal to five percent of the area school's general fund expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1980 in order to provide a cash reserve for that area school. As nearly as possible, one-half the revenue for the cash reserve fund shall be collected during each year.

The revenues derived from the levies shall be placed in a separate cash reserve fund. Moneys from the cash reserve fund shall only be used to alleviate temporary cash shortages. If moneys from the cash reserve fund are used to alleviate a temporary cash shortage, the cash reserve fund shall be reimbursed immediately from the general fund of the community college as funds in the general fund become available, but in no case later than June 30 of the current fiscal year, to repay the funds taken from the cash reserve fund.

4. The board of directors of any merged area that failed to certify for levy under subsection 3 by March 15, 1982, and March 15, 1983, may certify for levy by April 15, 1997, and April 15, 1998, a tax on taxable property in the merged area at rates that will provide total revenues for the two years equal to five percent of the area school's general fund expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1995, in order to provide a cash reserve for that area school. As nearly as possible, one-half the revenue for the cash reserve fund shall be collected during each year.

The revenues derived from the levies shall be placed in a separate cash reserve fund. Notwithstanding subsection 3, moneys from the cash reserve fund established by a merged area under subsection 3 or this subsection shall be used only to alleviate temporary cash shortages. If moneys from the cash reserve fund are used to alleviate a temporary cash shortage, the cash reserve fund shall be reimbursed immediately from the general fund of the community college as funds in the general fund become available, but in no case later than June 30 of the current fiscal year, to repay the funds taken from the cash reserve fund.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §280A.22; 81 Acts, ch 88, §1; 82 Acts, ch 1136, §10]

84 Acts, ch 1003, §3; 87 Acts, ch 233, §476, 477; 90 Acts, ch 1253, §32

C93, §260C.22

96 Acts, ch 1215, §30

260C.28 Tax for equipment replacement and program sharing.

1. Annually, the board of directors may certify for levy a tax on taxable property in the merged area at a rate not exceeding three cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation for equipment replacement for the community college.

2. However, the board of directors may annually certify for levy a tax on taxable property in the merged area at a rate in excess of the three cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation specified under subsection 1 if the excess tax levied does not cause the total rate certified to exceed a rate of nine cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation, and the excess revenue generated is used for purposes of program sharing between community colleges or for the purchase of instructional equipment. Programs that are shared shall be designed to increase student access to community college programs and to achieve efficiencies in program delivery at the community colleges, including, but not limited to, the programs described under section 260C.46. Prior to expenditure of the excess revenues generated under this subsection, the board of directors shall obtain the approval of the director of the department of education.

3. If the board of directors wishes to certify for a levy under subsection 2, the board shall direct the county commissioner of elections to call an election to submit the question of such authorization for the board at a regular or special election. If a majority of those voting on the question at the election favors authorization of the board to make such a levy, the board may certify for a levy as provided under subsection 2 during each of the ten years following the election. If a majority of those voting on the question at the election does not favor authorization of the board to make a levy under subsection 2, the board shall not submit the question to the voters again until three hundred fifty-five days have elapsed from the election.

83 Acts, ch 180, §1, 2

CS83, §280A.28

87 Acts, ch 187, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1253, §38; 92 Acts, ch 1246, §46

C93, §260C.28

94 Acts, ch 1175, §4; 98 Acts, ch 1215, §31; 2006 Acts, ch 1152, §31

260C.39 Combining merged areas — election.

Any merged area may combine with any adjacent merged area after a favorable vote by the electors of each of the areas involved. If the boards of directors of two or more merged areas agree to a combination, the question shall be submitted to the electors of each area at a special election to be held on the same day in each area. The special election shall not be held within thirty days of any general election. Prior to the special election, the board of each merged area shall notify the county commissioner of elections of the county in which the greatest proportion of the merged area's taxable base is located who shall publish notice of the election according to section 49.53. The two respective county commissioners of elections shall conduct the election pursuant to the provisions of chapters 39 to 53. The votes cast in the election shall be canvassed by the county board of supervisors and the county commissioners of elections who conducted the election shall certify the results to the board of directors of each merged area.

If the vote is favorable in each merged area, the boards of each area shall proceed to transfer the assets, liabilities, and facilities of the areas to the combined merged area, and shall serve as the acting board of the combined merged area until a new board of directors is elected. The acting board shall

submit to the director of the department of education a plan for redistricting the combined merged area, and upon receiving approval from the director, shall provide for the election of a director from each new district at the next regular school election. The directors elected from each new district shall determine their terms by lot so that the terms of one-third of the members, as nearly as may be, expire each year. Election of directors for the combined merged area shall follow the procedures established for election of directors of a merged area. A combined merged area is subject to all provisions of law and rules governing merged areas.

The terms of employment of personnel, for the academic year following the effective date of the agreement to combine the merged areas shall not be affected by the combination of the merged areas, except in accordance with the procedures under sections 279.15 to 279.18 and section 279.24, to the extent those procedures are applicable, or under the terms of the base bargaining agreement. The authority and responsibility to offer new contracts or to continue, modify, or terminate existing contracts pursuant to any applicable procedures under chapter 279, shall be transferred to the acting, and then to the new, board of the combined merged area upon certification of a favorable vote to each of the merged areas affected by the agreement. The collective bargaining agreement of the merged area receiving the greatest amount of general state aid shall serve as the base agreement for the combined merged area and the employees of the merged areas which combined to form the new combined merged area shall automatically be accreted to the bargaining unit from that former merged area for purposes of negotiating the contracts for the following years without further action by the public employment relations board. If only one collective bargaining agreement is in effect among the merged areas which are combining under this section, then that agreement shall serve as the base agreement, and the employees of the merged areas which are combining to form the new combined merged area shall automatically be accreted to the bargaining unit of that former merged area for purposes of negotiating the contracts for the following years without further action by the public employment relations board. The board of the combined merged area, using the base agreement as its existing contract, shall bargain with the combined employees of the merged areas that have agreed to combine for the academic year beginning with the effective date of the agreement to combine merged areas. The bargaining shall be completed by March 15 prior to the academic year in which the agreement to combine merged areas becomes effective or within one hundred eighty days after the organization of the acting board of the new combined merged area, whichever is later. If a bargaining agreement was already concluded in the former merged area which has the collective bargaining agreement that is serving as the base agreement for the new combined merged area, between the former merged area board and the employees of the former merged area, that agreement is void, unless the agreement contained multiyear provisions affecting academic years subsequent to the effective date of the agreement to form a combined merged area. If the base collective bargaining agreement contains multiyear provisions, the duration and effect of the agreement shall be controlled by the terms of the agreement. The provisions of the base agreement shall apply to the offering of new contracts, or the continuation, modification, or termination of existing contracts between the acting or new board of the combined merged area and the combined employees of the new combined merged area.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §280A.39]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §1475; 90 Acts, ch 1168, §40; 90 Acts, ch 1253, §44; 91 Acts, ch 117, §2

C93, §260C.39

96 Acts, ch 1215, §33; 97 Acts, ch 23, §27

SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN GENERAL

274.2 General applicability.

The provisions of law relative to common schools shall apply alike to all districts, except when otherwise clearly stated, and the powers given to one form of corporation, or to a board in one kind of corporation, shall be exercised by the other in the same manner, as nearly as practicable. But school boards shall not incur original indebtedness by the issuance of bonds until authorized by the voters of the school corporation.

[C97, §2823; C24, 27, 31, 35, §4190; C39, §4123.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §274.2]

Vote required to authorize bonds, §75.1

274.4 Record of reorganization filed.

When an election on the proposition of organizing, reorganizing, enlarging, or changing the boundaries of any school corporation, or on the proposition of dissolving a school district, carries by the required statutory margin, or the boundary lines of contiguous school corporations are changed by the concurrent action of the respective boards of directors, the secretary of the school corporation shall file a written description of the new boundaries of the school corporation in the office of the county auditor of each county in which any portion of the school corporation lies.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, §4193; C39, §4123.4; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §274.4]

274.7 Directors.

The affairs of each school corporation shall be conducted by a board of directors, the members of which in all community or independent school districts shall be chosen for a term of three years.

[C97, §2745; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4125; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §274.7]

School officers, §39.24

REORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS

275.6 Progressive program.

It is the intent of this chapter that the area education agency board shall carry on the program of reorganization progressively and shall, insofar as is possible, authorize submission of proposals to the electors as they are developed and approved.

[R60, §2097, 2105; C73, §1800, 1801; S13, §2820-e, -f; SS15, §2794-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4141, 4188; C46, 50, §274.23, 275.8, 276.35; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §275.6]

275.11 Proposals involving two or more districts.

Subject to the approval of the area education agency board, contiguous or marginally adjacent territory located in two or more school districts may be united into a single district in the manner provided in sections 275.12 to 275.22.

[SS15, §2794-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4166; C46, 50, §276.13; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §275.11]

92 Acts, ch 1246, §44

275.12 Petition — method of election.

1. A petition describing the boundaries, or accurately describing the area included therein by legal descriptions, of the proposed district, which boundaries or area described shall conform to plans developed or the petition shall request change of the plan, shall be filed with the area education agency administrator of the area education agency in which the greatest number of registered voters reside. However, the area education agency administrator shall not accept a petition if any of the school districts affected have approved the issuance of general obligation bonds at an election pursuant to section 296.6 during the preceding six-month period. The petition shall be signed by eligible electors residing in each existing school district or portion affected equal in number to at least twenty percent of the number of registered voters in the school district or portion affected, or four hundred eligible electors, whichever is the smaller number.

2. The petition filed under subsection 1 shall also state the name of the proposed school district and the number of directors which may be either five or seven and the method of election of the school directors of the proposed district. The method of election of the directors shall be one of the following optional plans:

a. Election at large from the entire district by the electors of the entire district.

b. Division of the entire school district into designated geographical single director or multi-director subdistricts on the basis of population for each director, to be known as director districts, each of which director districts shall be represented on the school board by one or more directors who shall be residents of the director district but who shall be elected by the vote of the electors of the entire school district. The boundaries of the director districts and the area and population included within each district shall be such as justice, equity, and the interests of the people may require. Changes in the boundaries of director districts shall not be made during a period commencing sixty days prior to the date of the annual school election. Insofar as may be practicable, the boundaries of the districts shall follow established political or natural geographical divisions.

c. Election of not more than one-half of the total number of school directors at large from the entire district and the remaining directors from and as residents of designated single-member or multimember director districts into which the entire school district shall be divided on the basis of population for each director. In such case, all directors shall be elected by the electors of the entire school district. Changes in the boundaries of director districts shall not be made during a period commencing sixty days prior to the date of the annual school election.

d. Division of the entire school district into designated geographical single director or multi-director subdistricts on the basis of population for each director, to be known as director districts, each of which director districts shall be represented on the school board by one or more directors who shall be residents of the director district and who shall be elected by the voters of the director district. Place of voting in the director districts shall be designated by the commissioner of elections. Changes in the boundaries of director districts shall not be made during a period commencing sixty days prior to the date of the annual school election.

e. In districts having seven directors, election of three directors at large by the electors of the entire district, one at each annual school election, and election of the remaining directors as residents of and by the electors of individual geographic subdistricts established on the basis of population and identified as director districts. Boundaries of the subdistricts shall follow precinct boundaries, insofar as practicable, and shall not be changed less than sixty days prior to the annual school election.

3. If the petition proposes the division of the school district into director districts, the boundaries of the proposed director districts shall not be drawn until the question is approved by the voters. If the question is approved by the voters, the directors of the new school district shall draw the boundaries of the director districts according to the standards described in section 275.23A, subsection 1. Following adoption by the school board, the plan shall be submitted to the state commissioner of elections for approval.

4. The area education agency board in reviewing the petition as provided in sections 275.15 and 275.16 shall review the proposed method of election of school directors and may change or amend the plan in any manner, including to specify a different method of electing school directors as may be required by law, justice, equity, and the interest of the people. In the action, the area education agency board shall follow the same procedure as is required by sections 275.15 and 275.16 for other action on the petition by the area education agency board.

5. The petition may also include a provision that the voter-approved physical plant and equipment levy provided in section 298.2 will be voted upon at the election conducted under section 275.18.

[R60, §2097, 2105; C73, §1800, 1801, 1811; C97, §2794, 2799; S13, §2793, 2820-e, -f; SS15, §2793, 2794, 2794-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4133, 4134, 4141, 4153, 4155, 4174; C46, 50, §274.16, 274.17, 274.23, 274.38, 276.2, 276.21; C54, 58, 62, §275.10, 275.12; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §275.12]

83 Acts, ch 53, §1; 83 Acts, ch 91, §1; 84 Acts, ch 1078, §6–8; 86 Acts, ch 1226, §1; 89 Acts, ch 135, §64; 93 Acts, ch 160, §5; 94 Acts, ch 1179, §16; 95 Acts, ch 49, §5; 2001 Acts, ch 56, §12; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §81, 115

275.13 Affidavit — presumption.

Such petition shall be accompanied by an affidavit showing the number of registered voters living in each affected district or portion thereof described in the petition and signed by a registered voter residing in the territory, and if parts of the territory described in the petition are situated in different area education agencies, the affidavit shall show separately as to each agency, the number of registered voters in the part of the agency included in the territory described. The affidavit shall be taken as true unless objections to it are filed on or before the time fixed for filing objections as provided in section 275.14 hereof.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4156; C46, 50, §276.3; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §275.13]

94 Acts, ch 1169, §64

275.18 Special election called — time.

When the boundaries of the territory to be included in a proposed school corporation and the number and method of the election of the school directors of the proposed school corporation have been determined as provided in this chapter, the area education agency administrator with whom the petition is filed shall give written notice of the proposed date of the election to the county commissioner of elections of the county in the proposed school corporation which has the greatest taxable base. The proposed date shall be as soon as possible pursuant to section 39.2, subsections 1 and 2, and section 47.6, subsections 1 and 2, but not later than November 30 of the calendar year prior to the calendar year in which the reorganization will take effect.

The county commissioner of elections shall give notice of the election by one publication in the same newspaper in which previous notices have been published regarding the proposed school reorganization, and in addition, if more than one county is involved, by one publication in a legal newspaper in each county other than that of the first publication. The publication shall be not less than four nor more than twenty days prior to the election. If the decision published pursuant to section 275.15 or 275.16 includes a description of the proposed school corporation and a description of the director districts, if any, the notice for election and the ballot do not need to include these descriptions. Notice for an election shall not be published until the expiration of time for appeal, which shall be the same as that provided in section 275.15 or 275.16, whichever is applicable; and if there is an appeal, not until the appeal has been disposed of.

The area education agency administrator shall furnish to the commissioner a map of the proposed reorganized area which must be approved by the commissioner as suitable for posting. The map shall be displayed prominently in at least four places within the voting precinct, and inside each voting booth, or on the left-hand side inside the curtain of each voting machine.

[R60, §2097, 2105; C73, §1800, 1801; C97, §2794; SS15, §2794, 2794-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4142, 4164; C46, 50, §274.24, 275.4, 276.11; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §275.18]

83 Acts, ch 53, §2; 85 Acts, ch 221, §4; 98 Acts, ch 1123, §12

275.20 Separate vote in existing districts.

The voters shall vote separately in each existing school district affected and voters residing in the entire existing district are eligible to vote upon the proposition to create a new school corporation and the proposition to levy the voter-approved physical plant and equipment levy under section 298.2, if the petition included a provision for a vote to authorize the levy. If a proposition receives a majority of the votes cast in each of at least seventy-five percent of the districts, and also a majority of the total number of votes cast in all of the districts, the proposition is carried.

[R60, §2097, 2105; C73, §1800, 1801; C97, §2794; SS15, §2794, 2794-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, §4142, 4166, 4167, 4191; C39, §4142, 4144.1, 4166, 4167; C46, 50, §274.24, 274.27, 276.13; C54, §275.20, 275.21; C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §275.20]

89 Acts, ch 135, §66

275.22 Canvass and return.

The precinct election officials shall count the ballots, and make return to and deposit the ballots with the county commissioner of elections, who shall enter the return of record in the commissioner's office. The election tally lists, including absentee ballots, shall be listed by individual school district. The county commissioner of elections shall certify the results of the election to the area education agency administrator. If the majority of the votes cast by the registered voters is in favor of the proposition, as provided in section 275.20, a new school corporation shall be organized. If the majority of votes cast is opposed to the proposition, a new petition describing the identical or similar boundaries shall not be filed for at least six months from the date of the election. If territory is excluded from the reorganized district, action pursuant to section 274.37 shall be taken prior to the effective date of reorganization. The secretary of the new school corporation shall file a written description of the boundaries as provided in section 274.4.

[S13, §2820-f; SS15, §2794-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4144, 4169; C46, 50, §274.26, 275.5, 275.7, 276.16; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, §275.23; C77, 79, 81, §275.22]

83 Acts, ch 91, §3; 93 Acts, ch 160, §7; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53

275.23 Frequency of change.

A school district which is enlarged, reorganized, or changes its boundaries under sections 275.12 to 275.22, shall not file a petition under section 275.12 for the purpose of reducing the area served or changing the boundaries to exclude areas encompassed by the enlargement, reorganization, or boundary changes for a period of five years following the effective date of the enlargement, reorganization, or boundary change unless the action is approved by the director of the department of education.

[C77, 79, 81, §275.23]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §1463

275.23A Redistricting following federal census.

1. School districts which have directors who represent director districts as provided in section 275.12, subsection 2, paragraphs "b", "c", "d", and "e", shall be divided into director districts according to the following standards:

a. All director district boundaries shall follow the boundaries of areas for which official population figures are available from the most recent federal decennial census and, wherever possible, shall follow precinct boundaries.

b. To the extent possible in order to comply with paragraph “*a*”, all director districts shall be as nearly equal as practicable to the ideal population for the districts as determined by dividing the number of districts to be established into the population of the school district.

c. All districts shall be composed of contiguous territory as compact as practicable unless the school district is composed of marginally adjacent territory. A school district which is composed of marginally adjacent territory shall have director districts composed of contiguous territory to the extent practicable.

d. Consideration shall not be given to the addresses of incumbent officeholders, political affiliations of registered voters, previous election results, or demographic information other than population head counts, except as required by the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

e. Cities shall not be divided into two or more districts unless the population of the city is greater than the ideal size of a director district. Cities shall be divided into the smallest number of director districts possible.

2. Following each federal decennial census the school board shall determine whether the existing director district boundaries meet the standards in subsection 1 according to the most recent federal decennial census. In addition to the authority granted to voters to change the number of directors or method of election as provided in sections 275.35, 275.36, and 278.1, the board of directors of a school district may, following a federal decennial census, by resolution and in accordance with this section, authorize a change in the method of election as set forth in section 275.12, subsection 2, or a change to either five or seven directors after the board conducts a hearing on the resolution. If the board proposes to change the number of directors from seven to five directors, the resolution shall include a plan for reducing the number of directors. If the board proposes to increase the number of directors to seven directors, two directors shall be added according to the procedure described in section 277.23, subsection 2. If necessary, the board of directors shall redraw the director district boundaries. The director district boundaries shall be described in the resolution adopted by the school board. The resolution shall be adopted no earlier than November 15 of the year immediately following the year in which the federal decennial census is taken nor later than May 15 of the second year immediately following the year in which the federal decennial census is taken. A copy of the plan shall be filed with the area education agency administrator of the area education agency in which the school’s electors reside. If the board does not provide for an election as provided in sections 275.35, 275.36, and 278.1 and adopts a resolution to change the number of directors or method of election in accordance with this subsection, the district shall change the number of directors or method of election as provided unless, within twenty-eight days following the action of the board, the secretary of the board receives a petition containing the required number of signatures, asking that an election be called to approve or disapprove the action of the board in adopting the resolution. The petition must be signed by eligible electors equal in number to not less than one hundred or thirty percent of the number of voters at the last preceding regular school election, whichever is greater. The board shall either rescind its action or direct the county commissioner of elections to submit the question to the registered voters of the school district at the next following regular school election or a special election. If a majority of those voting on the question at the election favors disapproval of the action of the board, the district shall not

change the number of directors or method of election. If a majority of those voting on the question does not favor disapproval of the action, the board shall certify the results of the election to the department of management and the district shall change the number of directors or method of election as provided in this subsection. At the expiration of the twenty-eight-day period, if no petition is filed, the board shall certify its action to the department of management and the district shall change the number of directors or method of election as provided in this subsection.

3. The school board shall notify the state commissioner of elections and the county commissioner of elections of each county in which a portion of the school district is located when the boundaries of director districts are changed. The notices of changes submitted to the state commissioner shall be postmarked no later than the deadline for adoption of the resolution under subsection 2. The board shall provide the commissioners with maps showing the new boundaries and shall also certify to the state commissioner the populations of the new director districts as determined under the latest federal decennial census. If, following a federal decennial census a school district elects not to redraw director districts under this section, the school board shall so certify to the state commissioner of elections, and the school board shall also certify to the state commissioner the populations of the retained director districts as determined under the latest federal decennial census. If the state commissioner determines that a district board has failed to make the required changes by the dates specified by this section, the state commissioner of elections shall make or cause to be made the necessary changes as soon as possible. The state commissioner shall assess any expenses incurred to the school district. The state commissioner of elections may request the services of personnel of and materials available to the legislative services agency to assist the state commissioner in making any required boundary changes.

4. If more than one incumbent director resides in a redrawn director district, the terms of office of the affected directors expire at the organizational meeting of the board of directors following the next regular school election following the adoption of the redrawn districts.

5. The boundary changes under this section take effect July 1 following their adoption for the next regular school election.

6. Section 275.9 and sections 275.14 through 275.23 do not apply to changes in director district boundaries made under this section.

83 Acts, ch 77, §3, 4; 89 Acts, ch 296, §24; 90 Acts, ch 1233, §9; 92 Acts, ch 1246, §45; 94 Acts, ch 1179, §17, 18; 95 Acts, ch 189, §18; 2002 Acts, ch 1024, §1, 3; 2002 Acts, ch 1140, §16, 46; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §44, 49

275.24 Effective date of change.

When a school district is enlarged, reorganized, or changes its boundary pursuant to sections 275.12 to 275.22, the change shall take effect on July 1 following the date of the reorganization election held pursuant to section 275.18 if the election was held by the prior November 30. Otherwise the change shall take effect on July 1 one year later.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §275.24]
83 Acts, ch 53, §3

275.25 Election of directors.

1. If the proposition to establish a new school district carries under the method provided in this chapter, the area education agency administrator with whom the petition was filed shall give written notice of a proposed date for a special election for directors of the newly formed school district to the commissioner of elections of the county in the district involved in the reorganization which has the greatest taxable base. The proposed date shall be as soon as possible pursuant to section 39.2, subsections 1 and 2, and section 47.6, subsections 1 and 2, but not later than the third Tuesday in January of the calendar year in which the reorganization takes effect. The election shall be conducted as provided in section 277.3, and nomination petitions shall be filed pursuant to section 277.4, except as otherwise provided in this subsection. Nomination petitions shall be filed with the secretary of the board of the existing school district in which the candidate resides not less than twenty-eight days before the date set for the special school election. The secretary of the board, or the secretary's designee, shall be present in the secretary's office until five p.m. on the final day to file the nomination papers. The nomination papers shall be delivered to the commissioner no later than five p.m. on the twenty-seventh day before the election.

If the special election is held in conjunction with the regular school election, the filing deadlines for the regular school election apply.

2. The number of directors of a school district is either five or seven as provided in section 275.12. In school districts that include a city of fifteen thousand or more population as shown by the most recent decennial federal census, the board shall consist of seven members elected in the manner provided in subsection 3. If it becomes necessary to increase the membership of a board, two directors shall be added according to the procedure described in section 277.23.

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The county board of supervisors shall canvass the votes and the county commissioner of elections shall report the results to the area education agency administrator who shall notify the persons who are elected directors.

3. The directors who are elected and qualify to serve shall serve until their successors are elected and qualify. At the special election, the newly elected director receiving the most votes shall be elected to serve until the director's successor qualifies after the fourth regular school election date occurring after the effective date of the reorganization; the two newly elected directors receiving the next largest number of votes shall be elected to serve until the directors' successors qualify after the third regular school election date occurring after the effective date of the reorganization; and the two newly elected directors receiving the next largest number of votes shall be elected to serve until the directors' successors qualify after the second regular school election date occurring after the effective date of the reorganization. However, in districts that include all or a part of a city of fifteen thousand or more population and in districts in which the proposition to establish a new corporation provides for the election of seven directors, the three newly elected directors receiving the most votes shall be elected to serve until the directors' successors qualify after the fourth regular school election date occurring after the effective date of the reorganization.

4. The board of the newly formed district shall organize within fifteen days after the special election upon the call of the area education agency administrator. The new board shall have control of the employment of personnel for the newly formed district for the next following school year under section 275.33. Following the first organizational meeting of the board of the newly formed district, the board may establish policy, organize curriculum, enter into contracts, complete planning, and take action as necessary for the efficient management of the newly formed community school district.

5. Section 49.8, subsection 4 does 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 caused by this occurrence on a board shall be filled in the manner provided in sections 279.6 and 279.7.

6. 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 provisions of sections 279.20, 279.23, and 279.24.

[R60, §2099, 2100, 2106; C73, §1801; C97, §2795; S13, §2820-f; SS15, §2794-a; C24, §4144, 4145, 4148; C27, 31, 35, §4144-a1, 4145, 4148; C39, §4144.2, 4144.3, 4145, 4148; C46, 50, §274.28–274.30, 275.5, 276.18; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §275.25]

83 Acts, ch 53, §4; 85 Acts, ch 221, §5; 86 Acts, ch 1239, §2; 88 Acts, ch 1038, §1; 93 Acts, ch 143, §43; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §82, 115

275.26 Payment of expenses.

If a district is established or changes its boundaries it shall pay all expenses incurred by the area education agency administrator and the area education agency board in connection with the proceedings. The county commissioner of elections shall assess the costs of the election against the district as provided in section 47.3. If the proposition is dismissed or defeated at the election all expenses shall be apportioned among the several districts in proportion to the assessed valuation of property therein.

If the proposed district or boundary change embraces territory in more than one area education agency such expenses shall be certified to and, if necessary, apportioned among the several districts by the joint agency board. If in only one agency the certification shall be made by the agency administrator.

The respective boards to which such expenses are certified shall audit and order the same paid from the general fund. In the event of failure of any board to so audit and pay the expenses certified to it, the area education agency administrator shall certify the expenses to the county auditor in the same manner as is provided for tuition claims in section 282.21 and the funds shall be transferred by the county treasurer from the debtor district to the agency board for payment of said expenses.

[S13, §2820-h; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4147, 4172; C46, 50, §274.32, 275.6, 276.19; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §275.26]

275.27 Community school districts — part of area education agency.

School districts created or enlarged under this chapter are community school districts and are part of the area education agency in which the greatest number of registered voters of the district reside at the time of the special election called for in section 275.18, and sections of the Code applicable to the common schools generally are applicable to these districts in addition to the powers and privileges conferred by this chapter. If a school district, created or enlarged under this chapter and assigned to an area education agency under this section, can demonstrate that students in the district were utilizing a service or program prior to the formation of the new or enlarged district that is unavailable from the area education agency to which the new or enlarged district is assigned, the district may be reassigned to the area education agency which formerly provided the service or program, upon an affirmative majority vote of the boards of the affected area education agencies to permit the change.

[C73, §1715; C97, §2802; S13, §2802; SS15, §2794-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4136; C46, 50, §274.18; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §275.27]

84 Acts, ch 1078, §11; 91 Acts, ch 44, §1; 95 Acts, ch 49, §6

275.35 Change in number of directors — change in method of elections.

Any existing or hereafter created or enlarged school district may change the number of directors to either five or seven and may also change its method of election of school directors to any method authorized by section 275.12 by submission of a proposal, stating the proposed new method of election, by the school board of such district to the electors at any regular or special school election. The school board shall notify the county commissioner of elections who shall publish notice of the election in the manner provided in section 49.53. The election shall be conducted pursuant to chapters 39 to 53 by the county commissioner of elections. Such proposal shall be adopted if it is approved by a majority of the votes cast on the proposition.

If the proposal adopted by the voters requires the establishment of or change in director district boundaries, the school board shall draw the necessary boundaries within forty days after the date of the election. The boundaries shall be drawn according to the requirements of section 275.23A. Following adoption by the school board, the plan shall be submitted to the state commissioner of elections for approval.

[C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §275.35]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §83, 115

275.36 Submission of change to electors.

If a petition for a change in the number of directors or in the method of election of school directors is filed with the school board of a school district pursuant to the requirements of section 278.2, the school board shall submit such proposition to the voters at the regular school election or a special election held not later than February 1. The petition shall be accompanied by an affidavit as required by section 275.13. If a proposition for a change in the number of directors or in the method of election of school directors submitted to the voters under this section is rejected, it shall not be resubmitted to the voters of the district in substantially the same form within the next three years; if it is approved, no other proposal may be submitted to the voters of the district under this section within the next six years.

If the proposal adopted by the voters requires the establishment of or a change in director district boundaries pursuant to section 275.12, subsection 2, paragraph “b”, “c”, “d”, or “e”, the school board shall draw the necessary boundaries within forty days after the date of the election. The boundaries shall be drawn according to the requirements of section 275.23A. Following adoption by the school board, the plan shall be submitted to the state commissioner of elections for approval. The new boundaries shall become effective on July 1 following approval.

[C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §275.36]
93 Acts, ch 143, §44; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §84, 115

275.37 Increase in number of directors.

At the next succeeding annual school election in a district where the number of directors has been increased from five to seven, and directors are elected at large, there shall be elected a director to succeed each incumbent director whose term is expiring in that year, and two additional directors. Upon organizing as required by section 279.1, the newly elected director who received the fewest votes in the election shall be assigned a term of either one year or two years if necessary in order that as nearly as possible one-third of the members of the board shall be elected each year. If some or all directors are elected from director districts, the board shall assign terms appropriate for the method of election used by the district.

[C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §275.37, 275.38; C75, 77, 79, 81, §275.37]
2002 Acts, ch 1134, §85, 115

275.37A Decrease in number of directors.

1. A change from seven to five directors shall be effected in a district at the first regular school election after authorization by the voters in the following manner:

a. If at the first election in the district there are three terms expiring, one director shall be elected. At the second election in that district, if two terms are expiring, two directors shall be elected. At the third election in that district, if there are two terms expiring, two directors shall be elected.

b. If at the first election there are two terms expiring, no directors shall be elected. At the second election in that district, if two terms are expiring, two directors shall be elected. At the third election in that district, if there are three terms expiring, three directors shall be elected, two for three years and one for one year. The newly elected director who received the fewest votes in the election shall be assigned a term of one year.

c. If at the first election there are two terms expiring, no directors shall be elected. At the second election in that district, if three terms are expiring, three

directors shall be elected, two for three years and one for two years. The newly elected director who received the fewest votes in the election shall be assigned a term of two years. At the third election in that district, if there are two terms expiring, two directors shall be elected.

2. If some or all of the directors are elected from director districts, the board shall devise a plan to reduce the number of members so that as nearly as possible one-third of the members of the board shall be elected each year and so that each district will be continuously represented.

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §86, 115

275.38 Implementing changed method of election.

If change in the method of election of school directors is approved at a regular or special school election, the directors who were serving unexpired terms or were elected concurrently with approval of the change of method shall serve out the terms for which they were elected. If the plan adopted is that described in section 275.12, subsection 2, paragraph “b,” “c,” “d,” or “e,” the board shall at the earliest practicable time designate the districts from which residents are to be elected as school directors at each of the next three succeeding annual school elections, arranging so far as possible for elections of directors as residents of the respective districts to coincide with the expiration of terms of incumbent members residing in those districts. If an increase in the size of the board from five to seven members is approved concurrently with the change in method of election of directors, the board shall make the necessary adjustment in the manner prescribed in section 275.37, as well as providing for implementation of the districting plan under this section.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §275.38]

275.39 Excluded territory included in new petition.

Territory described in the petition of a proposed reorganization which has been set out of the proposed reorganization by the area education agency board or the joint boards and in the event of an appeal, after the decision of the director of the department of education or the courts, may be included in any new petition for reorganization.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §275.39]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §1464

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.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §275.25; C79, 81, §275.41]

83 Acts, ch 53, §5; 85 Acts, ch 221, §9; 93 Acts, ch 160, §12, 13; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §58

DISSOLUTION OF DISTRICTS

275.55 Election.

The board of the school district shall call a special election to be held not later than forty days following the date of the final hearing on the dissolution proposal. The special election may be held at the same time as the regular school election. The proposition submitted to the voters residing in the school district at the special election shall describe each separate area to be attached to a contiguous school district and shall name the school district to which it will be attached. In addition to the description, a map may be included in the summary of the question on the ballot.

The board shall give written notice of the proposed date of the election to the county commissioner of elections. The proposed date shall be pursuant to section 39.2, subsections 1 and 2 and section 47.6, subsections 1 and 2. The county commissioner of elections shall give notice of the election by one publication in the same newspaper in which the previous notice was published about the hearing, which publication shall not be less than four nor more than twenty days prior to the election.

The proposition shall be adopted if a majority of the electors voting on the proposition approve its adoption.

The attachment is effective July 1 following its approval. If the dissolution proposal is for the dissolution of a school district with a certified enrollment of fewer than six hundred, the territory located in the school district that dissolved is eligible, if approved by the director of the department of education, for a reduction in the foundation property tax levy under section 257.3, subsection 1. If the director approves a reduction in the foundation property tax levy as provided in this section, the director shall notify the director of the department of management of the reduction.

[C81, §275.55]

88 Acts, ch 1263, §4; 89 Acts, ch 135, §69; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §87, 115

275.57 Changing director district boundaries following dissolution.

1. If a school district accepting attachments of a dissolved district is currently divided into director districts as provided in section 275.12, subsection 2, paragraph “b”, “c”, “d”, or “e”, the board of directors of the district shall draft a proposal to incorporate the newly received territory into existing contiguous director districts. If the attached territory is contiguous to more than one director district, the board may divide the territory and attach it to more than one director district. If necessary to comply with the population equality standards prescribed in section 275.23A, the board shall redraw the boundaries of all director districts according to the standards provided in section 275.23A, subsection 1, paragraphs “a”, “c”, and “d”.

2. A public hearing on the proposed changes to director districts shall be held no later than May 15 following the dissolution. Not less than ten nor more than twenty days before the public hearing, the board shall publish notice of the time and place of the hearing.

3. The final plan for the assignment of attached lands and any other boundary changes made shall be adopted by resolution of the board. The resolution shall contain a legal description of the new director district boundaries and a map of the director district boundaries changed by the resolution. A copy of the resolution shall be filed with the county commissioners of elections of each county in which a portion of the school district is located. The resolution shall also be filed with the state commissioner of elections not later than June 15. The boundary changes shall take effect upon approval by the state commissioner of elections for the next regular school election, but not later than July 1.

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §88, 115

COMMUNITY EDUCATION

276.12 Use of special tax levy.

If the voters of a school district have approved the levying of a tax pursuant to section 300.2 prior to July 7, 1978, moneys collected pursuant to the voted tax levy after said date may be used for community education programs.

[C79, 81, §276.12]

CHAPTER 277

SCHOOL ELECTIONS

277.1	Regular election.	277.23	Directors — number — change.
277.2	Special election.	277.24	Repealed by 70 Acts, ch 1025, §40.
277.3	Election laws applicable.	277.25	Directors in new districts.
277.4	Nominations required.	277.26	Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 81, §154.
277.5	Objections to nominations.	277.27	Qualification.
277.6	Territory outside county.	277.28	Oath required.
277.7	Petitions for public measures.	277.29	Vacancies.
277.8	through 277.19 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, §401.	277.30	Vacancies filled by election.
277.20	Canvassing returns.	277.31	Surrendering office.
277.21	Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, §401.	277.32	Penalties.
277.22	Contested elections.	277.33	Transferred to §277.3.
		277.34	Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, §401.

277.1 Regular election.

The regular election shall be held annually on the second Tuesday in September in each school district for the election of officers of the district and merged area and for the purpose of submitting to the voters any matter authorized by law.

[C51, §1111, 1114; R60, §2027, 2030, 2031; C73, §1717–1719; C97, §2746, 2751; C24, §4194, 4211; C27, §4194, 4211, 4216-b1; C31, 35, §4216-c1; C39, §4216.01; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §277.1]

83 Acts, ch 101, §63

277.2 Special election.

The board of directors in a school corporation may call a special election at which the voters shall have the powers exercised at the regular election with reference to the sale of school property and the application to be made of the proceeds, the authorization of seven members on the board of directors, the authorization to establish or change the boundaries of director districts, and the authorization of a voter-approved physical plant and equipment levy or indebtedness, as provided by law.

[C97, §2750; S13, §2750; C24, 27, §4197; C31, 35, §4216-c2; C39, §4216.02; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §277.2]

89 Acts, ch 135, §70

277.3 Election laws applicable.

The provisions of chapters 39 to 53 shall apply to the conduct of all school elections and the school elections shall be conducted by the county commissioner of elections, except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter.

[C97, §2754; S13, §2754; C24, 27, §4204; C31, 35, §4216-c33; C39, §4216.33; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, §277.33; C77, 79, 81, §277.3]

277.4 Nominations required.

Nomination papers for all candidates for election to office in each school district shall be filed with the secretary of the school board not more than sixty-four days, nor less than forty days before the election. Nomination petitions shall be filed not later than five p.m. on the last day for filing. If the school board secretary is not readily available during normal office hours, the secretary may designate a full-time employee of the school district who is ordinarily available to accept nomination papers under this section. On the final date for filing nomination papers the office of the school secretary shall remain open until five p.m.

Each candidate shall be nominated by petition. If the candidate is running for a seat in the district which is voted for at-large, the petition must be signed by the greater of at least ten eligible electors or a number of eligible electors equal in number to not less than one percent of the registered voters of the school district, which number need not be more than fifty. If the candidate is running for a seat which is voted for only by the voters of a director district, the petition must be signed by the greater of at least ten eligible electors of the director district or a number of eligible electors equal in number to not less than one percent of the registered voters in the director district, which number need not be more than fifty.

Signers of nomination petitions shall include their addresses and the date of signing, and must reside in the same director district as the candidate if directors are elected by the voters of a director district, rather than at-large. A person may sign nomination petitions for more than one candidate for the same office, and the signature is not invalid solely because the person signed nomination petitions for one or more other candidates for the office. The petition shall be filed with the affidavit of the candidate being nominated, stating the candidate's name, place of residence, that such person is a candidate and is eligible for the office the candidate seeks, and that if elected the candidate will qualify for the office. The affidavit shall also state 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.

The secretary of the school board shall accept the petition for filing if on its face it appears to have the requisite number of signatures and if it is timely filed. The secretary of the school board shall note upon each petition and affidavit accepted for filing the date and time that the petition was filed. The secretary of the school board shall deliver all nomination petitions, together with the complete text of any public measure being submitted by the board to the electorate, to the county commissioner of elections not later than five o'clock p.m. on the day following the last day on which nomination petitions can be filed.

Any person on whose behalf nomination petitions have been filed under this section may withdraw as a candidate by filing a signed statement to that effect with the secretary at any time prior to five o'clock p.m. on the thirty-fifth day before the election.

[S13, §2754; C24, §4201; C27, §4201, 4216-b4, -b5; C31, 35, §4216-c4; C39, §4216.04; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §277.4]

87 Acts, ch 221, §32; 88 Acts, ch 1119, §32; 89 Acts, ch 136, §63; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §35; 93 Acts, ch 143, §45; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §42; 95 Acts, ch 189, §19; 97 Acts, ch 170, §84; 98 Acts, ch 1052, §6; 2004 Acts, ch 1088, §1

277.5 Objections to nominations.

Objections to the legal sufficiency of a nomination petition or to the eligibility of a candidate may be filed by any person who would have the right to vote for a candidate for the office in question. The objection must be filed with the secretary of the school board at least thirty-five days before the day of the school election. When objections are filed notice shall forthwith be given to the candidate affected, addressed to the candidate's place of residence as given on the candidate's affidavit, stating that objections have been made to the legal sufficiency of the petition or to the eligibility of the candidate, and also stating the time and place the objections will be considered.

Objections shall be considered not later than two working days following the receipt of the objections by the president of the school board, the secretary of the school board, and one additional member of the school board chosen by ballot. If objections have been filed to the nominations of either of those school officials, that official shall not pass on the objection. The official's place shall be filled by a member of the school board against whom no objection exists. The replacement shall be chosen by ballot.

88 Acts, ch 1119, §33; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §43

277.6 Territory outside county.

If there is within a school corporation any territory not within the limits of the county whose county commissioner of elections is responsible under section 47.2 for conducting that school corporation's elections, the commissioner may divide the territory which lies outside the county but within the school district into additional precincts, or may attach the various parts thereof to contiguous precincts within the responsible commissioner's county in accordance with section 49.3, and as will best serve the convenience of the electors of said territory in voting on school matters.

[C24, §4205, 4207; C27, §4205, 4207, 4216-b2; C31, 35, §4216-c6; C39, §4216.06; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §277.6]

277.7 Petitions for public measures.

A petition filed with the school board to request an election on a public measure shall be examined before it is accepted for filing. If the petition appears valid on its face it shall be accepted for filing. If it lacks the required number of signatures it shall be returned to the petitioners.

Petitions which have been accepted for filing are valid unless written objections are filed. Objections must be filed with the secretary of the school board within five working days after the petition was filed. The objection process in section 277.5 shall be followed for objections filed pursuant to this section.

94 Acts, ch 1180, §44

277.8 through 277.19 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, §401.

277.20 Canvassing returns.

On the next Friday after the regular school election, the county board of supervisors shall canvass the returns made to the county commissioner of elections from the several precinct polling places and the absentee ballot counting board, ascertain the result of the voting with regard to every matter voted upon and cause a record to be made thereof as required by section 50.24. Special elections held in school districts shall be canvassed at the time and in the manner required by that section. The board shall declare the results of the voting for members of boards of directors of school corporations nominated pursuant to section 277.4, and the commissioner shall at once issue a certificate of election to each person declared elected. The board shall also declare the results of the voting on any public question submitted to the voters of a single school district, and the commissioner shall certify the result as required by section 50.27.

The abstracts of the votes cast for members of the board of directors of any merged area, and of the votes cast on any public question submitted to the voters of any merged area, shall be promptly certified by the commissioner to the county commissioner of elections who is responsible under section 47.2 for conducting the elections held for that merged area.

[C97, §2756; S13, §2756; C24, §4210; C27, §4210, 4211-b6; C31, 35, §4216-c20; C39, §4216.20; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §277.20]

277.21 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, §401.

277.22 Contested elections.

School elections may be contested as provided by law for the contesting of other elections.

[C24, 27, §4209; C31, 35, §4216-c22; C39, §4216.22; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §277.22]

Contesting elections, chapter 57 et seq.

277.23 Directors — number — change.

1. In any district including all of a city of fifteen thousand or more population and in any district in which the voters, or the board as provided in section 275.23A, subsection 2, have authorized seven directors, the board shall consist of seven members; in all other districts the board shall consist of five members.

2. A change from five to seven directors shall be effected in a district at the first regular election after authorization by the voters or the board, or after a district first includes all of a city of fifteen thousand or more population, in the manner described in section 275.37.

[C51, §1112; R60, §2031, 2035, 2075; C73, §1720, 1721, 1808; C97, §2752, 2754; S13, §2752, 2754; C24, §4198, 4212; C27, §4198, 4211-b3, -b5; C31, 35, §4216-c23; C39, §4216.23; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §277.23]

2002 Acts, ch 1024, §2, 3; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §89, 115; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §57

277.24 Repealed by 70 Acts, ch 1025, §40.

277.25 Directors in new districts.

At the first election in newly organized districts the directors shall be elected as follows:

- 1. In districts having three directors, one director shall be elected for one year, one for two years, and one for three years.
- 2. In districts having five directors, two shall be elected for one year, two for two years, and one for three years.
- 3. In districts having seven directors, two shall be elected for one year, two for two years, and three for three years.

[C73, §1802; C97, §2754; S13, §2754; C24, 27, §4199; C31, 35, §4216-c25; C39, §4216.25; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §277.25]

277.26 Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 81, §154.

277.27 Qualification.

A member of the board shall, at the time of election or appointment, be an eligible elector of the corporation or subdistrict. Notwithstanding any contrary provision of the Code, a member of the board of directors of a school district shall not receive compensation directly from the school board unless the compensation is for part-time or temporary employment and does not exceed the limitation set forth in section 279.7A.

[C97, §2748; C24, 27, §4213; C31, 35, §4216-c27; C39, §4216.27; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §277.27]

87 Acts, ch 224, §46; 88 Acts, ch 1038, §2; 2001 Acts, ch 53, §1

277.28 Oath required.

Each director elected at a regular district or director district election shall qualify by taking the oath of office on or before the time set for the organization meeting of the board and the election and qualification entered of record by the secretary. The oath may be administered by any qualified member of the board or the secretary of the board and may be taken in substantially the following form:

“Do you solemnly swear that you will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Iowa and that you will faithfully and impartially to the best of your ability discharge the duties of the office of (naming the office) in (naming the district) as now or hereafter required by law?”

If the oath of office is taken elsewhere than in the presence of the board in session it may be administered by any officer listed in sections 63A.1 and 63A.2 and shall be subscribed to by the person taking it in substantially the following form:

“I,, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Iowa and that I will faithfully and impartially to the best of my ability discharge the duties of the office of (naming the office) in (naming the district) as now or hereafter required by law.”

Such oath shall be properly verified by the administering officer and filed with the secretary of the board.

[C51, §1113, 1120; R60, §2032, 2079; C73, §1752, 1790; C97, §2758; S13, §2758; C24, 27, §4214; C31, 35, §4216-c28; C39, §4216.28; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §277.28]

88 Acts, ch 1038, §3

277.29 Vacancies.

Failure to elect at the proper election or to appoint within the time fixed by law or the failure of the officer elected or appointed to qualify within the time prescribed by law; the incumbent ceasing for any reason to be a resident of the district or removing residence from the subdistrict; the resignation or death of incumbent or of the officer-elect; the removal of the incumbent from, or forfeiture of, the office, or the decision of a competent tribunal declaring the office vacant; the conviction of incumbent of a felony, as defined in section 701.7, or of any public offense involving the violation of the incumbent's oath of office, shall constitute a vacancy.

[C31, 35, §4216-c29; C39, §4216.29; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §277.29]

86 Acts, ch 1112, §10; 86 Acts, ch 1238, §12

277.30 Vacancies filled by election.

When vacancies are to be filled by election, the provisions of section 69.12 shall control.

[C73, §1802; C97, §2754; S13, §2754; C24, 27, §4199; C31, 35, §4216-c30; C39, §4216.30; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §277.30]

277.31 Surrendering office.

Each school officer or member of the board upon the termination of the officer or member's term of office shall immediately surrender to the successor all books, papers, and moneys pertaining or belonging to the office, taking a receipt therefor.

[R60, §2080; C73, §1791; C97, §2770; C24, 27, §4215; C31, 35, §4216-c31; C39, §4216.31; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §277.31]

277.32 Penalties.

Any school officer willfully violating any law relative to common schools, or willfully failing or refusing to perform any duty imposed by law, shall forfeit and pay into the treasury of the particular school corporation in which the violation occurs the sum of twenty-five dollars, action to recover which shall be brought in the name of the proper school corporation, and be applied to the use of the schools therein.

[C51, §1137; R60, §2047, 2081; C73, §1746, 1786; C97, §2822; C24, 27, §4216; C31, 35, §4216-c32; C39, §4216.32; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §277.32]

277.33 Transferred to §277.3.

277.34 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, §401.

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CHAPTER 278

POWERS OF ELECTORS

278.1	Enumeration.	278.3	Power given electors not to limit
278.2	Submission of proposition.		directors' power.

278.1 Enumeration.

The voters at the regular election shall have power to:

1. Direct a change of textbooks regularly adopted.
2. Direct the sale, lease, or other disposition of any schoolhouse or site or other property belonging to the corporation, and the application to be made of the proceeds thereof, provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the sale, lease, exchange, gift or grant and acceptance of any interest in real or other property by the board of directors without an election to the extent authorized in section 297.22.
3. Determine upon additional branches that shall be taught.
4. Instruct the board that school buildings may or may not be used for meetings of public interest.
5. Direct the transfer of any surplus in the debt service fund, physical plant and equipment levy fund, capital projects funds, or public education and recreation levy fund to the general fund.
6. Authorize the board to obtain, at the expense of the corporation, roads for proper access to its schoolhouses.
7. Authorize a change to either five or seven directors. The proposition for the change shall specify the number of directors to be elected, and which of the methods of election authorized by section 275.12, subsection 2, is to be used if the change is approved by the voters.
8. Authorize a change in the method of conducting elections or in the number of directors as provided in sections 275.35 and 275.36. If a proposition submitted to the voters under this subsection or subsection 7 is rejected, it may not be resubmitted to the voters of the district in substantially the same form within the next three years; if it is approved, no other proposal may be submitted to the voters of the district under this subsection or subsection 7 within the next six years. The establishment or abandonment of director districts or a change in the boundaries of director districts shall be implemented as prescribed in section 275.37.
9. Change the name of the school district, without affecting its corporate existence, rights, or obligations, and subject to the requirements of section 274.6.

The board may, with approval of sixty percent of the voters, voting in a regular or special election in the school district, make extended time contracts not to exceed twenty years in duration for rental of buildings to supplement existing schoolhouse facilities; and where it is deemed advisable for buildings to be constructed or placed on real estate owned by the school district, these contracts may include lease-purchase option agreements, the amounts to be paid out of the physical plant and equipment levy fund.

Before entering into a rental or lease-purchase option contract, authorized by the electors, the board shall first adopt plans and specifications for a building or buildings which it considers suitable for the intended use and also adopt a form of rental or lease-purchase option contract. The board shall then invite bids thereon, by advertisement published once each week for two consecutive weeks, in a newspaper published in the county in which the building or buildings are to be located, and the rental or lease-purchase option contract shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the board may reject any and all bids and advertise for new bids.

[C51, §1115; R60, §2028, 2033; C73, §1717, 1807; C97, §2749; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4217; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §278.1]

89 Acts, ch 135, §71, 72; 94 Acts, ch 1029, §16, 17; 97 Acts, ch 170, §85; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §90, 115

278.2 Submission of proposition.

The board may, and upon the written request of one hundred eligible electors or a number of electors which equals thirty percent of the number of electors who voted in the last regular school board election, whichever number is greater, shall, direct the county commissioner of elections to provide in the notice of the regular election for the submission of any proposition authorized by law to the voters. When the board has directed the commissioner to submit to the voters a proposition authorized by section 278.1, subsection 7 or 8, it shall not thereafter direct the commissioner to submit at the same election any other proposition under either of those subsections.

Petitions filed under this section shall be filed with the secretary of the school board at least seventy-five days before the date of the annual school election, if the question is to be included on the ballot at that election. The petition shall include the signatures of the petitioners, a statement of their place of residence, and the date on which they signed the petition.

[R60, §2028; C97, §2749; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4218; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §278.2]

89 Acts, ch 30, §1; 89 Acts, ch 136, §64; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §36

278.3 Power given electors not to limit directors' power.

The power vested in the electors by section 278.1 shall not affect or limit the power granted to the board of directors of a school district in section 297.7, subsection 2, and the authority granted in said subsection shall be construed as independent of the power vested in the electors by section 278.1.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §278.3]

MISCELLANEOUS SECTIONS

DIRECTORS — POWERS AND DUTIES

279.6 Vacancies — qualification — tenure.

Vacancies occurring among the officers or members of a school board shall be filled by the board by appointment. A person so appointed to fill a vacancy in an elective office shall hold office until a successor is elected and qualified pursuant to section 69.12. A person appointed to fill a vacancy in an appointive office shall hold such office for the residue of the unexpired term and until a successor is appointed and qualified. Any person so appointed shall qualify within ten days thereafter in the manner required by section 277.28.

A vacancy shall be filled at the next regular school election if a member of a school board resigns from the board not later than forty-five days before the election and the notice of resignation specifies an effective date at the beginning of the next term of office for elective school officials. The president of the board shall declare the office vacant as of the date of the next organizational meeting. Nomination papers shall be received for the unexpired term of the resigning member. The person elected at the next regular school election to fill the vacancy shall take office at the same time and place as the other elected school board members.

[C51, §1120; R60, §2037, 2038, 2079; C73, §1730, 1738; C97, §2758, 2771, 2772; S13, §2758, 2771, 2772; C24, §4223; C27, 31, 35, §4223-a2; C39, §4223.2; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §279.6]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §91, 115

279.7 Vacancies filled by special election — qualification — tenure.

If a vacancy or vacancies occur among the elective officers or members of a school board and the remaining members of the board have not filled the vacancy within thirty days after the vacancy occurs, or when the board is reduced below a quorum, the secretary of the board, or if there is no secretary, the area education agency administrator, shall call a special election in the district, subdistrict, or subdistricts, as the case may be, to fill the vacancy or vacancies. The county commissioner of elections shall publish the notices required by law for special elections, and the election shall be held not sooner than thirty days nor later than forty days after the thirtieth day following the occurrence of the vacancy. If the secretary fails for more than three days to call an election, the administrator shall call it.

Any appointment by the board to fill any vacancy in an elective office on or after the day notice has been given for a special election to fill such vacancy as provided herein shall be null and void.

In any case of a special election as provided herein to fill a vacancy occurring among the elective officers or members of a school board before the expiration of a full term, the person so elected shall qualify within ten days thereafter in the manner required by section 277.28 and shall hold office for the residue of the unexpired term and until a successor is elected, or appointed, and qualified.

Nomination petitions shall be filed in the manner provided in section 277.4, except that the petitions shall be filed not less than twenty-five days before the date set for the election.

[C51, §1120; R60, §2037, 2038, 2079; C73, §1730, 1738; C97, §2758, 2771, 2772; S13, §2758, 2771, 2772; C24, §4223; C27, 31, 35, §4223-b1; C39, §4223.3; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §279.7]

87 Acts, ch 48, §1; 89 Acts, ch 136, §65; 93 Acts, ch 67, §1

279.39 School buildings.

The board of any school corporation shall establish attendance centers and provide suitable buildings for each school in the district and may at the regular or a special meeting call a special election to submit to the registered voters of the district the question of voting a tax or authorizing the board to issue bonds, or both.

93 Acts, ch 160, §15; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53

UNIFORM SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS

280.9A History and government required — voter registration.

1. The board of directors of each local public school district and the authorities in charge of each nonpublic school shall require that all students in grades nine through twelve complete, as a condition of graduation, instruction in American history and the governments of Iowa and the United States, 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.

2. At least twice during each school year, the board of directors of each local public school district operating a high school and the authorities in charge of each accredited nonpublic school operating a high school shall offer the opportunity to register to vote to each student who is at least seventeen and one-half years of age, as required by section 48A.23.

88 Acts, ch 1129, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §38; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §57

TEACHERS

PENSION AND ANNUITY RETIREMENT SYSTEM

294.8 Pension system.

Any school district located in whole or in part within a city having a population of twenty-five thousand one hundred or more may establish a pension and annuity retirement system for the public school teachers of such district provided said system, in cities having a population less than seventy-five thousand, be ratified by a vote of the people at a general election.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4345; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §294.8]

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CHAPTER 296

INDEBTEDNESS OF SCHOOL CORPORATIONS

296.1	Indebtedness authorized.	296.5	Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 81, §154.
296.2	Petition for election.	296.6	Bonds.
296.3	Election called.	296.7	Indebtedness for insurance
296.4	Notice — ballots.		authorized — tax levy.

296.1 Indebtedness authorized.

Subject to the approval of the voters thereof, school districts are hereby authorized to contract indebtedness and to issue general obligation bonds to provide funds to defray the cost of purchasing, building, furnishing, reconstructing, repairing, improving or remodeling a schoolhouse or schoolhouses and additions thereto, gymnasium, stadium, field house, school bus garage, teachers' or superintendent's home or homes, and procuring a site or sites therefor, or purchasing land to add to a site already owned, or procuring and improving a site for an athletic field, or improving a site already owned for an athletic field, and for any one or more of such purposes. Taxes for the payment of said bonds shall be levied in accordance with chapter 76, and said bonds shall mature within a period not exceeding twenty years from date of issue, shall bear interest at a rate or rates not exceeding that permitted by chapter 74A and shall be of such form as the board of directors of such school district shall by resolution provide, but the aggregate indebtedness of any school district shall not exceed five percent of the actual value of the taxable property within said school district, as ascertained by the last preceding state and county tax lists.

[S13, §2820-d1; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4353; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §296.1]

296.2 Petition for election.

Before indebtedness can be contracted in excess of one and one-quarter percent of the assessed value of the taxable property, a petition signed by eligible electors equal in number to twenty-five percent of those voting at the last election of school officials shall be filed with the president of the board of directors, asking that an election be called, stating the amount of bonds proposed to be issued and the purpose or purposes for which the indebtedness is to be created, and that the purpose or purposes cannot be accomplished within the limit of one and one-quarter percent of the valuation. The petition may request the calling of an election on one or more propositions and a proposition may include one or more purposes.

[S13, §2820-d2; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4354; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §296.2]

83 Acts, ch 90, §18; 95 Acts, ch 189, §20

296.3 Election called.

Within ten days of receipt of a petition filed under section 296.2, the president of the board of directors shall call a meeting of the board. The meeting shall be held within thirty days after the petition was received. At the meeting, the board shall call the election, fixing the time of the election, which may be at the time and place of holding the regular school election. However, if the board determines by unanimous vote that the proposition or propositions requested by a petition to be submitted at an election are grossly unrealistic or contrary to the needs of the school district, no election shall be called. If more than one petition has been received by the time the board meets to consider the petition triggering the meeting, the board shall act upon the petitions in the order they were received at the meeting called to consider the initial petition. The decision of the board may be appealed to the state board of education as provided in chapter 290. The president shall notify the county commissioner of elections of the time of the election.

[S13, §2820-d3; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4355; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §296.3; 81 Acts, ch 91, §1]

83 Acts, ch 90, §19; 85 Acts, ch 67, §33; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §92, 115

296.4 Notice — ballots.

Notice of the election shall be given by the county commissioner of elections by publication in accordance with section 49.53. The county commissioner of elections shall conduct the election pursuant to the provisions of chapters 39 to 53 and certify the results to the board of directors.

[S13, §2820-d3; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4356; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §296.4]

Form of ballot, §49.43 et seq.; also §331.305

296.5 Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 81, §154.**296.6 Bonds.**

If the vote in favor of the issuance of such bonds is equal to at least sixty percent of the total vote cast for and against said proposition at said election, the board of directors shall issue the same and make provision for payment thereof.

[S13, §2820-d4; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4358; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §296.6]

Vote required to authorize bonds, §75.1

296.7 Indebtedness for insurance authorized — tax levy.

1. A school district or community college corporation may contract indebtedness and issue general obligation bonds or enter into insurance agreements obligating the school district or corporation to make payments beyond its current budget year for one or more of the following mechanisms to protect the school district or corporation from tort liability, loss of property, environmental hazards, or any other risk associated with the operation of the school district or corporation:

- a. To procure or provide for a policy of insurance.
- b. To provide a self-insurance program.
- c. To establish and maintain a local government risk pool.

However, this subsection does not apply to an insurance program described in subsection 3.

2. For purposes of subsection 1, an employee benefit plan which includes a specific or aggregate excess loss coverage or a program that self-insures only a per-employee or per-family deductible for each year and which transfers the risk remaining beyond this deductible is not a self-insurance program, but is instead an insurance program. As used in this section, an “*employee benefit plan*” includes, but is not limited to benefits for hospital and surgical, medical expense, major medical, dental, prescription drug, disability, or life insurance costs or benefits.

3. A school district, providing an insurance program as described in subsection 2, shall not contract indebtedness and issue general obligation bonds or enter into insurance agreements obligating the school district to make payments beyond its current budget year for that employee benefit plan. A school district may, however, apply to the school budget review committee for relief if necessitated by the expenses in the school district’s insurance program as described in subsection 2.

4. Taxes may be levied in excess of any limitation imposed by statute for payment of one or more of the following authorized by subsection 1:

- a. Principal, premium, or interest on bonds.
- b. Premium on an insurance policy, including a stop loss or reinsurance policy, except as limited by subsection 3.
- c. Costs of a self-insurance program.
- d. Costs of a local government risk pool.
- e. Amounts payable under an insurance agreement.

However, for a school district, a tax levied under this section shall be included in the district management levy under section 298.4.

5. A self-insurance program or local government risk pool authorized by subsection 1 is not insurance and is not subject to regulation under chapters 505 through 523C. However, those self-insurance plans regulated pursuant to section 509A.14 shall remain subject to the requirements of section 509A.14 and rules adopted pursuant to that section.

6. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this section or any other statute, the tax levy authorized by this section shall not be used to pay the costs of employee benefits, including, but not limited to costs for hospital and surgical, medical expense, major medical, dental, prescription drug, disability, or life insurance benefits.

7. If the board by resolution restricts the use of money in a fund as a reserve for uninsured liability or a self-insurance program, the use shall be restricted and unavailable for any other purpose until the board removes the restriction. The removal is not effective until all obligations of the restricted fund have been satisfied, or the next fiscal year, whichever occurs later.

86 Acts, ch 1211, §18; 89 Acts, ch 135, §103; 90 Acts, ch 1234, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1253, §121

MISCELLANEOUS SECTIONS

SCHOOLHOUSES AND SCHOOLHOUSE SITES

297.9 Use for other than school purposes.

The board of directors of any school district may authorize the use of any schoolhouse and its grounds within such district for the purpose of meetings of granges, lodges, agricultural societies, and similar societies, for parent-teacher associations, for community recreational activities, community education programs, election purposes, other meetings of public interest, public forums and similar community purposes; provided that such use shall in no way interfere with school activities; such use to be for such compensation and upon such terms and conditions as may be fixed by said board for the proper protection of the schoolhouse and the property belonging therein, including that of pupils, except that in the case of community education programs, any compensation necessary for programs provided specifically by community education and not those provided through community education by other agencies or organizations shall be compensated from the funding provided for community education programs.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4371; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §297.9]

Schoolhouses as polling places, §49.24

297.11 Use forbidden.

If at any time the voters of such district at a regular election forbid such use of any such schoolhouse or grounds, the board shall not thereafter permit such use until the said action of such voters shall have been rescinded by the voters at a regular election, or at a special election called for that purpose.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4373; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §297.11]

SCHOOL TAXES AND BONDS

298.2 Imposition of physical plant and equipment levy.

1. A physical plant and equipment levy of not exceeding one dollar and sixty-seven cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation in the district is established except as otherwise provided in this subsection. The physical plant and equipment levy consists of the regular physical plant and equipment levy of not exceeding thirty-three cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation in the district and a voter-approved physical plant and equipment levy of not exceeding one dollar and thirty-four cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation in the district. However, the voter-approved physical plant and equipment levy may consist of a combination of a physical plant and equipment property tax levy and a physical plant and equipment income surtax as provided in subsection 4 with the maximum amount levied and imposed limited to an amount that could be raised by a one dollar and thirty-four cent property tax levy. The levy limitations of this subsection are subject to subsection 6.

2. If the electors of a school district have authorized a voter-approved physical plant and equipment levy not exceeding sixty-seven cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation in the district prior to July 1, 1997, the levy shall continue for the period authorized under the voter-approved levy, and the maximum levy that can be authorized by the electors under the voter-approved levy on or after July 1, 1997, under this section, is an additional sixty-seven cents for a period to coincide with the period for which the initial physical plant and equipment levy in the district was approved.

3. The board of directors of a school district may certify for levy by April 15 of a school year a tax on all taxable property in the school district for the regular physical plant and equipment levy.

4. The board may, and upon the written request of not less than one hundred eligible electors or thirty percent of the number of eligible electors voting at the last regular school election, whichever is greater, shall, direct the county commissioner of elections to provide for submitting the proposition of levying the voter-approved physical plant and equipment levy for a period of time authorized by the voters in the notice of election, not to exceed ten years, in the notice of the regular school election. The proposition is adopted if a majority of those voting on the proposition at the election approves it. The voter-approved physical plant and equipment levy shall be funded either by a physical plant and equipment property tax or by a combination of a physical plant and equipment property tax and a physical plant and equipment income surtax, as determined by the board. However, if the board intends to enter into a rental or lease arrangement under section 279.26, or intends to enter into a loan agreement under section 297.36, only a property tax shall be levied for those purposes. Subject to the limitations of section 298.14, if the board uses a combination of a physical plant and equipment property tax and a physical plant and equipment surtax, for each fiscal year the board shall determine the percent of income surtax to be imposed expressed as full percentage points, not to exceed twenty percent.

If a combination of a property tax and income surtax is used, by April 15 of the previous school year, the board shall certify the percent of the income surtax to be imposed and the amount to be raised to the department of management and the department of management shall establish the rate of the property tax and income surtax for the school year. The physical plant and equipment property tax and income surtax shall be levied or imposed, collected, and paid to the school district in the manner provided for the instructional support program in sections 257.21 through 257.26.

5. The proposition to levy the voter-approved physical plant and equipment levy is not affected by a change in the boundaries of the school district, except as otherwise provided in this section. If each school district involved in a school reorganization under chapter 275 has adopted the voter-approved physical plant and equipment levy or the sixty-seven and one-half cents per thousand dollars of assessed value schoolhouse levy under section 278.1, subsection 7, Code 1989, prior to July 1, 1991, and if the voters have not voted upon the proposition to levy the voter-approved physical plant and equipment levy in the reorganized district, the existing voter-approved physical plant and equipment levy or the existing schoolhouse levy, as applicable, is in effect for the reorganized district for the least amount and the shortest time for which it is in effect in any of the districts.

Authorized levies for the period of time approved are not affected as a result of a failure of a proposition proposed to expand the purposes for which the funds may be expended.

6. If the board of directors of a school district in which the voters have authorized the schoolhouse tax prior to July 1, 1991, has entered into a rental or lease arrangement under section 279.26, Code 1989, or has entered into a loan agreement under section 297.36, Code 1989, the levy shall continue for the period authorized and the maximum levy that can be authorized under the voter-approved physical plant and equipment levy is reduced by the rate of the schoolhouse tax.

89 Acts, ch 135, §107; 92 Acts, ch 1187, §7; 93 Acts, ch 1, §9, 10; 97 Acts, ch 182, §1, 2

298.7 Contract for use of library — tax levy.

1. The board of directors of a school corporation in which there is no free public library may contract with a free public library for the free use of the library by the residents of the school district, and pay the library the amount agreed upon for the use of the library as provided by law. During the existence of the contract, the board shall certify annually a tax sufficient to pay the library the consideration agreed upon, not exceeding twenty cents per thousand dollars of assessed value of the taxable property of the district. During the existence of the contract, the school corporation is relieved from the requirement that the school treasurer withhold funds for library purposes. This section does not apply in townships where a contract for other library facilities is in existence.

2. However, if a school district which is qualified to contract for library services under subsection 1 levies a tax not to exceed twenty cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation of the taxable property for school library purposes in the fiscal year before a reorganization involving the district, the tax levy shall remain valid for succeeding fiscal years, and shall be levied and collected against the taxable property of the former district which is part of the reorganized district for school library purposes. The contract and the tax levy may be discontinued by a petition signed by eligible electors residing in the former district. The petition requesting the discontinuance must be signed by no fewer than one hundred eligible electors or thirty percent of the number voting at the last preceding school election in the former district, whichever is greater. The petition must be filed with the secretary of the board of directors of the school district at least seventy-five days before the next regular school election. The proposal to discontinue the levy shall be deemed adopted if the vote in favor of the discontinuance is equal to at least a majority of the total vote cast on the proposal by the electors of the former school district.

[S13, §2806; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4391; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §298.7]

84 Acts, ch 1288, §1; 93 Acts, ch 74, §1

298.9 Special levies.

If the voter-approved physical plant and equipment levy, consisting solely of a physical plant and equipment property tax levy, is voted at a special election and certified to the board of supervisors after the regular levy is made, the board shall at its next regular meeting levy the tax and cause it to be entered upon the tax list to be collected as other school taxes. If the certification is filed prior to May 1, the annual levy shall begin with the tax levy of the year of filing. If the certification is filed after May 1 in a year, the levy shall begin with the levy of the fiscal year succeeding the year of the filing of the certification.

[C97, §2807; SS15, §1303; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4394; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §298.9]

89 Acts, ch 135, §110; 95 Acts, ch 67, §23; 96 Acts, ch 1215, §54

298.18 Bond tax — election — leasing buildings.

The board of each school corporation shall, when estimating and certifying the amount of money required for general purposes, estimate and certify to the board of supervisors of the proper county for the debt service fund the amount required to pay interest due or that may become due for the fiscal year beginning July 1, thereafter upon lawful bonded indebtedness, and in addition thereto such amount as the board may deem necessary to apply on the principal.

The amount estimated and certified to apply on principal and interest for any one year shall not exceed two dollars and seventy cents per thousand dollars of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the school corporation except as hereinafter provided.

For the sole purpose of computing the amount of bonds which may be issued as a result of the application of any limitation referred to in this section, all interest on the bonds in excess of that accruing in the first twelve months may be excluded from the first annual levy of taxes, so that the need for including more than one year's interest in the first annual levy of taxes to pay the bonds and interest shall not operate to further restrict the amount of bonds which may be issued, and in certifying the annual levies to the county auditor or auditors such first annual levy of taxes shall be sufficient to pay all principal of and interest on said bonds becoming due prior to the next succeeding annual levy and the full amount of such first annual levy shall be entered for collection by said auditor or auditors, as provided in chapter 76.

The amount estimated and certified to apply on principal and interest for any one year may exceed two dollars and seventy cents per thousand dollars of assessed value by the amount approved by the voters of the school corporation, but not exceeding four dollars and five cents per thousand of the assessed value of the taxable property within any school corporation, provided that the registered voters of such school corporation have first approved such increased amount at a special election, which may be held at the same time as the regular school election. The proposition submitted to the voters at such special election shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the board of directors of the (insert name of school corporation) in the County of, State of Iowa, be authorized to levy annually a tax exceeding two dollars and seventy cents per thousand dollars, but not exceeding dollars and cents per thousand dollars of the assessed value of the taxable property within said school corporation to pay the principal of and interest on bonded indebtedness of said school corporation, it being understood that the approval of this proposition shall not limit the source of payment of the bonds and interest but shall only operate to restrict the amount of bonds which may be issued?

Notice of the election shall be given by the county commissioner of elections according to section 49.53. The election shall be held on a date not less than four nor more than twenty days after the last publication of the notice. At such election the ballot used for the submission of said proposition shall be in substantially the form for submitting special questions at general elections. The county commissioner of elections shall conduct the election pursuant to the provisions of chapters 39 to 53 and certify the results to the board of directors. Such proposition shall not be deemed carried or adopted unless the vote in favor of such proposition is equal to at least sixty percent of the total vote cast for and against said proposition at said election. Whenever such a proposition has been approved by the voters of a school corporation as hereinbefore provided, no further approval of the voters of such school corporation shall be required as a result of any subsequent change in the boundaries of such school corporation.

The voted tax levy referred to herein shall not limit the source of payment of bonds and interest but shall only restrict the amount of bonds which may be issued.

The ability of a school corporation to exceed two dollars and seventy cents per thousand dollars of assessed value to service principal and interest payments on bonded indebtedness is limited and conferred only to those school corporations engaged in the administration of elementary and secondary education.

Provided further that if a school corporation leases a building or property, which has been used as a junior college by such corporation, to a community college, the annual amounts certified as herein provided by such leasing school corporation for payment of interest and principal due on lawful bonded indebtedness incurred by such leasing school corporation for purchasing, building, furnishing, reconstructing, repairing, improving or remodeling the building leased or acquiring or adding to the site of such property leased, to the extent of the respective annual rent the school corporation will receive under such lease, shall not be considered as a part of the total amount estimated and certified for the purposes of determining if such amount exceeds any limitation contained in this section.

[C73, §1823; C97, §2813; S13, §2813; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4403; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §298.18]

90 Acts, ch 1253, §109; 94 Acts, ch 1029, §28; 2001 Acts, ch 56, §14

298.18A Levy adjustment.

If, in the opinion of the board of a school corporation, after having originally estimated and certified the amount required to pay interest and principal due upon bonded indebtedness incurred before July 1, 1995, an adjustment in the amount certified in excess of that previously levied by the resolution authorizing issuance of the bonds becomes necessary in anticipation of future projected revenue shortfalls resulting from a machinery and equipment-related taxable valuation decrease from the valuation as of January 1, 1994, an adjustment shall be permitted subject to the following limitations:

1. An adjustment shall be permitted only in a district in which machinery and equipment valuation exceeds twenty percent of total taxable valuation as of January 1, 1994.

2. The adjustment shall not result in a total amount levied in excess of the two dollar and seventy cent per thousand dollars of assessed valuation limit provided in section 298.18. An adjustment in excess of the two dollar and seventy cent per thousand dollars of assessed valuation limit shall be subject to the special election provisions for increases of up to four dollars and five cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation provisions of section 298.18.

3. The amount of the adjustment, when added to the amount originally estimated and certified, for any one year, shall not exceed the least of:

a. The amount required to pay interest and principal due upon bonded indebtedness for the three-year period beginning on the date of the adjustment.

b. One hundred twenty-five percent of the amount originally estimated and certified.

c. One hundred ten percent of the total district levies for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year in which the adjustment is to be added.

4. The amount of the adjustment plus the amount of state replacement moneys received under section 427B.19A which is attributable to the amount of the adjustment, when added to the amount originally estimated and certified, shall not result in the levying of an amount over the life of the issue in excess of the amount necessary for principal and interest repayment.

5. Amounts collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited in a separate debt service account distinct from the account established to hold principal and interest revenues resulting from the original levy.

6. An adjustment shall not be permitted which results in extending a levy beyond the earlier of the following:

a. Ten years from the original date of certification of the amount required to pay interest and principal.

b. June 30, 2007.

96 Acts, ch 1179, §1

298.21 School bonds.

The board of directors of any school corporation when authorized by the voters at the regular election or at a special election called for that purpose, may issue the negotiable, interest-bearing school bonds of said corporation for borrowing money for any or all of the following purposes:

1. To acquire sites for school purposes.

2. To erect, complete, or improve buildings authorized for school purposes.

3. To acquire equipment for schools, sites, and buildings.

[§13, §2812-d; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4406; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §298.21]

Vote required to authorize bonds, §75.1

CHAPTER 300

EDUCATIONAL AND RECREATIONAL TAX

300.1	Public recreation.	300.3	Discontinuance of levy.
300.2	Tax levy.	300.4	Community education.

300.1 Public recreation.

Boards of directors of school districts may establish and maintain for children and adults public recreation places and playgrounds, and necessary accommodations for the recreation places and playgrounds, in the public school buildings and grounds of the district. The board may co-operate under chapter 28E with a public agency having the custody and management of public parks or public buildings and grounds, and with a private agency having custody and management of buildings or grounds open to the public, located within the school district, and may provide for the supervision and instruction necessary to carry on public educational and recreational activities in the parks, buildings, and grounds located within the district.

[S13, §2823-u; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4433; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §300.1; 81 Acts, ch 95, §2]

300.2 Tax levy.

The board of directors of a school district may, and upon receipt of a petition signed by eligible electors equal in number to at least twenty-five percent of the number of voters at the last preceding school election, shall, direct the county commissioner of elections to submit to the registered voters of the school district the question of whether to levy a tax of not to exceed thirteen and one-half cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation for public educational and recreational activities authorized under this chapter. If at the time of filing the petition, it is more than three months until the next regular school election, the board of directors shall submit the question at a special election within sixty days. Otherwise, the question shall be submitted at the next regular school election.

If a majority of the votes cast upon the proposition is in favor of the proposition, the board shall certify the amount required for a fiscal year to the county board of supervisors by April 15 of the preceding fiscal year. The board of supervisors shall levy the amount certified. The amount shall be placed in the public education and recreation levy fund of the district and shall be used only for the purposes specified in this chapter.

The proposition to levy the public recreation and playground tax is not affected by a change in the boundaries of a school district, except as otherwise provided in this section. If each district involved in school reorganization under chapter 275 has adopted the public recreation and playground tax, and if the voters have not voted upon the proposition to levy the public recreation and playground tax in the reorganized district, the existing public recreation and playground tax shall be in effect for the reorganized district for the least amount that has been approved in any of the districts and until discontinued pursuant to section 300.3.

[S13, §2823-u1, -u2; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4434, 4435; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §300.2, 300.3; 81 Acts, ch 95, §3]

93 Acts, ch 1, §13; 93 Acts, ch 160, §17; 94 Acts, ch 1029, §29; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53

300.3 Discontinuance of levy.

Once approved at an election, the authority of the board to levy and collect the tax under section 300.2 shall continue until the board votes to rescind the levy and collection of the tax or the voters of the school district by majority vote order the discontinuance of the levy and collection of the tax. The tax shall be discontinued in the manner provided in this section or in the manner provided for imposition of the tax in section 300.2.

[S13, §2823-u4, -u5; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4437, 4438; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §300.5, 300.6; 81 Acts, ch 95, §4]

300.4 Community education.

The tax levied under sections 300.2 and 300.3 may also be used for community education purposes under chapter 276.

[81 Acts, ch 95, §5]

MISCELLANEOUS SECTIONS

TEXTBOOKS

301.24 Petition — election.

Whenever a petition signed by one hundred eligible electors residing in the school district or a number of eligible electors residing in the school district equal to at least ten percent of the number of voters in the last preceding regular school election, whichever is greater, is filed with the secretary thirty days or more before the regular election, asking that the question of providing free textbooks for the use of pupils in the school district's attendance centers be submitted to the voters at the next regular election, the secretary shall cause notice of such proposition to be given in the notice of such election.

[C97, §2836; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4464; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §301.24]

2001 Acts, ch 56, §15; 2006 Acts, ch 1044, §1

301.25 Loaning books.

If, at such election, a majority of the legal voters present and voting by ballot thereon shall authorize the board of directors of said school district to loan textbooks to the pupils free of charge, then the board shall procure such books as shall be needed, in the manner provided by law for the purchase of textbooks, and loan them to the pupils.

[C97, §2837; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4465; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §301.25]

301.27 Discontinuance of loaning.

The electors may, at any election called as provided in section 301.24, direct the board to discontinue the loaning of textbooks to pupils.

[C97, §2837; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4467; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §301.27]

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DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS
HISTORICAL PRESERVATION DISTRICTS

303.20 Definitions.

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

1. “*Area of historical significance*” means contiguous pieces of property of no greater area than one hundred sixty acres under diverse ownership which:

a. Are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology and culture, and

b. Possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, skill, feeling and association, and

c. Are associated with events that have been a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, or

d. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, or

e. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type; period; method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

f. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

2. “*Commission*” is the five-person body, elected by the registered voters in the historical preservation district from persons living in the district for the purpose of administering this subchapter of this chapter.*

3. “*District*” means a historical preservation district established under this subchapter of this chapter.*

4. “*Department*” means the department of cultural affairs.

5. “*Exterior features*” means the architectural style, general design and general arrangement of the exterior of a building or other structure, including the kind and texture of the building material and the type and style of all windows, doors, light fixtures, signs and other appurtenant fixtures. In the case of an outdoor advertising sign, “*exterior features*” means the style, material, size and location of the sign.

6. “*Property owner*” means an individual or corporation who is the owner of real estate for taxation purposes.

[C77, 79, 81, §303.20; 82 Acts, ch 1238, §14]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §1315; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53

*See §303.21–303.26, 303.33, and 303.34 below

303.21 Petition.

Not less than ten percent of the eligible voters in an area of asserted historical significance may petition the department for a referendum for the establishment of a district.

The petition shall contain a description of the property suggested for inclusion in the district and the reasons justifying the creation of the district.

[C77, 79, 81, §303.21; 82 Acts, ch 1238, §15]

2001 Acts, ch 24, §45

303.22 Action by department.

The department shall hold a hearing not less than thirty days or more than sixty days after the petition is received. The department shall publish notice of the hearing, at a reasonable time before the hearing is to take place, and shall

post notice of the hearing in a reasonable number of places within the suggested district. The cost of notification shall be paid by the persons who petition for the establishment of a district.

At the hearing the department shall hear interested persons, accept written presentations, and shall determine whether the suggested district is an area of historical significance which may properly be established as a historical preservation district pursuant to the provisions of this subchapter of this chapter. The department may determine the boundaries which shall be established for the district. The department shall not include property which is not included in the suggested district unless the owner of the property is given an opportunity to be heard.

The department, if it determines that the suggested district meets the criteria for establishment as a historical preservation district, shall indicate the owners of the property and residents included and shall forward a list of owners and residents to the county commissioner of elections.

If the department determines that the suggested district does not meet the criteria for establishment as a historical preservation district, it shall so notify the petitioners.

[C77, 79, 81, §303.22; 82 Acts, ch 1238, §16]

303.23 Referendum.

Within thirty days after the receipt of the list of owners of property and residents within the suggested historical preservation district, the department shall fix a date not more than forty-five days from the receipt of the petition seeking a referendum on the question of establishment of a historical preservation district. The department, after consultation with the county commissioner of elections, shall specify the polling place within the suggested district that will best serve the convenience of the voters and shall appoint from residents of the proposed district three judges and two clerks of election.

[C77, 79, 81, §303.23; 82 Acts, ch 1238, §17]

303.24 Notice.

The department, after consultation with the county commissioner of elections, shall post notice of the referendum in a reasonable number of places within the suggested district a reasonable time before it is to take place. The notice shall state the purpose of the referendum, a description of the district, the date of the referendum, the location of the polling place, and the hours when the polls will open and close.

[C77, 79, 81, §303.24; 82 Acts, ch 1238, §18]

303.25 Voting.

A person shall be qualified to vote at the referendum if such person is a registered voter of the area embraced by the proposed historic district.

An historic preservation district is established if a majority of the persons voting at the referendum votes in favor of its establishment.

[C77, 79, 81, §303.25]

94 Acts, ch 1169, §64

303.26 Commission.

At the same time the referendum is held, an election shall be held for the commission. Each voter at the referendum may write upon the ballot the names of not more than five persons who are eligible voters within the district to be members of the commission.

The five persons receiving the highest number of votes shall constitute the commission. In the event one of the five receiving the highest number of votes elects not to serve on the commission, the person receiving the next highest number of votes shall serve.

Of the initial commission the person receiving the highest number of votes shall receive a five-year term of office, the next highest a four-year term, the next highest a three-year term, the next highest a two-year term, and the fifth highest a one-year term. Thereafter, an election shall be held annually in the district to elect a member to a five-year term as each term expires.

Vacancies in the commission occurring between elections shall be filled by the remaining members of the commission by majority vote. Should a majority of those voting vote not to establish the district, the election shall be void.

[C77, 79, 81, §303.26]

303.33 Termination of district.

Two years after the establishment of a district, a referendum for the termination of the district shall be held if ten percent of the eligible voters in the district so request. If the registered voters, by a majority of those voting, favor termination, sections 303.20 through 303.32 will no longer have any effect on the property formerly included in the district.

If an election is held to terminate a district under this section and such attempt fails, another referendum for termination of the district in question shall not take place for a period of two years.

[C77, 79, 81, §303.33]

95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 96 Acts, ch 1034, §18

303.34 Areas of historical significance.

The provisions of sections 303.20 to 303.33 do not apply within the limits of a city. However, in order for a city to designate an area which is deemed to merit preservation as an area of historical significance, the following shall apply:

1. An area of historical significance shall be proposed by the governing body of the city on its own motion or upon the receipt by the governing body of a petition signed by residents of the city. The city shall submit a description of the proposed area of historical significance or the petition describing the proposed area, if the proposed area is a result of the receipt of a petition, to the historical division which shall determine if the proposed area meets the criteria in subsection 2 and may make recommendations concerning the proposed area. Any recommendations made by the division shall be made available by the city to the public for viewing during normal working hours at a city government place of public access.

2. A city shall not designate an area as an area of historical significance unless it contains contiguous pieces of property under diverse ownership which meets the criteria specified in section 303.20, subsection 1, paragraphs "a" to "f".

3. A city may provide by ordinance for the establishment of a commission to deal with matters involving areas of historical significance but shall provide by ordinance for such commission upon the enactment of the ordinance designating an area as an area of historical significance as required in subsection 4. Upon the establishment of the commission the city shall provide by ordinance for the

method of appointment, the number, and terms, of members of the commission and for the duties and powers of the commission. The commission shall contain not less than three members. The members of the commission shall be appointed with due regard to proper representation of residents and property owners of the city and their relevant fields of knowledge including but not limited to history, urban planning, architecture, archaeology, law, and sociology. At least one resident of each designated area of historical significance shall be appointed to the commission. Cities with a population of more than fifty thousand shall not appoint more than one-third of the members to the commission of an area of historical significance that are members of a city zoning commission appointed pursuant to chapter 414. The commission shall have the power to approve or deny applications for proposed alterations to exterior features within an area designated as an area of historical significance. An aggrieved party may appeal the commission's action to the governing body of the city. If not satisfied by the decision of the governing body, the party may appeal within sixty days of the governing body's decision to the district court for the county in which the designated area is located. On appeal the governing body or the district court as the case may be shall consider whether the commission has exercised its powers and followed the guidelines established by the law and ordinance, and whether the commission's action was patently arbitrary or capricious.

4. An area shall be designated an area of historical significance upon enactment of an ordinance of the city. Before the ordinance or an amendment to it is enacted, the governing body of the city shall submit the ordinance or amendment to the historical division for its review and recommendations.

[C81, §303.34; 82 Acts, ch 1238, §19]

89 Acts, ch 145, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1204, §7

LAND USE DISTRICTS

303.41 Eligibility and purpose.

A land use district shall not be created under this subchapter unless it is an area of contiguous territory encompassing twenty thousand acres or more of predominately rural and agricultural land owned by a single entity which has within its general boundaries at least seven platted villages which are not incorporated as municipalities at the time the district is organized. The eligible electors may create a land use district to conserve the distinctive historical and cultural character and peculiar suitability of the area for particular uses with a view to conserving the value of all existing and proposed structures and land and to preserve the quality of life of those citizens residing within the boundaries of the contiguous area by preserving its historical and cultural quality.

83 Acts, ch 108, §1

303.42 Petition.

Eligible electors residing within the limits of a proposed land use district equal in number to at least ten percent or more of the registered voters residing within the limits of a proposed land use district may file a petition in the office of the county auditor of the county in which the proposed land use district, or its major portion, is located, requesting that there be submitted to the registered voters of the proposed district the question of whether the territory within the boundaries of the proposed district shall be organized as a land use district under this subchapter. The petition shall be addressed to the board of supervisors of the county where it is filed and shall set forth the following:

1. An intelligible description of the boundaries of the territory to be embraced in the district.
 2. The name of the proposed district.
 3. That the territory to be embraced in the district has a distinctive historical and cultural character which might be preserved by the establishment of the district.
 4. That the public welfare will be promoted by the establishment of the district.
 5. The signatures of the petitioners.
- 83 Acts, ch 108, §2; 2001 Acts, ch 56, §16

303.45 Hearing of petition and order.

The board of supervisors to whom the petition is addressed shall preside at the hearing provided for in section 303.44 and shall continue the hearing in session, with adjournments from day to day, if necessary, until completed, without being required to give any further notice of it. Proof of the residence and qualification of the petitioners as eligible electors shall be made by affidavit or otherwise as the board may direct. The board shall consider the boundaries of the proposed land use district, whether they shall be as described in the petition or otherwise, and for that purpose may alter and amend the petition and limit or change the boundaries of the proposed district as stated in the petition. The boundaries of a proposed district shall not be changed to include property not included in the original petition and published notice until the owner of that property is given notice as on the original hearing. All persons in the proposed district shall have an opportunity to be heard regarding the location and boundaries of the proposed district and to make suggestions regarding them. The board of supervisors, after hearing the statements, evidence, and suggestions made and offered at the hearing, shall enter an order fixing the boundaries of the proposed district and directing that an election be held for the purpose of submitting to the registered voters residing within the boundaries of the proposed district the question of organization and establishment of the proposed land use district as determined by the board of supervisors. The order shall fix a date for the election not more than sixty days after the date of the order, establish voting precincts within the proposed district and define their boundaries, and specify the polling places which in the board's judgment will best serve the convenience of the voters, and shall appoint from residents of the proposed district three judges and two clerks of election for each voting precinct established.

83 Acts, ch 108, §5; 2001 Acts, ch 56, §17

303.46 Notice of election.

In its order for the election the board of supervisors shall direct the county auditor to cause notice of the election to be given by posting at least five copies of the notice in public places in the proposed district at least twenty days before the date of election and by publication of the notice once each week for three consecutive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation published in the proposed district, or, if no such newspaper is published within the proposed district, then in such a newspaper published in the county in which the major part of the proposed district is located. The last publication is to be at least twenty days prior to the date of election. The notice shall state the time and place of holding the election and the hours when the polls will be open and closed, the purpose of the election, with the name of the proposed district and a description of its boundaries, and shall set forth briefly the limits of each voting precinct and the location of the polling places. Proof of posting and publication shall be made in the manner provided in section 303.44 and filed with the county auditor.

83 Acts, ch 108, §6

303.47 Election.

Each registered voter residing within the proposed district may cast a ballot at the election and a person shall not vote in any precinct but that of the person's residence. Ballots at the election shall be in substantially the following form:

For Land Use District
Against Land Use District

The election shall be conducted in the manner provided by law for general elections and the ballots so cast shall be issued, received, returned, and canvassed in the same manner and by the same officers, in the county whose board of supervisors is vested with jurisdiction of the proceedings, as provided by law in the case of ballots cast for county officers, except as modified by this subchapter. The board of supervisors shall cause a statement of the result of the election to be spread upon the records of the county auditor. If a majority of the votes cast upon the question of incorporation of the proposed district is in favor of the proposed district, the proposed district becomes an organized district under this subchapter.

83 Acts, ch 108, §7; 2001 Acts, ch 56, §18

303.48 Expenses and costs of election.

All expenses incurred in carrying out sections 303.41 through 303.47, including the costs of the election, as determined by the board of supervisors, shall be paid by the county whose board is vested with jurisdiction of the proceedings.

83 Acts, ch 108, §8

303.49 Election of trustees — terms — vacancies.

1. If the proposition to establish a land use district carries, a special election shall be called by the board of supervisors of the county which conducted the election to form the district. This special election shall be held within the newly created district at a single polling place designated by the county auditor not more than ninety days after the organization of the land use district. The election shall be held for the purpose of electing the initial seven members of the board of trustees of the land use district. The county auditor shall cause notice of the election to be posted and published, and shall perform all other acts with reference to the election, and conduct it in like manner, as nearly as may be, as provided in this subchapter for the election on the question of establishing the district. Each trustee must be a United States citizen not less than eighteen years of age and a resident of the district. Each registered voter at the election may write in upon the ballot the names of not more than seven persons whom the voter desires for trustees and may cast not more than one vote for each of the seven persons. The seven persons receiving the highest number of votes cast shall constitute the first board of trustees of the district.

2. Following the initial special election, an annual election shall be held at a single polling place within the district designated by the county auditor for the purpose of electing a trustee to replace a trustee whose term will expire. The board of trustees, in consultation with the county auditor, shall select the election date. The county auditor shall perform all other acts with reference to the election and conduct it in like manner, as nearly as may be, as provided in chapters 45 and 49. Each registered voter at the election may vote for one person whom the voter desires as a trustee for each expiring term. The term of office for each trustee elected shall be three years.

3. Vacancies in the office of trustee of a land use district may be filled by the remaining members of the board of trustees for the period extending to the next annual election at which time the registered voters of the district shall elect a new trustee to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term. Expenses incurred in carrying out the annual elections of trustees shall be paid for by the land use district.

4. When the initial board of trustees is elected under this section the trustees shall be ranked in the order of votes received from highest to lowest. Any ties shall be resolved by a random method. The last ranked trustee shall receive an initial term expiring at the next annual election for trustees, the sixth and fifth ranked trustees receive an initial term expiring one year later, the fourth ranked trustee receives an initial term expiring two years after that election, the third and second ranked trustees receive initial terms expiring three years after that election, and the first ranked trustee shall receive an initial term expiring four years after that election.

83 Acts, ch 108, §9; 85 Acts, ch 161, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64; 97 Acts, ch 83, §1

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT)

307.11 Director of transportation — qualifications — salary.

The governor shall appoint a director of transportation, subject to confirmation by the senate, who shall serve at the pleasure of the governor and who shall not be a member of the commission. The director shall not hold any other office under the laws of the United States or of this or any other state or hold any other position for profit. The director shall not engage in any occupation, business, or profession interfering with or inconsistent with the director's duties, serve on or under a committee of a political party, or contribute to the campaign fund of any person or political party. The director shall be appointed on the basis of executive and administrative abilities and shall devote full time to the duties of the position.

Unnumbered paragraph 2 not reprinted.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §307.11]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §1907, 1908

AIRPORTS

330.17 Airport commission — election.

The council of any city or county which owns or acquires an airport may, and upon the council's receipt of a valid petition as provided in section 362.4, or receipt of a petition by the board of supervisors as provided in section 331.306 shall, at a regular city election or a general election if one is to be held within seventy-four days from the filing of the petition, or otherwise at a special election called for that purpose, submit to the voters the question as to whether the management and control of the airport shall be placed in an airport commission. If a majority of the voters favors placing the management and control of the airport in an airport commission, the commission shall be established as provided in this chapter.

The management and control of an airport by an airport commission may be ended in the same manner. If a majority of the voters does not favor continuing the management and control of the airport in an airport commission, the commission shall stand abolished sixty days from and after the date of the election, and the power to maintain and operate the airport shall revert to the city or county.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §330.17; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1054]

91 Acts, ch 129, §24

330.18 Notice of election.

Notice of the election shall be given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the city, subject to section 362.3 or in the county, subject to section 331.305.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §330.18; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1055]

330.19 Form of question.

The question to be submitted shall be in the following form:

Shall the City (or County) of place (or continue) the management and control of its airport (or airports) in an Airport Commission?

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §330.19; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1056]

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COUNTY HOME RULE IMPLEMENTATION

DEFINITIONS

331.101 Definitions.

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

1. "*Amendment*" means a revision or repeal of an existing ordinance or code of ordinances.
 2. "*Auditor*" means the county auditor or a deputy auditor or employee designated by the county auditor.
 3. "*Board*" means the board of supervisors of a county.
 4. "*Book*", "*record*", and "*register*" include any mode of permanent recording including but not limited to, card files, microfilm or microfiche, electronic records and the like.
 5. "*Charter*" means a formal document establishing the functions, powers, organization, structure, privileges, rights, and duties of county government not inconsistent with state law.
 6. "*Clerk*" means the clerk of the district court or the clerk's designee.
 7. "*Commission*" means a body of eligible electors authorized to study, review, analyze, and recommend an alternative form of county government.
 8. "*County attorney*" means the county attorney or a deputy county attorney or assistant county attorney designated by the county attorney.
 9. "*Measure*" means an ordinance, amendment, resolution, or motion.
 10. "*Ordinance*" means a county law of a general and permanent nature.
 11. "*Recorded vote*" means a record, roll call vote.
 12. "*Recorder*" means the county recorder or a deputy recorder or employee designated by the county recorder.
 13. "*Resolution*" or "*motion*" means a statement of policy or an order for action to be taken.
 14. "*Sheriff*" means the county sheriff or a deputy sheriff designated by the sheriff.
 15. "*State law*" includes the Constitution of the State of Iowa and state statutes.
 16. "*Supervisor*" means a member of the board of supervisors.
 17. "*Treasurer*" means the county treasurer or a deputy treasurer or employee designated by the county treasurer.
- [C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §343.13; S81, §331.101; 81 Acts, ch 117, §100]
88 Acts, ch 1229, §2; 90 Acts, ch 1233, §23

ALTERNATIVE FORMS OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

331.201 Board membership — qualifications — term.

1. The board shall consist of three members unless the membership is increased to five as provided in section 331.203.

2. A supervisor must be a registered voter of the county or supervisor district of the county which the supervisor represents.

3. The office of supervisor is an elective office except that if a vacancy occurs on the board, a successor shall be appointed to the unexpired term as provided in chapter 69.

4. The term of office of a supervisor is four years unless a change in the supervisor district representation plan or in the number of supervisors on the board requires the election of one or two supervisors for an initial term of two years.

[R60, §303; C73, §294, 299; C97, §410; SS15, §410; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5106; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §331.1; S81, §331.201; 81 Acts, ch 117, §200]
94 Acts, ch 1169, §64

331.203 Membership increased — vote.

1. The board may by resolution, or shall upon petition of the number of eligible electors of the county as specified in section 331.306, submit to the registered voters of the county at a general election a proposition to increase the number of supervisors to five.

2. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposition is in favor of the increase to five members, the board shall be increased to five members effective on the first day in January which is not a Sunday or holiday following the next general election. The five-member board shall be elected according to the supervisor representation plan in effect in the county.

a. If plan “one” as defined in section 331.206 is in effect, two additional supervisors shall be elected at the next general election, one for a two-year term and one for a four-year term.

b. If plan “two” or plan “three” as defined in section 331.206 is in effect, the temporary county redistricting commission shall divide the county into five equal-population districts by December 15 of the year preceding the year of the next general election and at that general election, five board members shall be elected, two for initial terms of two years and three for four-year terms. The districts shall be drawn in the manner provided under sections 331.209 and 331.210. The terms of the three incumbent supervisors shall expire on the date that the five-member board becomes effective.

c. The length of term for which a person is a candidate and the date when the term begins shall be indicated on the ballot.

[R60, §303; C73, §294, 299; C97, §410; SS15, §410; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5107; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §331.2; S81, §331.203; 81 Acts, ch 117, §202; 82 Acts, ch 1091, §2, ch 1104, §29]

88 Acts, ch 1119, §35; 94 Acts, ch 1179, §19; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53

331.204 Membership reduced — vote — new members.

1. In a county having a five-member board, the board may by resolution, or shall upon petition of the number of eligible electors of the county as specified in section 331.306, submit to the registered voters of the county at a general election a proposition to reduce the number of supervisors to three.

2. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposition is in favor of the reduction to three members, the membership of the board shall remain at five until the first day in January which is not a Sunday or holiday following the next general election, at which time the terms of the five members shall expire.

3. At the next general election following the one at which the proposition to reduce the membership of the board to three is approved, the membership of the board shall be elected according to the supervisor representation plan in effect in the county. If the supervisor representation plan includes equal-population districts, the districts shall be designated by December 15 of the year preceding the year of the next general election by the temporary county redistricting commission. The districts shall be drawn in the manner provided under sections 331.209 and 331.210. One member of the board shall be elected to a two-year term and the remaining two members shall be elected to four-year terms. The length of the term for which a person is a candidate and the date when the term begins shall be indicated on the ballot.

[C73, §299; C97, §410; SS15, §410; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5108–5110; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §331.3, 331.6, 331.7; S81, §331.204; 81 Acts, ch 117, §203; 82 Acts, ch 1091, §3, ch 1104, §30]

88 Acts, ch 1119, §36; 94 Acts, ch 1179, §20; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53

331.206 Supervisor districts.

1. One of the following supervisor district representation plans shall be used for the election of supervisors:

a. Plan “one.” Election at large without district residence requirements for the members.

b. Plan “two.” Election at large but with equal-population district residence requirements for the members.

c. Plan “three.” Election from single-member equal-population districts, in which the electors of each district shall elect one member who must reside in that district.

2. The plan used under subsection 1 shall be selected by the board or by a special election as provided in section 331.207. A plan selected by the board shall remain in effect for at least six years unless it is changed by a special election as provided in section 331.207.

A plan selected by the board shall become effective on the first day in January which is not a Sunday or holiday following the next general election, at which time the terms of the members expire and the terms of the members elected under the requirements of the new supervisor representation plan at the general election as specified in section 331.208, 331.209, or 331.210 shall commence.

[C97, §416; S13, §416; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5111; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §331.8; S81, §331.206; 81 Acts, ch 117, §205]

93 Acts, ch 143, §46

331.207 Special election — supervisor districts.

1. The board, upon petition of the number of eligible electors of the county as specified in section 331.306, shall call a special election to be held for the purpose of selecting one of the supervisor representation plans specified in section 331.206 under which the board of supervisors shall be elected.

2. The petition shall be filed with the county commissioner by June 1 of an odd-numbered year, subject to subsection 6. The special election shall be held within sixty days after the day the petition was received. Notice of the special election shall be published once each week for three successive weeks in an official newspaper of the county, shall state the representation plans to be submitted to the electors, and shall state the date of the special election which shall be held not less than five nor more than twenty days from the date of last publication.

3. The supervisor representation plans submitted at the special election shall be stated in substantially the following manner:

The individual members of the board of supervisors in county, Iowa, shall be elected:

Plan "one." At large and without district residence requirements for the members.

Plan "two." At large but with equal-population district residence requirements for the members.

Plan "three." From single-member equal-population districts in which the electors of each district shall elect one member who must reside in that district.

4. If the plan adopted by a plurality of the ballots cast in the special election is not the supervisor representation plan currently in effect in the county, the terms of the county supervisors serving at the time of the special election shall continue until the first day in January which is not a Sunday or holiday following the next general election, at which time the terms of the members shall expire and the terms of the members elected under the requirements of the new supervisor representation plan at the general election as specified in section 331.208, 331.209, or 331.210 shall commence.

5. If the plan adopted by a plurality of the ballots cast in the special election represents a change from plan "one" to plan "two" or "three", or from plan "two" to plan "three", as each plan is defined in section 331.206, the temporary county redistricting commission shall divide the county into districts as provided in sections 331.209 and 331.210. The plan shall be completed not later than September 15 following the special election and shall be submitted to the state commissioner of elections. The plan shall become effective January 1.

6. A supervisor representation plan adopted at a special election shall remain in effect for at least six years.

[C97, §417; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5112; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §331.9; S81, §331.207; 81 Acts, ch 117, §206; 82 Acts, ch 1104, §31]

88 Acts, ch 1119, §37; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §93, 94, 115

331.208 Plan "one" terms of office.

If plan "one" is selected pursuant to section 331.206 or 331.207, the board shall be elected as provided in this section.

1. In the primary and general elections, the number of supervisors, or candidates for the offices, which constitutes the board in the county, shall be elected by the registered voters of the county at large without district residence requirements.

2. In counties with three county supervisors, one person shall be elected as a member of the board for an initial term of two years and two persons shall be elected as members of the board for four years.

3. In counties with five supervisors, two persons shall be elected as members of the board for initial terms of two years and three persons shall be elected as members of the board for four years.

4. The determination as to whether a term of office shall be for two or four years shall be decided by lot before the primary election, and the results of the determination indicated on the ballot in the primary and general elections.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §331.25; S81, §331.208; 81 Acts, ch 117, §207]
95 Acts, ch 67, §53

331.209 Plan “two” terms of office.

If plan “two” is selected pursuant to section 331.206 or 331.207, the board shall be elected as provided in this section.

1. Not later than ninety days after the redistricting of congressional and legislative districts becomes law, or October 15 of the year immediately following each year in which the federal decennial census is taken, whichever is later, the temporary county redistricting commission shall divide the county into a number of supervisor districts corresponding to the number of supervisors in the county. However, if the plan is selected pursuant to section 331.207, the temporary county redistricting commission shall divide the county before February 15 of the election year. The supervisor districts shall be drawn, to the extent applicable, in compliance with the redistricting standards provided for senatorial and representative districts in section 42.4, and if a supervisor redistricting plan is challenged in court, the requirement of justifying any variance in excess of one percent contained in section 42.4, subsection 1, paragraph “c” applies to the board. If the temporary county redistricting commission adopts a supervisor redistricting plan with a variance in excess of one percent, the board shall publish the justification for the variance in one or more official newspapers as provided in chapter 349 within ten days after the action is taken. If more than one incumbent supervisor resides in the same supervisor district after the districts have been redrawn following the federal decennial census, the terms of office of those supervisors shall expire on the first day of January that is not a Sunday or a holiday following the next general election.

2. Each supervisor must reside in a separate supervisor district but shall be elected by the electors of the county at large. Election ballots shall be prepared to specify the district which each candidate seeks to represent and each elector may cast a vote for one candidate from each district for which a supervisor is to be chosen in the general election.

3. At the primary and general elections the number of supervisors, or candidates for the offices, which constitute the board in the county shall be elected as provided in this section. Terms of supervisors shall be the same as provided in section 331.208.

4. Each temporary county redistricting commission shall notify the state commissioner of elections when the boundaries of supervisor districts are changed, shall provide a map delineating the new boundary lines, and shall certify to the state commissioner of elections the populations of the new supervisor districts as determined under the latest federal decennial census. Upon failure of a temporary county redistricting commission to make the required changes by the dates specified by this section and sections 331.203 and 331.204 as determined by the state commissioner of elections, the state commissioner of elections shall make or cause to be made the necessary changes as soon as possible, and shall assess to the county the expenses incurred in so doing. The state commissioner of elections may request the services of personnel and materials available to the legislative services agency to assist the state commissioner in making required changes in supervisor district boundaries which become the state commissioner's responsibility.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §331.26; S81, §331.209; 81 Acts, ch 117, §208; 82 Acts, ch 1091, §4, 5]

89 Acts, ch 296, §38; 90 Acts, ch 1233, §24; 91 Acts, ch 190, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1179, §21, 22; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §44, 49

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331.210 Plan “three.”

If plan “three” is selected pursuant to section 331.206 or 331.207, the supervisor districts shall be drawn and supervisors shall be elected as provided in section 331.209, except the boundaries of supervisor districts shall follow voting precinct lines and each member of the board and each candidate for the office shall be elected or nominated at the primary and general elections by only the electors of the district which that candidate seeks to represent.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §331.27; S81, §331.210; 81 Acts, ch 117, §209]

331.210A Temporary county redistricting commission.*1. Appointment of members.*

a. Not later than May 15 of each year ending in one, a temporary county redistricting commission shall be established as provided by this section for counties which have either plan “two” or plan “three” supervisor representation plans. If a county has either plan “two” or plan “three” supervisor representation plans and the number of members of the board is increased or decreased under section 331.203 or 331.204, the temporary county redistricting commission shall be established by May 15 of the year preceding the year of the next general election.

b. The board shall determine the size of the membership of the temporary county redistricting commission which may be three, five, or seven in number. The minimum number of members constituting a majority of the membership shall be appointed by the majority party members of the board. The remaining number of members of the temporary county redistricting commission shall be appointed by the minority party members of the board. If the members of the board are all members of one political party or if the minority members of the board are not all members of only one political party, the minority representation of the temporary county redistricting commission shall be appointed by the chair of the county central committee for the party, other than the party of the majority members of the board, which received the most votes in that county cast for its candidate for president of the United States or for governor at the last preceding general election, as the case may be. If that party’s county central committee has no chair, the appointments shall be made by the chair of that party’s state central committee.

c. A member of the county board of supervisors may be appointed as a member of the temporary county redistricting commission. No person shall be appointed to the temporary county redistricting commission who is not an eligible elector of the county at the time of appointment.

d. A vacancy on the temporary county redistricting commission shall be filled by the initial selecting authority within fifteen days after the vacancy occurs.

e. Members of the temporary county redistricting commission shall receive a per diem as specified by the board, travel expenses at the rate provided by section 70A.9, and reimbursement for other necessary expenses incurred in performing their duties.

f. Each of the appointing authorities shall certify to the county commissioner of elections the authority’s appointment of a person to serve on the temporary county redistricting commission.

2. *Adoption of plans.*

a. The temporary county redistricting commission, upon appointment, shall acquire official census population data from the latest federal decennial census including the corresponding census maps and shall use that information in drawing and adopting the county's supervisor districting plan. The commission shall draw the plan, to the extent applicable, in accordance with section 42.4. If the county has a plan "three" supervisor representation plan, the temporary county redistricting commission shall also draw and adopt the county's corresponding precinct plan in accordance with sections 49.3, 49.4, and 49.6.

b. After the temporary county redistricting commission has finished its preliminary proposed county supervisor districting plan and corresponding precinct plan, if applicable, the commission shall at the earliest feasible time make available to the public all of the following information:

- (1) Copies of the legal description of the plans.
- (2) Maps illustrating the plans.
- (3) A summary of the standards prescribed by law for development of the plans.
- (4) A statement of the population of each district included in the plan, and the relative deviation of each district population from the ideal district population.
- (5) A statement of the population of each precinct, if applicable.

c. Upon the completion of the county's preliminary proposed plans, the temporary county redistricting commission shall do all of the following:

- (1) As expeditiously as possible, schedule and conduct at least one public hearing on the proposed plans.
- (2) Allow members of the public to present alternative plans at the public hearing.
- (3) Following the hearings, promptly prepare and make available to the public a report summarizing information and testimony received by the temporary county redistricting commission in the course of the hearings. The report shall include any comments and conclusions which its members deem appropriate regarding the information and testimony received at the hearings, or otherwise presented to the temporary county redistricting commission.

d. After the requirements of paragraphs "a" through "c" have been met, the temporary county redistricting commission shall adopt a supervisor district plan and corresponding precinct plan, if applicable, and shall submit the plan to the board of supervisors for their approval. Prior to adoption of a plan by the commission, any member of the temporary county redistricting commission may submit precinct or district plans to the commission for a vote, either independently or as an amendment to a plan presented by other members of the commission.

The board of supervisors shall review the plan submitted by the temporary county redistricting commission and shall approve or reject the plan. If the plan is rejected, the board shall give written reasons for the rejection of the plan and shall direct the commission to prepare a second plan. The board of supervisors may amend the second plan submitted for approval by the commission. Any amendment must be accompanied by a written statement declaring that the amendment is necessary to bring the submitted plan closer in conformity to the standards in section 42.4.

e. The plan approved by the board of supervisors shall be submitted to the state commissioner of elections for approval. If the plan does not meet the standards of section 42.4, the state commissioner shall reject the plan, and the board of supervisors shall direct the commission to prepare and adopt an acceptable plan.

If, after the initial proposed supervisor district plan or precinct plan has been submitted to the state commissioner for approval, it is necessary for the temporary county redistricting commission to make subsequent attempts at adopting an acceptable plan, the subsequent plans do not require public hearings.

f. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section to the contrary, for a county with a population of one hundred eighty thousand or more that has adopted a charter for a city-county consolidated form of government or a community commonwealth form of government and which charter provides for representation by districts, the legislative services agency, and not the temporary county redistricting commission, shall draw a representation plan as provided by paragraph “*a*” pursuant to a contract executed with the county. The plan drawn by the legislative services agency shall be based upon the precinct plan adopted for use by the county and shall be drawn in accordance with section 42.4, to the extent applicable. After the legislative services agency has drawn the plan, the legislative services agency shall at the earliest feasible time make available to the public all of the information required to be made public by paragraph “*b*”.

(2) The legislative services agency shall submit the plan to the governing body, and the governing body shall comply with the duties required by paragraph “*c*”, to the extent applicable.

(3) After the requirements of paragraphs “*a*” through “*c*” have been met, the governing body shall review the plan submitted by the legislative services agency and shall approve or reject the plan. If the plan is rejected, the governing body shall give written reasons for the rejection and shall direct the legislative services agency to prepare a second plan, as provided in paragraph “*d*”. The second plan may be amended by the governing body in accordance with the provisions of paragraph “*d*”. After receiving the second plan, the governing body shall approve either the first plan or the second plan.

(4) The governing body, after approving a plan, shall comply with the requirements of paragraph “*e*”.

3. *Open meetings and public records.* Chapters 21 and 22 shall apply to the temporary county redistricting commission.

4. *Termination.* The terms of the members of the temporary county redistricting commission shall expire twenty days following the date the county’s supervisor district plan and corresponding precinct plan, if applicable, are approved or imposed by the state commissioner of elections under sections 49.7 and 331.209.

94 Acts, ch 1179, §23; 2004 Acts, ch 1066, §1, 31

331.214 Vacancy of supervisor’s office.

1. The circumstances which constitute a vacancy in office under section 69.2 shall be treated as a resignation of the office. At its next meeting after the sixty-day absence, the board, by resolution adopted and included in its minutes, shall declare the absent supervisor’s seat vacant.

2. *a.* If the physical or mental status of a supervisor is in question, the board shall decide whether a vacancy exists. The board shall comply with the notice and hearing requirements of section 69.2, subsection 2. After a hearing, the

board, by resolution adopted and included in its minutes, may declare the supervisor's seat vacant if the board determines either of the following:

(1) That the supervisor is physically or mentally incapable of performing the duties of office and there is reasonable cause to believe that the supervisor will not be able to perform the duties of office for the remainder of the supervisor's term. To make this determination, the board shall appoint a physician and the family of the supervisor shall appoint a physician to examine the supervisor. For purposes of this subsection, "*family*" means the parent, spouse, or child of the supervisor. If the family does not appoint a physician, the board shall appoint two physicians to examine the supervisor. The board shall receive the report of the physicians as evidence at the hearing. The board may only declare the supervisor's seat vacant if both physicians concur that the supervisor is physically or mentally incapable of performing the duties of office and there is reasonable cause to believe that the supervisor will not be able to perform the duties of office for the remainder of the supervisor's term. However, if the physicians concur that the supervisor is mentally incapable of performing the duties of office, the board shall not declare the supervisor's seat vacant for one year from the date of the hearing if the supervisor is receiving treatment for the mental incapacity.

(2) That the supervisor refuses or is unavailable for the examination required in subparagraph (1).

b. A supervisor whose seat is declared vacant under this subsection may appeal the board's decision to the district court.

c. If the board declares a vacancy under this subsection and the remaining balance of the supervisor's unexpired term is two and one-half years or more, a special election shall be held to fill the office as provided in section 69.14A, subsection 1, paragraph "c".

[C73, §298; C97, §414; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5115; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §331.12; S81, §331.214; 81 Acts, ch 117, §213]

2006 Acts, ch 1065, §3

ALTERNATIVE FORMS

331.231 Alternative forms of county government.

The alternative forms of county government are as follows:

1. Board of supervisor form as provided in division II, part 1.*
2. Board-elected executive form as provided in section 331.239.
3. Board-manager form as provided in section 331.241.
4. Charter government form as provided in section 331.246.
5. City-county consolidated form as provided in sections 331.247 through 331.252.
6. Multicounty consolidated form as provided in sections 331.253 through 331.257.
7. Community commonwealth form as provided in sections 331.260 through 331.263.

88 Acts, ch 1229, §3; 91 Acts, ch 256, §2, 3; 2004 Acts, ch 1066, §2, 31

*See §331.201, 331.203–331.210A, 331.214 above

331.232 Plan for an alternative form of government.

1. A charter to change a form of county government may be submitted to the electors of a county only by a commission established by resolution of the board upon petition of the number of eligible electors of the county equal to at least twenty-five percent of the votes cast in the county for the office of president of the United States or governor at the preceding general election or the signatures of at least ten thousand eligible electors of the county, whichever number is fewer. The board shall within ten days of the filing of a valid petition adopt such a resolution.

2. The council of any city wishing to participate in a city-county consolidation charter commission must notify the board by resolution within thirty days of the creation of the commission pursuant to subsection 1. A city's participation in a city-county consolidation charter commission may be proposed by the city council adopting a resolution in favor of participation or by eligible electors of the city equal in number to at least twenty-five percent of the persons who voted at the last regular city election petitioning the council to adopt a resolution in favor of participation. The council shall within ten days of the filing of a valid petition adopt such a resolution.

3. An alternative form of county government shall be submitted to the electorate by the commission in the form of a charter.

88 Acts, ch 1229, §4; 91 Acts, ch 256, §4; 2004 Acts, ch 1066, §3, 4, 31

331.233 Appointment of commission members.

1. The members of a commission created to study the alternative forms of county government under division II, part 1, and sections 331.239, 331.241, 331.246, and 331.253, shall be appointed within forty-five days after the adoption of the resolution creating the commission as follows:

a. Two members shall be appointed by each of the following officers:

- (1) County auditor.
- (2) County recorder.
- (3) County treasurer.
- (4) County sheriff.
- (5) County attorney.

b. Two members shall be appointed by each member of the board.

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c. Two members shall be appointed by each state representative whose legislative district is located in the county if a majority of the constituents of that legislative district resides in the county. However, if a county does not have a state representative's legislative district which has a majority of a state representative's constituency residing in the county, the state representative having the largest plurality of constituents residing in the county shall appoint two members.

2. Only eligible electors of the county not holding a city, county, or state office shall be members of the commission. In counties having multiple state legislative districts, the districts shall be represented as equally as possible. The membership shall be bipartisan and gender balanced and each appointing authority under subsection 1 shall provide for representation of various age groups, racial minorities, economic groups, and representatives of identifiable geographically defined populations, all in reasonable relationship to the proportions in which these groups are present in the population of the commission area. A vacancy on the commission shall be filled by appointment in the same manner as the original appointment. The county auditor shall notify the appropriate appointing authority of a vacancy.

The legislative appointing authorities shall be considered one appointing authority for the purpose of complying with this subsection. The senior legislative appointing authority in terms of length of legislative service shall convene the legislative appointing authorities to consult for the purpose of complying with this subsection.

3. If at any time during the commission process, the commission adopts a resolution by majority vote to prepare a charter proposing city-county consolidation or the community commonwealth form, additional members shall be appointed to the commission in order to comply with section 331.233A. The life of the commission shall be extended up to six months after the appointment of the additional members.

88 Acts, ch 1229, §5; 91 Acts, ch 256, §5-7

331.233A Appointment of commission members — city-county consolidation or community commonwealth.

1. The members of a commission created to study city-county consolidation or the community commonwealth form shall be appointed within thirty days after the adoption of a resolution creating the commission as follows:

a. One city council member shall be appointed by the city council of each city participating in the charter process.

b. Two members of the board of supervisors shall be appointed by the board of each county participating in the charter process. One supervisor must be a resident of the unincorporated area of the county for each participating county. However, if no supervisor resides in the unincorporated area, the board shall appoint a resident of the unincorporated area of the county in lieu of appointing a supervisor.

c. One member shall be appointed by each state legislator whose legislative district is located in the commission area if a majority of the constituents of that legislative district resides in the commission area. However, if a commission area does not have a state legislative district which has a majority of its constituents residing in the commission area, the legislative district having the largest plurality of constituents residing in the commission area shall appoint one member.

d. An additional member shall be appointed by each city council and each county board for every twenty-five thousand residents in the participating city

or unincorporated area of the county, whichever is applicable. The member shall be a resident of the city or county, as applicable. The member shall be a person who is not holding elected office at the time of the appointment.

2. A vacancy on the commission shall be filled by appointment in the same manner as the original appointment. The county auditor shall notify the appropriate appointing authority of a vacancy.

3. If at any time during the commission process, the commission adopts a resolution by majority vote to prepare a charter proposing an alternative form other than city-county consolidation or the community commonwealth form, the resolution shall be submitted to the board of supervisors of the participating county, and the board shall proceed pursuant to section 331.233. The life of the commission shall be extended up to six months after the appointment of the new members.

91 Acts, ch 256, §8; 2004 Acts, ch 1066, §5, 31

331.234 Organization and expenses.

1. Within thirty days after the appointment of the members of the commission, the county auditor shall give written notice of the date, time, and location of the first meeting of the commission. At the first meeting the commission shall organize by electing a chairperson, vice chairperson, and other officers as necessary. The commission shall adopt rules governing the conduct of its meetings, subject to chapter 21.

2. The members of the commission shall serve without compensation, but they are entitled to travel and other necessary expenses relating to their duties of office.

3. The board shall make available to the commission in-kind services such as office space, printing, supplies, and equipment and shall pay the other necessary expenses of the commission including compensation for secretarial, clerical, professional, and consultant services. The total annual expenses, not including the value of in-kind expenses, to be paid from public funds shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars or an amount equal to thirty cents times the population of the commission area, according to the most recent certified federal census. The commission may employ staff as necessary.

4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, the expenses of the commission may be paid from the general fund of the county. Expenses of the commission may also be paid from any combination of public or private funds available for that purpose. The commission's annual expenses may exceed the amount in subsection 3 only if the excess is paid from private funds. If a proposed charter is submitted to the electorate, private funds donated to the commission may be used to promote passage of the proposed charter.

5. In the case of a city-county consolidation charter commission or a community commonwealth charter commission, the expenses of the commission shall be paid by each city and county participating in the charter process pursuant to section 331.233A. Each participating city's share shall be its pro rata share of the expenses based upon the ratio that the population of the city bears to the total population in the county. The remainder shall be paid from the general fund of the county. The amount paid by each city and county participating in the charter process shall be deposited in a segregated account maintained by the county.

88 Acts, ch 1229, §6; 91 Acts, ch 256, §9; 2004 Acts, ch 1066, §6, 7, 31

331.235 Commission procedures and reports.

1. Within sixty days after its organization, the commission shall hold at least one public hearing for the purpose of receiving information and material which will assist in the drafting of a charter. Notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing shall be given as provided in chapter 21.

2. Within seven months after the organization of the commission, the commission shall submit a preliminary report to the board, which report may include the text of the proposed charter. If a proposed charter is included in the preliminary report, the report shall also include an analysis of the fiscal impact of the proposed charter. Sufficient copies of the report shall be made available for distribution to residents of the county who request a copy. The commission shall hold at least one public hearing after submission of the preliminary report to obtain public comment. Notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing shall be given as provided in chapter 21.

3. Within twelve months after organization, the commission shall submit the final report to the board. However, a commission may adopt a motion granting itself a sixty-day extension of time for submission of its final report. If the commission recommends a charter including a form of government other than the existing form of government, the final report shall include the full text and an explanation of the proposed charter, an analysis of the fiscal impact of the proposed charter, any comments deemed desirable by the commission, and any minority reports. The final report may recommend no change to the existing form of government and that no charter be submitted to the electorate, in which case, the report shall state the reasons for and against a change in the existing form of government. The final report shall be made available to the residents of the county upon request. A summary of the final report shall be published by the commission in the official newspapers of the county and in a newspaper of general circulation in each participating city.

4. If a provision of this part is amended by enactment of the general assembly after a charter commission has submitted its final report to the board and before the proposed charter is submitted at an election, the commission may amend the proposed charter, only to the extent the charter amendment addresses the changes in the newly enacted law, and shall submit the amended proposed charter and an amended final report to the board in lieu of the original proposed charter. The amended proposed charter shall be placed on the ballot for the next general election if it is received by the board within the time set out in section 331.237, subsection 1. A summary of any amendments to the proposed charter shall be published by the commission as provided in subsection 3.

5. The commission is dissolved on the date of the general election at which the proposed charter is submitted to the electorate. However, if a charter proposing the city-county consolidated form or the community commonwealth form is adopted, the commission is dissolved on the date that the terms of office of the members of the governing body for the alternative form of government commence. If a charter is not recommended, the commission is dissolved upon submission of its final report to the board.

88 Acts, ch 1229, §7; 91 Acts, ch 256, §10; 2004 Acts, ch 1066, §8, 31

331.236 Ballot requirements.

Unless otherwise provided, the question of adopting the proposed alternative form of government shall be submitted to the electors in substantially the following form:

Should the (charter or amendment) described below be adopted for (insert name of local government)?

The ballot must contain a brief description and summary of the proposed charter or amendment.

88 Acts, ch 1229, §8; 91 Acts, ch 256, §11

331.237 Referendum — effective date.

1. If a proposed charter for county government is received not less than five working days before the filing deadline for candidates for county offices specified in section 44.4 for the next general election, the board shall direct the county commissioner of elections to submit to the registered voters of the county at the next general election the question of whether the proposed charter shall be adopted. A summary of the proposed charter or amendment shall be published in the official county newspapers and in a newspaper of general circulation in each participating city, if applicable, at least ten but not more than twenty days before the date of the election. Except as otherwise provided in sections 331.247 and 331.260, if a majority of the votes cast on the question is in favor of the proposal, the proposal is adopted.

2. If a proposed charter for county government is adopted:

a. The adopted charter shall take effect July 1 following the general election at which it is approved unless the charter provides a later effective date. If the adopted charter calls for a change in the form of government, officers to fill elective offices shall be elected in the general election in the even-numbered year following the adoption of the charter. Those county officers holding office at the time of the adoption of the charter shall continue in office until the general election in the even-numbered year following the adoption of the charter. If the charter provides that one or more elective offices are combined, the board of supervisors shall appoint one of the elective officers of the combined offices to serve until the general election in the even-numbered year. If the charter calls for the elimination of an elective office, that elective officer's term of office shall expire on the date the adopted charter takes effect.

b. The adoption of the alternative form of county government does not alter any right or liability of the county in effect at the time of the election at which the charter was adopted.

c. All departments and agencies shall continue to operate until replaced.

d. All ordinances or resolutions in effect remain effective until amended or repealed, unless they are irreconcilable with the adopted charter.

e. Upon the effective date of the adopted charter, the county shall adopt the alternative form by ordinance, and shall file a copy with the secretary of state, and maintain available copies for public inspection.

f. The former governing bodies shall continue to perform their duties until the new governing body is sworn into office, and shall assist the new governing body in planning the transition to the charter government.

3. If a charter is submitted to the electorate but is not adopted, another charter shall not be submitted to the electorate for two years. If a charter is adopted, it may be amended at any time. If a charter is adopted, a proposed charter for another alternative form of county government shall not be submitted to the electorate for six years.

4. Subsections 2 and 3 do not apply to the city-county consolidated form of government or the community commonwealth form of government.

88 Acts, ch 1229, §9; 91 Acts, ch 129, §25; 91 Acts, ch 256, §12–14; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §45, 46; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 2004 Acts, ch 1066, §9, 10, 31

331.238 Limitations to alternative forms of county government.

1. A county may adopt or amend an alternative form of county government subject to the requirements and limitations provided in this section.

2. An alternative form of county government shall provide for the exercise of home rule power and authority not inconsistent with state law and may include provisions for any of the following:

a. A board of an odd number of members which may exceed the number of members specified in sections 331.201, 331.203, and 331.204.

b. A supervisor representation plan for the county which may differ from the supervisor representation plans as provided in division II, part 1.

c. The initial compensation for members of the board which, thereafter, shall be determined as provided in section 331.215.

d. The method of selecting officers of the board and fixing their terms of office which may differ from the requirements of sections 331.208 through 331.211.

e. Determining meetings of the board and rules of procedure which may differ from the requirements of section 331.213, except the meetings shall be scheduled and conducted in compliance with chapter 21.

f. The combining of duties of elected officials or the elimination of elected offices and the assumption of the duties of those offices by appointed officials.

g. The organization of county departments, agencies, or boards. The organization plan may provide for the abolition or consolidation of a board or a commission and the assumption of its powers and duties by the board of supervisors or another officer. This paragraph does not apply to the board of trustees of a county hospital.

h. In lieu of the election or appointment of township trustees, a method providing for the exercise of their powers and duties by the board of supervisors or other governing body of the county or another office.

i. Consolidating city-county government or government functions.

j. Consolidating county-county government or government functions.

This subsection does not apply to the board of trustees of a county hospital.

3. An alternative form of county government shall provide for the partisan election of its officers.

4. Subsections 1 and 2 do not apply to the city-county consolidated form of government or the community commonwealth form of government.

88 Acts, ch 1229, §10; 91 Acts, ch 256, §15–18; 2004 Acts, ch 1066, §11, 31

BOARD-ELECTED EXECUTIVE FORM

331.239 Board-elected executive form.

The board-elected executive form consists of an elected board of an odd number with staggered terms of office and one elected executive whose term shall be the same as that of a member of the board. If the administrative offices of the county, excluding the county executive, are appointive under the plan, the board shall have at least five members. The board shall have a chairperson who shall be elected by the members of the board from their own number for a term established by ordinance, and who shall vote as a member of the board. The elected executive may veto ordinances and resolutions, subject to an override by a two-thirds vote of the board.

88 Acts, ch 1229, §11

331.240 Duties of executive.

The executive shall:

1. Enforce laws, ordinances, and resolutions of the county.
2. Perform duties required by law, ordinance, or resolution of the county.
3. Administer affairs of the county government.
4. Carry out policies established by the board.
5. Recommend measures to the board.
6. Report to the board on the affairs and financial condition of the county government.
7. Execute bonds, notes, contracts, and written obligations of the board, subject to the approval of the board.
8. Report to the board as the board may require.
9. Attend board meetings and take part in discussion, but shall not vote.
10. Prepare and execute the budget adopted by the board.
11. Appoint, with the consent of the board, all members of county boards, except the executive may appoint without the consent of the board temporary advisory committees established by the executive.
12. Appoint and remove all employees.

88 Acts, ch 1229, §12

BOARD-MANAGER GOVERNMENT

331.241 Board-manager form.

The board-manager form consists of an elected board and a manager appointed by the board, who shall be the chief administrative officer of the county government. The board shall have staggered terms of office. The chairperson shall be elected by the members of the board from their own number for a term established by ordinance and shall vote as a member of the board. If the administrative offices of the county are appointive under the plan, the board shall have at least five members.

The manager shall be appointed by the board and removed only by a majority vote of the membership of the board. The manager shall be responsible to the board for the administration of all county government affairs placed in the manager's charge by law, ordinance, or resolution.

88 Acts, ch 1229, §13

331.242 Duties of manager.

The manager shall:

1. Enforce laws, ordinances, and resolutions.
 2. Perform the duties required of the manager by law, ordinance, or resolution.
 3. Administer the affairs of the county government.
 4. Direct, supervise, and administer all departments, agencies, and offices of the county government unit except as otherwise provided by law or ordinance.
 5. Carry out policies established by the board.
 6. Prepare the board agenda.
 7. Recommend measures to the board.
 8. Report to the board on the affairs and financial condition of the county government.
 9. Execute bonds, notes, contracts, and written obligations of the board, subject to the approval of the board.
 10. Report to the board as the board may require.
 11. Attend board meetings and take part in the discussion, but shall not vote.
 12. Prepare and present the budget to the board for its approval and execute the budget adopted by the board.
 13. Appoint, suspend, and remove all employees of the county government except as otherwise provided by law or ordinance.
 14. Appoint members of temporary advisory committees.
- 88 Acts, ch 1229, §14

331.243 Employees of board-manager government.

1. Employees appointed by the manager or subordinates shall be administratively responsible to the manager.
 2. The board or its members shall not dictate the appointment or removal of any employee appointed by the manager or any subordinate of the manager.
 3. Except for the purpose of inquiry or investigation, the board or its members shall deal with the county employees who are subject to the direction and supervision of the manager solely through the manager, and the board or its members shall not give orders to an employee under the manager's direction or supervision.
- 88 Acts, ch 1229, §15

AMENDMENT TO COUNTY GOVERNMENT

331.244 Amendment to county government.

1. An amendment to county government organization shall only be made by submitting the question of amendment to the electors of the county government pursuant to section 331.236. To become effective, a proposed amendment must receive an affirmative vote of a majority of the electors voting on the question. An amendment approved by the electors becomes effective pursuant to section 331.237.
2. An amendment to a county government organization may be proposed by initiative upon petition of the number of eligible electors of the county equal to at least ten percent of the votes cast at the preceding election for the office of president of the United States or governor, or by resolution adopted by the governing body. The question on amendment of county government organization shall be submitted to the electors as soon as possible after the submission of a petition or adoption of a resolution, either at a general election or at a special election.

3. This section does not apply to the city-county consolidated form of government or the community commonwealth form of government.
88 Acts, ch 1229, §16; 2004 Acts, ch 1066, §12, 31

331.245 Limitations on amendments to county government.

The electors of a county who have adopted an amendment to county government may not vote on the question of amending the county government for two years. An amendment shall not include an alternative form of county government.

This section does not apply to the city-county consolidated form of government or the community commonwealth form of government.
88 Acts, ch 1229, §17; 2004 Acts, ch 1066, §13, 31

CHARTER FORM

331.246 Charter form of government.

The charter form of government shall be specified in a proposed charter written by a charter committee. The proposed charter shall establish an elected legislative body. The charter shall specify the number of members and term of office pursuant to section 331.238. If the administrative offices of the county, excluding an elected county executive, are appointive under the charter, the board shall have at least five members. The charter may establish legislative or administrative organizational structure. The charter may include the provisions necessary to permit an orderly transition to the charter form of government. However, the provisions shall be limited in scope consistent with the intent of, and in accordance with, section 331.238.

88 Acts, ch 1229, §18

CITY-COUNTY CONSOLIDATION

331.247 City-county consolidated form.

1. A commission appointed pursuant to section 331.233A may propose a charter under which a county and one or more cities within the county may unite to form a single unit of local government, or may propose a charter under which a county and one or more cities within the county may create a unified government empowered to govern a city and a county with each retaining the separate status and power of a city or a county for all purposes and constituting separate political subdivisions under combined governance. Either option proposed shall be referred to as a city-county consolidated form of government. If more than fifty percent of the population of a city resides within the affected county, it is a city within the county for the purposes of this section and may continue its status as a city within the county even if the population of such city falls below the more than fifty percent threshold in a future census.

2. A majority vote by the charter commission is required for the submission to the electorate of a proposed charter for a city-county consolidated form of government.

3. A city-county consolidated form of government does not need to include more than one city. A city shall not be included unless the city participates in the commission process.

4. Adoption of the proposed consolidation 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. The consolidation charter shall be effective in regard to a city named on the ballot only if a majority of the votes cast in that city approves the consolidation charter.

5. An adopted charter takes effect July 1 following the general election at which it is approved unless the charter provides a later effective date. If the adopted charter calls for a change in the form of government, officers to fill elective offices created by the charter shall be elected in the general election in the even-numbered year following the adoption of the charter.

6. A city may request to join an existing city-county consolidated government by resolution of the city council or upon petition of eligible electors of the city equal in number to at least twenty-five percent of the persons who voted at the last regular city election. Within fifteen days after receiving a valid petition, the city council of the petitioning city shall adopt a resolution in favor of participation and shall, within ten days of adoption, forward the resolution to the governing body of the city-county consolidated government. If a majority of the governing body of the city-county consolidated government approves the resolution, the question of joining the city-county consolidated government shall be submitted to the electorate of the petitioning city within sixty days after approval of the resolution.

7. *a.* If a charter is adopted, it may be amended at any time by one of the following methods:

(1) The governing body of the city-county consolidated government, by resolution, may submit a proposed amendment to the voters, and the proposed amendment becomes effective only upon approval by a majority of those voting on the proposed amendment within the city-county consolidated area.

(2) The governing body of the city-county consolidated government, by ordinance, may amend the charter. However, within thirty days following publication of the ordinance, if a petition valid under the provisions of section 331.306 is filed with the governing body of the city-county consolidated government, the governing body must submit the charter amendment to the voters and, in such event, the amendment becomes effective only upon approval of a majority of those voting on the proposed amendment within the city-county consolidated area.

(3) If a petition valid under the provisions of section 331.306 is filed with the governing body of the city-county consolidated government, proposing an amendment to the charter, the governing body must submit the proposed amendment to the voters and, in such an event, the amendment becomes effective only upon approval of a majority of those voting on the proposed amendment within the city-county consolidated area.

b. The proposed amendment shall be submitted at the general election. However, if the amendment is proposed pursuant to paragraph "*a*", subparagraph (1), the proposed amendment may be submitted at a special election if the resolution submitting the amendment to the voters is adopted by a two-thirds majority of the membership of the governing body.

c. If an election is held, the governing body shall submit the question of amending the charter to the electors in substantially the following form:

Should the amendment described below be adopted for the city-county consolidated charter of (insert name of county and of each consolidated city)?

The ballot must contain a brief description and summary of the proposed amendment.

d. An amendment shall not adopt an alternative form of county government.

e. Notwithstanding paragraph “b”, if an amendment to a charter proposes to increase or decrease the number of members on the governing body, the amendment shall be submitted to the voters at a general election.

88 Acts, ch 1229, §19; 91 Acts, ch 256, §19, 20; 2004 Acts, ch 1066, §14, 31

331.248 Charter of consolidation.

1. The charter commission proposing a city-county consolidated form of government shall prepare, adopt, and cause to be submitted to the voters the charter.

2. The charter for a city-county consolidated form of government shall:

a. Provide for adjustment of existing bonded indebtedness and other obligations in a manner which will provide for a fair and equitable burden of taxation for debt service.

b. Provide for establishment of service areas, except that formation of a city-county consolidated form of government shall not affect the assignment of electric utility service territories pursuant to chapter 476, and shall not affect the rights of a city to grant a franchise under chapter 364.

c. Provide for the transfer or other disposition of property and other rights, claims, assets, and franchises of the county and each city consolidated under the alternative form.

d. Provide the official name of the city-county consolidated government.

e. Provide for the transfer, reorganization, abolition, absorption, and adjustment of boundaries of all existing boards, bureaus, commissions, agencies, special districts, and political subdivisions of the city-county consolidated government.

f. Provide for the exercise of home rule power and authority not inconsistent with state law.

g. Provide for a governing body of an odd number of members, not less than five, but which may exceed the number of members specified in sections 331.201, 331.203, and 331.204. The titles of the members of the governing body shall be determined by the charter.

h. Provide for a representation plan for the governing body which representation plan may differ from the representation plans provided in section 331.206 and in chapter 372. If the plan calls for representation by districts and the charter has been approved in a county whose population is one hundred eighty thousand or more, the plan shall be drawn pursuant to section 331.210A, subsection 2, paragraph “*f*”. The initial representation plan for such a county shall be drawn as provided in section 331.210A, subsection 2, paragraph “*f*”, within one hundred twenty days after the election at which the charter is approved. For the initial representation plan, the charter commission shall assume the role of the governing body for purposes of this paragraph and section 331.210A, subsection 2, paragraphs “*d*” through “*f*”.

i. Provide for the initial compensation for members of the governing body and for a method of changing the compensation.

3. The charter may grant the legislative body of the consolidated government the authority to transfer, reorganize, and provide a method for adjusting the boundaries of the entities within the consolidated government.

4. The consolidation charter may include other provisions which the commission elects to include and which are not irreconcilable with state law. These provisions may include but are not limited to the following:

a. Provide for a method of selecting officers of the governing body and fixing their terms of office which may differ from the requirements of sections 331.208 through 331.211 and the provisions of chapter 372.

b. Provide for meetings of the governing body and rules of procedure which may differ from the requirements of section 331.213, except that the meetings shall be scheduled and conducted in compliance with chapter 21.

c. Provide for combining the duties of elected officials of the county, for eliminating elected offices and the assumption of the duties of those offices by appointed officials, and for adding to, deleting from, or otherwise changing the duties of officials, elected or otherwise, of the county and each consolidated city. If the charter provides that one or more elective offices are combined, the board of supervisors shall appoint one of the elective officers of the combined offices to serve until new officers have been elected at the general election in the even-numbered year and have qualified for office. If the charter calls for the elimination of an elective office, that elective officer’s term of office shall expire on the date specified in the charter.

d. Provide for the organization of city and county departments, agencies, or boards. The organization plan may provide for the abolition or consolidation of a department, agency, board, or commission and the assumption of its powers and duties by the governing body or by another department, agency, board, or commission.

e. Provide for a method for the governing body or another office to exercise the powers and duties of the township trustees, in lieu of their election or appointment.

f. Provide for a chief executive officer, a method of selecting that officer, the compensation for that officer, a method of changing the compensation, and the powers and duties of that officer.

g. If the charter provides for a chief executive office, provide for the appointment of a chief executive officer pro tem, the compensation for that officer, a method of changing the compensation, and the manner in which that officer would exercise the powers and duties of the chief executive officer.

h. Provide for the appointment of a city manager, a method for determining and changing the compensation for the city manager, and the powers and duties of the city manager.

This subsection does not apply to the board of trustees of a county hospital or to the board of trustees of a city hospital.

88 Acts, ch 1229, §20; 91 Acts, ch 256, §21, 22; 2004 Acts, ch 1066, §15–17, 31

331.249 Effect of consolidation.

1. *a.* A city-county consolidated form of government under which a county and one or more cities within the county unite to form a single unit of local government shall create a unified government which includes a municipal corporation and a county. The consolidated unit shall have the separate status of a county and a city for all purposes and shall constitute two political subdivisions, a consolidated city and a county, under combined governance. The consolidated unit shall retain one separate constitutional debt limitation with respect to its status as a city and a separate constitutional debt limitation with respect to its status as a county.

b. The governing body of a city-county consolidated form of government under which a county and one or more cities within the county create a unified government empowered to govern a city and a county shall have, with respect to the county, the power and authority of the board of supervisors of a county, and, with respect to each city, the power and authority of the city council of a city. Each consolidated city and the county constitute separate political subdivisions. Each consolidated city and the county shall each retain a separate constitutional debt limitation and shall each have the authority to issue bonds and incur financial obligations in accordance with the provisions of state law applicable to a city or a county, respectively.

2. The city-county consolidated form of government may include an area which is located in another county, but which is within the corporate boundaries of one of the consolidated cities. Services may be provided in the extra-county area and taxes to fund those services may be collected in the extra-county area by the consolidated government, to the extent permitted by the Constitution of the State of Iowa. In addition to the right to vote in the county of residence, electors residing in the extra-county area shall have the right to vote on any matter related to the city-county consolidated government, including election of its governing body and its chief executive officer, if any.

If a city-county consolidation charter is proposed, within ninety days following the final report of the commission, a resident or property owner of the commission area proposed to be consolidated may bring an action in district court for declaratory judgment to determine the legality of the proposed charter and to otherwise declare the effect of the charter. The court shall expedite its review and determination in this matter. The referendum on the proposed charter shall be stayed during pendency of the action and for such additional time during which the proposed charter or its enabling legislation does not conform to the Constitution or laws of the State of Iowa. If in its final judgment the court determines that the proposed charter fails to conform to the Constitution or laws of this state, the commission shall have a period of six months in which to revise and resubmit the proposed charter.

3. All provisions of law authorizing contributions of any kind, in money or otherwise, from the state or federal government to counties and cities shall remain in full force with respect to each city and the county comprising a city-county consolidated government.

4. The adoption of a charter for a city-county consolidated government does not alter any right or liability of the county or consolidated city in effect at the time of the election at which the charter was adopted.

5. All departments and agencies of the county and of each consolidated city shall continue to operate until their authority to operate is superseded by action of the governing body.

6. Upon the effective date of the adopted charter, the county and each participating city shall adopt the city-county consolidated form of government by ordinance, and shall file a copy with the secretary of state and maintain available copies for public inspection. The county shall provide each participating city with a copy of the county's ordinance. Each participating city shall provide a copy of that city's ordinance to the county and to the other participating cities.

7. Members of the governing body of the county shall continue in office after the effective date of the charter until the members of the governing body and the chief executive officer, if any, of the city-county consolidated government have been elected and qualified, at which time the offices of the former governing body of the county shall be abolished and the terms of the members of the former governing body shall be terminated. Members of the governing body and the mayor of each consolidated city shall continue in office after the effective date of the charter until the members of the governing body of the city-county consolidated government and the chief executive officer, if any, have been elected and qualified, at which time the office of mayor and of the former governing body of each consolidated city shall be abolished and the term of the members of each governing body and the term of each mayor shall be terminated.

During the period between the effective date of the charter and the election and qualification of the members of the governing body of the city-county consolidated government and the election and qualification of the chief executive officer, if any, the former governing bodies of the county and each city and the mayor of each city shall continue to exercise the power of, and to perform the duties for, their respective county and city. The charter shall provide that these incumbent officers assist in planning and carrying out the transition to the city-county consolidated form of government. The board of supervisors shall include in its budget for the fiscal year in which the charter becomes effective funds sufficient to provide for the operating expenses of a transition committee and for expenses incurred in initially establishing districts if the charter provides for representation by districts and for salaries for newly elected officers of the city-county consolidated government, after consultation with the transition committee.

8. If a city-county consolidation charter is submitted to the electorate but is not adopted, another charter shall not be submitted to the electorate for at least two years from the date of the election at which the charter was rejected. If a city-county consolidation charter is adopted, a proposed charter for another alternative form of county government shall not be submitted to the electorate for at least six years from the date of the election at which the charter was adopted.

88 Acts, ch 1229, §21; 91 Acts, ch 256, §23, 24; 2004 Acts, ch 1066, §18, 31

331.250 General powers of consolidated local governments.

The consolidation charter shall provide for the delivery of services to specified areas of the county and of each consolidated city. The governing body of the consolidated government shall supervise the administration of the provision of services in each of the designated service areas and shall have the authority to determine the boundaries of the service areas. For each service provided by the consolidated government, the consolidated government shall assume the same statutory rights, powers, and duties relating to the provision of the service as if the county or the member city were itself providing the service to its citizens.

88 Acts, ch 1229, §22; 91 Acts, ch 256, §25; 2004 Acts, ch 1066, §19, 31

331.251 Rules, ordinances, and resolutions of consolidated government.

1. Each rule, ordinance, or resolution in force within a county or within a city on the effective date of the charter shall remain in force within that county or within that city until superseded by action of the new governing body, unless the rule, ordinance, or resolution is in conflict with a provision of the charter, in which case, the charter provision shall supersede the conflicting rule, ordinance, or resolution. The governing body of a participating city or county in office on the effective date of the charter shall retain its powers to adopt motions, resolutions, or ordinances provided that such motions, resolutions, or ordinances do not conflict with the provisions of the charter. Ordinances and resolutions relating to public improvements to be paid for in whole or in part by special assessments shall remain in effect until paid in full.

2. If a charter creating a city-county consolidated form of government provides for a chief executive officer with the power to veto an ordinance, an amendment to an ordinance, or a resolution, the governing body shall adopt legislation in accordance with the provisions of chapter 380. If a charter creating a city-county consolidated form of government does not provide for a chief executive officer, the governing body shall adopt legislation in accordance with the provisions of section 331.302. However, a charter may provide that approval of certain ordinances, amendments, or resolutions shall require the affirmative vote of more than a majority of all members of the governing body.

88 Acts, ch 1229, §23; 2004 Acts, ch 1066, §20, 31

331.252 Form of ballot — city-county consolidation.

The question of city-county consolidation shall be submitted to the electors in substantially the following form:

Should the charter described below be adopted for (insert name of county and each city proposing to consolidate)?

The ballot must contain a brief description and summary of the proposed charter.

88 Acts, ch 1229, §24; 91 Acts, ch 256, §26; 2004 Acts, ch 1066, §21, 31

MULTICOUNTY CONSOLIDATION

331.253 Requirements for multicounty government consolidation.

1. Consolidation may be placed on the ballot only by a joint report by two or more counties.

2. A final report must contain a consolidation charter if multicounty consolidation is recommended. The consolidation charter must conform to the provisions and requirements in accordance with this part.

88 Acts, ch 1229, §25; 91 Acts, ch 256, §27

331.254 Charter of consolidation.

When multicounty consolidation is recommended, the consolidation charter shall provide for all of the following:

1. Adjustment of existing bonded indebtedness and other obligations in a manner which assures a fair and equitable burden of taxation for debt service.

2. Establishment of subordinate service districts.

3. The transfer or other disposition of property and other rights, claims, assets, and franchises of the counties consolidated under the charter.

4. The official name of the consolidated county.

5. The transfer, reorganization, abolition, absorption, and adjustment of boundaries of existing boards, subordinate service districts, local improvement districts, and agencies of the consolidated counties.

6. The merger of the elective offices of each consolidating county with the election of new officers within sixty days after the effective date of the charter. The elections shall be conducted by the county commissioner of elections of each county. No primary election shall be held. Nominations shall be made pursuant to section 43.78 and chapters 44 and 45, as applicable, except that the filing deadline shall be forty days before the election.

7. The merger of the appointive offices of each consolidating county.

The consolidation charter may include other provisions that are not inconsistent with state law.

88 Acts, ch 1229, §26; 91 Acts, ch 256, §28, 29; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §47; 2004 Acts, ch 1066, §22, 23, 31

331.255 Form of ballot — multicounty consolidation.

The question of multicounty consolidation shall be submitted to the electors in substantially the following form:

Should the consolidation charter described below be adopted for (name of applicable county)?

The ballot must contain a brief description and summary of the proposed charter.

88 Acts, ch 1229, §27; 91 Acts, ch 256, §30

331.256 Joining existing multicounty consolidated government.

A county may join an existing multicounty consolidated government by resolution of the board of supervisors or upon petition of eligible electors of the county equal in number to at least twenty-five percent of the persons who voted at the last general election for the office of governor or president of the United States, whichever is fewer. Within fifteen days after receiving a valid petition, the board of the petitioning county shall adopt a resolution in favor of participation and shall immediately forward the resolution to the legislative body of the multicounty consolidated government. If a majority of the multicounty consolidated board of supervisors approves the resolution, the question of joining the multicounty consolidated government shall be submitted to the electorate of the petitioning county within sixty days after approval of the resolution.

91 Acts, ch 256, §31

331.257 Recognition of change in boundaries by general assembly.

If a charter for multicounty consolidation is adopted pursuant to section 331.255 or if the question of joining a multicounty consolidated government is approved pursuant to section 331.256, the general assembly next convening following the election required by section 331.255 or 331.256 shall pass legislation recognizing the change in boundaries of the counties where the question of multicounty consolidation was approved. The boundaries recognized in the legislation shall conform to the boundaries contained in the consolidation charter. The legislation shall contain the official name of the consolidated county as that name is given in the consolidation charter.

2004 Acts, ch 1066, §24, 31

COMMUNITY COMMONWEALTH

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.

91 Acts, ch 256, §32; 2004 Acts, ch 1066, §25, 31; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §43

331.261 Charter — community commonwealth.

The community commonwealth charter shall provide for the following:

1. The official name of the community commonwealth government.
2. An elective legislative body established in the manner provided for county boards of supervisors under sections 331.201 through 331.216 and section 331.248, subsection 2, the initial compensation for members of that body, and for a method of changing the compensation.
3. Appointment of a manager pursuant to sections 331.241 through 331.243.
4. Adjustment of existing bonded indebtedness and other obligations to the extent it relates to the delivery of services.
5. The transfer or other disposition of property and other rights, claims, assets, and franchises as they relate to the delivery of services.
6. The transfer, reorganization, abolition, adjustment, and absorption of existing boards, existing subordinate service districts, local improvement districts, and agencies of the participating county and cities.
7. A system of delivery of services to the entire community commonwealth pursuant to section 331.263.
8. A formula for the transfer of taxing authority from member cities to the community commonwealth governing body to fund the delivery of regional services.
9. The transfer into the community commonwealth of areawide services which had been provided by other boards, commissions, and local governments, except that formation of a community commonwealth shall not affect the assignment of electric utility service territories pursuant to chapter 476, and shall not affect the rights of a city to grant a franchise under chapter 364.
10. A process by which the governing body of the community commonwealth and the governing bodies of the member cities provide by mutual agreement for the delivery of specified services to the community commonwealth.
11. The partisan election of community commonwealth government officials.

The community commonwealth charter may include other provisions which the commission elects to include and which are not irreconcilable with state law, including, but not limited to, those provisions in section 331.248, subsection 4.

91 Acts, ch 256, §33; 2004 Acts, ch 1066, §26, 27, 31

331.262 Adoption of charter — effect.

1. As a political subdivision of the state, the community commonwealth unit of local government shall have the statutory and constitutional status of a county and of a city to the extent the community commonwealth governing body assumes the powers and duties of cities as those powers and duties relate to the delivery of services. For each service provided by the community commonwealth, the community commonwealth shall assume the same statutory rights, powers, and duties relating to the provision of the service as if the member city were itself providing the service to its citizens.

On its effective date, the community commonwealth charter operates to replace the existing county government structure. The governments of participating cities shall remain in existence to render those services not transferred to the community commonwealth government.

2. The adoption of the community commonwealth form of government does not alter any right or liability of the county or member city in effect at the time of the election at which the charter was adopted.

3. All departments and agencies of the county and of each member city shall continue to operate until their authority to operate is superseded by action of the governing body.

4. All ordinances or resolutions in effect remain effective until amended or repealed, unless they are irreconcilable with the adopted charter.

5. Upon the effective date of the adopted charter, the county shall adopt the community commonwealth form of government by ordinance, and shall file a copy with the secretary of state and maintain available copies for public inspection.

6. Members of the governing body of the county and of each member city shall continue in office until the members of the governing body of the community commonwealth have been elected and sworn into office, at which time the offices of the former governing bodies shall be abolished, and the terms of the members of the former governing bodies shall be terminated. During the period between the effective date of the charter and the election and qualification of the elected members of the new governing body, the former governing bodies of each member city and of the county shall continue to perform their duties and shall assist in planning the transition to the community commonwealth form of government.

7. If a community commonwealth charter is submitted to the electorate but is not adopted, another charter shall not be submitted to the electorate for at least two years from the date of the election at which the charter was rejected. If a community commonwealth charter is adopted, a proposed charter for another alternative form of county government shall not be submitted to the electorate for at least six years from the date of the election at which the charter was adopted.

8. If a community commonwealth charter is adopted, the charter may be amended at any time. The charter shall be amended in the manner provided in section 331.247, subsection 7.

9. A city or county wishing to terminate its membership in the community commonwealth government must do so pursuant to the existing charter procedure under this chapter or chapter 372, whichever is applicable.

A city or county may join an existing community commonwealth government by resolution of the board or council, whichever is applicable, or upon petition of eligible electors of the city or county, whichever is applicable, equal in number to at least twenty-five percent of the persons who voted at the last general election for the office of governor or president of the United States, whichever is fewer. Within fifteen days after receiving a valid petition, the applicable governing body shall adopt a resolution in favor of participation and shall immediately forward the resolution to the governing body of the community commonwealth. If a majority of the community commonwealth governing body approves the resolution, the question of joining the community commonwealth shall be submitted to the electorate of the petitioning city or county within sixty days after approval of the resolution.

91 Acts, ch 256, §34; 2004 Acts, ch 1066, §28, 31

331.263 Service delivery.

1. The governing body of the community commonwealth government shall administer the provision of services in each of the designated service areas and shall have the authority to determine the boundaries of the service areas.

2. The governing body of the community commonwealth shall have the authority to levy county taxes and shall have the authority to levy city taxes to the extent the city tax levy authority is transferred by the charter to the community commonwealth. A city participating in the community commonwealth shall transfer a portion of the city's tax levy authorized under section 384.1 or 384.12, whichever is applicable, to the governing body of the community commonwealth. The maximum rates of taxes authorized to be levied under sections 384.1 and 384.12 by a city participating in the community commonwealth shall be reduced by an amount equal to the rates of the same or similar taxes levied in the city by the governing body of the community commonwealth.

91 Acts, ch 256, §35

POWERS AND DUTIES OF A COUNTY

GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES

331.301 General powers and limitations.

1. to 9. Not reprinted.

10. A county may enter into leases or lease-purchase contracts for real or personal property in accordance with the following terms and procedures:

a. A county shall lease or lease-purchase property only for a term which does not exceed the economic life of the property, as determined by the board.

b. A lease or lease-purchase contract entered into by a county may contain provisions similar to those sometimes found in leases between private parties, including, but not limited to, the obligation of the lessee to pay any of the costs of operation or ownership of the leased property and the right to purchase the leased property.

c. A provision of a lease or lease-purchase contract which stipulates that a portion of the rent payments be applied as interest is subject to chapter 74A. Other laws relating to interest rates do not apply. Chapter 75 is not applicable. A county enterprise is a separate entity under this subsection, whether it is governed by the board or another governing body.

d. The board must follow substantially the same authorization procedure required for the issuance of general obligation bonds issued for the same purpose to authorize a lease or a lease-purchase contract made payable from the debt service fund.

e. The board may authorize a lease or lease-purchase contract which is payable from the general fund and which would not cause the total of lease and lease-purchase payments of the county due from the general fund of the county in any future year for lease or lease-purchase contracts in force on the date of the authorization, excluding payments to exercise purchase options or to pay the expenses of operation or ownership of the property, to exceed ten percent of the last certified general fund budget amount in accordance with the following procedures:

(1) The board must follow substantially the authorization procedures of section 331.443 to authorize a lease or lease-purchase contract for personal property which is payable from the general fund. The board must follow substantially the authorization procedures of section 331.443 to authorize a lease or lease-purchase contract for real property which is payable from the general fund if the principal amount of the lease-purchase contract 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.

However, if the principal amount of a lease or lease-purchase contract pursuant to this subparagraph is less than twenty-five thousand dollars, the board may authorize the lease or lease-purchase contract without following the authorization procedures of section 331.443.

(2) The board must follow the following procedures to authorize a lease or lease-purchase contract for real property which is payable from the general fund if the principal amount of the lease or lease-purchase contract exceeds the limits set forth in subparagraph (1):

(a) The board must institute proceedings for entering into a lease or lease-purchase contract payable from the general fund by causing a notice of the meeting to discuss entering into the lease or lease-purchase contract, including a statement of the principal amount and purpose of the lease or lease-purchase and the right to petition for an election, to be published as provided in section 331.305 at least ten days prior to the discussion meeting. No sooner than thirty days following the discussion meeting shall the board hold a meeting at which it is proposed to take action to enter into the lease or lease-purchase contract.

(b) If at any time before the end of the thirty-day period after which a meeting may be held to take action to enter into the lease or lease-purchase contract, a petition is filed with the auditor in the manner provided by section 331.306, asking that the question of entering into the lease or lease-purchase contract be submitted to the registered voters of the county, the board shall either by resolution declare the proposal to enter into the lease or lease-purchase contract to have been abandoned or shall direct the county commissioner of elections to call a special election upon the question of entering into the lease or lease-purchase contract. However, for purposes of this subparagraph, the petition shall not require signatures in excess of one thousand persons. The question to be placed on the ballot shall be stated affirmatively in substantially the following manner: Shall the county of enter into a lease or lease-purchase contract in an amount of \$..... for the purpose of? Notice of the election and its conduct shall be in the manner provided in section 331.442, subsections 2 through 4.

(c) If a petition is not filed or if a petition is filed and the proposition of entering into a lease or lease-purchase contract is approved at the election, the board may proceed and enter into the lease or lease-purchase contract.

f. The governing body may authorize a lease or lease-purchase contract payable from the net revenues of a county enterprise or combined county enterprises by following the authorization procedures of section 331.464.

g. A lease or lease-purchase contract to which a county is a party or in which a county has a participatory interest is an obligation of a political subdivision of this state for the purposes of chapters 502 and 636, and is a lawful investment for banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, investment companies, insurance companies, insurance associations, executors, guardians, trustees, and any other fiduciaries responsible for the investment of funds.

h. Property that is lease-purchased by a county is exempt under section 427.1, subsection 2.

i. A contract for construction by a private party of property to be leased or lease-purchased by a county is not a contract for a public improvement under section 331.341, subsection 1. However, if a lease-purchase contract is funded in advance by means of the lessor depositing moneys to be administered by a county, with the county's obligation to make rent payments commencing with its receipt of moneys, a contract for construction of the property in question awarded by the county is a public improvement and is subject to section 331.341, subsection 1.

11. to 16. Not reprinted.

[C51, §93; R60, §221; C73, §279; C97, §394; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5128; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §332.1; S81, §331.301; 81 Acts, ch 117, §300]

85 Acts, ch 156, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1211, §19; 87 Acts, ch 115, §51; 89 Acts, ch 101, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1138, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1204, §8; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 95 Acts, ch 206, §8, 12; 99 Acts, ch 186, §1; 2001 Acts, ch 143, §1; 2001 Acts, ch 153, §9, 16; 2004 Acts, ch 1119, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §93

331.305 Publication of notices.

Unless otherwise provided by state law, if notice of an election, hearing, or other official action is required by this chapter, the board shall publish the notice at least once, not less than four nor more than twenty days before the date of the election, hearing, or other action, in one or more newspapers which meet the requirements of section 618.14. Notice of an election shall also comply with section 49.53.

[R60, §312(23); C73, §303(24); C97, §423; SS15, §423; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5261; C46, 50, 54, 58, §330.18, 345.1; C62, 66, §111A.6, 330.18, 345.1; C71, §111A.6, 313A.35, 330.18, 345.1; C73, §111A.6, 313A.35, 330.18, 345.1, 361.5; C75, 77, 79, §111A.6, 313A.35, 330.18, 332.3(13), 345.1, 361.5; C81, §111A.6, 313A.35, 330.18, 332.3(13), 345.1, 361.5, 444.9(2); S81, §331.305; 81 Acts, ch 117, §304]

331.306 Petitions of eligible electors.

If a petition of the voters is authorized by this chapter, the petition is valid if signed by eligible electors of the county equal in number to at least ten percent of the votes cast in the county for the office of president of the United States or governor at the preceding general election, unless otherwise provided by state law. The petition shall include the signatures of the petitioners, a statement of their place of residence, and the date on which they signed the petition.

Petitions authorized by this chapter shall be filed with the board of supervisors not later than eighty-two days before the date of the general election if the question is to be voted upon at the general election. If the petition is found to be valid, the board of supervisors shall, not later than sixty-nine days before the general election, notify the county commissioner of elections to submit the question to the registered voters at the general election.

A petition shall be examined before it is accepted for filing. If it appears valid on its face it shall be accepted for filing. If it lacks the required number of signatures it shall be returned to the petitioners.

Petitions which have been accepted for filing are valid unless written objections are filed. Objections must be filed with the county auditor within five working days after the petition was filed. The objection process in section 44.7 shall be followed for objections filed pursuant to this section.

[C73, §299; C97, §410; SS15, §410; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5107, 5108; C46, 50, 54, §330.17, 331.2; C58, 62, 66, §111A.2, 330.17, 331.2; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, §111A.2, 330.17, 331.2, 331.9; C81, §111A.2, 174.10, 330.17, 331.2, 331.9; S81, §331.306; 81 Acts, ch 117, §305]

89 Acts, ch 136, §69; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §48; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53

DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE BOARD RELATING TO
COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

331.322 Duties relating to county and township officers.

The board shall:

1. Not reprinted.
2. Make temporary appointments in accordance with section 66.19, when an officer is suspended under chapter 66.
3. Fill vacancies in county offices in accordance with sections 69.8 to 69.14A, and make appointments in accordance with section 69.16 unless a special election is called pursuant to section 69.14A.
4. to 16. Not reprinted.

2, 3. [S81, §331.322(2, 3); 81 Acts, ch 117, §321]

83 Acts, ch 14, §3; 83 Acts, ch 186, §10071, 10201; 86 Acts, ch 1108, §1; 87 Acts, ch 227, §25; 88 Acts, ch 1161, §13; 89 Acts, ch 215, §5

331.323 Powers relating to county officers — combining duties.

1. A county may combine the duties of two or more of the following county officers and employees as provided in this subsection:

- a.* Sheriff
- b.* Treasurer
- c.* Recorder
- d.* Auditor
- e.* Medical examiner
- f.* General assistance director
- g.* County care facility administrator
- h.* Commission on veteran affairs
- i.* Director of social welfare
- j.* County assessor
- k.* County weed commissioner.

If a petition of electors equal in number to twenty-five percent of the votes cast for the county office receiving the greatest number of votes at the preceding general election is filed with the auditor no later than five working days before the filing deadline for candidates for county offices as specified in section 44.4 for the next general election, the board shall direct the commissioner of elections to call an election for the purpose of voting on the proposal. If the petition contains more than one proposal for combining duties, each proposal shall be listed on the ballot as a separate issue. If the majority of the votes cast is in favor of a proposal, the board shall take all steps necessary to combine the duties as specified in the petition.

The petition shall state the offices and positions to be combined and the offices or positions to be abolished. Offices and positions that have been combined may be subsequently separated by a petition and election in the same manner.

If an appointive officer or position is abolished, the term of office of the incumbent shall terminate one month from the day the proposal is approved. If an elective office is abolished, the incumbent shall hold office until the completion of the term for which elected, except that if a proposal is approved at a general election which fills the abolished office, the person elected shall not take office.

When the duties of an officer or employee are assigned to one or more elected officers, the board shall set the initial salary for each elected officer. Thereafter, the salary shall be determined as provided in section 331.907.

2. Not reprinted.

1. [C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §332.17–332.22; S81, §331.323(1); 81 Acts, ch 117, §322]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10072, 10073, 10201; 86 Acts, ch 1155, §3; 87 Acts, ch 115, §52; 87 Acts, ch 227, §26; 92 Acts, ch 1212, §31; 93 Acts, ch 143, §47

DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE BOARD
RELATING TO COUNTY SERVICES

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. Not reprinted.

3. Proceed in response to a petition to establish a county conservation board in accordance with section 350.2.

4. to 10. Not reprinted.

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. Not reprinted.

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. to 17. Not reprinted.

1–7. [S81, §331.381(1–7); 81 Acts, ch 117, §380]

10–13. [S81, §331.381(10–13); 81 Acts, ch 117, §380]

15. [S81, §331.381(15); 81 Acts, ch 117, §380]

83 Acts, ch 79, §3; 92 Acts, ch 1139, §25; 92 Acts, ch 1164, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1212, §32; 93 Acts, ch 48, §52; 94 Acts, ch 1173, §20; 96 Acts, ch 1129, §113; 2005 Acts, ch 167, §53, 66

331.382 Powers and limitations relating to services.

1. The board may exercise the following powers in accordance with the sections designated, and may exercise these or similar powers under its home rule powers or other provisions of law:

a. Not reprinted.

b. Not reprinted.

c. Establishment of a merged area hospital as provided in chapter 145A.

- d. to f.* Not reprinted.
- g.* Establishment of a county care facility as provided in chapter 347B, and sections 135C.23 and 135C.24.
- h.* Not reprinted.
- i.* Establishment of an airport commission as provided in sections 330.17 to 330.20.
- j.* Not reprinted.
- 2. to 9. Not reprinted.
- 1. a–f. [S81, §331.382(1); 81 Acts, ch 117, §381]
- g. [C51, §828; R60, §1396; C73, §1372; C97, §2241, SS15, §2241; C24, 27, 31, 35, §5338; C39, §3828.115; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §253.1; S81, §331.382; 81 Acts, ch 117, §381]
- h–j. [S81, §331.382(1); 81 Acts, ch 117, §381]
- 83 Acts, ch 96, §157, 159; 83 Acts, ch 101, §76; 89 Acts, ch 20, §17; 98 Acts, ch 1162, §27, 30

331.383 Duties and powers relating to elections.

The board shall ensure that the county commissioner of elections conducts primary, general, city, school, and special elections in accordance with applicable state law. The board shall canvass elections in accordance with sections 43.49 to 43.51, 43.60 to 43.62, 46.24, 50.13, 50.24 to 50.29, 50.44 to 50.47, 260C.39, 275.25, 277.20, 376.1, 376.7, and 376.9. The board shall prepare and deliver a list of persons nominated in accordance with section 43.55, provide for a recount in accordance with section 50.48, provide for election precincts in accordance with sections 49.3, 49.4, 49.6 to 49.8 and 49.11, pay election costs as provided in section 47.3, participate in election contests as provided in sections 62.1A and 62.9, and perform other election duties required by state law. The board may authorize additional precinct election officials as provided in section 51.1, provide for the use of a voting machine or electronic voting system as provided in sections 52.2, 52.3, 52.8, and 52.34, and exercise other election powers as provided by state law.

[S81, §331.383; 81 Acts, ch 117, §382; 82 Acts, ch 1104, §36]

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD
RELATING TO COUNTY FINANCES

GENERAL FINANCIAL POWERS AND DUTIES

331.402 Powers relating to finances — limitations.

- 1. Not reprinted.
- 2. The board may:
 - a. to e.* Not reprinted.
 - f.* Impose a hotel and motel tax in accordance with chapter 423A.
 - g. to i.* Not reprinted.
- 3. A county may enter into loan agreements to borrow money for any public purpose in accordance with the following terms and procedures:
 - a.* A loan agreement entered into by a county may contain provisions similar to those sometimes found in loan agreements between private parties, including, but not limited to, the issuance of notes to evidence its obligations.
 - b.* A provision of a loan agreement which stipulates that a portion of the payments be applied as interest is subject to chapter 74A. Other laws relating to interest rates do not apply. Chapter 75 is not applicable. A county enterprise is a

separate entity under this subsection, whether it is governed by the board or another governing body.

c. The board shall follow substantially the same authorization procedure required for the issuance of general obligation bonds issued for the same purpose to authorize a loan agreement made payable from the debt service fund.

d. The board may authorize a loan agreement which is payable from the general fund and which would not cause the total of scheduled annual payments of principal or interest or both principal and interest of the county due from the general fund of the county in any future year with respect to all loan agreements in force on the date of the authorization to exceed ten percent of the last certified general fund budget amount in accordance with the following procedures:

(1) The board shall follow substantially the authorization procedures of section 331.443 to authorize a loan agreement for personal property which is payable from the general fund. The board must follow substantially the authorization procedures of section 331.443 to authorize a loan agreement for real property which is payable from the general fund if the principal amount of the loan agreement 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.

(2) The board must follow the following procedures to authorize a loan agreement for real property which is payable from the general fund if the principal amount of the loan agreement exceeds the limits set forth in subparagraph (1):

(a) The board must institute proceedings for entering into a loan agreement payable from the general fund by causing a notice of the meeting to discuss entering into the loan agreement, including a statement of the principal amount and purpose of the loan agreement and the right to petition for an election, to be published as provided in section 331.305 at least ten days prior to the discussion meeting. No sooner than thirty days following the discussion meeting shall the board hold a meeting at which it is proposed to take action to enter into the loan agreement.

(b) If at any time before the end of the thirty-day period after which a meeting may be held to take action to enter into the loan agreement, a petition is filed with the auditor in the manner provided by section 331.306 asking that the question of entering into the loan agreement be submitted to the registered voters of the county, the board shall either by resolution declare the proposal to enter into the loan agreement to have been abandoned or shall direct the county commissioner of elections to call a special election upon the question of entering into the loan agreement. However, for purposes of this subparagraph, the petition shall not require signatures in excess of one thousand persons. The question to be placed on the ballot shall be stated affirmatively in substantially the following manner: Shall the county of enter into a loan agreement in amount of \$..... for the purpose of? Notice of the election and its conduct shall be in the manner provided in section 331.442, subsections 2 through 4.

(c) If a petition is not filed or if a petition is filed and the proposition of entering into the loan agreement is approved at an election, the board may proceed and enter into the loan agreement.

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e. The governing body may authorize a loan agreement payable from the net revenues of a county enterprise or combined county enterprise by following the authorization procedures of section 331.464.

f. A loan agreement to which a county is a party or in which a county has a participatory interest is an obligation of a political subdivision of this state for the purpose of chapters 502 and 636, and is a lawful investment for banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, investment companies, insurance companies, insurance associations, executors, guardians, trustees, and any other fiduciaries responsible for the investment of funds.

83 Acts, ch 96, §157, 159; 84 Acts, ch 1123, §2; 87 Acts, ch 103, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1138, §2; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 2001 Acts, ch 45, §2

COUNTY LEVIES, FUNDS, BUDGETS, AND EXPENDITURES

331.424 Supplemental levies.

To the extent that the basic levies are insufficient to meet the county’s needs for the following services, the board may certify supplemental levies as follows:

- 1. For general county services, an amount sufficient to pay the charges for the following:
 - a. and b. Not reprinted.
 - c. Elections, and voter registration pursuant to chapter 48A.
 - d. to j. Not reprinted.
- 2. Not reprinted.

83 Acts, ch 123, §8, 209; 84 Acts, ch 1178, §7; 84 Acts, ch 1312, §8; 86 Acts, ch 1211, §20; 90 Acts, ch 1233, §25; 92 Acts, ch 1139, §26; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §59; 94 Acts, ch 1170, §52; 95 Acts, ch 206, §9, 12; 96 Acts, ch 1129, §84; 96 Acts, ch 1219, §102; 97 Acts, ch 35, §22, 25; 2001 Acts, ch 181, §25

331.425 Additions to levies — special levy election.

The board may certify an addition to a levy in excess of the amounts otherwise permitted under sections 331.423, 331.424, and 331.426 if the proposition to certify an addition to a levy has been submitted at a special levy election and received a favorable majority of the votes cast on the proposition. A special levy election is subject to the following:

- 1. The election shall be held only if the board gives notice to the county commissioner of elections, not later than February 15, that the election is to be held.
- 2. The election shall be held on the second Tuesday in March and be conducted by the county commissioner of elections in accordance with the law.
- 3. The proposition to be submitted shall be substantially in the following form:

Vote for only one of the following:
Shall the county of levy an additional tax at a rate of \$.....
each year for years beginning next July 1 in excess of the statutory
limits otherwise applicable for the (general county services or rural county
services) fund?

or

The county of shall continue the (general county services or rural
county services fund) under the maximum rate of \$.....

4. The canvass shall be held beginning at one o'clock on the second day which is not a holiday following the special levy election.

5. Notice of the proposed special levy election shall be published at least twice in a newspaper as specified in section 331.305 prior to the date of the special levy election. The first notice shall appear as early as practicable after the board has decided to seek a special levy.

83 Acts, ch 123, §9, 209

331.427 General fund.

1. and 2. Not reprinted.

3. The board may make appropriations from the general fund for general county services, including but not limited to the following:

a. and b. Not reprinted.

c. Purchase of voting machines under chapter 52.

d. to m. Not reprinted.

4. Not reprinted.

83 Acts, ch 123, §11, 209; 84 Acts, ch 1107, §1; 84 Acts, ch 1206, §1; 85 Acts, ch 195, §40; 85 Acts, ch 201, §2; 89 Acts, ch 83, §48; 90 Acts, ch 1230, §90; 90 Acts, ch 1236, §47; 91 Acts, ch 191, §8; 92 Acts, ch 1139, §27; 94 Acts, ch 1074, §3; 95 Acts, ch 216, §37; 97 Acts, ch 158, §2; 2000 Acts, ch 1090, §2, 6; 2001 Acts, ch 155, §2, 9–11; 2003 Acts, ch 18, §3; 2003 Acts, ch 108, §67; 2003 Acts, ch 178, §3; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191; 2004 Acts, ch 1132, §85; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §394; 2005 Acts, ch 140, §17

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

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, transportation, 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 section 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.

1, 2a. [S81, §331.441(1, 2a); 81 Acts, ch 117, §440]

2b(1). [S13, §1137-a14; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §906; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.3; S81, §331.441(2b); 81 Acts, ch 117, §440]

b(2). [SS15, §1527-s3; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4666; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §309.73; S81, §331.441(2b); 81 Acts, ch 117, §440]

b(3). [C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §346.23; S81, §331.441(2b); 81 Acts, ch 117, §440]

b(4). [C79, 81, §332.52; S81, §331.441(2b); 81 Acts, ch 117, §440]

b(5). [C51, §114, 117; R60, §250, 253; C73, §309, 312; C97, §443, 448; SS15, §448; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5263, 5268; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, §345.4, 345.9; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §232.22, 345.4, 345.9; C79, 81, §232.142, 345.4, 345.9; S81, §331.441(2b); 81 Acts, ch 117, §440]

b(6). [C73, §289; C97, S13, §403; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5275, 5276; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §346.1, 346.2; S81, §331.441(2b); 81 Acts, ch 117, §440]

b(7). [C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §347A.7; S81, §331.441(2b); 81 Acts, ch 117, §440]

2c(1). [C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §488; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §37.6; S81, §331.441(2c); 81 Acts, ch 117, §440; 82 Acts, ch 1104, §45]

c(2). [C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §111A.6; S81, §331.441(2c); 81 Acts, ch 117, §440]

c(3). [S13, §424-b; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4682; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §309.89; S81, §331.441(2b); 81 Acts, ch 117, §440; 82 Acts, ch 1104, §44, 46]

c(4). [C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §313A.35; S81, §331.441(2c); 81 Acts, ch 117, §440]

c(5). [C31, 35, §5903-c6, -c8; C39, §5903.06, 5903.08; C46, 50, §330.8, 330.10, 330.16;

C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §330.7, 330.10, 330.16; S81, §331.441(2c); 81 Acts, ch 117, §440]

c(6). [C50, §368.58, 368.59; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §368.20, 368.21; C75, 77, 79, 81, §346.26; S81, §331.441(2c); 81 Acts, ch 117, §440]

c(7). [C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §346A.3–346A.5; S81, §331.441(2c); 81 Acts, ch 117, §440]

c(8). [S13, §409-a, -b, -f; C24, 27, 31, 35, §5348–5351, 5354; C39, §5348, 5348.1, 5349–5351, 5354; C46, 50, 54, 58, §347.1–347.5, 347.8; C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §37.27, 347.1–347.5, 347.8; S81, §331.441(2c); 81 Acts, ch 117, §440]

c(9). [C51, §114, 117; R60, §250, 253; C73, §309, 312; C97, §443, 448; SS15, §448; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5263, 5268; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, §345.4, 345.9; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §232.22, 345.4, 345.9; C79, 81, §232.142, 345.4, 345.9; S81, §331.441(2c); 81 Acts, ch 117, §440]

c(10, 11). [S81, §331.441(2c); 81 Acts, ch 117, §440]

3. [S81, §331.441(3); 81 Acts, ch 117, §440]

83 Acts, ch 123, §136–139, 209; 86 Acts, ch 1211, §21; 87 Acts, ch 103, §2–4; 89 Acts, ch 189, §2; 90 Acts, ch 1255, §18; 92 Acts, ch 1102, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1138, §3; 93 Acts, ch 180, §76; 94 Acts, ch 1014, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1182, §5; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 96 Acts, ch 1204, §35; 2000 Acts, ch 1188, §1; 2001 Acts, ch 56, §22, 23; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191; 2004 Acts, ch 1072, §6; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §393

331.442 General county purpose bonds.

1. A county which proposes to carry out any general county purpose within or without its boundaries, and to contract indebtedness and issue general obligation bonds to provide funds to pay all or any part of the costs of a project, shall do so in accordance with this part.

2. Before the board may institute proceedings for the issuance of bonds for a general county purpose, it shall call a county special election to vote upon the question of issuing the bonds. At the election the proposition shall be submitted in the following form:

Shall the county of, state of Iowa, be authorized to (state purpose of project) at a total cost not exceeding \$..... and issue its general obligation bonds in an amount not exceeding \$..... for that purpose?

3. Notice of the election shall be given by publication as specified in section 331.305. At the election the ballot used for the submission of the proposition shall be in substantially the form for submitting special questions at general elections.

4. The proposition of issuing bonds for a general county purpose is not carried or adopted unless the vote in favor of the proposition is equal to at least sixty percent of the total vote cast for and against the proposition at the election. If the proposition of issuing the general county purpose bonds is approved by the voters, the board may proceed with the issuance of the bonds.

5. a. Notwithstanding subsection 2, a board, in lieu of calling an election, may institute proceedings for the issuance of bonds for a general county purpose by causing a notice of the proposal to issue the bonds, including a statement of the amount and purpose of the bonds, and the right to petition for an election, to be published as provided in section 331.305 at least ten days prior to the meeting at which it is proposed to take action for the issuance of the bonds subject to the following limitations:

(1) In counties having a population of twenty thousand or less, in an amount of not more than fifty thousand dollars.

(2) In counties having a population of over twenty thousand and not over fifty thousand, in an amount of not more than one hundred thousand dollars.

(3) In counties having a population of over fifty thousand, in an amount of not more than one hundred fifty thousand dollars.

b. If at any time before the date fixed for taking action for the issuance of the bonds, a petition is filed with the auditor in the manner provided by section 331.306 asking that the question of issuing the bonds be submitted to the registered voters of the county, the board 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. Notice of the election and its conduct shall be in the manner provided in subsections 2, 3 and 4.

c. If no petition is filed, or if a petition is filed and the proposition of issuing the bonds is approved at an election, the board may proceed with the authorization and issuance of the bonds.

[C31, 35, §5903-c5; C39, §5903.05; C46, 50, §330.7; C54, 58, §330.7; C62, 66, §111A.6, 330.7; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §111A.6, 313A.35, 330.7, 346A.3; S81, §331.442; 81 Acts, ch 117, §441; 82 Acts, ch 1104, §47]

95 Acts, ch 67, §53

331.445 Categories for general obligation bonds.

The board may issue general obligation bonds pursuant to a resolution adopted at a regular or special meeting by a majority of the total number of supervisors. Each subparagraph of section 331.441, subsection 2, paragraphs “*b*” and “*c*”, describes a separate category. Separate categories of essential county purposes and of general county purposes may be incorporated in a single notice of intention to institute proceedings for the issuance of bonds, or separate categories may be incorporated in separate notices, and after an opportunity has been provided for filing objections, or after a favorable election has been held, if required, the board may include in a single resolution and sell as a single issue of bonds, any number or combination of essential county purposes or general county purposes. If an essential county purpose is combined with a general county purpose in a single notice of intention to institute proceedings to issue bonds, then the entire issue is subject to the election requirement in section 331.442.

[S81, §331.445; 81 Acts, ch 117, §444]

331.447 Taxes to pay bonds.

1. Taxes for the payment of general obligation bonds shall be levied in accordance with chapter 76, and the bonds are payable from the levy of unlimited ad valorem taxes on all the taxable property within the county through its debt service fund required by section 331.430 except that:

a. The amount estimated and certified to apply on principal and interest for any one year shall not exceed the maximum rate of tax, if any, provided by this division for the purpose for which the bonds were issued. If general obligation bonds are issued for different categories, as provided in section 331.445, the maximum rate of levies, if any, for each purpose shall apply separately to that portion of the bond issue for that category and the resolution authorizing the bond issue shall clearly set forth the annual debt service requirements with respect to each purpose in sufficient detail to indicate compliance with the rate of tax levy, if any.

b. The amount estimated and certified to apply on principal and interest for any one year may only exceed the statutory rate of levy limit, if any, by the amount that the registered voters of the county have approved at a special election, which may be held at the same time as the general election and may be included in the proposition authorizing the issuance of bonds, if an election on the proposition is necessary, or may be submitted as a separate proposition at the same election or at a different election. Notice of the election shall be given as specified in section 331.305. If the proposition includes issuing bonds and increasing the levy limit, it shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the county of, state of Iowa, be authorized to (here state purpose of project) at a total cost not exceeding \$..... and issue its general obligation bonds in an amount not exceeding \$..... for that purpose, and be authorized to levy annually a tax not exceeding dollars and cents per thousand dollars of the assessed value of the taxable property within the county to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds?

If the proposition includes only increasing the levy limit it shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the county of, state of Iowa, be authorized to levy annually a tax not exceeding dollars and cents per thousand dollars of the assessed value of the taxable property within the county to pay principal and interest on the bonded indebtedness of the county for the purpose of

2. A statutory or voted tax levy limitation does not limit the source of payment of bonds and interest, but only restricts the amount of bonds which may be issued.

3. For the sole purpose of computing the amount of bonds which may be issued as the result of the application of a statutory or voted tax levy limitation, all interest on the bonds in excess of that accruing in the first twelve months may be excluded from the first annual levy of taxes, so that the need for including more than one year's interest on the first annual levy of taxes to pay the bonds and interest does not operate to further restrict the amount of bonds which may be issued, and in certifying the annual levies, the first annual levy of taxes shall be sufficient to pay all principal of and interest on the bonds becoming due prior to the next succeeding annual levy and the full amount of the annual levy shall be entered for collection as provided in chapter 76.

[C66, §309.73; C71, 73, §309.73, 346A.3; C75, 77, 79, 81, §309.73, 330.16, 346A.3; S81, §331.447; 81 Acts, ch 117, §446; 82 Acts, ch 1104, §48]
83 Acts, ch 123, §140, 209; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53

REVENUE BONDS

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. to 9. Not reprinted.

[S81, §331.461; 81 Acts, ch 117, §460; 82 Acts, ch 1104, §49]

2a. [C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §330.14; S81, §331.461(1); 81 Acts, ch 117, §460]

b. [C35, §6066-f1, -f5, -f8; C39, §6066.24–6066.32; C46, 50, 54, 58, §394.1, 394.5–394.9; C62, 66, 71, 73, §394.1, 394.5–394.9, 394.12; C75, 77, §332.44; C79, 81, §332.44, 332.52; S81, §331.461(1); 81 Acts, ch 117, §460]

c. [C35, §6066-f1, 6066-f3, 6066-f6–6066-f8; C39, §6066.24, 6066.26, 6066.29–6066.32; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §394.1, 394.3, 394.6–394.9; C71, 73, §394.1, 394.3, 394.6–394.9, 394.13; C75, 77, 79, 81, §332.44; S81, §331.461(1); 81 Acts, ch 117, §460]

d. [C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §347.27; S81, §331.461(1); 81 Acts, ch 117, §460]

e. [C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §347A.1–347A.4; S81, §331.461(1); 81 Acts, ch 117, §460]

f. [C79, 81, §332.52; S81, §331.461(1); 81 Acts, ch 117, §460; 82 Acts, ch 1219, §2]

1, 3–9. [S81, §331.461(2–9); 81 Acts, ch 117, §460]

99 Acts, ch 76, §1, 2; 2001 Acts, ch 56, §24; 2004 Acts, ch 1072, §7; 2005 Acts, ch 37, §5

331.471 County enterprise commissions.

1. As used in this section, “*commission*” means a commission established under this section to manage a county enterprise or combined county enterprise. Upon receipt of a valid petition as defined in section 331.306 requesting that a proposal for establishment or discontinuance of a commission be submitted to the voters, or upon its own motion, the board shall submit the proposal at the next general election or at an election which includes a proposal to establish, acquire, lease, or dispose of the county enterprise or combined county enterprise.

2. A proposal for the establishment of a county enterprise commission shall specify a commission of either three or five members. If a majority of those voting approves the proposal, the board shall proceed as proposed. If a majority of those voting does not approve the proposal, the same or a similar proposal shall not be submitted to the voters of the county and the board shall not establish a commission for the same purpose for at least four years from the date of the election at which the proposal was defeated.

3. If a proposal to discontinue a commission receives a favorable majority vote, the commission is dissolved at the time provided in the proposal and shall turn over to the board the management of the county enterprise or combined county enterprise and all property relating to it.

4. If a proposal to establish a commission receives a favorable majority vote, the commission is established at the time provided in the proposal. The board shall appoint the commission members, as provided in the proposal and this section. The board shall provide by resolution for staggered six-year terms for and shall set the compensation of commission members.

5. A commission member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring by reason other than the expiration of a term is appointed for the balance of the unexpired term.

6. The title of a commission shall be appropriate to the county enterprise or combined county enterprise administered by the commission. A commission may be a party to legal action. A commission may exercise all powers of the board in relation to the county enterprise or combined county enterprise it administers, with the following exceptions:

a. A commission shall not certify taxes to be levied, pass ordinances or amendments, or issue general obligation bonds.

b. The title to all property of a county enterprise or combined county enterprise shall be held in the name of the county, but the commission has all the powers and authorities of the board 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 county enterprise or combined county enterprise, and which are then outstanding.

c. A commission shall make to the board a detailed annual report, including a complete financial statement.

d. 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 as provided in section 331.305. 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. If the reason for the claims is the same, two or more claims made by the same vendor, supplier, or claimant may be consolidated if the number of claims consolidated and the total consolidated claim amount are listed in the statement. However, the commission shall provide at its office upon request an unconsolidated list of all claims allowed. 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. In counties having more than one hundred fifty thousand population the commission shall each month prepare in pamphlet form the statement required in this paragraph for the preceding month, and furnish copies to the public library, the daily and official newspapers of the county, the auditor, and to persons who apply at the office of the secretary, and the pamphlet shall constitute publication as required. Failure by the secretary to make publication is a simple misdemeanor.

7. A commission shall control tax revenues allocated to the county enterprise or combined county enterprise it administers and all moneys derived from the operation of the county enterprise or combined county enterprise, the sale of its property, interest on investments, or from any other source related to the county enterprise or combined county enterprise.

8. All moneys received by the commission shall be held by the county treasurer in a separate fund, with a separate account or accounts for each county enterprise or combined county enterprise. Moneys may be paid out of each account only at the direction of the appropriate commission.

9. A commission is subject to section 331.341, subsections 1, 2, 4 and 5, and section 331.342, in contracting for public improvements.

[S81, §331.471; 81 Acts, ch 117, §470]

83 Acts, ch 42, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1018, §3

COUNTY OFFICERS

COUNTY AUDITOR

331.501 Office of county auditor.

1. The office of auditor is an elective office except that if a vacancy occurs in the office, a successor shall be appointed to the unexpired term as provided in chapter 69.

2. A person elected or appointed to the office of auditor shall qualify by taking the oath of office as provided in section 63.10 and giving bond as provided in section 64.8.

3. The term of office of the auditor is four years.

[C73, §589; C97, S13, §1072; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §520; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.17; S81, §331.501; 81 Acts, ch 117, §500]

331.502 General duties.

The auditor shall:

1. to 16. Not reprinted.

17. Make available to schools, voting machines or sample ballots for instructional purposes as provided in section 256.11, subsection 5.

18. to 43. Not reprinted.

9–49. [S81, §331.502(9–52); 81 Acts, ch 117, §501; 82 Acts, ch 1104, §51, 52]

83 Acts, ch 101, §77; 83 Acts, ch 185, §29, 62; 83 Acts, ch 186, §10080–10083, 10201; 86 Acts, ch 1108, §2, 3; 86 Acts, ch 1155, §4; 87 Acts, ch 115, §53; 87 Acts, ch 227, §27; 88 Acts, ch 1158, §69; 88 Acts, ch 1262, §7; 93 Acts, ch 148, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1173, §21, 22; 96 Acts, ch 1129, §113; 98 Acts, ch 1107, §9; 2000 Acts, ch 1117, §21; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §42, 49; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §251; 2005 Acts, ch 128, §2; 2005 Acts, ch 167, §54, 66

331.505 Duties relating to elections.

The auditor shall:

1. Serve as county commissioner of elections as provided in chapter 47.

2. Conduct all elections held within the county.

3. Serve as a member of a board to hear and decide objections made to a certification of nomination as provided in section 44.7.

4. Serve as county commissioner of registration as provided in chapter 48A.

5. Serve as clerk of the election contest court as provided in chapter 62.

6. Record the orders of suspension and temporary appointment of county and township officers as provided in section 66.19.

[S81, §331.505; 81 Acts, ch 117, §504]

94 Acts, ch 1169, §60

331.508 Books and records.

The auditor shall keep the following books and records:

1. Election book for contested proceedings as provided in section 62.3.

2. to 10. Not reprinted.

[C97, §480; S13, §498; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5246; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §342.2; S81, §331.508; 81 Acts, ch 117, §507]

86 Acts, ch 1001, §19; 94 Acts, ch 1173, §24; 95 Acts, ch 49, §8; 97 Acts, ch 121, §4

331.510 Reports by the auditor.

The auditor shall make:

1. A report to the governor of a vacancy, except by resignation, in the office of state representative or senator as provided in section 69.5.

2. A report to the secretary of state of the name, office, and term of office of each appointed or elected county officer within ten days of the officer's election or appointment and qualification.

3. and 4. Not reprinted.

[R60, §291; C73, §324; C97, §474; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5150; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, §333.10; C73, 75, 77, §333.10, 442.2; C79, 81, §333.10, 333.16; S81, §331.510; 81 Acts, ch 117, §509]

83 Acts, ch 123, §141, 209; 85 Acts, ch 21, §42; 85 Acts, ch 197, §7; 88 Acts, ch 1134, §72

COUNTY TREASURER

331.551 Office of county treasurer.

1. The office of treasurer is an elective office except that if a vacancy occurs in the office, a successor shall be appointed to the unexpired term as provided in chapter 69.

2. A person elected or appointed to the office of treasurer shall qualify by taking the oath of office as provided in section 63.10 and give bond as provided in section 64.10.

3. The term of office of the treasurer is four years.

[C51, §96, 151, 239; R60, §224, 473; C73, §589; C97, S13, §1072; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §520; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.17; S81, §331.551; 81 Acts, ch 117, §550]

331.552 General duties.

The treasurer shall:

1. to 7. Not reprinted.

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. to 36. Not reprinted.

5–15. [S81, §331.552(5–17); 81 Acts, ch 117, §551]

83 Acts, ch 123, §143–146, 209; 83 Acts, ch 185, §31, 32, 62; 83 Acts, ch 186, §10088, 10089, 10201, 10204; 84 Acts, ch 1003, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1001, §20; 86 Acts, ch 1155, §5; 91 Acts, ch 191, §10; 92 Acts, ch 1016, §5; 94 Acts, ch 1173, §26; 95 Acts, ch 57, §4; 96 Acts, ch 1129, §113; 2000 Acts, ch 1084, §2; 2001 Acts, ch 45, §3; 2003 Acts, ch 24, §4; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §252; 2004 Acts, ch 1092, §5; 2005 Acts, ch 167, §55, 66; 2006 Acts, ch 1070, §15, 16, 31

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. to 3. Not reprinted.

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. and 6. Not reprinted.

98 Acts, ch 1073, §12; 98 Acts, ch 1143, §21, 26

COUNTY RECORDER

331.601 Office of county recorder.

1. The office of recorder is an elective office except that if a vacancy occurs in the office, a successor shall be appointed to the unexpired term as provided in chapter 69.

2. A person elected or appointed to the office of recorder shall qualify by taking the oath of office as provided in section 63.10 and giving bond as provided in section 64.8.

3. The term of office of the recorder is four years.

4. Not reprinted.

[C51, §96, 239; R60, §224, 473; C73, §589; C97, §1072; S13, §1072; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §520; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.17; S81, §331.601; 81 Acts, ch 117, §600]

95 Acts, ch 124, §9, 26

331.602 General duties.

The recorder shall:

1. to 5. Not reprinted.

6. Carry out duties as a member of a nomination appeals commission as provided in section 44.7.

7. to 40. Not reprinted.

6-44. [S81, §331.602(6-44); 81 Acts, ch 117, §601; 82 Acts, ch 1104, §57]

83 Acts, ch 101, §78; 85 Acts, ch 195, §41; 86 Acts, ch 1091, §1-3; 86 Acts, ch 1108, §4; 86 Acts, ch 1155, §6; 87 Acts, ch 30, §17; 88 Acts, ch 1046, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1081, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1205, §11; 90 Acts, ch 1236, §49; 91 Acts, ch 183, §1; 91 Acts, ch 211, §2; 92 Acts, ch 1073, §6-8; 92 Acts, ch 1163, §83; 94 Acts, ch 1023, §105; 94 Acts, ch 1025, §4; 94 Acts, ch 1055, §1; 95 Acts, ch 124, §10, 26; 95 Acts, ch 160, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1034, §29; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 97 Acts, ch 23, §37; 97 Acts, ch 116, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1199, §2, 27; 98 Acts, ch 1223, §30; 99 Acts, ch 83, §3, 4, 11; 99 Acts, ch 171, §34, 42; 2000 Acts, ch 1085, §2; 2000 Acts, ch 1149, §168, 187; 2001 Acts, ch 44, §4, 5; 2001 Acts, ch 45, §6; 2002 Acts, ch 1017, §4, 8; 2002 Acts, ch 1113, §5; 2003 Acts, ch 5, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1069, §2, 4; 2004 Acts, ch 1101, §39; 2004 Acts, ch 1132, §86; 2005 Acts, ch 138, §10; 2006 Acts, ch 1031, §1

COUNTY SHERIFF

331.651 Office of county sheriff.

1. The office of sheriff is an elective office. However, if a vacancy occurs in the office, the first deputy shall assume the office after qualifying as provided in this section. The first deputy shall hold the office until a successor is appointed or elected to the unexpired term as provided in chapter 69. If a sheriff is suspended from office, the district court may appoint a sheriff until a temporary appointment is made by the board as provided in section 66.19.

A person elected or appointed sheriff shall meet all the following qualifications:

a. Have no felony convictions.

b. Be age twenty-one or over at the time of assuming the office of sheriff.

c. Be a certified peace officer recognized by the Iowa law enforcement academy council under chapter 80B or complete the basic training course provided at the Iowa law enforcement academy's central training facility or a location other than the central training facility within one year of taking office. A person shall be deemed to have completed the basic training course if the person meets all course requirements except the physical training requirements.

2. A person elected or appointed to the office of sheriff shall qualify by taking the oath of office as provided in section 63.10 and give bond as provided in section 64.8.

3. The term of office of the sheriff is four years.

[C51, §96, 239; R60, §224, 473; C73, §589; C97, S13, §1072; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §520; C46, §39.17; C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.17, 337.20; S81, §331.651; 81 Acts, ch 117, §650]

94 Acts, ch 1010, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §95, 115

331.653 General duties of the sheriff.

The sheriff shall:

1. to 6. Not reprinted.

7. Carry out duties relating to election contests as provided in sections 57.6, 62.4, and 62.19.

8. to 71. Not reprinted.

5-71. [S81, §331.653(5-71); 81 Acts, ch 117, §652]

83 Acts, ch 101, §79; 83 Acts, ch 186, §10090, 10091, 10201; 85 Acts, ch 67, §41; 86 Acts, ch 1108, §5; 86 Acts, ch 1121, §2; 86 Acts, ch 1155, §7; 86 Acts, ch 1220, §39; 87 Acts, ch 115, §54; 90 Acts, ch 1230, §91; 91 Acts, ch 191, §14; 92 Acts, ch 1139, §28; 94 Acts, ch 1103, §3; 94 Acts, ch 1173, §27; 95 Acts, ch 67, §29; 95 Acts, ch 191, §24; 96 Acts, ch 1111, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1129, §113; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 97 Acts, ch 35, §23, 25; 97 Acts, ch 126, §41, 42; 98 Acts, ch 1090, §68, 84; 2001 Acts, ch 153, §15; 2001 Acts, ch 176, §80; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, ch 151, §27; 2004 Acts, ch 1084, §3; 2005 Acts, ch 167, §56, 66; 2006 Acts, ch 1034, §2

331.661 Multicounty office.

1. Two or more county boards of supervisors may adopt resolutions proposing to share the services of a county sheriff. The resolutions shall also propose that the question of establishing the office of multicounty sheriff be submitted to the electorate of the counties proposing to share the services of a county sheriff. The proposal is adopted in those counties where a majority of the electors voting approves the proposal.

2. The county sheriff shall be elected by a majority of the votes cast for the office of county sheriff in all of the counties which the county sheriff will serve. The election shall be conducted in accordance with section 47.2, subsection 2.

3. The office of multicounty sheriff is created effective on January 1 of the year following the next general election at which the county sheriff is elected as provided by this section and section 39.17.

91 Acts, ch 189, §1

COUNTY ATTORNEY

331.751 Office of county attorney.

1. The office of county attorney is an elective office except that if a vacancy occurs in the office, a successor shall be appointed to the unexpired term as provided in chapter 69.

2. A person elected or appointed to the office of county attorney shall be a registered voter of the county, be admitted to the practice of law in the courts of this state as provided by law, qualify by taking the oath of office as provided in section 63.10, and give bond as provided in section 64.8. A person is not qualified for the office of county attorney while the person's license to practice law in this or any other state is suspended or revoked.

3. The term of office of the county attorney is four years.

[C51, §96, 239; R60, §224; C97, §1072; S13, §308-b, 1072; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §520, 5179; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.17, 336.1; S81, §331.751; 81 Acts, ch 117, §750]

94 Acts, ch 1169, §64

331.753 Multicounty office.

1. If two or more counties agree, pursuant to chapter 28E, to share the services of a county attorney, the county attorney shall be elected by a majority of the votes cast for the office of county attorney in all of the counties which the county attorney will serve as provided in the agreement. The election shall be conducted in accordance with section 47.2, subsection 2.

2. The effective date of the agreement shall be January 1 of the year following the next general election at which the county attorney is elected as provided by this section and section 39.17.

[C79, 81, §336.6; S81, §331.753; 81 Acts, ch 117, §753]

331.756 Duties of the county attorney.

The county attorney shall:

1. to 13. Not reprinted.

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. to 85. Not reprinted.

[C97, SS15, §301; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5180; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §336.2; S81, §331.756; 81 Acts, ch 117, §756; 82 Acts, ch 1021, §10, 12(1), ch 1100, §28, ch 1104, §59]

83 Acts, ch 96, §111, 112, 157, 159; 84 Acts, ch 1163, §2; 84 Acts, ch 1299, §9; 85 Acts, ch 195, §42; 86 Acts, ch 1001, §21; 86 Acts, ch 1112, §11; 86 Acts, ch 1155, §8; 86 Acts, ch 1238, §17; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §1117; 87 Acts, ch 30, §18; 87 Acts, ch 98, §4; 88 Acts, ch 1134, §73; 89 Acts, ch 197, §30; 90 Acts, ch 1165, §17; 92 Acts, ch 1242, §30, 31; 93 Acts, ch 97, §39; 93 Acts, ch 110, §2-4; 93 Acts, ch 142, §12; 93 Acts, ch 163, §32; 94 Acts, ch 1023, §106; 94 Acts, ch 1170, §53; 94 Acts, ch 1173, §29, 30; 95 Acts, ch 49, §9; 95 Acts, ch 143, §9; 95 Acts, ch 169, §3; 96 Acts, ch 1034, §31; 96 Acts, ch 1111, §2; 96 Acts, ch 1129, §113; 96 Acts, ch 1131, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 97 Acts, ch 41, §32; 98 Acts, ch 1090, §69, 84; 98 Acts, ch 1162, §28, 30; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §159; 2003 Acts, ch 107, §3; 2003 Acts, ch 115, §15, 19; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1101, §40; 2005 Acts, ch 167, §57, 66; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §94; 2006 Acts, ch 1097, §18; 2006 Acts, ch 1115, §33; 2006 Acts, ch 1185, §121

LIBRARY DISTRICTS

336.2 Library districts formed.

A library district may be established composed of one or more counties, one or more cities, or any combination of cities and counties.

Eligible electors residing within the proposed district in a number not less than five percent of those voting for president of the United States or governor, as the case may be, within the district at the last general election may petition the board of supervisors of the county, or the city council, for the establishment of the library district. The petition shall clearly designate the area to be included in the district.

The board of supervisors of each county and the city council of each city containing area within the proposed district shall submit the question to the registered voters within their respective counties and cities at the next general election. The petition shall be filed not less than eight-two days before the election.

A library district shall be established if a majority of the electors voting on the question and residing in the proposed library district favor its establishment.

The result of the election within cities maintaining a free public library shall be considered separately, and no city shall be included within the library district unless a majority of its electors voting on the question favor its inclusion. In such cases the boundaries of an established district may vary from those of the proposed district.

After the establishment of a library district other areas may be included by mutual agreement of the board of trustees of the library district and the governing body of the area sought to be included.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §358B.2]

C93, §336.2

95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 2001 Acts, ch 158, §26; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §96, 115

336.16 Withdrawal from district — termination.

A city may withdraw from the library district upon a majority vote in favor of withdrawal by the electorate of the city in an election held on a motion by the city council. The election shall be held simultaneously with a general or city election. Notice of a favorable vote to withdraw shall be sent by certified mail to the board of library trustees of the library district and the county auditor or city clerk, as appropriate, prior to January 10, and the withdrawal shall be effective on July 1.

A county may withdraw from the district after a majority of the voters of the unincorporated area of the county voting on the issue favor the withdrawal. The board of supervisors shall call for the election which shall be held at the next general election.

A city or county election shall not be called until a hearing has been held on the proposal to submit a proposition of withdrawal to an election. A hearing may be held only after public notice published as provided in section 362.3 in the case of a city or section 331.305 in the case of a county. A copy of the notice submitted for publication shall be mailed to the library on or before the date of publication. The proposal presented at the hearing must include a plan for continuing adequate library service with or without all participants and the respective allocated costs and levels of service shall be stated. At the hearing, any interested person shall be given a reasonable time to be heard, either for or against the withdrawal or the plan to accompany it.

A library district may be terminated if a majority of the electors of the unincorporated area of the county and the cities included in the library district voting on the issue favor the termination. The election shall be held upon motion of the board of supervisors and simultaneously with a general or other county election. If the vote favors termination, the termination shall be effective on the succeeding July 1.

An election for withdrawal from or termination of a library district shall not be held more than once each four years.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §358B.16]

84 Acts, ch 1168, §2; 85 Acts, ch 125, §1

C93, §336.16

2001 Acts, ch 158, §35; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §51; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §97, 115

336.18 Contracts to use city library.

1. A school corporation, township, or library district may contract for the use by its residents of a city library. A contract by a county shall supersede all contracts by townships or school corporations within the county outside of cities.

2. *a.* Contracts shall provide for the amount to be contributed. They may, by mutual consent of the contracting parties, be terminated at any time. They may also be terminated by a majority of the voters represented by either of the contracting parties, voting on the question to terminate which shall be submitted by the governing body upon a written petition of eligible electors in a number not less than five percent of those who voted in the area for president of the United States or governor at the last general election.

b. The question may be submitted at any election provided by law which covers the area of the unit seeking to terminate the contract. The petition shall be presented to the governing body not less than ten days before the last day candidates may file nomination petitions for the election at which the question is to be submitted.

3. The board of trustees of any township which has entered into a contract shall at the April meeting levy a tax not exceeding six and three-fourths cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation on all taxable property in the township to create a fund to fulfill its obligation under the contract.

4. *a.* Eligible electors of that part of any county outside of cities in a number of not less than twenty-five percent of those in the area who voted for president of the United States or governor at the last general election may petition the board of supervisors to submit the question of requiring the board to provide library service for them and their area by contract as provided by this section.

b. The board of supervisors shall submit the question to the voters of the county residing outside of cities at the next general election. The petition shall be filed not less than ten days before the last day candidates may file nomination petitions for the election at which the question is to be submitted.

c. If a majority of those voting upon the question favors it, the board of supervisors shall within thirty days appoint a board of library trustees from residents of the petitioning area. Vacancies shall be filled by the board.

d. The board of trustees may contract with any library for library use or service for the benefit of the residents and area represented by it.

[S13, §592-a, 792-a; SS15, §422; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5859, 5861-5863; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §378.11, 378.13-378.15; C75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §358B.18; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1075]

83 Acts, ch 123, §166, 167, 209

C93, §336.18

2001 Acts, ch 56, §25, 26; 2001 Acts, ch 158, §36; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §98, 99, 115

CIVIL SERVICE FOR DEPUTY COUNTY SHERIFFS

341A.7 Classifications.

The classified civil service positions covered by this chapter include persons actually serving as deputy sheriffs who are salaried pursuant to section 331.904, subsection 2, but do not include a chief deputy sheriff, two second deputy sheriffs in counties with a population of more than one hundred thousand, and four second deputy sheriffs in counties with a population of more than two hundred thousand. However, a chief deputy sheriff or second deputy sheriff who becomes a candidate for a partisan elective office for remuneration is subject to section 341A.18. A deputy sheriff serving with permanent rank under this chapter may be designated chief deputy sheriff or second deputy sheriff and retain that rank during the period of service as chief deputy sheriff or second deputy sheriff and shall, upon termination of the duties as chief deputy sheriff or second deputy sheriff, revert to the permanent rank.

If the positions of two second deputy sheriffs of a county were exempt from classified civil service coverage under this chapter based on the 1980 decennial census, the two second deputy positions shall remain exempt from classified civil service coverage under this chapter.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §341A.7; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1219]

90 Acts, ch 1119, §1; 91 Acts, ch 110, §1

341A.18 Civil rights respected.

A person shall not be appointed or promoted to, or demoted or discharged from, any position subject to civil service, or in any way favored or discriminated against with respect to employment in the sheriff's office because of the person's political or religious opinions or affiliations or race or national origin or sex, or age.

A person holding a position subject to civil service shall not, during the person's scheduled working hours or when performing duties or when using county equipment or at any time on county property, take part in any way in soliciting any contribution for any political party or any person seeking political office, nor shall such employee engage in any political activity that will impair the employee's efficiency during working hours or cause the employee to be tardy or absent from work. The provisions of this section do not preclude any employee from holding any office for which no pay is received or any office for which only token pay is received.

A person shall not seek or attempt to use any political endorsement in connection with any appointment to a position subject to civil service.

A person shall not use or promise to use, directly or indirectly, any official authority or influence, whether possessed or anticipated, to secure or attempt to secure for any person an appointment or advantage in the appointment to a position subject to civil service, or an increase in pay or other advantage in employment in any such position, for the purpose of influencing the vote or political action of any person or for any consideration.

An employee shall not use the employee's official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the results thereof.

Any officer or employee subject to civil service who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be subject to suspension, dismissal, or demotion subject to the right of appeal herein.

All employees shall retain the right to vote as they please and to express their opinions on all subjects.

An officer or employee subject to civil service and a chief deputy sheriff or second deputy sheriff, who becomes a candidate for a partisan elective office for remuneration, upon request, shall automatically be given a leave of absence without pay, commencing thirty days before the date of the primary election and continuing until the person is eliminated as a candidate or wins the primary, and commencing thirty days before the date of the general election and continuing until the person is eliminated as a candidate or wins the general election, and during the leave period shall not perform any duties connected with the office or position so held. The officer or employee subject to civil service, or chief deputy sheriff or second deputy sheriff, may, however, use accumulated paid vacation time for part or all of any leave of absence under this section. The county shall continue to provide health benefit coverages, and may continue to provide other fringe benefits, to any officer or employee subject to civil service, or to any chief deputy sheriff or second deputy sheriff during any leave of absence under this section.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §341A.18]

90 Acts, ch 1119, §2; 2000 Acts, ch 1033, §1, 2

JOINT COUNTY AND CITY BUILDINGS

346.27 “Authority” for control of joint property.

1. to 9. Not reprinted.

10. After the incorporation of an authority, and before the sale of any issue of revenue bonds, except refunding bonds, the authority shall call an election to decide the question of whether the authority shall issue and sell revenue bonds. The ballot shall state the amount of the bonds and the purposes for which the authority is incorporated. All registered voters of the county shall be entitled to vote on the question. The question may be submitted at a general election or at a special election. An affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast on the question is required to authorize the issuance and sale of revenue bonds.

In addition to the notice required by section 49.53, a notice of the election shall be published once each week for at least two weeks in some newspaper published in the county stating the date of the election, the hours the polls will be open, and a copy of the question. The authority shall call this election with the concurrence of both incorporating units. The election shall be conducted by the commissioner in accordance with the provisions of chapters 49 and 50.

11. to 24. Not reprinted.

25. When all bonds issued by an authority have been retired, the authority may convey the title to the property owned by the authority to the incorporating units in accordance with the provisions contained in the articles of incorporation. If articles of incorporation do not exist, the conveyance may be made in accordance with any agreement adopted by the respective governing bodies of the incorporating units and the authority.

The question of whether a conveyance shall be made shall be submitted to the registered voters of the county. An affirmative vote equal to at least a majority of the total votes cast on the question shall be required to authorize the conveyance. If the question does not carry, the authority shall continue to operate, maintain, and manage the building under a lease arrangement with the incorporating units.

26. Not reprinted.

[C62, §368.50–368.53; C66, 71, 73, §368.54, 368.55, 368.57–368.71; C75, 77, 79, 81, §346.27]

95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §100, 101, 115; 2003 Acts, ch 178, §26; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §247, 248, 287; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §31, 49

COUNTY HOSPITALS

347.7 Tax levies.

If a county hospital is established, the board of supervisors, at the time of levying ordinary taxes, shall levy a tax at the rate voted not to exceed fifty-four cents per thousand dollars of assessed value in any one year for the erection and equipment of the hospital, and also a tax not to exceed twenty-seven cents per thousand dollars of value for the improvement, maintenance, and replacements of the hospital, as certified by the board of hospital trustees. However, in counties having a population of two hundred twenty-five thousand or over, the levy for taxes payable in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2001, and for subsequent fiscal years, for improvements and maintenance of the hospital shall not exceed two dollars and five cents per thousand dollars of assessed value in any one year. The proceeds of the taxes constitute the county public hospital fund and the fund is subject to review by the board of supervisors in counties having a population of two hundred twenty-five thousand or over. However, the board of trustees of a county hospital, where funds are available in the county public hospital fund of the county which are unappropriated, may use the unappropriated funds for erecting and equipping hospital buildings and additions to the hospital buildings without authority from the voters of the county.

No levy shall be made for the improvement, maintenance, or replacements of the hospital until the hospital has been constructed, staffed, and receiving patients. If revenue bonds are issued and outstanding under section 331.461, subsection 2, paragraph “d”, the board may levy a tax to pay operating and maintenance expenses in lieu of the authority otherwise contained in this section not to exceed twenty-seven cents per thousand dollars of assessed value or not to exceed one dollar and twenty-one and one-half cents per thousand dollars of assessed value for improvements and maintenance of the hospital in counties having a population of two hundred twenty-five thousand or over.

In addition to levies otherwise authorized by this section, the board of supervisors may levy a tax at the rate, not to exceed twenty-seven cents per thousand dollars of assessed value, necessary to raise the amount budgeted by

the board of hospital trustees for support of ambulance service as authorized in section 347.14, subsection 14.

The tax levy authorized by this section for operation and maintenance of the hospital may be available in whole or in part to any county with or without a county hospital organized under this chapter, to be used to enhance rural health services in the county. However, the tax levied may be expended for enhancement of rural health care services only following a local planning process. The Iowa department of public health shall establish guidelines to be followed by counties in implementing the local planning process which shall require legal notice, public hearings, and a referendum in accordance with this section and section 347.30 prior to the authorization of any new levy or a change in the use of a levy. Enhancement of rural health services for which the tax levy pursuant to this section may be used includes but is not limited to emergency medical services, health care services shared with other hospitals, rural health clinics, and support for rural health care practitioners and public health services. When alternative use of funds from the tax levy authorized by this section is proposed in a county with a county hospital organized under this chapter, use of the funds shall be agreed upon by the elected board of trustees of the county hospital. When alternative use of funds from the tax levy authorized by this section is proposed in a county without a county hospital organized under this chapter, use of the funds shall be agreed upon by the board of supervisors and any publicly elected hospital board of trustees within the county prior to submission of the question to the voters. Moneys raised from a tax levied in accordance with this paragraph shall be designated and administered by the board of supervisors in a manner consistent with the purposes of the levy.

[S13, §409-b, -j; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5353; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §347.7; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1061]

85 Acts, ch 185, §2; 89 Acts, ch 304, §704; 95 Acts, ch 159, §1, 2; 2001 Acts, ch 75, §1, 2

347.9 Trustees — appointment — terms of office.

When it has been determined by the voters of a county to establish a county public hospital, the board shall appoint seven trustees chosen from among the resident citizens of the county with reference to their fitness for office, and not more than four of the trustees shall be residents of the city at which the hospital is located. The trustees shall hold office until the following general election, at which time their successors shall be elected, two for a term of two years, two for four years, and three for six years, and they shall determine by lot their respective terms, and thereafter their successors shall be elected for regular terms of six years each. A person or spouse of a person with medical or special staff privileges in the county public hospital or who receives direct or indirect compensation in an amount greater than one thousand five hundred dollars in a calendar year from the county public hospital or direct or indirect compensation in an amount greater than one thousand five hundred dollars in a calendar year from a person contracting for services with the hospital shall not be eligible to serve as a trustee for that county public hospital. However, this section does not prohibit a licensed health care practitioner from serving as a hospital trustee if the practitioner's sole use of the county hospital is to provide health care service to an individual with mental retardation as defined in section 222.2.

[S13, §409-c; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5355; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §347.9]

86 Acts, ch 1200, §3; 99 Acts, ch 36, §3; 2001 Acts, ch 65, §1

347.10 Vacancies.

Vacancies in the board of trustees may, until the next general election, be filled by appointment by the remaining members of the board of trustees or, if fewer than four trustees remain on the board, by the board of supervisors for the period until the vacancies are filled by election. If any board member is absent for four consecutive regular board meetings, without prior excuse, the member's position shall be declared vacant and filled as set out in this section.

[S13, §409-e; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5356; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §347.10]

94 Acts, ch 1180, §49

347.14 Powers.

The board of hospital trustees may:

1. to 14. Not reprinted.

15. Submit to the voters at a regular or special election a proposition to sell or lease a county public hospital for use as a private hospital or as a merged area hospital under chapter 145A or to sell or lease a county hospital in conjunction with the establishment of a merged area hospital. The authorization of the board of hospital trustees submitting the proposition may, but is not required to, contain conditions which provide for maintaining hospital care within the county, for the retention of county public hospital employees and staff, and for the continuation of the board of trustees for the purpose of carrying out provisions of contracts. The property listed in section 347.13, subsection 11, may be included in the proposition, but the proceeds from the property shall be used for the purposes listed in section 347.13, subsection 12, or for the purpose of providing health care for residents of the county. Proceeds from the sale or lease of the county hospital or other assets of the board of trustees shall not be used for the prepayment of health care services for residents of the county with the purchaser or lessee of the county hospital or to underwrite the sale or lease of the county hospital. The proposition submitted to the voters of the county shall not be set forth at length, but it shall be in substantially the following form:

“Shall the board of hospital trustees of county, state of Iowa, be authorized to (state authorization which may exclude the conditions) in accordance with the terms of authorization approved at the meeting of (cite date) of the board of hospital trustees?”

If the proposition is approved by a majority of the total votes cast for and against the proposition at the election, the board of hospital trustees shall proceed to carry out the authorization granted.

16. Not reprinted.

[S13, §409-d, -k, -o, -q; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5360; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §347.14; 81 Acts, ch 78, §20, 47]

85 Acts, ch 185, §4; 91 Acts, ch 160, §11; 99 Acts, ch 36, §7, 8

347.23 City hospital changed to county hospital.

Any hospital organized and existing as a city hospital may become a county hospital organized and managed as provided for in this chapter, upon a proposition for such purpose being submitted to and approved by a majority of the electors of both the city in which such hospital is located and of the county under whose management it is proposed that such hospital be placed, at any general or special election called for such purpose. The proposition shall be placed upon the ballot by the board of supervisors when requested by a petition signed by eligible electors of the county equal in number to five percent of the votes cast for president of the United States or governor, as the case may be, at the last general election. The proposition may be submitted at the next general election or at a special election called for that purpose. Upon the approval of the proposition the hospital, its assets and liabilities, will become the property of the county and this chapter will govern its future management. The question shall be submitted in substantially the following form: "Shall the municipal hospital of, Iowa, be transferred to and become the property of, and be managed by the county of, Iowa?"

For the purpose of computing whether or not said proposition is carried, the votes of the residents of the city in which said hospital is located shall be counted both for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the proposition is carried within the city and also for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the proposition is carried within the county.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, §347.23, 380.12; C75, 77, 79, 81, §347.23]
2001 Acts, ch 56, §27

347.23A Memorial hospital or county hospital payable from revenue bonds changed to county hospital.

1. A hospital established as a memorial hospital under chapter 37 or a county hospital supported by revenue bonds and organized under chapter 347A may become, in accordance with the provisions of this section, a county hospital organized and managed as provided for in this chapter. If the hospital is established by a city as a memorial hospital, the city must be located in the county which will own and manage the hospital. A proposition for the change must be submitted to and approved by a majority of the electors of the county which will own and manage the hospital as provided for in this chapter. In addition, if the hospital is a memorial hospital organized by a city under chapter 37, the proposition must also be approved by a majority of the electors of that city. The proposition may be submitted to the electors at any general or special election called by the county board of supervisors for this purpose.

2. The proposition shall be placed upon the ballot by the board of supervisors if requested by the hospital's board of trustees or governing commission and the request is endorsed by a petition for this purpose signed by eligible electors of the county equal in number to five percent of the votes cast for president of the United States or governor, as the case may be, at the last general election. Upon the approval of the proposition the hospital, its assets and liabilities, shall become the property of the county and this chapter shall govern its future management.

a. The question for a memorial hospital established by a city under chapter 37 shall be submitted in substantially the following form: "Shall the hospital of, Iowa, be transferred to and become the property of, and be managed by the county of, Iowa, under provision of chapter 347 of the Code of Iowa?"

b. The question for a memorial hospital established by a county under chapter 37 or a county hospital supported by revenue bonds and organized under chapter 347A shall be submitted in substantially the following form: "Shall the hospital of, Iowa, organized and governed under chapter of the Code of Iowa be changed to be established and governed under chapter 347 of the Code of Iowa?"

3. For the purpose of computing whether or not the proposition is carried, if the hospital is a memorial hospital established by a city under the provisions of chapter 37, the votes of the residents of that city shall be counted both for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the proposition is carried within the city and also for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the proposition is carried within the county.

94 Acts, ch 1135, §2; 2001 Acts, ch 56, §28

347.25 Election of trustees.

The election of hospital trustees whose offices are established by this chapter or chapter 145A or 347A 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, signed by fifty eligible electors of the county, and shall be filed with the county commissioner of elections. A plurality is sufficient to elect hospital trustees.

If any of the provisions of this section shall be in conflict with any of the laws of this state, then the provisions of this section shall prevail.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §347.25]

85 Acts, ch 135, §1; 91 Acts, ch 129, §26

COUNTY HOSPITALS PAYABLE FROM REVENUE

347A.1 Revenue bonds — trustees — administration.

A county having a population less than one hundred fifty thousand may issue revenue bonds for a county hospital as provided in section 331.461, subsection 2, paragraph "e". The administration and management of the hospital shall be vested in a board of hospital trustees consisting of five or seven members. Appointments for a five-member board shall be made by the board of supervisors from among the resident citizens of the county with reference to their fitness for office, and not more than two of the trustees shall be residents of the same township. Expansion from a five-member to a seven-member board of trustees shall occur only on approval of a majority of the five-member board of trustees. The five-member board of trustees shall appoint members to the additional vacancies; one appointee shall serve until the succeeding general election and the other appointee shall serve until the second succeeding general election at which times successors shall be elected.

The trustees shall hold office until the next succeeding election, at which time their successors shall be elected, two for a term of two years, two for a term of four years and one for a term of six years, and thereafter their successors shall be elected for regular terms of six years each. Vacancies in the board of trustees

may be filled in the same manner as original appointments, to hold office until the vacancies are filled pursuant to section 69.12. The trustees shall qualify by taking the usual oath of office as provided in chapter 63, but no bond shall be required of them. The trustees shall receive no compensation but shall be reimbursed for all expenses incurred by them with the approval of the board of trustees in the performance of their duties. The board first appointed shall organize promptly following its appointment, and shall serve until successors are elected and qualified; thereafter no later than December 1 of each year the board shall reorganize by the appointment of a chairperson, secretary, and treasurer. The secretary and treasurer shall each file with the chairperson of the board a surety bond in the amount the board of trustees requires, with sureties to be approved by the board of trustees, for the use and benefit of the county hospital. The reasonable cost of the bonds shall be paid from the operating funds of the hospital. The secretary shall report to the county auditor and the county treasurer the names of the chairperson, secretary, and treasurer of the board as soon as practicable after the appointment of each.

Unnumbered paragraphs 3–5 not reprinted.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §347A.1; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1063]

84 Acts, ch 1003, §7; 90 Acts, ch 1118, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1024, §3; 97 Acts, ch 170, §87; 99 Acts, ch 36, §10

COUNTY CARE FACILITIES

347B.2 Establishment — submission to vote.

If the board of supervisors proposes to establish a county care facility under this chapter at a cost in excess of fifteen thousand dollars, it shall first submit the proposition to a vote of the people.

[C51, §828; R60, §1396; C73, §1372; C97, §2241; SS15, §2241; C24, 27, 31, 35, §5338; C39, §3828.115; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §253.1; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1041]

C93, §347B.1

C2001, §347B.2

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPERS

349.16 What published.

There shall be published in each of said official newspapers at the expense of the county during the ensuing year:

1. The proceedings of the board of supervisors, excluding from the publication of said proceedings, its canvass of the various elections, as provided by law; witness fees of witnesses before the grand jury and in the district court in criminal cases.

2. to 4. Not reprinted.

[R60, §313; C73, §304; C97, §441; SS15, §441; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5411; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §349.16]

2006 Acts, ch 1070, §19, 31

COUNTY CONSERVATION BOARDS

350.2 Petition — board membership.

Upon a petition to the board of supervisors which meets the requirements of section 331.306, the board shall submit to the voters at the next general election the question of whether a county conservation board shall be created as provided for in this chapter. If at the election the majority of votes favors the creation of a county conservation board, the board of supervisors within sixty days after the election shall create a county conservation board to consist of five bona fide residents of the county. The members first appointed shall hold office for the term of one, two, three, four, and five years respectively, as indicated and fixed by the board of supervisors. Thereafter, succeeding members shall be appointed for a term of five years, except that vacancies occurring otherwise than by expiration of term shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term. When a member of the board, during the term of office, ceases to be a bona fide resident of the county, the member is disqualified as a member and the office becomes vacant. Members of the board shall be selected and appointed on the basis of their demonstrated interest in conservation matters, and shall serve without compensation, but may be paid their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. Members of the county conservation board may be removed for cause by the board of supervisors as provided in section 331.321, subsection 3, if the cause is malfeasance, nonfeasance, disability, or failure to participate in board activities as set forth by the rules of the conservation board.

[C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §111A.2; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1012]
 90 Acts, ch 1238, §34
 C93, §350.2

WATER DISTRICTS

357.1B Combined water and sanitary district.

1. Upon receipt of a petition having the required signatories as provided in section 357.1A or 358.2, the board of supervisors shall grant a hearing relative to the establishment of a proposed combined water and sanitary district. The petition shall include the information required in sections 357.1A and 358.2 for proposed water districts and sanitary districts. The board of supervisors of the county in which the proposed combined district or largest part of the proposed combined district is located, shall have jurisdiction of the proceedings on the petition and the decision of a majority of the members of that board of supervisors is necessary for adoption. The orders of the board of supervisors made pursuant to this chapter and chapter 358 relating to the proposed combined district shall be kept as official records, but the records need not be published under section 349.16. An existing district may petition the board of supervisors to establish a combined water and sanitary district after the approval of a majority of the district electorate.

2. The board of supervisors having jurisdiction to establish the proposed combined water and sanitary district may proceed with its establishment under this chapter or chapter 358 in the same manner as a benefited water district or a sanitary district is separately established under those chapters. The differences between this chapter and chapter 358 including, but not limited to, the membership of the board of trustees, per diem, and maximum annual per diem, or a power or duty relating to rents, fees, taxation, or bonded

indebtedness shall be resolved as a part of the petition submitted to the board of supervisors. Before becoming effective, a change in the membership, per diem, maximum annual per diem, or a power or duty relating to rents, fees, the levy of a tax, or the issuance of bonds, or other differences specified on the petition shall be submitted for the approval of the district electorate. However, the number of members, per diem, maximum annual per diem, or differences in powers and duties included in a combined district shall not be inconsistent with this chapter or chapter 358.

3. For the purpose of establishing, operating, or dissolving a combined water and sanitary district under this chapter and chapter 358, the term “*benefited water district*” includes combined water and sanitary district where applicable.

4. Water services and a water service plan prepared by the combined district are subject to approval by an affected city as provided in section 357.1A.

92 Acts, ch 1204, §10

C93, §357.1A

C2001, §357.1B

357.12 Election.

When the preliminary design and assessment have been approved by the board of supervisors, a date not more than thirty days after the approval shall be set for an election within the district to determine whether or not the proposed improvement shall be constructed and to choose candidates for the offices of trustee within the district. The proposal to approve or disapprove the improvement and the selection of candidates for trustees shall be presented at the same election. Notice of the election, including the time and place of holding the election, shall be given in the same manner as for the public hearing provided for in section 357.4. The vote shall be by ballot which shall state clearly the proposition to be voted upon, and any registered voter residing within the district at the time of the election may vote. The county commissioner of elections shall conduct elections held pursuant to this chapter, and the elections shall be conducted in accordance with chapter 49 where those procedures are not in conflict with this chapter. Precinct election officials shall be appointed to serve without pay, by the commissioner of elections, from among the registered voters of the district. The proposition shall be deemed to have carried if a majority of those voting on the proposition votes in favor of it.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, §5524; C39, §5526.12; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §357.12]

92 Acts, ch 1204, §13; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64

357.13 Trustees — qualification and terms.

1. At the initial election provided for in section 357.12, the names of the trustees shall be written by the voter on blank ballots without formal nomination and the board of supervisors shall appoint three from among the five receiving the highest number of votes as trustees for the district, one to serve for one year, one for two years, and one for three years. The trustees and their successors shall give bond in the amount the board of supervisors may require, the premium of which shall be paid by the district which the trustees represent. Vacancies during a term may be filled by election, or by appointment by the board of supervisors, at the option of the remaining trustees. The trustees must be residents of the district. The term of succeeding trustees shall be for three years.

2. After the initial board of trustees is selected, a candidate for trustee shall be nominated by a personal affidavit of the candidate or by petition of at least ten eligible electors of the district and the candidate's affidavit, which shall be filed with the county commissioner of elections at least twenty-five days before the date of the election. The form of the candidate's affidavit shall be substantially the same as provided in section 45.3.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, §5524; C39, §5526.13; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §357.13]

91 Acts, ch 111, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1204, §14

357.15 Inadequate assessment.

When bids have been received, if it is apparent that the final assessment will need to be increased more than ten percent over the preliminary assessment, the board of supervisors shall, at its option, reject bids and readvertise for bids as provided herein, or reject bids and revise the dummy assessment. If the dummy assessment is revised, another election shall be held within the district in the same manner and with the same notices as the first, except that the candidates for trustees shall not be voted for.

[C39, §5526.15; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §357.15]

357.16 Second election.

If the majority of the votes cast at said second election be in favor of said improvement, the board of supervisors shall again advertise for bids in the same manner as before. If the bids at the second letting will not necessitate raising the second preliminary assessment more than ten percent, the board may let the contract to the lowest responsible bidder.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, §5524; C39, §5526.16; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §357.16]

357.29 Subdistricts.

If the cost of the desired extensions will be as much as five thousand dollars, the interested parties may petition the board of supervisors to organize a subdistrict, and in such case the board shall proceed in the same manner as for a new district, and may take in territory not originally assessed.

The board of supervisors shall have power at any time to alter the boundaries of any district prior to the time of posting or publishing notice of the election within the district.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, §5522; C39, §5526.29; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §357.29]

RURAL WATER DISTRICTS

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.

94 Acts, ch 1137, §1; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §393

STREET LIGHTING DISTRICTS

357C.7 Election on proposed levy and candidates for trustees.

When a preliminary plat has been approved by the board of supervisors, an election shall be held within the district within sixty days to approve or disapprove the levy of a tax of not more than fifty-four cents per thousand dollars of assessed value on all the taxable property within the district, and to choose candidates for the offices of trustees of the district. Notice of the election, including the time and place of holding the same, shall be given in the same manner as for the original public hearing as provided herein. The vote shall be by ballot which shall state clearly the proposition to be voted upon, and any registered voter residing within the district at the time of the election shall be entitled to vote. It shall not be mandatory for the county commissioner of elections to conduct elections held pursuant to this chapter, but they shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 49 where not in conflict with this chapter. Judges shall be appointed to serve without pay by the board of supervisors from among the registered voters of the district who will have charge of the election. The proposition shall be deemed to have carried if sixty percent of those voting thereon vote in favor of same.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §357C.7]

94 Acts, ch 1169, §64

357C.8 Trustees — term and qualification.

At the election, the names of candidates for trustee shall be written in by the voters on blank ballots without formal nomination, and the board of supervisors shall appoint three from among the five receiving the highest number of votes as trustees for the district; one to serve for one year, one for two years, and one for three years. The trustees and their successors must be residents of the district and shall give bond in the amount which the board of supervisors may require, the premium of which shall be paid by the district the trustees represent. Vacancies may thereafter be filled by election, or by appointment by the board of supervisors. The term of succeeding trustees shall be for three years.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §357C.8]

91 Acts, ch 111, §3

357C.9 Trustees' powers.

The trustees may purchase street lighting service and facilities and may levy an annual tax not to exceed fifty-four cents per thousand dollars of assessed value for the purpose of exercising the powers granted in this chapter. This levy shall be optional with the trustees, but no levy shall be made unless first approved by the voters as provided herein. The trustees may purchase material, employ labor, and may perform all other acts necessary to properly maintain and operate the benefited street lighting district. The trustees shall be allowed necessary expenses in the discharge of the duties, but shall not receive any salary.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §357C.9]

357C.10 Bonds in anticipation of revenue.

Benefited street lighting districts may anticipate the collection of taxes by the levy herein provided, and to carry out the purposes of this chapter may issue bonds payable in not more than ten equal installments, with the rate of interest thereon not exceeding that permitted by chapter 74A. No indebtedness shall be incurred under this chapter until authorized by an election. Such election shall be held and notice given in the same manner as the election provided herein for the authorization of a tax levy, and the same sixty percent vote shall be necessary to authorize indebtedness. Both propositions may be submitted to the voters in the same election.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §357C.10]

LAW ENFORCEMENT DISTRICTS

357D.8 Election on proposed levy and candidates for trustees.

When a preliminary plat has been approved by the board, an election shall be held within the district within sixty days to approve or disapprove the levy of a tax of not more than one dollar per thousand dollars of assessed value on all the taxable property within the district and to choose candidates for the offices of trustees of the district. Notice of the election, including the time and place of holding the election, shall be given as provided in section 357D.4. The vote shall be by ballot which shall state clearly the proposition to be voted upon and any registered voter residing within the district at the time of the election may vote. It is not mandatory for the county commissioner of elections to conduct elections held pursuant to this chapter, but the elections shall be conducted in accordance with chapter 49 where not in conflict with this chapter. Judges shall be appointed to serve without pay by the board from among the registered voters of the district to be in charge of the election. The proposition is approved if sixty percent of those voting on the proposition vote in favor of it.

[82 Acts, ch 1174, §8]

84 Acts, ch 1216, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64

357D.9 Trustees — term and qualification.

At the election, the names of up to three candidates for trustee shall be written in by the voters on blank ballots without formal nomination and the board shall appoint three from among the five receiving the highest number of votes as trustees for the district. One trustee shall be appointed to serve for one year, one for two years, and one for three years. The trustees and their successors must be residents of the district and shall give bond in the amount required by the board, the premium of which shall be paid by the district. Vacancies shall be filled by election, but if there are no candidates for a trustee office, the vacancy may be filled by appointment by the board. The term of succeeding trustees shall be three years.

[82 Acts, ch 1174, §9]

91 Acts, ch 111, §5

357D.11 Bonds in anticipation of revenue.

A district may anticipate the collection of taxes by the levy authorized in this chapter, and to carry out the purposes of this chapter may issue bonds payable in not more than ten equal installments with the rate of interest not exceeding that permitted by chapter 74A. An indebtedness shall not be incurred under this chapter until authorized by an election. The election shall be held and notice given in the same manner as provided in section 357D.8, and the same sixty percent vote shall be necessary to authorize indebtedness. Both propositions may be submitted to the voters at the same election.

[82 Acts, ch 1174, §11]

RECREATIONAL LAKE AND WATER QUALITY DISTRICTS

357E.8 Election on proposed levy and candidates for trustees.

When a preliminary plat has been approved by the board, an election shall be held within the district within sixty days to approve or disapprove the levy of a tax of not more than four dollars per thousand dollars of assessed value on all the taxable property within the benefited recreational lake district except property assessed as agricultural land, and to choose candidates for the offices of trustees of the district. However, for a water quality district, the tax levy shall not exceed twenty-five cents per thousand dollars of assessed value on all taxable property within the district and must be renewed by a similar election every eight years. The tax levy for a combined district shall not exceed four dollars per thousand dollars of assessed value on all of the taxable property within the district. A tax levy approved for the purposes of this chapter shall not be levied on property assessed as agricultural land. Notice of the election, including the time and place of holding the election, shall be given as provided in section 357E.4. The vote shall be by ballot which shall state clearly the proposition to be voted upon, and any registered voter residing within the district at the time of the election may vote. It is not mandatory for the county commissioner of elections to conduct elections held pursuant to this chapter, but the elections shall be conducted in accordance with chapter 49 when not in conflict with this chapter. Judges shall be appointed by the board from among the registered voters of the district to be in charge of the election. The judges are not entitled to receive pay. The proposition is approved if a majority of those voting on the proposition vote in favor of it.

88 Acts, ch 1194, §8; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64; 2000 Acts, ch 1181, §5

357E.9 Trustees — term and qualification.

At the election, the names of at least three candidates for trustee shall be written in by the voters on blank ballots without formal nomination and the board of supervisors shall appoint three from among the five receiving the highest number of votes as trustees for the district. One trustee shall be appointed to serve for one year, one for two years, and one for three years. The trustees shall give bond in the amount required by the board, the premium of which shall be paid by the district. The trustees must be residents of the district. Vacancies shall be filled by election, but if there are no candidates for a trustee office, the vacancy may be filled by appointment by the board. The terms of the succeeding trustees are for three years.

If the state owns at least four hundred acres of land contiguous to a lake within the district, the natural resource commission shall appoint two members of the board of trustees in addition to the three members provided in this section. The additional two members must be citizens of the state, not less than eighteen years of age, and property owners within the district. The two additional members have voting and other authority equal to the other members of the board and hold office at the pleasure of the natural resource commission.

88 Acts, ch 1194, §9; 91 Acts, ch 111, §7; 2001 Acts, ch 24, §48

357E.11 Bonds in anticipation of revenue.

A district may anticipate the collection of taxes by the levy authorized in this chapter, and to carry out the purposes of this chapter may issue bonds payable in not more than twenty equal installments with the rate of interest not exceeding that permitted by chapter 74A. An indebtedness shall not be incurred under this chapter until authorized by an election. The election shall be held and notice given in the same manner as provided in section 357E.8, and the same majority vote is necessary to authorize indebtedness. Both propositions may be submitted to the voters at the same election.

88 Acts, ch 1194, §11

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES DISTRICTS

357F.8 Election on proposed levy and candidates for trustees.

When a preliminary plat has been approved by the board, an election shall be held within the district within sixty days to approve or disapprove the levy of a tax of not more than one dollar per thousand dollars of assessed value on all the taxable property within the district and to choose candidates for the offices of trustees of the district. The ballot shall set out the reason for the tax and the amount needed. The tax shall be set to raise only the amount needed. Notice of the election, including the time and place of holding the election, shall be given as provided in section 357F.4. The vote shall be by ballot which shall state clearly the proposition to be voted upon and any registered voter residing within the district at the time of the election may vote. It is not mandatory for the county commissioner of elections to conduct elections held pursuant to this chapter, but the elections shall be conducted in accordance with chapter 49 where not in conflict with this chapter. Judges shall be appointed to serve without pay by the board from among the registered voters of the district to be in charge of the election. The proposition is approved if sixty percent of those voting on the proposition vote in favor of it.

92 Acts, ch 1226, §9; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64

357F.9 Trustees — term and qualification.

At the election, the names of up to three candidates for trustee shall be written in by the voters on blank ballots without formal nomination and the board shall appoint three from among the five receiving the highest number of votes as trustees for the district. One trustee shall be appointed to serve for one year, one for two years, and one for three years. The trustees and their successors must be residents of the district and shall give bond in the amount required by the board, the premium of which shall be paid by the district. Vacancies shall be filled by election, but if there are no candidates for a trustee office, the vacancy may be filled by appointment by the board. The term of succeeding trustees shall be three years.

92 Acts, ch 1226, §10

357F.11 Bonds in anticipation of revenue.

A district may anticipate the collection of taxes by the levy authorized in this chapter, and to carry out the purposes of this chapter may issue bonds payable in not more than ten equal installments with the rate of interest not exceeding that permitted by chapter 74A. An indebtedness shall not be incurred under this chapter until authorized by an election. The election shall be held and notice given in the same manner as provided in section 357F.8, and the same sixty percent vote shall be necessary to authorize indebtedness. Both propositions may be submitted to the voters at the same election.

92 Acts, ch 1226, §12

CITY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES DISTRICTS

357G.8 Election on proposed levy and candidates for trustees.

When a preliminary plat has been approved by the council, an election shall be held within the district within sixty days to approve or disapprove the levy of a tax of not more than one dollar per thousand dollars of assessed value on all the taxable property within the district and to choose candidates for the offices of trustees of the district. The ballot shall set out the reason for the tax and the amount needed. The tax shall be set to raise only the amount needed. Notice of the election, including the time and place of holding the election, shall be given as provided in section 357G.4. The vote shall be by ballot which shall state clearly the proposition to be voted upon and any registered voter residing within the district at the time of the election may vote. It is not mandatory for the county commissioner of elections to conduct elections held pursuant to this chapter, but the elections shall be conducted in accordance with chapter 49 where not in conflict with this chapter. Judges shall be appointed to serve without pay by the council from among the registered voters of the district to be in charge of the election. The proposition is approved if sixty percent of those voting on the proposition vote in favor of it.

94 Acts, ch 1075, §8; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53

357G.9 Trustees — term and qualification.

At the election, the names of up to three candidates for trustee shall be written in by the voters on blank ballots without formal nomination and the council shall appoint three from among the five receiving the highest number of votes as trustees for the district. One trustee shall be appointed to serve for one year, one for two years, and one for three years. The trustees and their successors must be residents of the district and shall give bond in the amount required by the council, the premium of which shall be paid by the district. Vacancies shall be filled by appointment by the council. The term of succeeding trustees shall be three years.

94 Acts, ch 1075, §9; 98 Acts, ch 1123, §14, 19

357G.11 Bonds in anticipation of revenue.

A district may anticipate the collection of taxes by the levy authorized in this chapter, and to carry out the purposes of this chapter may issue bonds payable in not more than ten equal installments with the rate of interest not exceeding that permitted by chapter 74A. An indebtedness shall not be incurred under this chapter until authorized by an election. The election shall be held and notice given in the same manner as provided in section 357G.8, and the same sixty percent vote shall be necessary to authorize indebtedness. Both propositions may be submitted to the voters at the same election.

94 Acts, ch 1075, §11

RURAL IMPROVEMENT ZONES

357H.5 Election of candidates for trustees.

When a preliminary plat has been approved by the board, an election shall be held within the rural improvement zone within sixty days to choose candidates for the offices of trustees of the zone. Notice of the election shall be given as provided in section 357H.3.

97 Acts, ch 152, §5

357H.6 Trustees — terms and qualifications.

The election of trustees of a rural improvement zone shall take place at a special 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, signed by eligible electors of the rural improvement zone equal in number to one percent of the vote cast within the zone for governor in the last previous general election, and shall be filed with the county commissioner of elections. A plurality shall be sufficient to elect the five trustees of the rural improvement zone, and no primary election for that office shall be held. At the original election, two trustees shall be elected for one year, two for two years, and one for three years. The terms of the succeeding trustees are for three years. The terms of the trustees shall begin immediately after their election and certification. The trustees must be residents of the zone. Vacancies on the board shall be filled by appointment by the remaining trustees.

97 Acts, ch 152, §6; 98 Acts, ch 1168, §2

SANITARY DISTRICTS

358.1A Incorporation.

If an area of territory is so situated that the construction, maintenance, and operation of a trunk sewer system and of a plant or plants for the treatment of sewage and the maintenance of one or more outlets for the drainage of it, after having been so treated, will be conducive to the public health, comfort, convenience, or welfare, the area may be incorporated as a sanitary district in the manner set forth in this chapter. Areas of contiguous or noncontiguous territory may be incorporated in a sanitary district.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §358.1]

92 Acts, ch 1204, §15

C2001, §358.1A

358.1B Combined water and sanitary district.

1. The board of supervisors of a county or major part of a county in which a proposed combined water and sanitary district will be located may proceed with the establishment, operation, or dissolution of a combined water and sanitary district as provided in section 357.1B.

2. For the purpose of establishing, operating, or dissolving a combined water and sanitary district under chapter 357 and this chapter, the term “*sanitary district*” includes combined water and sanitary district where applicable.

92 Acts, ch 1204, §16

C93, §358.1A

C2001, §358.1B

358.2 Petition — deposit.

Any twenty-five or more eligible electors resident within the limits of any proposed sanitary district may file a petition in the office of the county auditor of the county in which the proposed sanitary district, or the major portion thereof, is located, requesting that there be submitted to the registered voters of such proposed district the question whether the territory within the boundaries of such proposed district shall be organized as a sanitary district under this chapter. Such petition shall be addressed to the board of supervisors of the county wherein it is filed and shall set forth:

1. An intelligible description of the boundaries of the territory to be embraced in such district.

2. The name of such proposed sanitary district.

3. That the public health, comfort, convenience or welfare will be promoted by the establishment of such sanitary district.

4. The signatures of the petitioners.

No territory shall be included within more than one sanitary district organized under this chapter, and if any proposed sanitary district shall fail to receive a majority of votes cast at any election thereon as hereinafter provided, no petition shall be filed for establishment of such a sanitary district within one year from the date of such previous election.

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.

No preliminary expense shall be incurred before the establishment of the proposed sanitary district by the board in excess of the amount of bond filed by the petitioners. In case it is necessary to incur any expense in addition to the amount of the bond, the board of supervisors shall require the filing of an additional security until the additional bond is filed in sufficient amount to cover the expense.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §358.2]

84 Acts, ch 1055, §8; 85 Acts, ch 67, §43; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53

358.3 Jurisdiction — decisions — records.

The board of supervisors of the county in which the proposed sanitary district, or the major portion thereof, is located shall have jurisdiction of the proceedings on said petition as herein provided, and the decision of a majority of the members of said board shall be necessary for adoption. All orders of the board made hereunder shall be spread at length upon the records of the proceedings of the board of supervisors, but need not be published under section 349.16.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §358.3]

358.4 Date and notice of hearing.

1. The board of supervisors to which the petition is addressed, at its next meeting, shall set the time and place for a hearing on the petition. The board shall direct the county auditor in whose office the petition is filed to cause notice to be given to all persons whom it may concern, without naming them, of the pendency and content of the petition, by publication of a notice as provided in section 331.305. Proof of giving the notice shall be made by affidavit of the publisher and the proof shall be on file with the county auditor at the time the hearing begins. The notice of hearing shall be directed to all persons it may concern, and shall state:

a. That a petition has been filed with the county auditor of the county, naming it, for establishment of a proposed sanitary district, and the name of the proposed district.

b. An intelligible description of the boundaries of the territory to be embraced in the district.

c. The date, hour, and the place where the petition will come on for hearing before the board of supervisors of the named county.

d. That the board of supervisors will fix and determine the boundaries of the proposed district as described in the petition or otherwise, and for that purpose may alter and amend the petition. At the hearing all interested persons shall have an opportunity to be heard on the location and boundaries of the proposed district and to make suggestions regarding the location and boundaries.

2. For a district which does not include land within a city, copy of the notice shall also be sent by mail to each owner, without naming them, of each tract of land or lot within the proposed district as shown by the transfer books of the auditor's office. The mailings shall be to the last known mailing address unless there is on file an affidavit of the auditor or of a person designated by the board to make the necessary investigation, stating that a mailing address is not known and that diligent inquiry has been made to ascertain it. The copy of notice shall be mailed no less than twenty days before the day set for hearing and proof of service shall be by affidavit of the auditor. The proofs of service required by this subsection shall be on file at the time the hearing begins.

3. In lieu of the mailing to the last known address a person owning land affected by a proposed district may file with the county auditor an instrument in writing designating the address for the mailing. This designation when filed is effective for five years and applies to all proceedings under this chapter. The person making the designation may change the address in the same manner as the original designation is made.

4. In lieu of publication, personal service of the notice may be made upon an owner of land in the proposed district in the manner and for the time required for service of original notices in the district court. Proof of the service shall be on file with the auditor on the date of the hearing.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §358.4]

84 Acts, ch 1051, §1; 87 Acts, ch 43, §10

358.5 Hearing of petition and order.

The board of supervisors to whom the petition is addressed shall preside at the hearing provided for in section 358.4 and shall continue the hearing in session, with adjournments from day to day, if necessary, until completed, without being required to give any further notice of the hearing. Proof of the residences and qualifications of the petitioners as eligible electors shall be made by affidavit or otherwise as the board may direct. The board may consider the boundaries of a proposed sanitary district, whether they shall be as described in the petition or otherwise, and for that purpose may alter and amend the petition and limit or change the boundaries of the proposed district as stated in the petition. The board shall adjust the boundaries of a proposed district as needed to exclude land that has no reasonable likelihood of benefit from inclusion in the proposed district. The boundaries of a proposed district shall not be changed to incorporate property not included in the original petition and published notice until the owner of the property is given notice of inclusion as on the original hearing. All persons in the proposed district shall have an opportunity to be heard regarding the location and boundaries of the proposed district and to make suggestions regarding the location and boundaries. The board of supervisors, after hearing the statements, evidence and suggestions made and offered at the hearing, shall enter an order fixing and determining the limits and boundaries of the proposed district and directing that an election be held for the purpose of submitting to the registered voters residing within the boundaries of the proposed district the question of organization and establishment of the proposed sanitary district as determined by the board of supervisors. The order shall fix a date for the election not more than sixty days after the date of the order.

However, a majority of the landowners, owning in the aggregate more than seventy percent of the total land in the proposed district, may file a written remonstrance against the proposed district at or before the time fixed for the hearing on the proposed district with the county auditor. If the remonstrance is filed, the board of supervisors shall discontinue all further proceedings on the proposed district and charge the costs incurred to date relating to the establishment of the proposed district.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §358.5]

84 Acts, ch 1051, §2; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 98 Acts, ch 1139, §1

358.6 Notice of election.

In its order for the election the board of supervisors shall direct the county commissioner of elections of the county in which the petition is filed to cause notice of the election to be given at least thirty days before the date of election by publication of the notice as provided in section 331.305. The notice shall state the time and place of holding the election and the hours when the polls will open and close, the purpose of the election, with the name of the proposed sanitary district and a description of the boundaries of it, and shall set forth briefly the limits of each voting precinct and the location of the polling places. Proof of publication shall be made in the manner provided in section 358.4 and filed with the county auditor.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §358.6]

92 Acts, ch 1204, §17

358.7 Election.

Each registered voter resident within such proposed sanitary district shall have the right to cast a ballot at such election and no person shall vote in any precinct but that of the person's residence. Ballots at such election shall be in substantially the following form, to wit:

For Sanitary District	<input type="checkbox"/>
Against Sanitary District	<input type="checkbox"/>

The board of supervisors shall cause a statement of the result of such election to be spread upon the records of the county auditor. If a majority of the votes cast upon the question of incorporation of the proposed sanitary district shall be in favor of the proposed sanitary district, such proposed sanitary district shall thenceforth be deemed an organized sanitary district under this chapter and established as conducive to the public health, comfort, convenience, and welfare.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §358.7]

94 Acts, ch 1169, §64

358.8 Expenses and costs of election.

The election held pursuant to this chapter shall be conducted by the county commissioner of elections. All expenses incurred in carrying out the foregoing sections of this chapter, together with the costs of the election, as determined by the county commissioner of elections, shall be paid by those who will be benefited by the proposed sanitary district. If the district is not established, the expenses and costs shall be collected upon the bond or bonds of the petitioners.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §358.8]

92 Acts, ch 1204, §18

358.9 Selection of trustees — term of office.

At the election provided for in section 358.7, the names of candidates for trustee of the district shall be written by the voters on blank ballots without formal nomination, and the board of supervisors which had jurisdiction of the proceedings for establishment of the sanitary district, together with the board of supervisors of any other county in which any part of the district is located, shall appoint three trustees from among the five persons receiving the greatest number of votes as trustees of the district. One of the trustees shall be designated to serve a term expiring on the first day of January which is not a Sunday or legal holiday following the next general election, one to serve a term expiring on the first day of January which is not a Sunday or legal holiday two years later, and one to serve a term expiring on the first day of January which is not a Sunday or legal holiday four years later. Thereafter, each term shall be for a term of years established by the board of supervisors, not less than three years or more than six years. Successors to trustees shall be elected by special election or at a special meeting of the board of trustees called for that purpose. For each special election called after the initial election, a candidate for office of trustee shall be nominated by a personal affidavit of the candidate or by petition of at least ten eligible electors of the district and the candidate's personal affidavit, which shall be filed with the county commissioner of elections at least twenty-five days before the date of the election. The form of the candidate's affidavit shall be substantially the same as provided in section 45.3.

Vacancies in the office of trustee of a sanitary district shall be filled by the remaining members of the board for the period until a successor is chosen in the manner prescribed by this section or by section 69.12, whichever is applicable.

In lieu of a special election, successors to trustees shall be elected at a special meeting of the board of trustees called for that purpose. Upon its own motion, the board of trustees may, or upon petition of landowners owning more than fifty percent of the total land in the district, shall, call a special meeting of the residents of the district to elect successors to trustees of the board. Notice of the meeting shall be given at least ten days before the date of the meeting by publication of the notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the district. The notice shall state the date, times, and location of the meeting and that the meeting is called for the purpose of electing one or more trustees to the board.

If the petition to establish a sanitary district requests a board of trustees of five members, the board of supervisors shall select five trustees from among the seven persons receiving the highest number of votes at the initial election. Two trustees shall be designated to serve a term expiring on the first day of January which is not a Sunday or legal holiday following the next general election, two trustees to serve a term expiring on the first day of January which is not a Sunday or legal holiday two years later, and one to serve a term expiring on the first day of January which is not a Sunday or holiday four years later. Thereafter, each term shall be for a term of years established by the board of supervisors, not less than three years or more than six years. Successors to a five-member board selected under this paragraph shall be chosen by election and after the initial election, a candidate for office of trustee shall be nominated by a personal affidavit of the candidate or by petition of at least ten eligible electors of the district and the candidate's personal affidavit, which shall be filed with the commissioner of county elections at least sixty-nine days before the date of the general election. The form of the candidate's affidavit shall be substantially as provided in section 45.3.

Upon request of a three-member board of trustees or petition of the number of eligible electors of the district equal to at least five percent of the residents of the district filed at least ninety days before the next general election, the board of supervisors shall provide for the election of a five-member board of trustees with staggered terms of office of not more than six years. The five-member board of trustees shall become effective on the first day of January which is not a Sunday or legal holiday after that general election. The board of trustees or a petition of the number of eligible electors of the district equal to at least five percent of the residents of the district may also request the board of supervisors to implement a plan to reduce the number of trustees from five to three. The board of supervisors shall allow incumbent trustees to serve their unexpired terms of office.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §358.9; 82 Acts, ch 1199, §66, 96]

84 Acts, ch 1009, §1; 84 Acts, ch 1051, §3; 85 Acts, ch 135, §2; 92 Acts, ch 1204, §19, 20; 93 Acts, ch 24, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1045, §1

358.26 Annexation.

1. In a county which has more than seven thousand five hundred acres of natural lakes, the board of trustees may, or upon request of property owners representing twenty-five percent of the valuation of the property to be annexed shall, file a petition in the office of county auditor of the county in which the property to be annexed or the major part of the property is located, requesting that there be submitted to the voters of the existing district and the area to be annexed the question whether the territory proposed to be annexed should be annexed to the sanitary district. The property to be annexed must be located within the watershed of a natural lake or navigable water as defined in section 462A.2 in the existing district. The board of supervisors of the county in which the property to be annexed or the major part of the property is located shall have jurisdiction of the proceedings on the petition.

2. The petition shall be addressed to the board of supervisors of the county in which the property to be annexed or the major part of the property is located and shall include the following:

a. An intelligible description of the property to be annexed to the sanitary district.

b. A statement that the public health, comfort, convenience, or welfare will be promoted by the annexation of the property.

c. The signatures of the president and the clerk of the board of trustees.

98 Acts, ch 1139, §2

358.27 Hearing on annexation — date and notice.

1. The board of supervisors to which a petition filed pursuant to section 358.26 is addressed, at its next meeting, shall set the time and place for a public hearing on the petition. The board of supervisors shall direct the county auditor to give notice to interested persons of the pendency and content of the petition and of the public hearing by publication of a notice as provided in section 331.305. Proof of publication shall be filed with and preserved by the county auditor. The notice of the public hearing shall include the following information:

a. That a petition has been filed with the county auditor proposing to annex property to the district.

- b. An intelligible description of the property to be annexed to the district.
 - c. The date, time, and place of the public hearing at which the petition shall be considered by the county board of supervisors.
 - d. That the county board of supervisors shall determine the property to be annexed as described in the petition or otherwise described and, for the purpose of describing the property, the county board of supervisors may alter and amend the petition.
2. A copy of the notice shall also be sent by mail to each owner of each tract of land within the area to be annexed as shown by the transfer books of the county auditor's office. The mailings shall be to the last known address unless there is on file an affidavit of the county auditor or of a person designated by the board of supervisors to make the necessary investigation, stating that an address is not known and that diligent inquiry has been made to ascertain the address. The copy of the notice shall be mailed not less than twenty days before the date of the public hearing and the proof of service shall be made by affidavit of the county auditor. The proof of service shall be on file at the commencement of the public hearing.
3. In lieu of the mailing to the last known address, a person owning land to be annexed may file with the county auditor a written instrument designating the owner's mailing address for annexation purposes. The designated address is effective for five years and applies to all annexation proceedings pursuant to sections 358.26 through 358.29.
4. In lieu of publication or notice by mail, personal service of the notice may be made upon an owner of land proposed for annexation in the same manner as required for the service of original notices in the district court.

98 Acts, ch 1139, §3

358.28 Annexation hearing.

The board of supervisors to whom a petition filed pursuant to section 358.26 is addressed shall preside at the public hearing provided for in section 358.27 and shall continue the hearing with adjournments from day to day until completed without giving further notice of the hearing. A representative of the sanitary district board of trustees shall attend the public hearing and be available to answer questions regarding the proposed annexation. The board of supervisors may consider the property to be annexed, whether the property shall be described as provided in the petition or be otherwise described, and for the purpose of describing the property, may amend the petition by limiting or changing the property to be annexed as stated in the petition. The board of supervisors shall adjust the property to be annexed as needed to exclude land that has no reasonable likelihood of benefit from inclusion in the area to be annexed. The boundaries of the area to be annexed shall not be changed to incorporate property which is not included in the petition until the owner of the property is given notice of the proposed annexation as provided in section 358.27.

All persons in the district and in the area to be annexed shall have an opportunity to be heard regarding the proposed annexation and make suggestions regarding the property to be annexed. The board of supervisors, after hearing the statements, evidence, and suggestions at the public hearing, shall enter an order determining the property to be annexed and directing that the question of annexation be submitted at an election to the registered voters residing within the district and within the area to be annexed. The order shall fix a date for the election which shall be held not more than sixty days after the date of the order.

98 Acts, ch 1139, §4

358.29 Notice, election, and expenses — costs.

1. In the order for the election pursuant to section 358.28, the board of supervisors shall direct the county commissioner of elections to give notice of the election at least twenty days before the date of election by publication of the notice as provided in section 331.305. The notice shall state the time and place of the election, the hours when the polls will be open, the purpose of the election including a description of the property to be annexed, a brief description of the limits of each voting precinct, and the location of polling places. Proof of publication shall be made in the same manner as provided in section 358.27 and filed with the county auditor.

2. Each registered voter who resides within the sanitary district and each registered voter who resides in the area to be annexed shall have the right to cast a ballot at the election. A registered voter shall not vote in any precinct except the precinct in which the voter resides. The ballots at the election shall be in substantially the following form:

For annexation
Against annexation

3. The results of an election shall be noted on the records of the county auditor. If a majority of the votes cast on the question of annexation favors annexation, the property contained in the area to be annexed shall be included in the sanitary district.

4. An election held pursuant to this section shall be conducted by the county commissioner of elections. All expenses incurred in implementing sections 358.26 through 358.29, including the costs of an election as determined by the county commissioner of elections, shall be paid by the sanitary district.

98 Acts, ch 1139, §5

REAL ESTATE IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS

358C.1 Legislative findings — purpose — definitions.

1. The general assembly finds and declares as follows:

a. The economic health and development of Iowa communities is tied to opportunities for jobs in and near those communities and the availability of jobs is in part tied to the availability of affordable, decent housing in those communities.

b. A need exists for a program to assist developers and communities in increasing the availability of housing in Iowa communities.

c. A shortage of opportunities and means for developing local housing exists. It is in the best interest of the state and its citizens for infrastructure development which will lower the costs of developing housing.

d. The expansion of local housing is dependent upon the cost of providing the basic infrastructure necessary for a housing development. Providing this infrastructure is a public purpose for which the state may encourage the formation of real estate improvement districts for the purpose of providing water, sewer, roads, and other infrastructure.

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

a. “*Board*” means the board of trustees of a real estate improvement district.

b. “*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.

c. “*Construction*” includes materials, labor, acts, operations, and services necessary to complete a public improvement.

d. “*Cost*” of a public improvement includes the cost of engineering, preliminary reports, property valuations, estimates, plans, specifications, notices, legal services, acquisition of land, consequential damages, easements, rights-of-way, construction, repair, supervision, inspection, testing, notices and publication, interest during construction and for not more than twelve months thereafter, and printing and sale of bonds.

e. “*District*” means a real estate improvement district as created in this chapter.

f. “*Public improvement*” includes the principal structures, works, component parts, and accessories of the facilities or systems specified in section 358C.4.

g. “*Repair*” includes materials, labor, acts, operations, and services necessary for the reconstruction, reconstruction by widening, or resurfacing of a public improvement.

95 Acts, ch 200, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1204, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1087, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1148, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §200, 201

358C.3 Real estate improvement district created.

1. A majority of the owners having an interest in the real property within the limits of a proposed district may file a petition in the office of county auditor of the county in which the proposed district or major part of the proposed district is located, requesting that the question be submitted to the registered voters of the proposed district of whether the territory within the boundaries of the proposed district shall be organized as a real estate improvement district as provided in this chapter.

2. All of the owners having an interest in the real property within the limits of a proposed district may file a petition in the office of county auditor of the county in which the proposed district or a major part of the proposed district is located, requesting that the proposed district be organized as a real estate improvement district as provided in this chapter.

3. Only areas of contiguous territory may be incorporated within a district. The petition shall be addressed to the board of supervisors if all or part of the proposed district includes territory located outside the boundaries of a city, shall be submitted to the board of supervisors before it is filed with the county auditor, and shall set forth the following information:

- a. The name of the district.
 - b. The district shall have perpetual existence.
 - c. The boundaries of the district.
 - d. The names and addresses of the owners of land in the proposed district.
 - e. The description of the tracts of land situated in the proposed district owned by those persons who may organize the district.
 - f. The names and descriptions of the real estate owned by the persons who do not join in the organization of the district, but who will be benefited by the district.
 - g. A listing of one or more of the district improvements specified in section 358C.4 which will be carried out by the district.
 - h. The owners of real estate in the proposed district that are unknown may also be set out in the petition as being unknown.
 - i. That the establishment of the proposed district will be conducive to the public health, comfort, convenience, and welfare.
4. The petition shall also state that the owners of real estate who are forming the proposed district are willing to pay the taxes which may be levied against all of the property in the proposed district and special assessments against the real property benefited which may be assessed against them to pay the costs necessary to carry out the purposes of the district.
 5. The petition shall also state that the owners of real estate who are forming the proposed district waive any objections to a subsequent annexation by a city.
 6. The petition shall propose the names of three or more trustees who shall be owners of real estate in the proposed district or the designees of owners of property in the proposed district, to serve as a board of trustees until their successors are elected and qualified if the district is organized. The board of trustees shall only carry out those purposes which are authorized in this chapter and listed in the petition. Each person proposed as a trustee shall disclose whether the person has any financial interest in any business which is or may be a developer or contractor for public improvements within the proposed real estate improvement district and the extent of the person's land ownership in the district, if any.
 7. If the petition requests that the district be organized without an election, the petition shall contain the signatures of all known owners of property within the proposed district.
 8. The petition shall be submitted to and approved by the city council before it is filed with the county auditor as provided in subsection 1. If a petition includes a proposed district located solely within the boundaries of a city, the petition is not subject to action by the board of supervisors except for the purpose of selecting the initial trustees and setting the election date to finally organize the district or the date to organize the district if no election is required.
 9. A proposed district shall be created only from parcels of land within the boundaries of a city, on parcels of land, all or the major part of which is within two miles of the boundaries of a city, or on parcels of land from both locations.

95 Acts, ch 200, §3; 96 Acts, ch 1204, §2

358C.6 Hearing of petition and order.

The board of supervisors to whom the petition is addressed shall preside at the hearing provided for in section 358C.5 and shall continue the hearing in session, with adjournments from day to day, if necessary, until completed, without being required to give any further notice of the hearing. Proof of the residences and qualifications of the petitioners as registered voters shall be made by affidavit or otherwise as the board may direct. The board may consider the boundaries of a proposed district, whether the boundaries are described in the petition or otherwise, and for that purpose may alter and amend the petition and limit or change the boundaries of the proposed district as stated in the petition. The board shall adjust the boundaries of a proposed district as needed to exclude land that has no reasonable likelihood of benefit from inclusion in the proposed district. The boundaries of a proposed district shall not be changed to incorporate property not included in the original petition and published notice until the owner of the property is given notice of inclusion as on the original hearing. All persons in the proposed district shall have an opportunity to be heard regarding the location and boundaries of the proposed district and to make suggestions regarding the location and boundaries, and the board of supervisors, after hearing the statements, evidence, and suggestions made and offered at the hearing, shall approve or reject the petition. If the petition is approved, the board shall enter an order fixing and determining the limits and boundaries of the proposed district and whether or not all present and future property owners within the district have waived any objections to the annexation by a city if the district has issued obligations or bonds for public improvement and the city assumes those obligations, and, if the petition was requested under section 358C.3, subsection 1, directing that an election be held for the purpose of submitting to the registered voters owning land within the boundaries of the proposed district the question of organization and establishment of the proposed district as determined by the board of supervisors. The order shall fix a date for the election not more than sixty days after the date of the order. If the petition was requested under section 358C.3, subsection 2, the order shall fix a date for the organization of the district.

95 Acts, ch 200, §6

358C.7 Notice of election.

In its order for the election the board of supervisors shall direct the county commissioner of elections of the county in which the petition is filed to cause notice of the election to be given at least thirty days before the date of election by publication of the notice as provided in section 331.305. The notice shall state the time and place of holding the election and the hours when the polls will open and close, the purpose of the election, with the name of the proposed district and a description of the boundaries of the proposed district, and shall set forth briefly the limits of each voting precinct and the location of the polling places. Proof of publication shall be made in the manner provided in section 358C.5 and filed with the county auditor.

95 Acts, ch 200, §7

358C.8 Election.

1. Each registered voter resident within the proposed district shall have the right to cast a ballot at the election and a person shall not vote in any precinct but that of the person's residence. Ballots at the election shall be in substantially the following form, to wit:

For Real Estate Improvement District
 Against Real Estate Improvement District

2. The board of supervisors shall cause a statement of the result of the election to be included in the records of the county auditor. If a majority of the votes cast upon the question of incorporation of the proposed district shall be in favor of the proposed district, the proposed district shall be deemed an organized real estate improvement district under this chapter and established as conducive to the public health, comfort, convenience, and welfare.

3. In the event the petition and order provide that any present or future owner of property within the district waives objection to annexation if the district has issued obligations or bonds for a public improvement and the annexing city assumes those obligations, the board of supervisors shall file a certified declaration of that provision and a legal description of all real estate in the district with the county recorder in each county in which the district is located.

95 Acts, ch 200, §8

358C.9 Expenses and costs of election.

The election held pursuant to this chapter shall be conducted by the county commissioner of elections. All expenses incurred in carrying out the preceding sections of this chapter, and the costs of the election, as determined by the county commissioner of elections, shall be paid by those who will be benefited by the proposed district. If the district is not established, the expenses and costs shall be collected upon the bonds of the petitioners.

95 Acts, ch 200, §9

358C.10 Selection of trustees — term of office.

1. The board of supervisors or city council which had jurisdiction of the proceedings for establishment of the district, together with the board of supervisors of any other county in which any part of the district is located, shall appoint three trustees from among those persons listed in the petition. The trustees shall serve an initial two-year term.

2. Vacancies in the office of trustee of a district shall be filled by the remaining members of the board for the period until a successor is chosen in the manner prescribed by this section or by section 69.12, whichever is applicable.

3. Successors to trustees shall be elected at a special meeting of the board of trustees called for that purpose. Upon its own motion, the board of trustees may, or upon petition of landowners owning more than fifty percent of the total land in the district, shall, call a special meeting of the residents of the district to elect successors to trustees of the board. Notice of the meeting shall be given at least ten days before the date of the meeting by publication of the notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the district. The notice shall state the date, times, and location of the meeting and that the meeting is called for the purpose of electing one or more trustees to the board.

4. A candidate to fill a vacancy or as a successor trustee shall disclose prior to selection as a trustee whether the person has any financial interest in any business which is or may be a developer or contractor for public improvements within the real estate improvement district and the extent of the person's land ownership in the district, if any.

95 Acts, ch 200, §10; 96 Acts, ch 1204, §4

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS

359.10 New township — first election.

When a new township is formed, in which township officers are to be elected, the board of supervisors shall call the first township election, to be held at such place as it may designate, on the day of the next general election. If at any time a new township has been created in a year in which no general election is held, the board may call a special election for the election of the township officers of the new township, who shall continue in office until their successors are elected and qualified.

[C51, §231; R60, §453; C73, §385; C97, §557; S13, §1074-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5536; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §359.10]

359.11 Officers to be elected.

At said election there shall be elected one trustee for a term of two years, one trustee for a term of three years, and one trustee for a term of four years, and other officers as provided by law.

[S13, §1074-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5537; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §359.11]

359.12 Order for election.

The county commissioner of elections shall issue an order for such first election, stating the time and place of the same, the officers to be elected, and any other business to be transacted; and no business not named in such order shall be transacted at such election.

[C51, §232; R60, §454; C73, §386; C97, §558; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5538; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §359.12]

359.13 Service and return.

Such order may be directed to any citizen of the same township, by name, and shall be served by posting copies thereof, in three of the most public places in the township, fifteen days before the day of the election; the original order shall be returned to the presiding officer of the election, to be returned to the clerk when elected, with a return thereon of the manner of service, verified by oath, if served by any other than an officer.

[C51, §233; R60, §455; C73, §387; C97, §559; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5539; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §359.13]

359.17 Trustees — duties — meetings.

The board of township trustees in each township shall consist of three registered voters of the township. However, in townships with a taxable valuation for property tax purposes of two hundred fifty million dollars or more, the board of township trustees shall consist of five registered voters of the township. The trustees shall act as fence viewers and shall perform other duties assigned them by law. The board of trustees shall meet not less than two times a year. At least one of the meetings shall be scheduled to meet the requirements of section 359.49.

[C51, §221, 224; R60, §443, 446; C73, §389, 393, 969; C97, §574, 1074, 1538; S13, §1074, 1528; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5543; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §359.17]

2000 Acts, ch 1113, §1, 3, 4; 2000 Acts, ch 1117, §22; 2001 Acts, ch 56, §30; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §102, 115

TOWNSHIP HALLS

360.1 Election.

The trustees, on a petition of a majority of the resident freeholders of any civil township, shall request the county commissioner of elections to submit the question of building or acquiring by purchase, or acquiring by a lease with purchase option, a public hall to the electors thereof. The county commissioner shall conduct the election pursuant to the applicable provisions of chapters 39 to 53 and certify the result to the trustees. The form of the proposition shall be: "Shall the proposition to levy a tax of cents per thousand dollars of assessed value for the erection of a public hall be adopted?" Notice of the election shall be given as provided by chapter 49.

[C97, §567; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5574; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §360.1]

CITIES

DEFINITIONS AND
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**362.3 Publication of notices.**

Unless otherwise provided by state law:

1. If notice of an election, hearing, or other official action is required by the city code, the notice must be published at least once, not less than four nor more than twenty days before the date of the election, hearing, or other action.

2. A publication required by the city code must be 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, or in the case of ordinances and amendments to be published in a city in which no newspaper is published, a publication may be made by posting in three public places in the city which have been permanently designated by ordinance.

In the case of notices of elections, a city with a population of two hundred or less meets the publication requirement of this section by posting notices of elections in three public places which have been designated by ordinance.

[R60, §1133; C73, §492; C97, §686, 687; C24, 27, 31, 35, §5720, 5721, 5721-a1; C39, §5720, 5721, 5721.1; C46, 50, §366.7–366.9; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §366.7; C75, 77, 79, 81, §362.3]

93 Acts, ch 143, §48; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §50

362.4 Petition of eligible electors.

If a petition of the voters is authorized by the city code, the petition is valid if signed by eligible electors of the city equal in number to ten percent of the persons who voted at the last preceding regular city election, but not less than ten persons, unless otherwise provided by state law. The petition shall include the signatures of the petitioners, a statement of their place of residence, and the date on which they signed the petition.

The petition shall be examined before it is accepted for filing. If the petition appears valid on its face it shall be accepted for filing. If it lacks the required number of signatures it shall be returned to the petitioner.

Petitions which have been accepted for filing are valid unless written objections are filed with the city clerk within five working days after the petition is received. The objection process in section 44.8 shall be followed.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §362.4]

89 Acts, ch 136, §70; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §51

362.9 Application of city code.

The provisions of this chapter and chapters 364, 368, 372, 376, 380, 384, 388 and 392 are applicable to all cities.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §362.9]

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 of the State of Iowa. 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.

[C51, §664; R60, §1047, 1056, 1057, 1090, 1094, 1095; C73, §454–456, 471, 473, 474, 517, 523, 524; C97, §695, 720–722, 775, 776; S13, §695, 720–722, 776; C24, 27, 31, 35, §5738, 5904, 5904-c1, 5905–5909, 6128, 6131–6134; C39, §5738, 5904, 5904.1, 5905–5909, 6128, 6131–6134; C46, 50, §368.1, 386.1–386.7, 397.2, 397.5–397.8; C54, 58, 62, 66, §368.2, 386.1–386.7, 388.5–388.9, 397.2, 397.5–397.8; C71, 73, §368.2, 386.1–386.7, 397.2, 397.5–397.8; C75, 77, 79, 81, §364.2]

83 Acts, ch 127, §5; 93 Acts, ch 143, §49; 98 Acts, ch 1123, §15; 98 Acts, ch 1148, §1, 9; 2001 Acts, ch 82, §1; 2001 Acts, ch 98, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §96

364.4 Property and services outside of city — lease-purchase — insurance.

A city may:

1. to 3. Not reprinted.
4. Enter into leases or lease-purchase contracts for real or personal property in accordance with the following terms and procedures:

a. A city shall lease or lease-purchase property only for a term which does not exceed the economic life of the property, as determined by the governing body.

b. A lease or lease-purchase contract entered into by a city may contain provisions similar to those sometimes found in leases between private parties, including, but not limited to, the obligation of the lessee to pay any of the costs of operation or ownership of the leased property and the right to purchase the leased property.

c. A provision of a lease or lease-purchase contract which stipulates that a portion of the rent payments be applied as interest is subject to chapter 74A. Other laws relating to interest rates do not apply. Chapter 75 is not applicable. A city utility or city enterprise is a separate entity under this subsection whether it is governed by the governing body of the city or another governing body.

d. The governing body must follow substantially the same authorization procedure required for the issuance of general obligation bonds issued for the same purpose to authorize a lease or a lease-purchase contract made payable from the debt service fund.

e. The governing body may authorize a lease or lease-purchase contract which is payable from the general fund and which would not cause the total of annual lease or lease-purchase payments of the city due from the general fund of the city in any future year for lease or lease-purchase contracts in force on the date of the authorization, excluding payments to exercise purchase options or to pay the expenses of operation or ownership of the property, to exceed ten percent of the last certified general fund budget amount in accordance with the following procedures:

(1) The governing body must follow substantially the authorization procedures of section 384.25 to authorize a lease or lease-purchase contract for personal property which is payable from the general fund. The governing body must follow substantially the authorization procedures of section 384.25 to

authorize the lease or lease-purchase contract for real property which is payable from the general fund if the principal amount of the lease-purchase contract does not exceed the following limits:

(a) Four hundred thousand dollars in a city having a population of five thousand or less.

(b) Seven hundred thousand dollars in a city having a population of more than five thousand but not more than seventy-five thousand.

(c) One million dollars in a city having a population of more than seventy-five thousand.

(2) The governing body must follow the following procedures to authorize a lease or lease-purchase contract for real property which is payable from the general fund if the principal amount of the lease or lease-purchase contract exceeds the limits set forth in subparagraph (1):

(a) The governing body must institute proceedings to enter into a lease or lease-purchase contract payable from the general fund by causing a notice of the meeting to discuss entering into the lease or lease-purchase contract, including a statement of the principal amount and purpose of the lease or lease-purchase contract and the right to petition for an election, to be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation within the city at least ten days prior to the discussion meeting. No sooner than thirty days following the discussion meeting shall the governing body hold a meeting at which it is proposed to take action to enter into the lease or lease-purchase contract.

(b) If at any time before the end of the thirty-day period after which a meeting may be held to take action to enter into the lease or lease-purchase contract, a petition is filed with the clerk of the city in the manner provided by section 362.4, asking that the question of entering into the lease or lease-purchase contract be submitted to the registered voters of the city, the governing body shall either by resolution declare the proposal to enter into the lease or lease-purchase contract to have been abandoned or shall direct the county commissioner of elections to call a special election upon the question of entering into the lease or lease-purchase contract. However, for purposes of this subparagraph, the petition shall not require signatures in excess of one thousand persons. The question to be placed on the ballot shall be stated affirmatively in substantially the following manner: Shall the city of enter into a lease or lease-purchase contract in amount of \$..... for the purpose of? Notice of the election and its conduct shall be in the manner provided in section 384.26, subsections 2 through 4.

(c) If a petition is not filed or if a petition is filed and the proposition of entering into the lease or lease-purchase contract is approved at an election, the governing body may proceed and enter into the lease or lease-purchase contract.

f. The governing body may authorize a lease or lease-purchase contract payable from the net revenues of a city utility, combined utility system, city enterprise, or combined city enterprise by following the authorization procedures of section 384.83.

g. A lease or lease-purchase contract to which a city is a party or in which a city has a participatory interest is an obligation of a political subdivision of this state for the purposes of chapters 502 and 636, and is a lawful investment for banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, investment companies, insurance companies, insurance associations, executors, guardians, trustees, and any other fiduciaries responsible for the investment of funds.

h. Property that is lease-purchased by a city is exempt under section 427.1, subsection 2.

i. A contract for construction by a private party of property to be leased or lease-purchased by a city is not a contract for a public improvement under section 26.2, subsection 3, except for purposes of section 26.12. However, if a lease-purchase contract is funded in advance by means of the lessor depositing moneys to be administered by a city, with the city's obligations to make rent payments commencing with its receipt of moneys, a contract for construction of the property in question awarded by the city is subject to chapter 26.

5. Not reprinted.

[SS15, §741-d, 741-g; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5773; C46, §368.41, 368.42; C50, §368.42, 368.56; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §368.18; C75, 77, 79, 81, §364.4]

85 Acts, ch 156, §3; 86 Acts, ch 1211, §22; 92 Acts, ch 1138, §4; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 2006 Acts, ch 1017, §35, 42, 43; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §32, 49

364.5 Joint action — Iowa league of cities — penalty.

Unnumbered paragraph 1 not reprinted.

Unnumbered paragraph 2 not reprinted.

It is unlawful for the Iowa league of cities to provide any form of aid to a political party or to the campaign of a candidate for political or public office. Any person violating or being an accessory to a violation of this section is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

Unnumbered paragraph 4 not reprinted.

[S13, §694-c; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5684; C46, 50, §363.62; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §363.43; C75, 77, 79, 81, §364.5]

89 Acts, ch 264, §8; 95 Acts, ch 3, §4

CITY DEVELOPMENT

DEFINITIONS

368.1 Definitions.

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

1. "*Adjoining*" means having a common boundary for not less than fifty feet. Land areas may be adjoining although separated by a roadway or waterway.
2. "*Annexation*" means the addition of territory to a city.
3. "*Board*" means the city development board established in section 368.9.
4. "*Boundary adjustment*" means annexation, severance or consolidation.
5. "*City development*" means an incorporation, discontinuance or boundary adjustment.
6. "*Committee*" means the board members, and the local representatives appointed as provided in sections 368.14 and 368.14A, to hear and make a decision on a petition or plan for city development.
7. "*Consolidation*" means the combining of two or more cities into one city.
8. "*Discontinuance*" means termination of a city.
9. "*Incorporation*" means establishment of a new city.
10. "*Island*" means land which is not part of a city and which is completely surrounded by the corporate boundaries of one or more cities. However, a part of the boundary of an "*island*" may be contiguous with a boundary of the state, a river, or similar natural barrier which prevents service access from an adjoining area of land outside the boundaries of a city.

11. “*Public land*” means land owned by the federal government, the state, or a political subdivision of the state.

12. “*Public utility*” means a public utility subject to regulation pursuant to chapter 476.

13. “*Registered voter*” means a person who is registered to vote pursuant to chapter 48A.

14. “*Severance*” means the deletion of territory from a city.

15. “*Territory*” means the land area or areas proposed to be incorporated, annexed, or severed, whether or not contiguous to all other areas proposed to be incorporated, annexed, or severed. Except as provided for by an agreement pursuant to chapter 28E, “*territory*” having a common boundary with the right-of-way of a secondary road extends to the center line of the road.

16. “*Urbanized area*” means any area of land within two miles of the boundaries of a city.

[C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §362.1; C75, 77, 79, 81, §368.1]

89 Acts, ch 98, §1; 89 Acts, ch 299, §1; 91 Acts, ch 187, §1; 91 Acts, ch 250, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1174, §1; 93 Acts, ch 152, §1–3; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §61; 2003 Acts, ch 148, §1, 9

GENERAL PROVISIONS

368.2 Name change.

A city may change its name as follows:

1. The council shall propose the name change and shall notify the county commissioner of elections that the question shall be submitted at the next regular city election.

2. The county commissioner of elections shall publish notice, as provided in section 362.3, of the proposed new name, and of the fact that the question will be submitted at the next regular city election. The county commissioner of elections shall report the results of the balloting on the question to the mayor and the city council.

3. If a majority of those voting on the question approves the proposed new name, the city clerk shall enter the new name upon the city records and file certified copies of the proceedings, including the council’s proposal, proof of publication of notice, and certification of the election result, with the county recorder of each county which contains part of the city, and with the secretary of state. Upon proper filing the name change is complete and effective.

[C97, §628–630; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5619–5622; C46, 50, 54, §362.34–362.37; C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §362.38–362.41; C75, 77, 79, 81, §368.2]

368.3 Discontinuance — cemetery fund transfer.

Unnumbered paragraph 1 not reprinted.

A city may also be discontinued in accordance with the following procedures. The council shall adopt a resolution of intent to discontinue and shall call a public hearing on the proposal to discontinue. Notice of the time and place of the public hearing and the proposed action shall be published as provided in section 362.3, except that at least ten days' notice must be given. At the public hearing, the council shall receive oral and written comments regarding the proposal from any person. Thereafter, the council, at the same meeting or at a subsequent meeting, may pass a resolution of discontinuance or pass a resolution abandoning the proposal. If the council passes a resolution of discontinuance, a petition may be filed with the clerk in the manner provided in section 362.4, within thirty days following the effective date of the resolution, requesting that the question of discontinuance be submitted to the registered voters of the city. Upon receipt of a petition requesting an election, the council shall direct the county commissioner of elections to call a special election on the question of discontinuance or shall adopt a resolution abandoning the discontinuance. Notice of the election shall be given by publication as required in section 49.53. If a majority of those voting approve the discontinuance or if no petition for an election is filed, the clerk shall send a copy of the resolution of discontinuance and, if an election is held, the results of the election to the board. The board shall take control of the property of the discontinued city and shall supervise procedures necessary to carry out the discontinuance in accordance with section 368.21.

Unnumbered paragraph 3 not reprinted.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §362.18; C75, 77, 79, 81, §368.3]
91 Acts, ch 188, §2; 2000 Acts, ch 1006, §1

CITY DEVELOPMENT BOARD

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 percent 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. If the city council provides for a transition for the imposition of city taxes against property in an annexation area, all property owners included in the annexation area must receive the transition upon completion of the annexation.

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.

[R60, §1031, 1038, 1043; C73, §421, 426, 430, 431, 447, 448; C97, §599, 604, 610, 611, 615, 617, 621; S13, §615; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5588, 5598, 5612-5614, 5616; C46, 50, §362.1, 362.11, 362.26, 362.28, 362.29, 362.31; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §362.1, 362.11, 362.26, 362.31; C75, 77, 79, 81, §368.11]

89 Acts, ch 299, §3; 91 Acts, ch 250, §6; 92 Acts, ch 1174, §4; 93 Acts, ch 152, §9; 2001 Acts, ch 56, §31; 2002 Acts, ch 1132, §9, 11; 2003 Acts, ch 108, §126, 132; 2003 Acts, ch 148, §4-6, 9; 2005 Acts, ch 111, §4, 5; 2006 Acts, ch 1158, §5

368.12 Dismissal.

The board may dismiss a petition only if it finds that the petition does not meet the requirements of this chapter, or that substantially the same incorporation, discontinuance, or boundary adjustment has been disapproved by a committee formed to consider the proposal, or by the voters, within the two years prior to the date the petition is filed with the board, or that the territory to be annexed, or a portion of that territory, has been voluntarily annexed under section 368.7. The board shall file for record a statement of each dismissal and the reason for it, and shall promptly notify the parties to the proceeding of its decision.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §368.12]

91 Acts, ch 250, §7

368.13 Board may initiate proceedings.

Based on the results of its studies, the board may initiate proceedings for the incorporation, discontinuance, or boundary adjustment of a city. The board may request a city to submit a plan for city development or may formulate its own plan for city development. A plan submitted at the board's initiation must include the same information as a petition and be filed and acted upon in the same manner as a petition. A petition or plan may include any information relevant to the proposal, including but not limited to results of studies and surveys, and arguments.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §368.13]
93 Acts, ch 152, §10

368.14 Local representatives.

If an involuntary petition is not dismissed, the board shall direct the appointment of local representatives to serve with board members as a committee to consider the proposal. Each local representative is entitled to receive from the state the representative's actual and necessary expenses spent in performance of committee duties. Three board members and one local representative, or if the number of local representatives exceeds one, three board members and at least one-half of the appointed local representatives, are required for a quorum of the committee. A local representative must be a registered voter of the territory or city which the representative represents, and must be selected as follows:

1. From a territory to be incorporated, one representative appointed by the county board of supervisors. If the territory is in more than one county, the board shall direct the appointment of a local representative from each county involved.

2. From a city to be discontinued, one representative appointed by the city council.

3. From a territory to be annexed to or severed from a city, one representative appointed by the county board of supervisors. If there are no registered voters residing in an area to be annexed to or severed from a city, the county board of supervisors shall appoint as local representative an individual owning property in the territory whether or not the individual is a registered voter or appoint a designee of such individual. If the territory is in more than one county, the board shall direct the appointment of a local representative from each county involved by its board of supervisors.

4. From a city to which territory is to be annexed or from which territory is to be severed, one representative appointed by the city council. If the territory is in more than one county, the board shall direct the appointment of an equal number of city and county local representatives.

5. From each city to be consolidated, one representative appointed by each city council.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §368.14]
91 Acts, ch 250, §8; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64

368.14A Special local committees.

When two or more petitions for city development action or applications for voluntary annexation describing common territory are being considered together, the board shall direct the appointment of representatives for each of the petitions to serve on one special committee to consider the petitions. Expense reimbursement and qualifications of these representatives shall be as provided in section 368.14. Three board members and at least one-half of the appointed local representatives are required for a quorum of the special local committee. The manner of appointment of representatives shall be the same as for single petition committees as provided in section 368.14. The special committee shall consider the petitions in conformity with the provisions of this chapter, and shall resolve common territory issues between petitioners. The special committee shall conduct a public hearing on the petitions pursuant to section 368.15. If the common territory issue is resolved, the special local committee may approve the resulting compatible petitions by a single vote or separately, in its discretion.

91 Acts, ch 250, §9; 93 Acts, ch 152, §11

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368.15 Public hearing.

The committee shall conduct a public hearing on a proposal as soon as practicable. Notice of the hearing must be served upon the council of each city for which a discontinuance or boundary adjustment is proposed, the county board of supervisors for each county which contains a portion of a city to be discontinued or territory to be incorporated, annexed, or severed, and any regional planning authority for the area involved. A notice of the hearing, which includes a brief description of the proposal and a statement of where the petition or plan is available for public inspection, must be published as provided in section 362.3, except that there must be two publications in a newspaper having general circulation in each city and each territory involved in the proposal. Any person may submit written briefs, and in the committee's discretion, may be heard on the proposal. The board may subpoena witnesses and documents relevant to the proposal.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §368.15]

368.19 Time limit — election.

The committee shall approve or disapprove the petition or plan as amended, within ninety days of the final hearing, and shall file its decision for record and promptly notify the parties to the proceeding of its decision. If a petition or plan is approved, the board shall set a date not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days after approval for a special election on the proposal and the county commissioner of elections shall conduct the election. In a case of incorporation or discontinuance, registered voters of the territory or city may vote, and the proposal is authorized if a majority of those voting approves it. In a case of annexation or severance, registered voters of the territory and of the city may vote, and the proposal is authorized if a majority of the total number of persons voting approves it. In a case of consolidation, registered voters of each city to be consolidated may vote, and the proposal is authorized only if it receives a favorable majority vote in each city. The county commissioner of elections shall publish notice of the election as provided in section 49.53 and shall conduct the election in the same manner as other special city elections.

The city shall provide to the commissioner of elections a map of the area to be incorporated, discontinued, annexed, severed, or consolidated, which must be approved by the commissioner as suitable for posting. The map shall be displayed prominently in at least four places within the voting precinct, and inside each voting booth, or on the left-hand side inside the curtain of each voting machine.

The costs of an incorporation election shall be borne by the initiating petitioners if the election fails, but if the proposition is approved the cost shall become a charge of the new city.

[R60, §1032, 1037, 1043, 1044; C73, §422, 423, 425, 430–432, 447–450; C97, §600–605, 610–612, 615; S13, §600–602, 615; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5592–5594, 5596, 5598, 5599, 5605, 5606, 5612–5614; C46, 50, §362.5–362.7, 362.9, 362.11, 362.12, 362.19, 362.20, 362.26, 362.28, 362.29; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §362.5–362.7, 362.9, 362.11, 362.12, 362.19, 362.20, 362.26; C75, 77, 79, 81, §368.19]

91 Acts, ch 250, §10; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 98 Acts, ch 1123, §16

368.20 Procedure after approval.

After the county commissioner of elections has certified the results to the board, the board shall:

1. Serve and publish notice of the result as provided in section 362.3.

2. File with the secretary of state and the clerk of each city incorporated or involved in a boundary adjustment, and record with the recorder of each county which contains a portion of any city or territory involved, copies of the proceedings including the original petition or plan and any amendments, the order of the board approving the petition or plan, proofs of service and publication of required notices, certification of the election result, and any other material deemed by the board to be of primary importance to the proceedings. Upon proper filing and expiration of time for appeal, the incorporation, discontinuance, or boundary adjustment is complete. However, if an appeal to any of the proceedings is pending, completion does not occur until the appeal is decided, unless a subsequent date is provided in the proposal. The board shall also file with the state department of transportation a copy of the map and legal land description of each completed incorporation or corporate boundary adjustment completed under sections 368.11 through 368.22 or approved annexation within an urbanized area.

[R60, §1044, 1053, 1054; C73, §432, 445, 446, 452; C97, §267, 603, 608, 612; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5596, 5603, 5606, 5618; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §362.9, 362.16, 362.20, 362.33; C75, 77, 79, 81, §368.20]

89 Acts, ch 22, §1; 93 Acts, ch 152, §12

368.21 Supervision of procedures.

When an incorporation, discontinuance, or boundary adjustment is complete, the board shall supervise procedures necessary to carry out the proposal. In the case of an incorporation, the county commissioner of elections shall conduct an election for mayor and council of the city, who shall serve until their successors take office following the next regular city election. In the case of a discontinuance, the board shall publish two notices as provided in section 368.15 that it will receive and adjudicate claims against the discontinued city for a period of six months from the date of last notice, and shall cause necessary taxes to be levied against the property within the discontinued city to pay claims allowed. All records of a discontinued city shall be deposited with the county auditor of the county designated by the board. Any remaining balances shall be deposited in the county treasury where the former city was located. In the case of boundary adjustments, the proper city officials shall carry out procedures necessary to implement the proposal.

[R60, §1037, 1045; C73, §425, 433, 449, 451, 453; C97, §602, 603, 605–607, 613; S13, §602; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5594, 5597, 5600–5602, 5607; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §362.7, 362.10, 362.13–362.15, 362.21; C75, 77, 79, 81, §368.21]

83 Acts, ch 123, §172, 209

368.22 Appeal.

A city, or a resident or property owner in the territory or city involved may appeal a decision of the board or a committee, or the legality of an election, to the district court of a county which contains a portion of any city or territory involved.

Appeal must be filed within thirty days of the filing of a decision or the publication of notice of the result of an election.

Appeal of an approval of a petition or plan does not stay the election.

The judicial review provisions of this section and chapter 17A shall be the exclusive means by which a person or party who is aggrieved or adversely affected by agency action may seek judicial review of that agency action. The court's review on appeal of a decision is limited to questions relating to jurisdiction, regularity of proceedings, and whether the decision appealed from is arbitrary, unreasonable, or without substantial supporting evidence. The court may reverse and remand a decision of the board or a committee, with appropriate directions. The following portions of section 17A.19 are not applicable to this chapter:

1. The part of subsection 2 which relates to where proceedings for judicial review shall be instituted.

2. Subsection 5.

3. Subsection 8.

4. Subsection 9.

5. Subsection 10.

6. Subsection 11.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §368.22]

98 Acts, ch 1202, §40, 46

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CHAPTER 372

ORGANIZATION OF CITY GOVERNMENT

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DIVISION I

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

372.1 Forms of cities.

The forms of city government are:

1. Mayor-council, or mayor-council with appointed manager.
2. Commission.
3. Council-manager-at-large.
4. Council-manager-ward.
5. Home rule charter.
6. Special charter.
7. City-county consolidated form as provided in sections 331.247 through 331.252.
8. Community commonwealth as provided in sections 331.260 through 331.263.

A city when first incorporated has the mayor-council form. A city retains its form of government until it adopts a different form as provided in this division.

Within thirty days of the date that this section becomes effective, a city shall adopt by ordinance a charter embodying its existing form of government, which must be one of the forms provided in this division, and shall file a copy of its charter with the secretary of state, and maintain copies available for public inspection.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §363.1, 363.30; C75, 77, 79, 81, §372.1]
2004 Acts, ch 1066, §29, 31

372.2 Six-year limitation.

Unless otherwise provided by law, a city may adopt a different form of government not more often than once in a six-year period. A different form, other than a home rule charter, special charter, city-county consolidated government, or community commonwealth, must be adopted as follows:

1. Eligible electors of the city may petition the council to submit to the electors the question of adopting a different form of city government. The minimum number of signatures required on the petition shall be equal in number to twenty-five percent of those who voted in the last regular city election. The petition shall specify which form of city government in section 372.1 the petitioners propose for adoption.

2. Within fifteen days after receiving a valid petition, the council shall publish notice of the date that a special city election will be held to determine whether the city shall change to a different form of government. The election date shall be not more than sixty days after the publication. The notice shall include a statement that the filing of a petition for appointment of a home rule charter commission will delay the election until after the home rule charter commission has filed a proposed charter. Petition requirements and filing deadlines shall also be included in the notice.

The council shall notify the county commissioner of elections to publish notice of the election and conduct the election pursuant to chapters 39 to 53. The county commissioner of elections shall certify the results of the election to the council.

3. If a majority of the persons voting at the special election approves the proposed form, it is adopted.

4. If a majority of the persons voting at the special election does not approve the proposed form, that form may not be resubmitted to the voters within the next four years.

5. If the proposed form is adopted:

a. The elective officers provided for in the adopted form are to be elected at the next regular city election held more than eighty-four days after the special election at which the form was adopted. The adopted form becomes effective at the beginning of the new term following the regular city election.

b. The change of form does not alter any right or liability of the city in effect when the new form takes effect.

c. All departments and agencies shall continue to operate until replaced.

d. All measures in effect remain effective until amended or repealed, unless they are irreconcilable with the adopted form.

e. Upon the effective date of the adopted form, the city shall adopt by ordinance a new charter embodying the adopted form, and shall file a copy of its charter with the secretary of state, and maintain copies available for public inspection.

[C73, §434-439; C97, §631-635, 637; S13, §633, 1056-a17, -a18, -a19, -a20, -a39; SS15, §1056-b1, -b2, -b22, -b26; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §6478, 6482-6487, 6491, 6549, 6568, 6569, 6616, 6617, 6619, 6620, 6623, 6680-6682, 6687, 6689, 6690, 6936-6940, 6942; C46, 50, §416.3, 416.6, 416.7-416.11, 416.15, 416.73, 416.93, 416.94, 419.2, 419.3, 419.5, 419.6, 419.9, 419.67-419.69, 419.74, 419.76, 419.77, 420.289-420.293, 420.295; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §363.31-363.38, 363B.6, 363C.12, 420.289-420.293, 420.295; C75, 77, 79, 81, §372.2]

89 Acts, ch 39, §6, 7; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §52, 53; 97 Acts, ch 170, §88; 2004 Acts, ch 1066, §30, 31

372.3 Home rule charter.

If a petition for appointment of a home rule charter commission is filed with the city clerk not more than ten days after the council has published notice announcing the date of the special election on adoption of another form of government, the special election shall not be held until the charter proposed by the home rule charter commission is filed. Both forms must be published as provided in section 372.9 and submitted to the voters at the special election.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §372.3]

97 Acts, ch 170, §89

372.4 Mayor-council form.

1. A city governed by the mayor-council form has a mayor and five council members elected at large, unless the council representation plan is changed pursuant to section 372.13, subsection 11. The council may, by ordinance, provide for a city manager and prescribe the manager's powers and duties, and as long as the council contains an odd number of council members, may change the number of wards, abolish wards, or increase the number of council members at large without changing the form.

However, a city governed, on July 1, 1975, by the mayor-council form composed of a mayor and a council consisting of two council members elected at large and one council member from each of four wards, or a special charter city governed, on July 1, 1975, by the mayor-council form composed of a mayor and a council consisting of two council members elected at large and one council member elected from each of eight wards, may continue until the form of government is changed as provided in section 372.2 or section 372.9. While a city is thus operating with an even number of council members, the mayor may vote to break a tie vote on motions not involving ordinances, resolutions or appointments made by the council alone, and in a special charter city operating with ten council members under this section, the mayor may vote to break a tie vote on all measures.

2. The mayor shall appoint a council member as mayor pro tem, and shall appoint and dismiss the marshal or chief of police except where an intergovernmental agreement makes other provisions for police protection or as otherwise provided in section 400.13. However, the appointment and dismissal of the marshal or chief of police are subject to the consent of a majority of the council. Other officers must be selected as directed by the council. The mayor is not a member of the council and shall not vote as a member of the council.

3. In a city having a population of five hundred or more, but not more than five thousand, the city council may, or shall upon petition of the electorate meeting the numerical requirements of section 372.2, subsection 1, submit a proposal at the next regular or special city election to reduce the number of council members to three. If a majority of the voters voting on the proposal approves it, the proposal is adopted. If the proposal is adopted, the new council shall be elected at the next regular or special city election. The council shall determine by ordinance whether the three council members are elected at large or by ward.

4. In a city having a population of less than five hundred, the city council may adopt a resolution of intent to reduce the number of council members from five to three and shall call a public hearing on the proposal. Notice of the time and place of the public hearing shall be published as provided in section 362.3, except that at least ten days' notice must be given. At the public hearing, the council shall receive oral and written comments regarding the proposal from any person. Thereafter, the council, at the same meeting as the public hearing or at a subsequent meeting, may adopt a final resolution to reduce the number of council members from five to three or may adopt a resolution abandoning the proposal. If the council adopts a final resolution to reduce the number of council members from five to three, a petition meeting the same requirements specified in section 362.4 for petitions authorized by city code may be filed with the clerk within thirty days following the effective date of the final resolution, requesting that the question of reducing the number of council members from five to three be submitted to the registered voters of the city. Upon receipt of a petition requesting an election, the council shall direct the county commissioner of elections to put the proposal on the ballot for the next regular city election. If the ballot proposal is adopted, the new council shall be elected at the next

following regular city election. If a petition is not filed, the council shall notify the county commissioner of elections by July 1 of the year of the regular city election and the new council shall be elected at that regular city election. If the council notifies the commissioner of elections after July 1 of the year of the regular city election, the change shall take effect at the next following regular city election. The council shall determine by ordinance whether the three council members are elected at large or by ward.

[R60, §1081, 1086, 1093, 1095, 1098, 1103, 1105, 1106; C73, §511, 515, 521, 524, 528, 532, 534, 535; C97, §645, 646, 652, 654, 655; S13, §645, 646, 652, 654, 655; SS15, §679-1a, 937; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5631, 5634–5636, 6611, 6691; C46, 50, §363.9, 363.13–363.15, 418.1, 420.1; C54, 58, 62, §363A.2, 363A.3, 363D.1; C66, 71, 73, §363A.2, 363A.3, 363A.5, 363D.1; C75, 77, 79, 81, §372.4]

86 Acts, ch 1171, §2; 87 Acts, ch 97, §1; 91 Acts, ch 256, §36; 97 Acts, ch 23, §38; 2001 Acts, ch 35, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 80, §1, 2; 2004 Acts, ch 1101, §44

372.5 Commission form.

A city governed by the commission form has five departments as follows:

1. Department of public affairs.
2. Department of accounts and finances.
3. Department of public safety.
4. Department of streets and public improvements.
5. Department of parks and public property.

A city governed by the commission form has a council composed of a mayor and four council members elected at large, unless the council representation plan is changed pursuant to section 372.13, subsection 11. The mayor administers the department of public affairs and each other council member is elected to administer one of the other four departments.

However, a city governed, on July 1, 1975, by the commission form and having a council composed of a mayor and two council members elected at large may continue with a council of three until the form of government is changed as provided in section 372.2 or section 372.9 or without changing the form, may submit to the voters the question of increasing the council to five members assigned to the five departments as set out in this section.

The mayor shall supervise the administration of all departments and report to the council all matters requiring its attention. The mayor is a member of the council and may vote on all matters before the council.

The council member elected to administer the department of accounts and finances is mayor pro tem.

The council may appoint a city treasurer or may, by ordinance, provide for election of that officer.

[S13, §1056-a18, -a20, -a24, -a25, -a26, -a29; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §6484, 6488, 6489, 6502, 6520, 6524, 6526, 6527, 6565, 6566; C46, 50, §416.8, 416.12–416.14, 416.26, 416.44, 416.48, 416.50, 416.51, 416.90, 416.91; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §363B.1, 363B.2, 363B.4, 363B.5, 363B.7, 363B.8; C75, 77, 79, 81, §372.5]

91 Acts, ch 256, §37; 97 Acts, ch 23, §39

372.6 Council-manager-at-large form.

1. A city governed by the council-manager-at-large form has five council members elected at large for staggered four-year terms. At the first meeting of the new term following each city election, the council shall elect one of the council members to serve as mayor, and one to serve as mayor pro tem. The mayor is a member of the council and may vote on all matters before the council. As soon as possible after the beginning of the new term following each city election, the council shall appoint a manager.

2. *a.* The city council of a city governed by the council-manager-at-large form may adopt a resolution on its own motion, or shall adopt a resolution if a petition valid under section 362.4 is filed with the city clerk, proposing that the city be governed by a mayor elected by the people for a four-year term and four council members elected at large. After adoption of the resolution, the council shall direct the county commissioner of elections to put the proposal on the ballot for the next general election or the next regular city election, whichever occurs first. If the ballot proposal is approved, the city council shall adopt an ordinance meeting the requirements of paragraph “*b*”, and the ordinance is effective beginning with the next following regular city election.

b. The ordinance shall provide that the mayor is a member of the council and may vote on all matters before the council. The ordinance shall provide that the term of office of the mayor is four years and, after each regular city election, the mayor shall appoint a council member as mayor pro tem. The ordinance shall provide that the mayor is a member of the council for purposes of maintaining staggered terms on the council. A council member's term shall not be shortened or lengthened as a means of initially implementing the ordinance.

c. An ordinance adopted and approved under this subsection is not subject to repeal until the ordinance has been in effect for at least six years. The question of repeal of the ordinance is subject to the requirements of paragraph “*a*”.

3. The council may by ordinance provide that the city will be governed by council-manager-ward form. The ordinance must provide for the election of the mayor and council members required under council-manager-ward form at the next regular city election.

[SS15, §1056-b1, -b7, -b12; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §6621, 6622, 6645, 6665; C46, 50, §419.7, 419.8, 419.31, 419.51; C54, 58, 62, 66, §363C.1, 363C.3; C71, 73, §363C.1, 363C.3, 363C.17; C75, 77, 79, 81, §372.6]

2006 Acts, ch 1138, §1

372.7 Council-manager-ward form.

A city governed by council-manager-ward form has a council composed of a mayor and six council members. Of the six council members, two may be elected at large and one elected from each of four wards, or one may be elected from each of six wards. The mayor and other council members serve four-year staggered terms. The mayor is a member of the council and may vote on all matters before the council.

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The council, by ordinance, may change from one ward option authorized under this section to the other ward option. The ordinance must provide for the election of the mayor and council members as provided in the selected ward option at the next regular city election.

As soon as possible after the beginning of the new term following each city election, the council shall appoint a city manager, and a council member to serve as mayor pro tem.

[C71, 73, §363E.1; C75, 77, 79, 81, §372.7]
87 Acts, ch 86, §1

372.8 Council-manager form — supervision.

When a city adopts a council-manager-at-large or council-manager-ward form of government:

1. The city manager is the chief administrative officer of the city.
2. The city manager shall:
 - a. Supervise enforcement and execution of the city laws.
 - b. Attend all meetings of the council.
 - c. Recommend to the council any measures necessary or expedient for the good government and welfare of the city.
 - d. Supervise the official conduct of all officers of the city appointed by the manager, and take active control of the police, fire, and engineering departments of the city.
 - e. Supervise the performance of all contracts for work to be done for the city, make all purchases of material and supplies, and see that such material and supplies are received, and are of the quality and character called for by the contract.
 - f. Supervise the construction, improvement, repair, maintenance, and management of all city property, capital improvements, and undertakings of the city, including the making and preservation of all surveys, maps, plans, drawings, specifications, and estimates for capital improvements, except property, improvements, and undertakings managed by a utility board of trustees.
 - g. Co-operate with any administrative agency or utility board of trustees.
 - h. Be responsible for the cleaning, sprinkling, and lighting of streets, alleys, and public places, and the collection and disposal of waste.
 - i. Provide for and cause records to be kept of the issuance and revocation of licenses and permits authorized by city law.
 - j. Keep the council fully advised of the financial and other conditions of the city, and of its future needs.
 - k. Prepare and submit to the council annually the required budgets.
 - l. Conduct the business affairs of the city and cause accurate records to be kept by modern and efficient accounting methods.
 - m. Make to the council not later than the tenth day of each month an itemized financial report in writing, showing the receipts and disbursements for the preceding month. Copies of financial reports must be available at the clerk's office for public distribution.
 - n. Appoint a treasurer subject to the approval of the council.
 - o. Perform other duties at the council's direction.
3. The city manager may:
 - a. Appoint administrative assistants, with the approval of the council.

b. Employ, reclassify, or discharge all employees and fix their compensation, subject to civil service provisions and chapter 35C, except the city clerk, deputy city clerk, and city attorneys.

c. Make all appointments not otherwise provided for.

d. Suspend or discharge summarily any officer, appointee, or employee whom the manager has power to appoint or employ, subject to civil service provisions and chapter 35C.

e. Summarily and without notice investigate the affairs and conduct of any department, agency, officer, or employee under the manager's supervision, and compel the production of evidence and attendance of witnesses.

f. Administer oaths.

4. The city manager shall not take part in any election for council members, other than by casting a vote, and shall not appoint a council member to city office or employment, nor shall a council member accept such appointment.

[SS15, §1056-b3, -b12, -b15, -b16, -b19, -b20; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §6631, 6665, 6669–6672, 6675, 6676; C46, 50, §419.17, 419.51, 419.55–419.58, 419.61, 419.62; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §363C.3, 363C.7, 363C.10, 363C.11; C75, 77, 79, 81, §372.8]

372.9 Home rule charter procedure.

A city to be governed by the home rule charter form shall adopt a home rule charter in which its form of government is set forth. A city may adopt a home rule charter only by the following procedures:

1. A home rule charter may be proposed by:

a. The council, causing a charter to be prepared and filed and by resolution submitting it to the voters.

b. Eligible electors of the city equal in number to at least twenty-five percent of the persons who voted at the last regular city election petitioning the council to appoint a charter commission to prepare a proposed charter. The council shall, within thirty days of the filing of a valid petition, appoint a charter commission composed of not less than five nor more than fifteen members. The charter commission shall, within six months of its appointment, prepare and file with the council a proposed charter.

2. When a charter is filed, the council and mayor shall notify the county commissioner of elections to publish notice containing the full text of the proposed home rule charter, a description of any other form of government being presented to the voters, and the date of the election, and to conduct the election. The notice shall be published at least twice in the manner provided in section 362.3, except that the publications must occur within sixty days of the filing of the home rule charter, with a two-week interval between each publication. The council shall provide copies of a proposed charter for public distribution by the city clerk.

3. The proposed home rule charter must be submitted at a special city election on a date selected by the mayor and council in accordance with section 47.6. However, the date of the election must be not less than thirty nor more than sixty days after the last publication of the proposed home rule charter.

4. If a proposed home rule charter is rejected by the voters, it may not be resubmitted in substantially the same form to the voters within the next four years. If a proposed home rule charter is adopted by the voters, no other form of government may be submitted to the voters for six years.

5. If a petition for the appointment of a charter commission is filed at any time within two weeks after the second publication of a charter proposed by the council, the submission to the voters of a charter proposed by the council must be delayed, a charter commission appointed, and the council proposal and the charter proposed by the charter commission must be submitted to the voters at the same special election.

6. The ballot submitting a proposed charter or charters must also submit the existing form of government as an alternative.

7. If only two forms of government are being voted upon, the form of government which receives the highest number of votes is adopted.

If more than two forms are being voted upon and no form receives a majority of the votes cast in the special election, there must be a runoff election between the two proposed forms which receive the highest number of votes in the special election. The runoff election must be held within thirty days following the special election and must be conducted in the same manner as a special city election.

8. If a home rule charter is adopted:

a. The elective officers provided for in the charter are to be elected at the next regular city election held more than sixty days after the special election at which the charter was adopted, and the adopted charter becomes effective at the beginning of the new term following the regular city election.

b. The adoption of the charter does not alter any right or liability of the city in effect at the time of the special election at which the charter was adopted.

c. All departments and agencies shall continue to operate until replaced.

d. All measures in effect remain effective until amended or repealed, unless they are irreconcilable with the charter.

e. Upon the effective date of the home rule charter, the city shall adopt by ordinance the home rule charter, and shall file a copy of its charter with the secretary of state, and maintain copies available for public inspection.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §372.9]

89 Acts, ch 39, §8; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §103, 115

372.10 Contents of charter.

A home rule charter must contain provisions for:

1. A council of an odd number of members, not less than five.

2. A mayor, who may be one of those council members.

3. Two-year or staggered four-year terms of office for the mayor and council members.

4. The powers and duties of the mayor and the council, consistent with the provisions of the city code.

5. A council representation plan pursuant to section 372.13, subsection 11.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §372.10]

91 Acts, ch 256, §38

372.11 Amendment to charter.

A home rule charter may be amended by one of the following methods:

1. The council, by resolution, may submit a proposed amendment to the voters at a special city election, and the proposed amendment becomes effective if approved by a majority of those voting.

2. The council, by ordinance, may amend the charter. However, within thirty days of publication of the ordinance, if a petition valid under the provisions of section 362.4 is filed with the council, the council must submit the ordinance amendment to the voters at a special city election, and the amendment does not become effective until approved by a majority of those voting.

3. If a petition valid under the provisions of section 362.4 is filed with the council proposing an amendment to the charter, the council must submit the proposed amendment to the voters at a special city election, and the amendment becomes effective if approved by a majority of those voting.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §372.11]

372.12 Special charter form limitation.

A city may not adopt the special charter form but a city governed by a special charter on July 1, 1975, is considered to have the special charter form although it may utilize elements of the mayor-council form in conjunction with the provisions of its special charter. In adopting and filing its charter as required in section 372.1, a special charter city shall include the provisions of its charter and any provisions of the mayor-council form which are followed by the city on July 1, 1975.

A special charter city may utilize the provisions of chapter 420 in lieu of conflicting sections, until the city changes to one of the other forms of government as provided in this chapter.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §372.12]

97 Acts, ch 23, §40

DIVISION II

CITY OFFICERS

372.13 The council.

1. A majority of all council members is a quorum.

2. A vacancy in an elective city office during a term of office shall be filled, at the council's option, by one of the two following procedures:

a. By appointment by the remaining members of the council, except that if the remaining members do not constitute a quorum of the full membership, paragraph "b" shall be followed. The appointment shall be for the period until the next pending election as defined in section 69.12, and shall be made within forty days after the vacancy occurs. If the council chooses to proceed under this paragraph, it shall publish notice in the manner prescribed by section 362.3, stating that the council intends to fill the vacancy by appointment but that the electors of the city or ward, as the case may be, have the right to file a petition requiring that the vacancy be filled by a special election. The council may publish notice in advance if an elected official submits a resignation to take effect at a future date. The council may make an appointment to fill the vacancy after the notice is published or after the vacancy occurs, whichever is later. However, if within fourteen days after publication of the notice or within fourteen days after the appointment is made, there is filed with the city clerk a petition which requests a special election to fill the vacancy, an appointment to fill the vacancy is temporary and the council shall call a special election to fill the vacancy permanently, under paragraph "b". The number of signatures of eligible electors of a city for a valid petition shall be determined as follows:

(1) For a city with a population of ten thousand or less, at least two hundred signatures or at least the number of signatures equal to fifteen percent of the voters who voted for candidates for the office at the preceding regular election at which the office was on the ballot, whichever number is fewer.

(2) For a city with a population of more than ten thousand but not more than fifty thousand, at least one thousand signatures or at least the number of signatures equal to fifteen percent of the voters who voted for candidates for the office at the preceding regular election at which the office was on the ballot, whichever number is fewer.

(3) For a city with a population of more than fifty thousand, at least two thousand signatures or at least the number of signatures equal to ten percent of the voters who voted for candidates for the office at the preceding regular election at which the office was on the ballot, whichever number is fewer.

(4) The minimum number of signatures for a valid petition pursuant to subparagraphs (1) through (3) shall not be fewer than ten. In determining the minimum number of signatures required, if at the last preceding election more than one position was to be filled for the office in which the vacancy exists, the number of voters who voted for candidates for the office shall be determined by dividing the total number of votes cast for the office by the number of seats to be filled.

b. By a special election held to fill the office for the remaining balance of the unexpired term. If the council opts for a special election or a valid petition is filed under paragraph “*a*”, the special election may be held concurrently with any pending election as provided by section 69.12 if by so doing the vacancy will be filled not more than ninety days after it occurs. Otherwise, a special election to fill the office shall be called by the council at the earliest practicable date. The council shall give the county commissioner at least thirty-two days’ written notice of the date chosen for the special election. The council of a city where a primary election may be required shall give the county commissioner at least sixty days’ written notice of the date chosen for the special election. A special election held under this subsection is subject to sections 376.4 through 376.11, but the dates for actions in relation to the special election, including dates for filing of nomination petitions, shall be calculated with regard to the date for which the special election is called.

If there are concurrent vacancies on the council and the remaining council members do not constitute a quorum of the full membership, a special election shall be called by the county commissioner at the earliest practicable date. The remaining council members shall give notice to the county commissioner of the absence of a quorum. If there are no remaining council members, the city clerk shall give notice to the county commissioner of the absence of a council. If the office of city clerk is vacant, the city attorney shall give notice to the county commissioner of the absence of a clerk and a council. Notice of the need for a special election shall be given under this paragraph by the end of the following business day.

3. The council shall appoint a city clerk to maintain city records and perform other duties prescribed by state or city law.

4. Except as otherwise provided by state or city law, the council may appoint city officers and employees, and prescribe their powers, duties, compensation, and terms. The appointment of a city manager must be made on the basis of that individual’s qualifications and not on the basis of political affiliation.

5. The council shall determine its own rules and maintain records of its proceedings. City records and documents, or accurate reproductions, shall be kept for at least five years except that:

a. Ordinances, resolutions, council proceedings, records and documents, or accurate reproductions, relating to the issuance of public bonds or obligations shall be kept for at least eleven years following the final maturity of the bonds or obligations. Thereafter, such records, documents, and reproductions may be destroyed, preserving confidentiality as necessary. Records and documents pertaining to the transfer of ownership of bonds shall be kept as provided in section 76.10.

b. Ordinances, resolutions, council proceedings, records and documents, or accurate reproductions, relating to real property transactions shall be maintained permanently.

6. Within fifteen days following a regular or special meeting of the council, the clerk shall cause the minutes of the proceedings of the council, including the total expenditure from each city fund, to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the city. The publication shall include a list of all claims allowed and a summary of all receipts and shall show the gross amount of the claims. The list of claims allowed shall show the name of the person or firm making the claim, the reason for the claim, and the amount of the claim. If the reason for the claims is the same, two or more claims made by the same vendor, supplier, or claimant may be consolidated if the number of claims consolidated and the total consolidated claim amount are listed in the statement. However, the city shall provide at its office upon request an unconsolidated list of all claims allowed. Matters discussed in closed session pursuant to section 21.3 shall not be published until entered on the public minutes. However, in cities having more than one hundred fifty thousand population, the council shall each month print in pamphlet form a detailed itemized statement of all receipts and disbursements of the city, and a summary of its proceedings during the preceding month, and furnish copies to the city library, the daily newspapers of the city, and to persons who apply at the office of the city clerk, and the pamphlet shall constitute publication as required. Failure by the clerk to make publication is a simple misdemeanor. The provisions of this subsection are applicable in cities in which a newspaper is published, or in cities of two hundred population or over, but in all other cities, posting the statement in three public places in the city which have been permanently designated by ordinance is sufficient compliance with this subsection.

7. By ordinance, the council may divide the city into wards which shall be drawn according to the following standards:

a. All ward boundaries shall follow precinct boundaries.

b. Wards shall be as nearly equal as practicable to the ideal population determined by dividing the number of wards to be established into the population of the city.

c. Wards shall be composed of contiguous territory as compact as practicable.

d. Consideration shall not be given to the addresses of incumbent officeholders, political affiliations of registered voters, previous election results, or demographic information other than population head counts, except as required by the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

8. By ordinance, the council shall prescribe the compensation of the mayor, council members, and other elected city officers, but a change in the compensation of the mayor does not become effective during the term in which the change is adopted, and the council shall not adopt an ordinance changing the compensation of the mayor, council members, or other elected officers during the months of November and December in the year of a regular city election. A change in the compensation of council members becomes effective for all council members at the beginning of the term of the council members elected at the election next following the change in compensation. Except as provided in section 362.5, an elected city officer is not entitled to receive any other compensation for any other city office or city employment during that officer's tenure in office, but may be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred. However, if the mayor pro tem performs the duties of the mayor during the mayor's absence or disability for a continuous period of fifteen days or more, the mayor pro tem may be paid for that period the compensation determined by the council, based upon the mayor pro tem's performance of the mayor's duties and upon the compensation of the mayor.

9. A council member, during the term for which that member is elected, is not eligible for appointment to any city office if the office has been created or the compensation of the office has been increased during the term for which that member is elected. A person who resigns from an elective office is not eligible for appointment to the same office during the time for which that person was elected if during that time, the compensation of the office has been increased.

10. A council member, during the term for which that member is elected, is not precluded from holding the office of chief of the volunteer fire department if the fire department serves an area with a population of not more than two thousand. A person holding the office of chief of such a volunteer fire department at the time of the person's election to the city council may continue to hold the office of chief of the fire department during the city council term for which that person was elected.

11. Council members shall be elected according to the council representation plans under sections 372.4 and 372.5. However, the council representation plan may be changed, by petition and election, to one of those described in this subsection. Upon receipt of a valid petition, as defined in section 362.4, requesting a change to a council representation plan, the council shall submit the question at a special city election to be held within sixty days. If a majority of the persons voting at the special election approves the changed plan, it becomes effective at the beginning of the term following the next regular city election. If a majority does not approve the changed plan, the council shall not submit another proposal to change a plan to the voters within the next two years.

Eligible electors of a city may petition for one of the following council representation plans:

- a. Election at large without ward residence requirements for the members.
- b. Election at large but with equal-population ward residence requirements for the members.
- c. Election from single-member, equal-population wards, in which the electors of each ward shall elect one member who must reside in that ward.
- d. Election of a specified number of members at large and a specified number of members from single-member, equal-population wards.

1. [R60, §1081, 1093; C73, §511, 522; C97, §668; S13, §668; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5663; C46, 50, §363.36; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §368A.1(2); C75, 77, 79, 81, §372.13(1)]

2. [R60, §1101; C73, §514, 524; C97, §668; S13, §668; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5663; C46, 50, §363.36; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §368A.1(8); C75, 77, 79, 81, §372.13(2); 81 Acts, ch 34, §46]

3. [R60, §1082, 1093; C73, §512, 522; C97, §651, 659, 940; S13, §651; SS15, §1056-a26, 1056-b18; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5633, 5640, 5663, 6528, 6651, 6703; C46, 50, §363.11, 363.19, 363.36, 416.52, 419.37, 420.13; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §368A.1(1), 368A.3; C75, 77, 79, 81, §372.13(3)]

4. [R60, §1086, 1093, 1095, 1098, 1103, 1105, 1134; C73, §493, 515, 522, 524, 528, 532, 534; C97, §651, 657, 668, 676; S13, §651, 657, 668, 1056-a27, 1056-a28; SS15, §1056-a26, 1056-b14, 1056-b17, 1056-b18; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5638, 5663, 5671, 6519, 6528, 6529, 6533, 6651, 6666, 6674; C46, 50, §363.11, 363.17, 363.36, 363.45, 416.43, 416.52, 416.53, 416.57, 419.37, 419.52, 419.60; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §363.40, 363A.4, 363B.11, 363C.4, 363C.9, 368A.1(7, 9, 10); C75, 77, 79, 81, §372.13(4)]

5, 6. [R60, §1082, 1093; C73, §512, 522; C97, §659, 668; S13, §668, 687-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5640, 5663, 5722; C46, 50, §363.19, 363.33, 366.10; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §368A.1(4), 368A.3; C75, 77, 79, 81, §372.13(5, 6); 82 Acts, ch 1047, §1]

7. [R60, §1092; C73, §520; C97, §641; S13, §641; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5626; C46, 50, §363.4; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §363.7; C75, 77, 79, 81, §372.13(7)]

8. [R60, §1091, 1095, 1098; C73, §505, 519, 524, 528; C97, §669, 676, 943, 945; S13, §669, 1056-a28; SS15, §1056-b9; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5664, 5671, 6517, 6633, 6704, 6705; C46, 50, §363.38, 363.45, 416.41, 419.19, 420.14, 420.15; C54, 58, 62, 66, §363.39, 363A.4, 363B.9, 363C.2, 420.14, 420.15; C71, 73, §363.39, 363A.4, 363B.9, 363C.2, 363E.1, 420.14, 420.15; C75, 77, 79, 81, §372.13(8)]

9. [R60, §1091, 1122; C73, §490, 491, 519; C97, §668, 677; S13, §668; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5672; C46, 50, §363.46, 420.17–420.19; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §368A.21; C75, 77, 79, 81, §372.13(9)]

85 Acts, ch 107, §1; 87 Acts, ch 203, §3; 88 Acts, ch 1052, §1; 88 Acts, ch 1246, §4; 89 Acts, ch 39, §9; 89 Acts, ch 136, §71; 90 Acts, ch 1106, §1; 91 Acts, ch 256, §39; 93 Acts, ch 89, §2; 94 Acts, ch 1179, §24; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §54; 97 Acts, ch 170, §90; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §104, 115; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §249; 2006 Acts, ch 1018, §5; 2006 Acts, ch 1138, §2

Removal of appointees, see §372.15
Removal of officers, chapter 66

372.13A Payments without prior authorization of council.

1. If concurrent vacancies exist on the council and the remaining council members do not constitute a quorum of the full membership, the city clerk is authorized to make the following payments without prior approval of the council:

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 clerk.

b. For salaries and payrolls if the compensation has been fixed or approved by the council. The salary or payroll shall be certified by the officer or supervisor under whose direction or supervision the compensation is earned.

2. If concurrent vacancies exist on the council and the remaining council members do not constitute a quorum of the full membership and the office of city clerk is vacant, the county auditor of the county where the city is located shall make the payments described in subsection 1 without prior approval of the council.

3. The bills paid under this section shall be submitted to the city council for review and approval at the next regular meeting following payment in which a quorum of the council is present.

2006 Acts, ch 1138, §3

372.14 The mayor.

1. The mayor is the chief executive officer of the city and presiding officer of the council. Except for the supervisory duties which have been delegated by law to a city manager, the mayor shall supervise all city officers and departments.

2. The mayor may take command of the police and govern the city by proclamation, upon making a determination that a time of emergency or public danger exists. Within the city limits, the mayor has all the powers conferred upon the sheriff to suppress disorders.

3. The mayor pro tem is vice president of the council. When the mayor is absent or unable to act, the mayor pro tem shall perform the mayor's duties, except that the mayor pro tem may not appoint, employ, or discharge officers or employees without the approval of the council. Official actions of the mayor pro tem when the mayor is absent or unable to act are legal and binding to the same extent as if done by the mayor. The mayor pro tem retains all of the powers of a council member.

[R60, §1082, 1085, 1091, 1102, 1105, 1121; C73, §506, 512, 518, 519, 531, 534, 537, 547; C97, §658; S13, §658; SS15, §1056-b7; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5639, 6619, 6647; C46, 50, §363.18, 419.33, 420.9–420.11; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §363C.13, 368A.2; C75, 77, 79, 81, §372.14]

372.15 Removal of appointees.

Except as otherwise provided by state or city law, all persons appointed to city office may be removed by the officer or body making the appointment, but every such removal shall be by written order. The order shall give the reasons, be filed in the office of the city clerk, and a copy shall be sent by certified mail to the person removed who, upon request filed with the clerk within thirty days of the date of mailing the copy, shall be granted a public hearing before the council on all issues connected with the removal. The hearing shall be held within thirty days of the date the request is filed, unless the person removed requests a later date.

[C77, 79, 81, §372.15]

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CHAPTER 373

CONSOLIDATED METROPOLITAN CORPORATIONS

373.1	Creation of commission.	373.6	Referendum — effective date.
373.2	Appointment of commission members.	373.7	Form of ballot.
373.3	Organization and expenses.	373.8	Effect of consolidation.
373.4	Commission procedures and reports.	373.9	Metropolitan council.
373.5	Consolidation charter.	373.10	Taxing authority.
		373.11	Service delivery.

373.1 Creation of commission.

1. Cities within a county may unite to form a single unit of local government in accordance with this chapter. Any city located in two or more counties shall be allowed to participate in a metropolitan consolidation in the county where at least fifty percent of its population resides. An alternative form of metropolitan government shall be submitted to the electorate by a commission in the form of a charter or charter amendment proposed in accordance with this chapter.

2. Participation in a charter commission under this chapter may be proposed by:

- a. The city council adopting a resolution calling for participation.
- b. By petition of the number of eligible electors of the city equal to at least twenty-five percent of the votes cast in the city at the last regular city election petitioning the council to adopt a resolution calling for participation. The council shall within thirty days of the filing of a valid petition adopt such a resolution.

91 Acts, ch 256, §40

373.2 Appointment of commission members.

1. Within forty-five days after the establishment of a commission, the members of the commission shall be appointed as follows:

- a. One member shall be appointed by the city council of each city participating in the charter process.
- b. An additional member shall be appointed by each city council for every twenty-five thousand residents in the participating city.
- c. One member shall be appointed by each state legislator whose legislative district is located in the commission area if a majority of the constituents of that legislative district resides in the commission area. However, if a commission area does not have a state legislative district which has a majority of its constituents residing in the commission area, the legislative district having the largest plurality of constituents residing in the commission area shall appoint one member.

2. Only eligible electors of the county not holding a city, county, or state office shall be members of the commission. In counties having multiple state legislative districts, the districts shall be represented as equally as possible. The membership shall be bipartisan and gender balanced and each appointing authority under subsection 1 shall provide for representation of various age groups, racial minorities, economic groups, and representatives of identifiable geographically defined populations, all in reasonable relationship to the proportions in which these groups are present in the population of the commission area. A vacancy on the commission shall be filled by appointment in the same manner as the original appointment. The county auditor shall notify the appropriate appointing authority of a vacancy.

The legislative appointing authorities shall be considered one appointing authority for the purpose of complying with this subsection. The senior legislative appointing authority in terms of length of legislative service shall convene the legislative appointing authorities to consult for the purpose of complying with this subsection.

91 Acts, ch 256, §41

373.3 Organization and expenses.

1. Within thirty days after the appointment of the members of the commission, the city clerk of the participating city with the largest population shall give written notice of the date, time, and location of the first meeting of the commission. At the first meeting the commission shall organize by electing a chairperson, vice chairperson, and other officers as necessary. The commission shall adopt rules governing the conduct of its meetings, subject to chapter 21.

2. The members of the commission shall serve without compensation, but they are entitled to travel and other necessary expenses relating to their duties of office.

3. The participating cities shall make available to the commission in-kind services such as office space, printing, supplies, and equipment and shall pay the other necessary expenses of the commission, including compensation for secretarial, clerical, professional, and consultant services. The total annual expenses, not including the value of in-kind expenses, to be paid from public funds shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars or an amount equal to thirty cents times the population of the commission area, according to the most recent certified federal census. The commission may employ staff as necessary.

4. The expenses of the commission may be paid from the general fund of the participating cities or from any combination of public or private funds available for that purpose. The commission's annual expenses may exceed the amount in subsection 3 only if the excess is paid from private funds. If a proposed charter is submitted to the electorate, private funds donated to the commission may be used to promote passage of the proposed charter.

91 Acts, ch 256, §42

373.4 Commission procedures and reports.

1. Within sixty days after its organization, the commission shall hold at least one public hearing for the purpose of receiving information and material which will assist in the drafting of a charter. Notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing shall be published in the official county newspapers of each county in which the participating cities are located.

2. Within nine months after the organization of the commission, the commission shall submit a preliminary report to the councils of the participating cities, which report may include the text of the proposed charter. If a proposed charter is included in the preliminary report, the report shall also include an analysis of the fiscal impact of the proposed charter. Sufficient copies of the report shall be made available for distribution to residents of the participating cities who request a copy. The commission shall hold at least one public hearing after submission of the preliminary report to obtain public comment.

3. Within twenty months after organization, the commission shall submit the final report to the councils of the participating cities. If the commission recommends a charter of consolidation, the final report shall include the full text and an explanation of the proposed charter, an analysis of the fiscal impact of the proposed charter, any comments deemed desirable by the commission, and any minority reports. The final report may recommend no change to the existing form of government and that no charter be submitted to the electorate, or it may recommend consolidation of the participating cities with the county. If the board of supervisors by resolution agrees to participate in consolidation, then the participating cities and county shall proceed under sections 331.231 through 331.252.

4. The final report of the commission shall be made available to the residents of the participating cities upon request. A summary of the final report shall be published in the official newspapers of the county. If a charter is not recommended, the commission is dissolved upon submission of its final report to the councils of the participating cities.

91 Acts, ch 256, §43

373.5 Consolidation charter.

A proposed charter written by a charter commission shall specify the consolidated metropolitan form of government. The proposed consolidation charter shall do all of the following:

1. Provide the official name of the consolidated unit of local government and establish its geographic boundaries.

2. Establish an elective legislative body pursuant to section 373.9, including provisions on terms of office, initial compensation, meetings, and rules of procedure.

3. Provide for the at-large election of an officer to preside over the metropolitan council and perform other duties as specified, and provide for the election of other necessary officers.

4. Provide for the nonpartisan election of officers of the consolidated metropolitan corporation government.

5. Specify the powers and duties of the metropolitan council, its administrative officers, and elected officials.

6. Provide for delivery of certain services to the member cities, pursuant to section 373.11, and may provide for the abolition or consolidation of a department, agency, board, or commission and the assumptions of its powers and duties by the metropolitan council or another officer.

7. Provide for a system of revenue collection pursuant to section 373.10.

8. Provide for the orderly transition to the charter form of metropolitan consolidation.

9. Include other provisions which the consolidation charter commission elects to include and which are not inconsistent with state law.

10. Specify a charter amendment process pursuant to section 372.11.

11. Provide for the appointment of a manager by the metropolitan council pursuant to section 372.8.

91 Acts, ch 256, §44

373.6 Referendum — effective date.

1. If a proposed charter for consolidation is received not later than sixty days before the next general election, the council of the participating city with the largest population shall direct the county commissioner of elections to submit to the registered voters of the participating cities at the next general election the question of whether the proposed charter shall be adopted. A summary of the proposed charter shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in each city participating in the charter commission process at least ten but not more than twenty days before the date of the election. The proposed charter shall be effective in regard to a city only if a majority of the electors of the city voting approves the proposed charter.

2. If a proposed charter for consolidation is adopted:

a. The adopted charter shall take effect July 1 following the election at which it is approved unless the charter provides a later effective date. A special election shall be called to elect the new elective officers.

b. The adoption of the consolidated metropolitan corporation form of government does not alter any right or liability of any participating city in effect at the time of the election at which the charter was adopted.

c. All departments and agencies shall continue to operate until replaced.

d. All ordinances or resolutions in effect remain effective until amended or repealed, unless they are irreconcilable with the adopted charter.

e. Upon the effective date of the adopted charter, the participating cities shall adopt the consolidation form by ordinance, and shall file a copy with the secretary of state, and maintain available copies for public inspection.

3. If a charter is submitted to the electorate but is not adopted, another charter shall not be submitted to the electorate for two years. If a charter is adopted, it may be amended at any time. If a charter is adopted, a proposed charter for another alternative form of city government shall not be submitted to the electorate for six years.

4. Section 372.2 shall not apply to a charter commission established under this chapter.

91 Acts, ch 256, §45; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53

373.7 Form of ballot.

The question of metropolitan consolidation shall be submitted to the electors in substantially the following form:

Should the cities of and unite to form one joint metropolitan corporation government?

The ballot must contain a brief description and summary of the proposed charter or amendment.

91 Acts, ch 256, §46

373.8 Effect of consolidation.

Cities consolidating pursuant to this chapter shall retain all the rights, powers, and duties conferred upon them by the Constitution of the State of Iowa and shall retain all the rights, powers, and duties conferred upon them by the laws of the state of Iowa, except to the extent those statutory rights, powers, and duties are limited by the charter government in fulfilling its duty to provide efficient administration and delivery of services to its citizens.

The consolidation charter may provide for the replacement of the city government of the member city with the largest population, according to the most recent certified federal census. That city shall be known as the home city of the consolidated metropolitan corporation. If its government is replaced, the consolidation charter shall provide that the home city be governed either directly by the metropolitan council or by those members of the metropolitan council who reside within the corporate boundaries of the home city. The home city shall retain its geographic boundaries for the purposes of taxation.

Cities participating in consolidation shall be referred to as member cities of the consolidated metropolitan corporation.

A city may join an existing consolidated metropolitan corporation government by resolution of the city council or upon petition of eligible electors of the city equal in number to at least twenty-five percent of the persons who voted at the last general election for the office of governor or president of the United States, whichever is fewer. Within fifteen days after receiving a valid petition, the city council of the petitioning city shall adopt a resolution in favor of participation and shall immediately forward the resolution to the metropolitan council. If a majority of the metropolitan council approves the resolution, the question of joining the consolidated metropolitan corporation shall be submitted to the electorate of the petitioning city within sixty days after approval of the resolution.

91 Acts, ch 256, §47

373.9 Metropolitan council.

1. A consolidated metropolitan corporation shall be governed by a metropolitan council. The council shall consist of an odd number of members, not less than eleven and not more than seventeen. If a vacancy on the metropolitan council occurs more than sixty days before the next general election, the council shall direct the county commissioner of elections to conduct a special election to fill the vacancy until the next general election.

2. Unless otherwise specified in the consolidation charter, the council shall act by a majority vote of the members on the council.

91 Acts, ch 256, §48

373.10 Taxing authority.

The metropolitan council shall have the authority to levy city taxes to the extent the city tax levy authority is transferred by the charter to the metropolitan council. A member city shall transfer a portion of the city's tax levy authorized under section 384.1 or 384.12, whichever is applicable, to the metropolitan council. The maximum rates of taxes authorized to be levied under sections 384.1 and 384.12 by a member city shall be reduced by an amount equal to the rates of the same or similar taxes levied in the city by the metropolitan council.

91 Acts, ch 256, §49

373.11 Service delivery.

1. The charter of consolidation shall provide for the transfer into the metropolitan consolidated corporation of areawide services which had been provided by other boards, commissions, and local governments. The metropolitan council shall have the authority to determine the boundaries of the service areas, except that formation of a consolidated metropolitan corporation shall not affect the assignment of electric utility service territories pursuant to chapter 476, and shall not affect the rights of a city to grant a franchise under chapter 364.

For each service provided by the consolidated metropolitan corporation, the consolidated metropolitan corporation shall assume the same statutory rights, powers, and duties, except taxing authority, relating to the provision of such service as if the member city were itself providing the service to its citizens. However, the consolidated metropolitan corporation shall not assume any of the governmental functions of its member cities except as the functions relate to the delivery of services and except as provided in section 373.8.

If a service is being provided by the consolidated metropolitan corporation to any member city that member city shall not invoke any statutory right, power, or duty relating to the delivery of the service to its citizens.

2. A member city may apply to the metropolitan council for the purchase of any service which is being provided by the consolidated metropolitan corporation to any other member city, including the home city of the consolidated metropolitan corporation. Such an agreement to provide services shall be executed pursuant to chapter 28E and must contain provisions necessary for the lawful execution of the agreement.

91 Acts, ch 256, §50

CHAPTER 376

CITY ELECTIONS

376.1	City election held.	376.7	Date of primary.
376.2	Terms.	376.8	Persons elected in city elections.
376.3	Nominations.	376.9	Runoff election.
376.4	Candidacy.	376.10	Contest.
376.5	Publication of ballot.	376.11	Write-in votes.
376.6	Primary or other method of nomination — certification.		

376.1 City election held.

A city shall hold a regular city election on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each odd-numbered year. A city shall hold regular, special, primary, or runoff city elections as provided by state law.

The mayor or council shall give notice of any special election to the county commissioner of elections. The county commissioner of elections shall publish notice of any city election and conduct the election pursuant to the provisions of chapters 39 to 53, except as otherwise specifically provided in chapters 362 to 392. The results of any election shall be canvassed by the county board of supervisors and certified by the county commissioner of elections to the mayor and the council of the city for which the election is held.

[R60, §1130; C73, §501; C97, §642, 936; S13, §646, 1056-a20, -a21; SS15, §1056-b5, -b6; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5627, 6488, 6494, 6507, 6514, 6643, 6644, 6737; C46, 50, §363.5, 416.12, 416.18, 416.31, 416.38, 419.29, 419.30; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §363.8, 363.20, 363.24, 363.26; C75, 77, 79, 81, §376.1]

376.2 Terms.

Terms of city officers begin and end at noon on the first day in January which is not a Sunday or legal holiday, following a regular city election.

Except as otherwise provided by state law or the city charter, terms for elective offices are two years. However, the term of an elective office may be changed to two or four years by petition and election. Upon receipt of a valid petition as defined in section 362.4, requesting that the term of an elective office be changed, the council shall submit the question at a special city election to be held within sixty days after the petition is received. The special election shall be held more than ninety days before the regular city election if the change shall go into effect at the next regular city election. If a majority of the persons voting at the special election approves the changed term, it becomes effective at the beginning of the term following the next regular city election. If a majority does not approve the changed term, the council shall not submit the same proposal to the voters within the next four years.

At the first regular city election after the terms of council members are changed to four years, terms shall be staggered as follows:

1. If an even number of council members are elected at large, the half of the elected council members who receive the highest number of votes are elected for four-year terms. The remainder are elected for two-year terms.

2. If an odd number of council members are elected at large, the majority of the elected council members who receive the highest number of votes are elected for four-year terms. The remainder are elected for two-year terms.

3. In case of a tie the mayor and clerk shall determine by lot which council members are elected for four-year terms.

4. If the council members are elected from wards, the council members elected from the odd-numbered wards are elected for four-year terms and the council members elected from even-numbered wards are elected for two-year terms.

After July 1, 1986, a petition submitted under this section to change the term of council members from two to four years shall specify if the terms are to be staggered or run concurrently. If the petition provides for concurrent terms and the changed term is approved by the voters, unnumbered paragraph 3 of this section shall not apply and the terms shall be concurrent. If valid petitions for staggered and concurrent terms are submitted, the first filed shall govern.

[R60, §1081, 1084, 1091, 1093, 1106; C73, §390, 511, 514, 518, 521, 535; C97, §646–649; S13, §646–649; SS15, §1056-b3; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5632, 6625, 6626; C46, 50, §363.10, 419.11, 419.12; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §363.9, 363.10, 363.28; C75, 77, 79, 81, §376.2]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §34; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §105, 115

376.3 Nominations.

Candidates for elective city offices must be nominated as provided in sections 376.4 to 376.9 unless by ordinance a city chooses the provisions of chapters 44 or 45. However, a city acting under a special charter in 1973 and having a population of over fifty thousand shall continue to hold partisan elections as provided in sections 43.112 to 43.118 and 420.126 to 420.137 unless the city by election as provided in section 43.112 chooses to conduct city elections under this chapter or chapter 44 or 45. The choice of one of these options by such a special charter city does not otherwise affect the validity of the city's charter. However, special charter cities which choose to exercise the option to conduct nonpartisan city elections may choose in the same manner the original decision was made, to resume holding city elections on a partisan basis.

[S13, §1056-a21; SS15, §1056-b4; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §6492, 6496, 6634, 6638; C46, 50, §416.16, 416.20, 419.20, 419.24; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §363.11, 363.16; C75, 77, 79, 81, §376.3; 82 Acts, ch 1097, §2]

376.4 Candidacy.

An eligible elector of a city may become a candidate for an elective city office by filing with the city clerk a valid petition requesting that the elector's name be placed on the ballot for that office. The petition must be filed not more than seventy-one days and not less than forty-seven days before the date of the election, and must be signed by eligible electors equal in number to at least two percent of those who voted to fill the same office at the last regular city election, but not less than ten persons. However, for those cities which may be required to hold a primary election, the petition must be filed not more than eighty-five days and not less than sixty-eight days before the date of the regular city election. A person may sign nomination petitions for more than one candidate for the same office, and the signature is not invalid solely because the person signed nomination petitions for one or more other candidates for the office. Nomination petitions shall be filed not later than five o'clock p.m. on the last day for filing.

The petitioners for an individual seeking election from a ward must be residents of the ward at the time of signing the petition. An individual is not eligible for election from a ward unless the individual is a resident of the ward at the time the individual files the petition and at the time of election.

The petition must include the signature of the petitioners, a statement of their place of residence, and the date on which they signed the petition.

The petition must include the affidavit of the individual for whom it is filed, stating the individual's name, the individual's residence, that the individual is a candidate and eligible for the office, and that if elected the individual will qualify for the office. The affidavit shall also state 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.

If the city clerk is not readily available during normal office hours, the city clerk shall designate other employees or officials of the city who are ordinarily available to accept nomination papers under this section. On the final date for filing nomination papers the office of the city clerk shall remain open until five p.m.

The city clerk shall accept the petition for filing if on its face it appears to have the requisite number of signatures and if it is timely filed. The city clerk shall note upon each petition and affidavit accepted for filing the date and time that they were filed.

The city clerk shall deliver all nomination petitions together with the text of any public measure being submitted by the city council to the electorate to the county commissioner of elections not later than five o'clock p.m. on the day following the last day on which nomination petitions can be filed.

Any person on whose behalf nomination petitions have been filed under this section may withdraw as a candidate by filing a signed statement to that effect as prescribed in section 44.9. Objections to the legal sufficiency of petitions shall be filed in accordance with the provisions of sections 44.4, 44.5, and 44.8.

[S13, §1056-a21, -a40; SS15, §1056-b4; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §6478, 6495–6498, 6634–6638; C46, 50, §416.2, 416.19–416.22, 419.20–419.24; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §363.11–363.16; C75, 77, 79, 81, §376.4]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §35; 87 Acts, ch 221, §33; 88 Acts, ch 1119, §39; 89 Acts, ch 136, §72; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §40; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §55; 97 Acts, ch 170, §91; 98 Acts, ch 1052, §7

376.5 Publication of ballot.

Notice containing a copy of the ballot for each regular, special, primary, or runoff city election must be published by the county commissioner of elections as provided in section 362.3, except that notice of a regular, primary, or runoff election may be published not less than four days before the date of the election. The published ballot must contain the names of all candidates, and may not contain any party designations. The published ballot must contain any question to be submitted to the voters.

[S13, §1056-a21; SS15, §1056-b4; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §6499, 6500, 6501, 6503, 6640; C46, 50, §416.23–416.25, 416.27, 419.26; C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §363.19; C75, 77, 79, 81, §376.5]

376.6 Primary or other method of nomination — certification.

An individual for whom a valid petition is filed becomes a candidate in the regular city election for the office for which the individual has filed, except that a primary election must be held for offices for which the number of individuals for whom valid petitions are filed is more than twice the number of positions to be filled. However:

1. The council may by ordinance choose to have a runoff election, as provided in section 376.9, in lieu of a primary election.
2. If the council has by ordinance chosen to have nominations made in the manner provided by chapter 44 or 45, neither a primary election nor a runoff election is required.

Each city clerk shall certify to the commissioner of elections responsible under section 47.2 for conducting elections for that city the type of nomination process to be used for the city no later than ninety days before the date of the regular city election. If the city has by ordinance chosen a runoff election or has chosen to have nominations made in the manner provided by chapter 44 or 45, or has repealed nomination provisions under those sections in preference for the primary election method, a copy of the city ordinance shall be attached. No changes in the method of nomination to be used in a city shall be made after the clerk has filed the certification with the commissioner, unless the change will not take effect until after the next regular city election.

[S13, §1056-a21; SS15, §1056-b4; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §6492, 6510, 6638; C46, 50, §416.16, 416.34, 419.24; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §363.16, 363.18; C75, 77, 79, 81, §376.6] 88 Acts, ch 1119, §40; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §106, 115

376.7 Date of primary.

If a primary election is necessary, it shall be held on the Tuesday four weeks before the date of the regular city election. The county board of supervisors shall publicly canvass the tally lists of the vote cast in the primary election, following the procedures prescribed in section 50.24, at a meeting to be held beginning at one o'clock in the afternoon on the second day following the primary election.

The names of those candidates who receive the highest number of votes for each office on the primary election ballot, to the extent of twice the number of unfilled positions, must be placed on the ballot for the regular city election as candidates for that office.

[S13, §1056-a21; SS15, §1056-b5; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §6493, 6507, 6643; C46, 50, §416.17, 416.31, 419.29; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §363.17, 363.24; C75, 77, 79, 81, §376.7] 86 Acts, ch 1224, §36

376.8 Persons elected in city elections.

1. In a regular city election following a city primary, the candidates receiving the greatest number of votes cast for each office on the ballot are elected, to the extent necessary to fill the positions open.

2. In a regular city election held for a city where the council has chosen a runoff election in lieu of a primary, candidates are elected as provided by subsection 1, except that no candidate is elected who fails to receive a majority of the votes cast for the office in question. In the case of at-large elections to a multimember body, a majority is one vote more than half the quotient found by dividing the total number of votes cast for all candidates for that body by the number of positions to be filled.

In calculating the number of votes necessary to constitute a majority, fractions shall be rounded up to the next higher whole number.

3. In a regular city election held for a city where the council has chosen to have nominations made in the manner provided by chapter 44 or 45, the candidates who receive the greatest number of votes for each office on the ballot are elected, to the extent necessary to fill the positions open.

[S13, §1056-a21; SS15, §1056-b4; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §6492, 6638; C46, 50, §416.16, 419.24; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §363.16; C75, 77, 79, 81, §376.8]

88 Acts, ch 1119, §41

376.9 Runoff election.

A runoff election may be held only for positions unfilled because of failure of a sufficient number of candidates to receive a majority vote in the regular city election. When a council has chosen a runoff election in lieu of a primary, the county board of supervisors shall publicly canvass the tally lists of the vote cast in the regular city election, following the procedures prescribed in section 50.24, at a meeting to be held beginning at one o'clock in the afternoon on the second day following the regular city election. Candidates who do not receive a majority of the votes cast for an office, but who receive the highest number of votes cast for that office in the regular city election, to the extent of twice the number of unfilled positions, are candidates in the runoff election.

Runoff elections shall be held four weeks after the date of the regular city election and shall be conducted in the same manner as regular city elections.

Candidates in the runoff election who receive the highest number of votes cast for each office on the ballot are elected to the extent necessary to fill the positions open.

[C71, 73, §363.16; C75, 77, 79, 81, §376.9]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §37

376.10 Contest.

A nomination or election to a city office may be contested in the manner provided in chapter 62 for contesting elections to county offices, except that a statement of intent to contest must be filed with the city clerk within ten days after the nomination or election.

[C97, §678, 679; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5629; C46, 50, §363.7; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §363.22; C75, 77, 79, 81, §376.10]

97 Acts, ch 170, §92

376.11 Write-in votes.

Write-in votes are permitted to be cast in all elections for city offices. A person who receives a sufficient number of write-in votes to be elected to a city office shall be declared the winner of the election. If a person who was elected by write-in votes chooses not to serve in that office the person shall submit a resignation in writing to the city clerk not later than five o'clock p.m. on the day following the canvass of the election. If a person who was elected by write-in votes resigns at a later time, the office shall be considered vacant at the end of the term and the council shall fill the vacancy pursuant to the provisions of section 372.13, subsection 2.

Except in cities where the council has chosen a runoff election in lieu of a primary, following the resignation of a person who was elected by write-in votes, the city clerk shall notify the person who received the next highest number of votes cast for the office that the person may assume the office. If the person accepts the position, the person shall be considered the duly elected officer unless a petition requesting a special election is filed by eligible electors of the city equal in number to twenty-five percent of the number of persons who voted for the office at the election. If the person declines, the person shall do so in writing to the city clerk within ten days and the office shall be considered vacant at the end of the term. The vacancy shall be filled pursuant to the provisions of section 372.13, subsection 2. If the council chooses to appoint, the appointment may be made before the end of the current term.

In city primary elections any person who receives write-in votes shall execute an affidavit in substantially the form required by section 45.3, and file it with the county commissioner of elections or the city clerk not later than five o'clock p.m. on the day after the canvass of the primary election. If any person who received write-in votes fails to file the affidavit at the time required, the county commissioner shall disregard the write-in votes cast for that person. A notation shall be made on the abstract of votes showing which persons who received write-in votes filed affidavits. The total number of votes cast for each office on the ballot shall be amended by subtracting the write-in votes of those candidates who failed to file the affidavit. It is not necessary for a candidate whose name was printed upon the ballot to file an affidavit. Of the remaining candidates, those who receive the highest number of votes to the extent of twice the number of unfilled positions shall be placed on the ballot for the regular city election as candidates for that office.

In cities in which the city council has chosen a runoff election in lieu of a primary, if a person who was elected by write-in votes chooses not to accept the office by filing a resignation notice with the city clerk or commissioner of elections not later than five o'clock p.m. on the day following the canvass, all remaining persons who received write-in votes and who wish to be considered candidates for the runoff election shall execute an affidavit in substantially the form required by section 45.3 and file it with the county commissioner or the city clerk not later than five o'clock p.m. of the fourth day following the canvass. If a person receiving write-in votes fails to file the affidavit at the time required, the county commissioner of elections shall disregard the write-in votes cast for that person. The abstract of votes shall be amended to show that the person who was declared elected declined the office and a notation shall be made next to the names of those persons who did not file the affidavit. A runoff election shall be held with the remaining candidates who have the highest number of votes to the extent of twice the number of unfilled positions.

In a city in which the council has chosen a runoff election, if no person was declared elected for an office all persons who received write-in votes shall execute an affidavit in substantially the form required by section 45.3 and file it with the county commissioner of elections or the city clerk not later than five o'clock p.m. on the day following the canvass of votes. If any person who received write-in votes fails to file the affidavit the county commissioner of elections shall disregard the write-in votes cast for that person. The abstract of votes shall be amended to note which of the write-in candidates failed to file the affidavit. A runoff election shall be held with the remaining candidates who have the highest number of votes to the extent of twice the number of unfilled positions.

[C77, 79, 81, §376.11]

88 Acts, ch 1119, §42

MISCELLANEOUS SECTIONS

CITY FINANCE

TAXES AND FUNDS

384.7 Capital improvements fund.

A city may establish a capital improvements reserve fund, and may certify taxes not to exceed sixty-seven and one-half cents per thousand dollars of taxable value each year to be levied for the fund for the purpose of accumulating moneys for the financing of specified capital improvements, or carrying out a specific capital improvement plan.

The question of the establishment of a capital improvements reserve fund, the time period during which a levy will be made for the fund, and the tax rate to be levied for the fund is subject to approval by the voters, and may be submitted at any city election upon the council's motion, or shall be submitted at the next regular city election upon receipt of a valid petition as provided in section 362.4.

If a continuing capital improvements levy is established by election, it may be terminated in the same manner, upon the council's motion or upon petition. Balances in a capital improvements reserve fund are not unencumbered or unappropriated funds for the purpose of reducing tax levies. Transfers may be made between the capital improvements reserve fund, construction funds, and the general fund, as provided in rules promulgated by the city finance committee created in section 384.13.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.7]

384.12 Additional taxes.

A city may certify, for the general fund levy, taxes which are not subject to the limit provided in section 384.1, and which are in addition to any other moneys the city may wish to spend for such purposes, as follows:

1. A tax not to exceed thirteen and one-half cents per thousand dollars of assessed value for the support of instrumental or vocal musical groups, one or more organizations which have tax-exempt status under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and are organized and operated exclusively for artistic and cultural purposes, or any of these purposes, subject to the following:

a. Upon receipt of a petition valid under the provisions of section 362.4, the council shall submit to the voters at the next regular city election the question of whether a tax shall be levied.

b. If a majority approves the levy, it may be imposed.

c. The levy can be eliminated by the same procedure of petition and election.

d. A tax authorized by an election held prior to the effective date of the city code may be continued until eliminated by the council, or by petition and election.

2. A tax not to exceed eighty-one cents per thousand dollars of assessed value for development, operation, and maintenance of a memorial building or monument, subject to the provisions of subsection 1.

3. A tax not to exceed thirteen and one-half cents per thousand dollars of assessed value for support of a symphony orchestra, subject to the provisions of subsection 1.

4. A tax not to exceed twenty-seven cents per thousand dollars of assessed value for the operation of cultural and scientific facilities, subject to the provisions of subsection 1, except that the question may be submitted on the council's own motion.

5. A tax to aid in the construction of a county bridge, subject to the provisions of subsection 1, except that the question must be submitted at a special election. The expense of a special election under this subsection must be paid by the county. The notice of the special election must include full details of the proposal, including the location of the proposed bridge, the rate of tax to be levied, and all other conditions.

6. A tax to aid a company incorporated under the laws of this state in the construction of a highway or combination bridge across any navigable boundary river of this state, commencing or terminating in the city and suitable for use as highway, or for both highway and railway purposes. This tax levy is subject to the provisions of subsections 1 and 5. The levy is limited to one dollar and thirty-five cents per thousand dollars of the assessed value of taxable property in the city. The estimated cost of the bridge must be at least ten thousand dollars, and the city aid may not exceed one-half of the estimated cost. The notice of the special election must include the name of the corporation to be aided, and all conditions required of the corporation. Tax moneys received for this purpose may not be paid over by the county treasurer until the city has filed a statement that the corporation has complied with all conditions.

7. If a tax has been voted for aid of a bridge under subsection 6, a further tax may be voted for the purpose of purchasing the bridge, subject to the provisions of subsection 1. The levy under this subsection is limited to three dollars and thirty-seven and one-half cents per thousand dollars of the assessed value of the taxable property in the city, payable in not less than ten annual installments.

8. A tax for the purpose of carrying out the terms of a contract for the use of a bridge by a city situated on a river over which a bridge has been built. The tax may not exceed sixty-seven and one-half cents per thousand dollars of assessed value each year.

9. A tax for aid to a public transportation company, subject to the procedure provided in subsection 1, except the question must be submitted at a special election. The levy is limited to three and three-eighths cents per thousand dollars of assessed value. In addition to any other conditions the following requirements must be met before moneys received for this purpose may be paid over by the county treasurer:

a. The public transportation company shall provide the city with copies of state and federal income tax returns for the five years preceding the year for which payment is contemplated or for such lesser period of time as the company has been in operation.

b. The city shall, in any given year, be authorized to pay over only such sums as will yield not to exceed two percent of the public transportation company's investment as the same is valued in its tax depreciation schedule, provided that corporate profits and losses for the five preceding years or for such lesser period of time as the company has been in operation shall not average in excess of a two percent net return. Taxes levied under this subsection may not be used to subsidize losses incurred prior to the election required by this subsection.

10. A tax for the operation and maintenance of a municipal transit system or for operation and maintenance of a regional transit district, and for the creation of a reserve fund for the system or district, in an amount not to exceed ninety-five cents per thousand dollars of assessed value each year, when the revenues from the transit system or district are insufficient for such purposes.

11. If a city has entered into a lease of a building or complex of buildings to be operated as a civic center, a tax sufficient to pay the installments of rent and for maintenance, insurance and taxes not included in the lease rental payments.

12. A tax not to exceed thirteen and one-half cents per thousand dollars of assessed value each year for operating and maintaining a civic center owned by a city.

13. A tax not to exceed six and three-fourths cents per thousand dollars of assessed value for planning a sanitary disposal project.

14. A tax not to exceed twenty-seven cents per thousand dollars of assessed value each year for an aviation authority as provided in section 330A.15.

15. If a city has joined with the county to form an authority for a joint county-city building, as provided in section 346.27, and has entered into a lease with the authority, a tax sufficient to pay the annual rent payable under the lease.

16. A tax not to exceed six and three-fourths cents per thousand dollars of assessed value each year for a levee improvement fund in special charter cities as provided in section 420.155.

17. A tax not to exceed twenty and one-half cents per thousand dollars of assessed value each year to maintain an institution received by gift or devise, subject to an election as required under subsection 1.

18. A tax to pay the premium costs on tort liability insurance, property insurance, and any other insurance that may be necessary in the operation of the city, the costs of a self-insurance program, the costs of a local government risk pool and amounts payable under any insurance agreements to provide or procure such insurance, self-insurance program, or local government risk pool.

19. A tax to fund an emergency medical services district under chapter 357G.

20. A tax that exceeds any tax levy limit within this chapter, provided the question has been submitted at a special levy election and received a simple majority of the votes cast on the proposition to authorize the enumerated levy limit to be exceeded for the proposed budget year.

a. The election may be held as specified in this subsection if notice is given by the city council, not later than thirty-two days before the second Tuesday in March, to the county commissioner of elections that the election is to be held.

b. An election under this subsection shall be held on the second Tuesday in March and be conducted by the county commissioner of elections in accordance with the law.

c. The ballot question shall be in substantially the following form:

WHICH TAX LEVY SHALL BE ADOPTED FOR THE CITY OF?
 (Vote for only one of the following choices.)

CHANGE LEVY AMOUNT

Add to the existing levy amount a tax for the purpose of (state purpose of proposed levy) at a rate of (rate) which will provide an additional \$..... (amount).

KEEP CURRENT LEVY

Continue under the current maximum rate of, providing \$..... (amount).

d. The commissioner of elections conducting the election shall notify the city officials and other county auditors where applicable, of the results within two days of the canvass which shall be held beginning at one o'clock on the second day following the special levy election.

e. Notice of the election shall be published twice in accordance with the provisions of section 362.3, except that the first such notice shall be given at least two weeks before the election.

f. The cost of the election shall be borne by the city.

g. The election provisions of this subsection shall supersede other provisions for elections only to the extent necessary to comply with the provisions hereof.

h. The provisions of this subsection apply to all cities, however organized, including special charter cities which may adopt ordinances where necessary to carry out these provisions.

i. The council shall certify the city's budget with the tax askings not exceeding the amount approved by the special levy election.

21. A tax not to exceed twenty-seven cents per thousand dollars of assessed value for support of a public library, subject to petition and referendum requirements of subsection 1, except that if a majority approves the levy, it shall be imposed.

22. A tax for the support of a local emergency management commission established pursuant to chapter 29C.

1. [C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5835-5839; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §375.1-375.5; C75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §384.12(1)]

2. [C75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §384.12(2)]

3. [C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §379A.1-379A.5; C75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §384.12(3)]

4. [C62, 66, 71, 73, §379B.1, 379B.2; C75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §384.12(4)]

5, 6. [R60, §710; C73, §796; C97, §758-764, 888, 895, 1303; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5882-5887, 6209, 6221; C46, 50, §381.9-381.14, 404.3, 404.15; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §381.9-381.14, 404.7; C75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §384.12(5, 6)]

7. [S13, §766-a, 766-b; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5890, 5891, 5894; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §381.17, 381.18, 382.1; C75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §384.12(7)]

8. [C97, §766; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5889; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §381.16; C75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §384.12(8)]

9. [C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §386A.1, 386A.4, 386A.9, 386A.12; C75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §384.12(9)]
10. [C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §386B.12; C75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §384.12(10)]
11. [C71, 73, §378A.6; C75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §384.12(11)]
12. [C71, 73, §378A.10; C75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §384.12(12)]
13. [C71, 73, §404.27; C75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §384.12(13)]
14. [C75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §384.12(14)]
15. [C66, 71, 73, §368.67; C75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §384.12(15); 81 Acts, ch 117, §1081; 82 Acts, ch 1104, §14]
16. [C75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §384.12(16)]
17. [S13, §740; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §10190; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §565.8; C75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §384.12(18); 81 Acts, ch 117, §1081]
18. [C75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §384.12(19)]
20. [C81, S81, §384.12(20)]
- 83 Acts, ch 101, §82; 85 Acts, ch 195, §46; 86 Acts, ch 1211, §23; 88 Acts, ch 1213, §1; 89 Acts, ch 203, §1; 91 Acts, ch 247, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1139, §29; 94 Acts, ch 1075, §15; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §56; 95 Acts, ch 189, §21; 2004 Acts, ch 1072, §8

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

384.24 Definitions.

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

1. “*General obligation bond*” means a negotiable bond issued by a city and payable from the levy of unlimited ad valorem taxes on all the taxable property within the city through its debt service fund which is required to be established by section 384.4.
2. “*City enterprise*” means any of the following, including the real estate, fixtures, equipment, accessories, appurtenances, and all property necessary or useful for the operation of any of the following:
 - a. Parking facilities systems, which may include parking lots and other off-street parking areas, parking ramps and structures on, above, or below the surface, parking meters, both on-street and off-street, and all other fixtures, equipment, accessories, appurtenances, and requisites useful for the successful operation of a parking facilities system.
 - b. Civic centers or civic center systems, which may include auditoriums, music halls, theatres, sports arenas, armories, exhibit halls, meeting rooms, convention halls, or combinations of these.
 - c. Recreational facilities or recreational facilities systems, including, without limitation, real and personal property, water, buildings, improvements, and equipment useful and suitable for administering recreation programs, and also including without limitation, zoos, museums, and centers for art, drama, and music, as well as those programs more customarily identified with the term “recreation” such as public sports, games, pastimes, diversions, and amusement, on land or water, whether or not such facilities are located in or as a part of any public park.
 - d. Port facilities or port facilities systems, including without limitation, real and personal property, water, buildings, improvements and equipment useful and suitable for taking care of the needs of commerce and shipping, and also including without limitation, wharves, docks, basins, piers, quay walls, warehouses, tunnels, belt railway facilities, cranes, dock apparatus, and other machinery necessary for the convenient and economical accommodation and handling of watercraft of all kinds and of freight and passengers.
 - e. Airport and airport systems.

- f. Solid waste collection systems and disposal systems.
 - g. Bridge and bridge systems.
 - h. Hospital and hospital systems.
 - i. Transit systems.
 - j. Stadiums.
 - k. Housing for persons who are elderly or persons with physical disabilities.
 - l. Child care centers providing child care or preschool services, or both. For purposes of this paragraph, “*child care*” means providing for the care, supervision, and guidance of a child by a person other than the parent, guardian, relative, or custodian for periods of less than twenty-four hours per day on a regular basis. For purposes of this paragraph, “*preschool*” means child care 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, and motor skills, and to extend their interest and understanding of the world about them.
3. “*Essential corporate purpose*” means:
- a. The opening, widening, extending, grading, and draining of the right-of-way of streets, highways, avenues, alleys, public grounds, and market places, and the removal and replacement of dead or diseased trees thereon; the construction, reconstruction, and repairing of any street improvements; the acquisition, installation, and repair of traffic control devices; and the acquisition of real estate needed for any of the foregoing purposes.
 - b. The acquisition, construction, improvement, and installation of street lighting fixtures, connections, and facilities.
 - c. The construction, reconstruction, and repair of sidewalks and pedestrian underpasses and overpasses, and the acquisition of real estate needed for such purposes.
 - d. The acquisition, construction, reconstruction, extension, improvement, and equipping of 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.
 - e. The acquisition, construction, reconstruction, enlargement, improvement, and repair of bridges, culverts, retaining walls, viaducts, underpasses, grade crossing separations, and approaches thereto.
 - f. The settlement, adjustment, renewing, or extension of any part or all of the legal indebtedness of a city, whether evidenced by bonds, warrants, or judgments, or the funding or refunding of the same, whether or not such indebtedness was created for a purpose for which general obligation bonds might have been issued in the original instance.
 - g. The undertaking of any project jointly or in co-operation with any other governmental body which, if undertaken by the city alone, would be for an essential corporate purpose, including the joint purchase, acquisition, construction, ownership, or control of any real or personal property.
 - h. The acquisition, construction, reconstruction, improvement, and extension of works and facilities useful for the control and elimination of any and all sources of air, water, and noise pollution, and the acquisition of real estate needed for such purposes.

i. The acquisition, construction, reconstruction, and improvement of all waterways, and real and personal property, useful for the protection or reclamation of property situated within the corporate limits of cities from floods or high waters, and for the protection of property in cities from the effects of flood waters, including the deepening, widening, alteration, change, diversion, or other improvement of watercourses, within or without the city limits, the construction of levees, embankments, structures, impounding reservoirs, or conduits, and the establishment, improvement, and widening of streets, avenues, boulevards, and alleys across and adjacent to the project, as well as the development and beautification of the banks and other areas adjacent to flood control improvements.

j. The equipping of fire, police, sanitation, street, and civil defense departments and the acquiring, developing, and improving of a geographic computer data base system suitable for automated mapping and facilities management.

k. The acquisition and improvement of real estate for cemeteries, and the construction, reconstruction, and repair of receiving vaults, mausoleums, and other cemetery facilities.

l. The acquisition of ambulances and ambulance equipment.

m. The reconstruction and improvement of dams already owned.

n. The reconstruction, extension, and improvement of an airport owned or operated by the city, an agency of the city, or a multimember governmental body of which the city is a participating member.

o. The rehabilitation and improvement of parks already owned, including the removal, replacement and planting of trees in the parks, and facilities, equipment, and improvements commonly found in city parks.

p. The rehabilitation and improvement of area television translator systems already owned.

q. The aiding in the planning, undertaking, and carrying out of urban renewal projects under the authority of chapter 403, and all of 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 384.26, without limitation on the amount of the bond issue or the size of the city, and the council shall include notice of the right of petition in the notice required under section 384.25, subsection 2.

r. The acquisition, construction, reconstruction, improvement, repair, and equipping of waterworks, water mains, and extensions, and real and personal property, useful for providing potable water to residents of a city.

s. 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 establishment of reserve funds for claims, the payment of claims, and the administration and management of such self-insurance program or local government risk pool.

t. The acquisition, restoration, or demolition of abandoned, dilapidated, or dangerous buildings, structures or properties or the abatement of a nuisance.

u. 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.

4. *“General corporate purpose”* means:

a. The acquisition, construction, reconstruction, extension, improvement, and equipping of city utilities, city enterprises, and public improvements as defined in section 384.37, other than those which are essential corporate purposes.

b. The acquisition, construction, reconstruction, enlargement, improvement, and equipping of community center houses, recreation grounds, recreation buildings, juvenile playgrounds, swimming pools, recreation centers, parks, and golf courses, and the acquisition of real estate therefor.

c. The acquisition, construction, reconstruction, enlargement, improvement, and equipping of city halls, jails, police stations, fire stations, garages, libraries, and hospitals, including buildings to be used for any combination of the foregoing purposes, and the acquisition of real estate therefor.

d. The acquisition, construction, reconstruction, and improvement of dams at the time of acquisition.

e. The removal, replacement, and planting of trees, other than those on public right-of-way.

f. The acquisition, purchase, construction, reconstruction, and improvement of greenhouses, conservatories, and horticultural centers for growing, storing, and displaying trees, shrubs, plants, and flowers.

g. The acquisition, construction, reconstruction, and improvement of airports at the time of establishment.

h. The undertaking of any project jointly or in co-operation with any other governmental body which, if undertaken by the city alone, would be for a general corporate purpose, including the joint purchase, acquisition, construction, ownership, or control of any real or personal property.

i. Any other purpose which is necessary for the operation of the city or the health and welfare of its citizens.

5. The "cost" of a project for an essential corporate purpose or general corporate 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.

1. [C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(1)]

2. a. [C46, §390.1; C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §390.1, 390.7; C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(2, a)]

b. [C35, §5903-f1; C39, §5903.12; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §385.1; C71, 73, §378A.1, 385.1; C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(2, b)]

c. [R60, §1111; C73, §538; C97, §957; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §6742; C46, 50, §368.9, 420.53; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §368.30; C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(2, c)]

d. [S13, §741-w2; C24, 27, 31, §5902; C35, §5902, 6066-f2; C39, §5902, 6066.25; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §384.3, 394.2; C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(2, d)]

e. [C31, 35, §5903-c2; C39, §5903.02; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §330.2; C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(2, e)]

f. [S13, §1056-a61; SS15, §696-b; C24, 27, 31, §5746, 6592; C35, §5746, 6066-f1, 6066-f5, 6592; C39, §5746, 6066.24, 6066.28, 6592; C46, 50, §368.9, 394.1, 394.5, 416.120; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §368.24, 394.1, 394.5; C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(2, f)]

g. [C31, 35, §5899-c1; C39, §5899.01; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §383.1; C75, 77,

- 79, 81, §384.24(2, g)]
- h. [C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(2, h)]
 - i. [C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §386B.2; C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(2, i)]
 - j. [C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(2, j)]
 - k. [C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(2, k)]
3. a. [R60, §1064, 1097; C73, §464, 465, 527; C97, §751, 782; S13, §1056-a65; SS15, §751, 997-a, -c; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5938, 5951, 6608, 6744, 6746; C46, 50, §389.1, 389.20, 416.138, 420.55, 420.57; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §368.32, 389.1, 389.20, 408.17; C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(3, a)]
- b. [R60, §1064; C73, §464; C97, §756; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5949; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §389.16; C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(3, b)]
 - c. [C73, §466; C97, §779; S13, §779; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5962; C46, 50, 54, 58, §389.31; C62, 66, 71, 73, §389.31, 391.1; C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(3, c)]
 - d. [S13, §1056-a63; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §6125, 6594; C46, 50, §396.22, 416.122; C54, 58, §396.22, 404.18; C62, 66, 71, 73, §396.22, 404.19; C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(3, d)]
 - e. [R60, §1097; C73, §527; C97, §757, 758; SS15, §758; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5874–5876; C46, 50, §381.1–381.3; C54, 58, 62, 66, §381.1; C71, 73, §381.1, 381.3; C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(3, e)]
 - f. [C97, §905; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §6252; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §408.1; C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(3, f)]
 - g. [C27, 31, 35, §6066-a1; C39, §6066.03; C46, 50, 54, §392.1; C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §368.49, 392.1; C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(3, g)]
 - h. [C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(3, h)]
 - i. [SS15, §849-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §6080; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §395.1; C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(3, i)]
 - j. [C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §368.16; C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(3, j)]
 - k. [R60, §1060; C73, §458; C97, §697; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5750; C46, 50, §368.13; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §368.29; C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(3, k)]
 - l. [C66, 71, 73, §368.74; C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(3, l)]
 - m.–p. [C77, 79, 81, §384.24(3, m–p)]
 - q. [C75, §384.24(4, g); C77, 79, 81, §384.24(3, q)]
 - r. [82 Acts, ch 1089, §1]
4. a. [S13, §741-w2, 1306-b; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5902, 6239; C46, 50, §384.3, 407.3(1); C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §384.3, 390.13, 407.3(1); C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(4, a)]
- b. [R60, §1111; C73, §538; C97, §852, 957; S13, §850-c; SS15, §879-r; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5793, 5830, 5844, 6239, 6742; C46, 50, §368.9, 370.7, 374.1, 377.1, 407.3(2, 3), 420.53; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §368.30, 370.7, 374.1, 377.1, 407.3(2, 3); C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(4, b)]
 - c. [R60, §1116; C73, §542; C97, §732, 735; S13, §668, 732, 741-r; SS15, §741-f; C24, 27, §5772, 6239; C31, §5772, 6239, 6600-c1; C35, §5772, 6239, 6579-f; C39, §5772, 6239, 6579.1; C46, 50, §368.40, 407.3(4–6), 416.107; C54, 58, 62, 66, §368.15, 368.41, 407.3(4–6); C71, 73, §368.15, 368.41, 407.3(4–6, 9); C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(4, c)]
 - d. [C27, 31, 35, 39, §6239; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §407.3(7); C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(4, d)]
 - e. [S13, §1056-a65; SS15, §997-a, -c; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §6608, 6744, 6746; C46, 50, §416.138, 420.55, 420.57; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §368.32; C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(4, e)]
 - f. [C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(4, f)]
 - g. [C77, 79, 81, §384.24(4, g)]
 - h. [C31, 35, §5766-c1; C39, §5766.2; C46, §368.31; C50, §368.31, 368.57, 392.1; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §368.12, 368.19, 392.1; C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(4, h)]
 - i. [C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(4, i)]
5. [C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.24(5)]
- 83 Acts, ch 90, §21; 86 Acts, ch 1211, §24; 87 Acts, ch 103, §6–8; 89 Acts, ch 182, §10; 89 Acts, ch 189, §3; 96 Acts, ch 1129, §86; 96 Acts, ch 1204, §36; 2001 Acts, ch 88, §1, 2

384.24A Loan agreements.

A city may enter into loan agreements to borrow money for any public purpose in accordance with the following terms and procedures:

1. A loan agreement entered into by a city may contain provisions similar to those sometimes found in loan agreements between private parties, including, but not limited to, the issuance of notes to evidence its obligations.

2. A provision of a loan agreement which stipulates that a portion of the payments be applied as interest is subject to chapter 74A. Other laws relating to interest rates do not apply. Chapter 75 is not applicable. A city utility or city enterprise is a separate entity under this section whether it is governed by the governing body of the city or another governing body.

3. The governing body shall follow substantially the same authorization procedure required for the issuance of general obligation bonds issued for the same purpose to authorize a loan agreement made payable from the debt service fund.

4. The governing body may authorize a loan agreement which is payable from the general fund and which would not cause the total of scheduled annual payments of principal or interest or both principal and interest of the city due from the general fund of the city in any future year with respect to all loan agreements in force on the date of the authorization to exceed ten percent of the last certified general fund budget amount in accordance with the following procedures:

a. The governing body must follow substantially the authorization procedures of section 384.25 to authorize a loan agreement for personal property which is payable from the general fund. The governing body must follow substantially the authorization procedures of section 384.25 to authorize a loan agreement for real property which is payable from the general fund if the principal amount of the loan agreement does not exceed the following limits:

(1) Four hundred thousand dollars in a city having a population of five thousand or less.

(2) Seven hundred thousand dollars in a city having a population of more than five thousand but not more than seventy-five thousand.

(3) One million dollars in a city having a population of more than seventy-five thousand.

b. The governing body must follow the following procedures to authorize a loan agreement for real property which is payable from the general fund if the principal amount of the loan agreement exceeds the limits set forth in paragraph "a":

(1) The governing body must institute proceedings to enter into a loan agreement payable from the general fund by causing a notice of the meeting to discuss entering into the loan agreement, including a statement of the principal amount and purpose of the loan agreement and the right to petition for an election, to be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation within the city at least ten days prior to the discussion meeting. No sooner than thirty days following the discussion meeting shall the governing body hold a meeting at which it is proposed to take action to enter into the loan agreement.

(2) If at any time before the end of the thirty-day period after which a meeting may be held to take action to enter into the loan agreement, a petition is filed with the clerk of the city in the manner provided by section 362.4, asking that the question of entering into the loan agreement be submitted to the registered voters of the city, the governing body shall either by resolution declare the proposal to enter into the loan agreement to have been abandoned or shall direct the county commissioner of elections to call a special election upon the question of entering into the loan agreement. However, for purposes of this paragraph, the petition shall not require signatures in excess of one thousand persons. The question to be placed on the ballot shall be stated affirmatively in substantially the following manner: Shall the city of enter into a loan agreement in amount of \$..... for the purpose of? Notice of the election and its conduct shall be in the manner provided in section 384.26, subsections 2 through 4.

(3) If a petition is not filed or if a petition is filed and the proposition of entering into the loan agreement is approved at an election, the governing body may proceed and enter into the loan agreement.

5. The governing body may authorize a loan agreement payable from the net revenues of a city utility, combined utility system, city enterprise, or combined city enterprise by following the authorization procedures of section 384.83.

6. A loan agreement to which a city is a party or in which the city has a participatory interest is an obligation of a political subdivision of this state for the purposes of chapters 502 and 636, and is a lawful investment for banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, investment companies, insurance companies, insurance associations, executors, guardians, trustees, and any other fiduciaries responsible for the investment of funds.

87 Acts, ch 103, §9; 92 Acts, ch 1138, §5; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53

384.26 General obligation bonds for general purposes.

1. A city which proposes to carry out any general corporate purpose within or without its corporate limits, and to contract indebtedness and issue general obligation bonds to provide funds to pay all or any part of the costs of a project, must do so in accordance with the provisions of this division.

2. Before the council may institute proceedings for the issuance of bonds for a general corporate purpose, it shall call a special city election to vote upon the question of issuing the bonds. At the election the proposition must be submitted in the following form:

Shall the (insert the name of the city) issue its bonds in an amount not exceeding the amount of \$..... for the purpose of?

3. Notice of the election must be given by publication as required by section 49.53 in a newspaper of general circulation in the city. At the election the ballot used for the submission of the proposition must be in substantially the form for submitting special questions at general elections.

4. The proposition of issuing general corporate purpose bonds is not carried or adopted unless the vote in favor of the proposition is equal to at least sixty percent of the total vote cast for and against the proposition at the election. If the proposition of issuing the general corporate purpose bonds is approved by the voters, the city may proceed with the issuance of the bonds.

5. *a.* Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 2, a council may, in lieu of calling an election, institute proceedings for the issuance of bonds for a general corporate purpose 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 at least ten days prior to the meeting at which it is proposed to take action for the issuance of the bonds subject to the following limitations:

(1) In cities having a population of five thousand or less, in an amount of not more than four hundred thousand dollars.

(2) In cities having a population of more than five thousand and not more than seventy-five thousand, in an amount of not more than seven hundred thousand dollars.

(3) In cities having a population in excess of seventy-five thousand, in an amount of not more than one million dollars.

b. If at any time before the date fixed for taking action for the issuance of the bonds, a petition is filed with the clerk of the city in the manner provided by section 362.4, asking that the question of issuing the bonds be submitted to the registered voters of the city, the council 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. Notice of the election and its conduct shall be in the manner provided in the preceding subsections of this section.

c. 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 may proceed with the authorization and issuance of the bonds.

[C73, §461; C97, §727, 741-4, 852-855; S13, §727, 741-q, -r, -v, -w2, 850-c, -e, -f, 1306-d, -e; SS15, §696-b, 741-f, -g, -h, 879-r, -s; C24, 27, §5793-5795, 5800-5804, 5902, 6241, 6244-6246, 6248; C31, 35, §5793-5795, 5800-5804, 5902, 5903-c5, 6241, 6244-6246, 6248; C39, §5793-5795, 5800-5804, 5902, 5903.05, 6241, 6244-6246, 6248, 6261.1; C46, 50, §330.7, 330.8, 370.7-370.9, 370.15-370.19, 384.3, 407.5, 407.8-407.10, 407.12, 408.11; C54, 58, 62, 66, §330.7, 370.7, 384.3, 390.13, 407.5, 407.8-407.10, 407.12; C71, 73, §330.7, 370.7, 378A.11, 384.3, 390.13, 407.5, 407.8-407.10, 407.12, 408A.1, 408A.2, 408A.6; C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.26]

92 Acts, ch 1138, §6; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53

REVENUE FINANCING

384.84 Rates and charges – billing and collection – contracts.

1. to 4. Not reprinted.

5. A governing body may declare all or a certain portion of a city as a storm water drainage system district for the purpose of establishing, imposing, adjusting, and providing for the collection of rates as provided in this section. The ordinance provisions for collection of rates of a storm water drainage system may prescribe a formula for determination of the rates which may include criteria and standards by which benefits have been previously determined for special assessments for storm water public improvement projects under this chapter.

6. to 9. Not reprinted.

[C73, §471, 473, 475; C97, §720, 725, 749; S13, §720, 724, 725, 766-c; C24, 27, 31, §5892, 5898, 6130, 6142, 6143, 6159; C35, §5892, 5898, 5903-f3, 5903-f6, 6066-f5, 6066-f8, 6130, 6142, 6143, 6159; C39, §5892, 5898, 5903.14, 5903.17, 6066.28, 6066.32, 6130, 6142, 6143, 6159; C46, 50, 54, §381.19, 382.5, 385.3, 385.6, 390.4, 390.5, 394.5, 394.9, 397.4, 397.27, 397.28, 398.10; C58, §381.19, 382.5, 385.3, 385.6, 386B.8, 390.4, 390.5, 394.5, 394.9, 397.4, 397.27, 397.28, 398.10; C62, §381.15, 382.5, 385.3, 385.6, 386B.8, 390.4, 390.5, 392.11, 394.5, 394.9, 397.4, 397.27, 397.28; C66, §368.24, 381.19, 382.5, 385.3, 385.6, 386B.8, 390.4, 390.5, 392.11, 394.5, 394.9, 397.4, 397.27, 397.28, 398.10; C71, 73, §368.24, 378A.7–378A.9, 381.19, 382.5, 385.3, 385.6, 386B.8, 390.4, 390.5, 392.11, 393.14, 394.5, 394.9, 397.4, 397.27, 397.28, 398.10; C75, 77, 79, 81, §384.84; 81 Acts, ch 128, §1]

83 Acts, ch 90, §27; 84 Acts, ch 1221, §1; 87 Acts, ch 109, §4; 88 Acts, ch 1246, §6; 90 Acts, ch 1206, §2; 90 Acts, ch 1211, §1; 93 Acts, ch 73, §4; 94 Acts, ch 1056, §2; 95 Acts, ch 49, §11; 95 Acts, ch 57, §9; 95 Acts, ch 67, §31; 97 Acts, ch 62, §3; 98 Acts, ch 1107, §15; 99 Acts, ch 149, §1, 2; 2000 Acts, ch 1085, §4; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §19, 209

384.84A Special election.

1. The governing body of a city may institute proceedings to issue revenue bonds for storm water drainage construction projects under section 384.84, subsection 5, by causing notice of the proposed project, with a description of the proposed project and a description of the formula for the determination of the rate or rates applied to users for payment of the bonds, and a description of the bonds and maximum rate of interest and the right to petition for an election if the project meets the requirement of subsection 2, to be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation within the city at least thirty days before the meeting at which the governing body proposes to take action to institute proceedings for issuance of revenue bonds for the storm water drainage construction project.

2. If, before the date fixed for taking action to authorize the issuance of revenue bonds for the storm water drainage construction project, a petition signed by eligible electors residing within the city equal in number to at least three percent of the registered voters of the city is filed, asking that the question of issuing revenue bonds for the storm water drainage construction project be submitted to the registered voters of the city, the council, by resolution, shall declare the project abandoned or shall direct the county commissioner of elections to call a special election upon the question of issuing the bonds for the storm water drainage construction project if the cost of the project and population of the city meet one of the following criteria:

a. The project cost is seven hundred fifty thousand dollars or more in a city having a population of five thousand or less.

b. The project cost is one million five hundred thousand dollars or more in a city having a population of more than five thousand but not more than seventy-five thousand.

c. The project cost is two million dollars or more in a city having a population of more than seventy-five thousand.

3. The proposition of issuing revenue bonds for a storm water drainage construction project under this section is not approved unless the vote in favor of the proposition is equal to a majority of the votes cast on the proposition.

4. If a petition is not filed, or if a petition is filed and the proposition is approved at an election, the council may issue the revenue bonds.

5. If a city is required by the federal environmental protection agency to file application for storm water sewer discharge or storm water drainage system under the federal Clean Water Act of 1987, this section does not apply to that city with respect to improvements and facilities required for compliance with EPA regulations, or any city that enters into a chapter 28E agreement to implement a joint storm water discharge or drainage system with a city that is required by the federal environmental protection agency to file application for storm water discharge or storm water drainage system.

90 Acts, ch 1206, §3; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 2001 Acts, ch 56, §33; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §52

CITY UTILITIES

388.2 Submission to voters.

The proposal of a city to establish, acquire, lease, or dispose of a city utility, except a sanitary sewage or storm water drainage system, in order to undertake or to discontinue the operation of the city utility, or the proposal to establish or dissolve a combined utility system, or the proposal to establish or discontinue a utility board, is subject to the approval of the voters of the city, except that a board may be discontinued by resolution of the council when the city utility, city utilities, or combined utility system it administers is disposed of or leased for a period of over five years.

The proposal may be submitted to the voters at any city election by the council on its own motion. 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.

A proposal for the establishment of a utility board must specify a board of either three or five members.

If a majority of those voting for and against the proposal approves the proposal, the city may proceed as proposed.

If a majority of those voting for and against the proposal does not approve the proposal, the same or a similar proposal may not be submitted to the voters of the city for at least four years from the date of the election at which the proposal was defeated.

[C73, §471; C97, §720, 721; S13, §720, 721; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §6131–6133, 6144; C46, 50, 54, 58, §397.5–397.7, 397.29; C62, 66, 71, 73, §397.5–397.7, 397.29, 397.43; C75, 77, 79, 81, §388.2]

90 Acts, ch 1206, §4

JOINT WATER UTILITIES

389.2 Submission to voters.

A joint water utility may be established by two or more cities. A proposal to establish a joint water utility or to join an existing joint water utility may be submitted to the voters of a city by the city council upon its own motion, or upon receipt of a valid petition pursuant to section 362.4. If the proposal is to establish a joint water utility, the proposal shall be submitted to the voters of each city proposing to establish the joint water utility. If a majority of the electorate in each of at least two cities approves the proposal, the cities approving the proposal may establish a joint water utility.

If the proposal is to join an existing joint water utility, the proposal must first be submitted to the joint water utility board for its approval. If the proposal is approved by the board, the proposal shall be submitted to the electorate of the city wishing to join. The proposal must receive a majority affirmative vote for passage.

91 Acts, ch 168, §3

BLANK

CITY ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

392.1 Establishment by ordinance.

If the council wishes to establish an administrative agency, it shall do so by an ordinance which indicates the title, powers, and duties of the agency, the method of appointment or election, qualifications, compensation, and term of members, and other appropriate matters relating to the agency. The title of an administrative agency must be appropriate to its function. The council may not delegate to an administrative agency any of the powers, authorities, and duties prescribed in division V of chapter 384 or in chapter 388, except that the council may delegate to an administrative agency established for the purpose of operating an airport any of its powers and duties prescribed in division V of chapter 384, and the council may delegate to an administrative agency power to establish and collect charges, and disburse the moneys received for the use of a city facility, including a city enterprise, as defined in section 384.24, if the delegation to an administrative agency is strictly subject to the limitations imposed by the revenue bonds or pledge orders outstanding which are payable from the revenues of the city enterprise. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the council may delegate rulemaking authority to the agency for matters within the scope of the agency's powers and duties, and may prescribe penalties for violation of agency rules which have been adopted by ordinance. Rules governing the use by the public of any city facility must be made readily available to the public.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §392.1]

95 Acts, ch 21, §1

392.5 Library board.

A city library board of trustees functioning on the effective date of the city code shall continue to function in the same manner until altered or discontinued as provided in this section.

In order for the board to function in the same manner, the council shall retain all applicable ordinances, and shall adopt as ordinances all applicable state statutes repealed by 1972 Iowa Acts, chapter 1088.

A library board may accept and control the expenditure of all gifts, devises, and bequests to the library.

A proposal to alter the composition, manner of selection, or charge of a library board, or to replace it with an alternate form of administrative agency, is subject to the approval of the voters of the city.

The proposal may be submitted to the voters at any city election by the council on its own motion. 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. A proposal submitted to the voters must describe with reasonable detail the action proposed.

If a majority of those voting approves the proposal, the city may proceed as proposed.

If a majority of those voting does not approve the proposal, the same or a similar proposal may not be submitted to the voters of the city for at least four years from the date of the election at which the proposal was defeated.

[C97, §728, 729; S13, §729; SS15, §728; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5851, 5858; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §378.3, 378.10; C75, 77, 79, 81, §392.5]

2001 Acts, ch 24, §49

392.6 Hospital or health care facility trustees.

If a hospital or health care facility is established by a city, the city shall by ordinance provide for the election, at a general, city, or special election, of three trustees, whose terms of office shall be four years. However, at the first election, three shall be elected and hold their office, one for four years and two for two years, and they shall by lot determine their respective terms. A candidate for hospital or health care facility trustee must be a resident of the hospital or health care facility service area within the boundaries of the state at the time of the election at which the person's name appears on the ballot. A board of trustees elected pursuant to this section shall serve as the sole and only board of trustees for any and all institutions established by a city as provided for in this section.

Cities maintaining an institution as provided for in this section which have a board of trustees consisting of three or five members may by ordinance increase the number of members to five or seven. The ordinance shall provide for the immediate appointment of the additional members necessary to establish a five-member or seven-member board and shall provide that, of the additional members added to the board by appointment, one-half of the additional members added shall serve until the next succeeding general or city election, and the remaining additional members shall serve until the second succeeding general or city election. The ordinance shall also provide that the determination of which election an appointed additional member shall be required to seek election be determined by lot. Thereafter, the terms of office of such additional members shall be four years. However, if a city has adopted an ordinance which increases the number of members of the board of trustees to five or seven members and the terms of office of four of the five members or six of the seven members end in the same year, the date of expiration of the term of one of the four members or two of the six members, to be determined by lot, shall be extended by an additional two years.

Terms of office of trustees elected pursuant to general or city elections shall begin at noon on the first day in January which is not a Sunday or legal holiday. Terms of office of trustees appointed to fill a vacancy or elected pursuant to special elections shall begin at noon on the tenth day after appointment or the special election which is not a Sunday or legal holiday. The trustees shall begin their terms of office by taking the oath of office, and organize as a board by the election of one of their number as chairperson and one as secretary, but no bond shall be required of them. Terms of office of trustees shall extend to noon on the first day in January which is not a Sunday or legal holiday or until their successors are elected and qualified. Vacancies on the board of trustees may, until the next general or regular city election, be filled by appointment by the remaining members of the board of trustees, unless within fourteen days after the appointment is made, there is filed with the city clerk a petition which requests a special election to fill the vacancy. Trustees who are appointed to fill a vacancy or who are elected at special elections shall serve the unexpired terms of office or until their successors are elected and qualified.

The treasurer of the board of trustees shall receive and disburse all funds under the control of the board as ordered by it. The treasurer shall give bond in a form and amount as determined by the board in its discretion.

No trustee shall receive any compensation for services performed, but a trustee may receive reimbursement for any cash expenses actually made for personal expenses incurred as trustee, but an itemized statement of all expenses and moneys paid out shall be made under oath by each of the trustees and filed with the secretary and allowed only by the affirmative vote of the full board.

The board of trustees shall be vested with authority to provide for the management, control, and government of the city hospital or health care facility established as permitted by this section, and shall provide all needed rules for the economic conduct thereof and shall annually prepare a condensed statement of the total receipts and expenditures for the hospital or health care facility and cause the same to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the city in which the hospital or health care facility is located. In the management of the hospital or health care facility no discrimination shall be made against practitioners of any school of medicine recognized by the laws of the state.

As a part of the board's authority it may accept property by gift, devise, bequest or otherwise; and, if the board deems it advisable, may, at public sale, sell or exchange any property so accepted upon a concurring vote of a majority of all members of the board of trustees, and apply the proceeds thereof, or property received in exchange therefor, to any legitimate hospital or health care facility purpose.

The trustees may in their discretion establish a fund for depreciation as a separate fund. Said funds may be invested in United States government bonds and when so invested the accumulation of interest on the bonds so purchased shall be used for the purposes of the depreciation fund; an investment when so made shall remain in United States government bonds until such time as in the judgment of the board of trustees it is deemed advisable to use the funds for hospital or health care facility purposes.

Boards of trustees of institutions provided for in this section are granted all of the powers and duties necessary for the management, control and government of the institutions, specifically including but not limited to any applicable powers and duties granted boards of trustees under other provisions of the Code relating to hospitals, nursing homes, and custodial homes irrespective of the chapter of the Code under which such institutions are established, organized, operated or maintained.

[S13, §741-o, -p; C24, §5867-5871; C27, 31, 35, §5867, 5867-a1, 5868-5871; C39, §5867, 5867.1, 5868-5871; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §380.1-380.6; C71, 73, §380.1-380.6, 380.16; C75, 77, 79, 81, §392.6]

94 Acts, ch 1034, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1080, §1, 2; 99 Acts, ch 36, §11; 2000 Acts, ch 1015, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 9, §1, 2

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CHAPTER 394
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

See also §384.24(2c)

394.1 Authority to issue bonds — taxes.	394.4 Contracts with other cities —
394.2 Question submitted to voters.	election.
394.3 Tax for operating zoo.	

394.1 Authority to issue bonds — taxes.

Cities are hereby authorized to contract indebtedness and to issue general obligation bonds to provide funds to pay the cost of opening, establishing, constructing, improving, extending or remodeling of a zoo or zoological garden and to construct, reconstruct or repair any such improvement and to pay the cost of land needed for any of said purposes.

Taxes for the payment of said bonds shall be levied in accordance with chapter 76, and said bonds shall be payable through the debt service fund in not more than twenty years, and bear interest at a rate not exceeding that permitted by chapter 74A, and shall be of such form as the city council shall by resolution provide, but no city shall become indebted in excess of five percent of the actual value of the taxable property within said city, as shown by the last preceding state and county tax lists. The indebtedness incurred for the purpose provided in this section shall not be considered an indebtedness incurred for general or ordinary purposes.

This section shall be construed as granting additional power without limiting the power already existing in cities.

The provisions of this section shall be applicable to all municipal corporations regardless of form of government or manner of incorporation.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §394.1]

394.2 Question submitted to voters.

It shall not be necessary to submit to the voters the proposition of issuing bonds for refunding purposes, but prior to the issuance of bonds for other purposes the council shall submit to the voters of the city at a general election or a regular city election the proposition of issuing the bonds. Notice of the election on the proposition of issuing bonds shall be published as required by section 49.53. The notice shall also state whether or not an admission fee is to be charged by the zoo or zoological gardens.

Bonds issued pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall be sold by the council in the manner prescribed by chapter 75; however, refunding bonds may either be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of the bonds to be refunded, or the refunding bonds may be issued in exchange for the bonds being refunded upon their surrender and cancellation.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §394.2]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §107, 115

394.3 Tax for operating zoo.

A city establishing or having established a zoo or zoological garden may authorize not to exceed a levy of twenty-seven cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation on all taxable property within the corporation for the purpose of paying the costs of operating, maintaining and managing a zoo or zoological garden. The levy shall be subject to cumulative levy limitations otherwise provided by law unless said levy shall have been submitted to and approved by the voters of said city.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §394.3]

394.4 Contracts with other cities — election.

Contracts may be made between any city establishing or having established a zoo or zoological garden and any other city or county, but a county may contract only with respect to residents outside of any city, for the use of such zoo or zoological garden or any extension service thereof by its residents, and for the levy of a tax in support thereof. Such contracts shall provide for the rate of tax to be levied during the term thereof, not exceeding twenty-seven cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation. Said contracts may be submitted to the voters of either city and shall not be subject to termination if approved by the voters of both parties.

If not so approved, such contracts may be modified by mutual consent or may be terminated by the voters of either party thereto.

Any such tax shall be subject to cumulative levy limitations applicable generally to the contracting parties unless the contract shall have been approved by the voters.

Any election held hereunder may be held upon notice and in any manner provided by law applicable to the contracting party with respect to elections upon special public propositions; provided that it shall not be necessary to set out the contract provisions in full as a part of the ballot.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §394.4]

MISCELLANEOUS SECTIONS

CIVIL SERVICE

400.3 Optional appointment of commission — abolishing commission.

In cities having a population of less than eight thousand, the city council may, by ordinance, adopt the provisions of this chapter in which case it shall either appoint such commission or provide, by ordinance, for the exercise of the powers and performance of the duties of the commission by the council. Where the city council exercises the powers of the commission the term “*commission*” as used in this chapter shall mean the city council.

If the city council appoints a commission, the city council may, by ordinance, abolish the commission, and the commission shall stand abolished sixty days from the date of the ordinance and the powers and duties of the commission shall revert to the city council except whenever a city having a population of less than eight thousand provides for the appointment of a civil service commission, the city council may by ordinance abolish such office, but the ordinance shall not take effect until the ordinance has been submitted to the voters at a regular city election and approved by a majority of the voters at such election. The ordinance shall be published once each week for two consecutive weeks preceding the date of the election in a newspaper published in and having a general circulation in the city. If a newspaper is not published in such city, publication may be made in any newspaper having general circulation in the county.

[SS15, §1056-a32; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5691; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §365.3; C75, 77, 79, 81, §400.3]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §109, 115

400.29 Political activity limited.

1. A person holding a civil service position shall not, while performing official duties or while using city equipment at the person’s disposal by reason of the position, solicit in any manner contribution for any political party or candidate or engage in any political activity during working hours that impairs the efficiency of the position or presence during the working hours. A person shall not seek or attempt to use any political endorsement in connection with any appointment to a civil service position.

2. A person holding a civil service position shall not, by the authority of the position, secure or attempt to secure in any manner for any other person an appointment or advantage in appointment to a civil service position or an increase in pay or other advantage of employment in any such position for the purpose of influencing the vote or political action of that person or for any other consideration.

3. A person who in any manner supervises a person holding a civil service position shall not directly or indirectly solicit the person supervised to contribute money, anything of value, or service to a candidate seeking election, or a political party or candidate’s political committee.

4. This section shall not be construed to prohibit any employee or group of employees, individually or collectively, from expressing honest opinions and convictions, or making statements and comments concerning their wages or other conditions of their employment.

[SS15, §1056-a32; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5713; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §365.29; C75, 77, 79, 81, §400.29]

86 Acts, ch 1021, §3

Leave of absence for candidacy and public service; see chapter 55

SPECIAL CHARTER CITIES

GENERAL PROVISIONS AND POWERS

420.41 Applicability of provisions.

1. No state law shall be deemed to impair, alter or affect the provisions of any such special charter or any existing amendment thereto in any of the following respects:

a. As an act of incorporation or as evidence thereof.

b. In respect of authority to license, tax and regulate various persons, occupations, amusements, places and objects, as said general subjects of licensing, taxing and regulation are more specifically set forth in the respective charters of such cities.

c. In respect of the levy and collection of taxes for city purposes, in accordance with provisions of the respective charters of such cities and other provisions of law relating to such levy and collections including, but without limitation, provisions relating to liens, distraint, tax sales, redemptions, tax deeds and other provisions incident to the levy and collection of taxes; provided that this paragraph shall apply only with respect to cities which prior to and currently with the taking effect of this subsection collect general city taxes directly or by or through their own officers, rather than indirectly and by or through any other public body or officer thereof.

d. In respect of the election or appointment of a clerk, treasurer, police magistrate and marshal or in respect of the authority, functions, duties or compensation of any of these except that section 372.13, subsection 2, applies in respect to a vacancy in any of these elective offices and to a vacancy in any other city elective office.

e. In respect of the power or authority of any such city to borrow and expend money and issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness therefor.

f. In respect of the appropriation, condemning or taking of lands and property by any such city for public purposes and in respect of procedure and appeals in connection with any such taking.

g. In respect of the power to enact, make, adopt, amend and repeal ordinances necessary or proper in connection with any provisions referred to in paragraphs "a" to "f" inclusive, of this subsection.

2. The fiscal year for special charter cities, which prior to and concurrently with the taking effect of this subsection collect general city taxes directly through their own officers, and for all departments, boards and commissions thereof, shall be as established by city ordinance.

3. Special charter cities which prior to and concurrently with the taking effect of this subsection collect general city taxes directly through their own officers, shall, within the applicable provisions of chapter 384, division I, make the appropriations for the necessary expenditures for the next ensuing fiscal year by ordinance. The proposed ordinance shall, upon first reading, be placed on file with the clerk for public inspection, and, upon second reading, if and as amended, forthwith be published in a newspaper of general circulation, together with the time and place for a public hearing on said proposed ordinance, which hearing shall be not less than ten days prior to the council meeting at which it shall be placed upon its passage.

[C97, §933; C24, §6730; C27, 31, 35, §4755-f35, 6730; C39, §4755.32, 6730; C46, 50, §313.41, 420.41, 420.62-420.117; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §420.41; 81 Acts, ch 34, §47]

POLITICAL PARTIES IN CERTAIN CITIES

420.126 City convention.

Political parties in special charter cities having a population of fifty thousand or more shall hold a city convention within the city on the second Friday following the primary election. The city central committee shall set the time and place of the convention and shall file the same in the office of the city clerk at least ten days prior to the convention.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §420.126]

420.127 Delegates elected.

Delegates to city conventions of their respective political parties shall be elected at precinct caucuses held at eight p.m. on the third Monday in August of the same year in which the city general election is conducted. The precinct caucuses shall be convened within the boundaries of each precinct at places designated by the city central committee. The chairperson of the city central committee shall file with the city clerk a certified list of places where the precinct caucuses will be held not later than ten days prior to the date of the caucus and shall cause the time and place of said caucus to be published in two newspapers within the city not later than ten days prior to the convening of the precinct caucus.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §420.127]

420.128 Chairperson and secretary.

The precinct caucus shall elect, by a majority vote of those present, a chairperson and secretary who shall certify to the city central committee and city clerk the names and addresses of those elected as delegates to the city convention. The number of delegates from each voting precinct shall be determined by a ratio adopted by the respective political party's city central committee, and the chairperson of the city central committee shall file with the city clerk a statement designating the number of delegates for each voting precinct in the city not less than twenty-five days before the date of the precinct caucuses. If the chairperson of the city central committee fails to so act, the county chairperson shall designate the number of delegates to be elected from each voting precinct and shall cause such information to be published in two newspapers within the city at least ten days prior to holding the precinct caucuses.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §420.128]

420.129 Term.

The delegates shall hold office from the day following the election for a period of two years.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §420.129]

420.130 Affidavit of candidacy.

Candidates for city precinct committee member shall cause their names to be printed on the primary ballot by filing an affidavit as provided for in section 43.18 with the county commissioner of elections at least forty days prior to the day fixed for conducting the primary election.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §420.130]

88 Acts, ch 1119, §43

420.131 Members from each precinct.

Two persons for each political party shall be elected from each precinct to the city central committee at the primary election. They shall hold office for a period of two years immediately following the adjournment of the city convention, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified, unless sooner removed by the city central committee for failing to perform the duties of committee members, incompetency, or failing to support the ticket nominated by their respective party.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §420.131]

420.132 Committee meetings — vacancies.

The city central committee shall commence performing their duties on the day of the city convention and vacancies occurring therein may be filled by the city chairperson subject to confirmation of the central committee.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §420.132]

420.133 Returns of election.

Election judges shall make returns of the election of members of the city central committee in the same manner as returns are conducted for other officers except that the election judges shall canvass the returns as to members of the city central committee, and certify the results thereof to the county commissioner of elections with the returns.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §420.133]

420.134 Certified list of those elected.

After the canvass of votes by the county board of supervisors, the county commissioner of elections shall notify the members of the central committee who have been elected of the time and place of holding the city convention, and shall deliver a certified list of those elected to the chairperson of their respective political party's central committee in the city on or before the second Thursday following the primary election.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §420.134]

420.135 Elected delegates.

The city convention shall be composed of the delegates elected at the last preceding city precinct caucus, and the city clerk shall forward a certified list of said elected delegates at least ten days prior to the city convention to the chairperson of the city central committee.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §420.135]

420.136 Duties of city clerk.

The city clerk shall keep a certified list of delegates to the city convention elected at the precinct caucuses and a record of the precinct committee members elected at the primary election. The city clerk shall maintain a current list of all members of the city central committee. The certified list and records shall be maintained by the city clerk for at least two years subsequent to the election of the delegates and precinct committee members and shall be available for public inspection.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §420.136]

420.137 Applicable laws.

All laws governing political parties and the nomination of candidates in elections shall, as far as applicable, govern the political parties and nomination and election of candidates in cities acting under a special charter in 1973 and having a population of fifty thousand or more, except where such a city by election chooses to conduct city elections under chapter 44, 45, or 376.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §420.137; 82 Acts, ch 1097, §3]

AMENDMENT OF CHARTER

420.286 Procedure.

On the presentation of a petition signed by one-fourth of the electors, as shown by the vote at the next preceding city election, of any city acting under a special charter or act of incorporation, to the governing body thereof, asking that the question of the amendment of such special charter or act of incorporation be submitted to the electors of such city, such governing body shall immediately propose sections amendatory of said charter or act of incorporation, and shall submit the same, as requested, at the first ensuing city election. At least ten days before such election the mayor of such city shall issue a proclamation setting forth the nature and character of such amendment, and shall cause such proclamation to be published in a newspaper published therein, or, if there be none, the mayor shall cause the same to be posted in five public places in such city. On the day specified, the proposition to adopt the amendment shall be submitted to the electors thereof for adoption or rejection, in the manner provided by the general election laws.

[R60, §1141; C73, §548; C97, §1047; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §6933; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §420.286]

Public measure submitted to voters, §49.43 et seq.

420.287 Proclamation of result.

If a majority of the votes cast be in favor of adopting said amendment, the mayor shall issue a proclamation accordingly; and the amendment shall thereafter constitute a part of said charter.

[R60, §1142; C73, §549; C97, §1048; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §6934; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §420.287]

420.288 Submission at special election.

The legislative body of said city may submit any amendment to the vote of the people as aforesaid at any special election, provided one-half of the electors as aforesaid petition for that purpose, and the proceedings shall be the same as at the general election.

[R60, §1143; C73, §550; C97, §1049; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §6935; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §420.288]

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

421.1 State board of tax review.

1. There is hereby established within the department of revenue for administrative and budgetary purposes a state board of tax review for the state of Iowa. The state board of tax review, hereinafter called the state board, shall consist of three members who shall be registered voters of the state and shall hold no other elective or appointive public office.

Unnumbered paragraphs 2 to 5 not reprinted.

2. to 5. Not reprinted.

[C51, §481, 482; R60, §742; C73, §834; C97, §1378; S13, §1378; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7140; C46, 50, 54, 58, §422.15; C62, 66, §441.46; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §421.1]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §418; 87 Acts, ch 82, §1; 88 Acts, ch 1251, §1; 95 Acts, ch 49, §12; 99 Acts, ch 151, §1, 89; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1073, §3; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §99

421.3 Director to have no conflicting interests.

The director of revenue shall not hold any other office under the laws of the United States or of this or any other state or hold any other position of profit. The director shall not engage in any occupation, business, or profession interfering with or inconsistent with the director's duties, serve on or under any committee of any political party, or contribute to the campaign fund of any person or political party. The director shall be of high moral character, shall be recognized for executive and administrative capacity, and shall possess expert knowledge and skills in the fields of taxation and property tax assessment. The director shall devote full time to the duties of the office.

[C31, 35, §6943-c14; C39, §6943.013; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §421.4; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §421.3]

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

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 27. Not reprinted.

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. Not reprinted.

[C97, §1010, 1011; C24, 27, §6868, 6869; C31, 35, §6868, 6869, 6943-c27; C39, §6868, 6869, 6943.026; C46, §420.209, 420.210, 421.17; C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §421.17; 82 Acts, ch 1057, §2-4, ch 1216, §1]

83 Acts, ch 96, §157, 159, 160; 83 Acts, ch 153, §20, 21; 85 Acts, ch 197, §8, 9; 86 Acts, ch 1091, §4; 86 Acts, ch 1237, §24; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §422; 87 Acts, ch 199, §4, 5; 88 Acts, ch 1109, §25, 26; 89 Acts, ch 250, §2, 3; 90 Acts, ch 1232, §4; 90 Acts, ch 1253, §122; 91 Acts, ch 159, §3; 91 Acts, ch 268, §127; 92 Acts, ch 1195, §208, 507; 92 Acts, ch 1242, §32, 33; 92 Acts, ch 1243, §31; 93 Acts, ch 79, §34; 93 Acts, ch 97, §40; 93 Acts, ch 110, §5, 6; 94 Acts, ch 1107, §22-24; 94 Acts, ch 1142, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1165, §4-6; 94 Acts, ch 1171, §39; 95 Acts, ch 169, §4, 5; 95 Acts, ch 194, §7-9; 96 Acts, ch 1167, §1; 97 Acts, ch 153, §3; 97 Acts, ch 158, §5-9; 97 Acts, ch 175, §231; 98 Acts, ch 1047, §30, 68; 98 Acts, ch 1115, §4-6; 98 Acts, ch 1202, §41, 46; 99 Acts, ch 152, §1, 40; 2000 Acts, ch 1195, §1, 7; 2001 Acts, ch 116, §3, 4; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §45, 49; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §114; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §254, 286; 2003 Acts, ch 178, §110, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §178, 180, 205; 2004 Acts, ch 1073, §4; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §56; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §52; 2006 Acts, ch 1158, §7; 2006 Acts, ch 1177, §28, 29; 2006 Acts, ch 1185, §82

INDIVIDUAL INCOME, CORPORATE, AND
FRANCHISE TAXES

422.12J Income tax checkoff for Iowa election campaign fund.

A person who files an individual or a joint income tax return with the department of revenue under section 422.13 may designate a contribution to the Iowa election campaign fund authorized pursuant to section 68A.601.

2006 Acts, ch 1158, §27

OPTIONAL TAXES FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

422D.1 Authorization — election — imposition and repeal — use of revenues.

1. A county board of supervisors may offer for voter approval any of the following taxes or a combination of the following taxes:

- a.* Local option income surtax.
- b.* An ad valorem property tax.

Revenues generated from these taxes shall be used for emergency medical services as provided in section 422D.6.

2. The taxes for emergency medical services shall only be imposed after an election at which a majority of those voting on the question of imposing the tax or combination of taxes specified in subsection 1, paragraph “*a*” or “*b*”, vote in favor of the question. However, the tax or combination of taxes specified in subsection 1 shall not be imposed on property within or on residents of a benefited emergency medical services district under chapter 357F. The question of imposing the tax or combination of the taxes may be submitted at the regular city election, a special election, or state general election. Notice of the question shall be provided by publication at least sixty days before the time of the election and shall identify the tax or combination of taxes and the rate or rates, as applicable. If a majority of those voting on the question approve the imposition of the tax or combination of taxes, the tax or combination of taxes shall be imposed as follows:

- a.* A local option income surtax shall be imposed for tax years beginning on or after January 1 of the fiscal year in which the favorable election was held.
- b.* An ad valorem property tax shall be imposed for the fiscal year in which the election was held.

Before a county imposes an income surtax as specified in subsection 1, paragraph “*a*”, a benefited emergency medical services district in the county shall be dissolved, and the county shall be liable for the outstanding obligations of the benefited district. If the benefited district extends into more than one county, the county imposing the income surtax shall be liable for only that portion of the obligations relating to the portion of the benefited district in the county.

3. Revenues received by the county from the taxes imposed under this chapter shall be deposited into the emergency medical services trust fund created pursuant to section 422D.6 and shall be used as provided in that section.

4. Any tax or combination of taxes imposed shall be for a maximum period of five years.

92 Acts, ch 1226, §17

422D.3 Administration.

A local income surtax shall be imposed January 1 of the fiscal year in which the favorable election was held for tax years beginning on or after January 1, and is repealed as provided in section 422D.1, subsection 4, as of December 31 for tax years beginning after December 31.

The director of revenue shall administer the local income surtax as nearly as possible in conjunction with the administration of state income tax laws. The director shall provide on the regular state tax forms for reporting local income surtax.

An ordinance imposing a local income surtax shall adopt by reference the applicable provisions of the appropriate sections of chapter 422, division II. All powers and requirements of the director in administering the state income tax

law apply to the administration of a local income surtax, including but not limited to, the provisions of sections 422.4, 422.20 to 422.31, 422.68, 422.70, and 422.72 to 422.75. Local officials shall confer with the director of revenue for assistance in drafting the ordinance imposing a local income surtax. A certified copy of the ordinance shall be filed with the director as soon as possible after passage.

The director, in consultation with local officials, shall collect and account for a local income surtax and any interest and penalties. The director shall credit local income surtax receipts and any interest and penalties collected from returns filed on or before November 1 of the calendar year following the tax year for which the local income surtax is imposed to a "local income surtax fund" established in the department of revenue. All local income surtax receipts and any interest and penalties received or refunded from returns filed after November 1 of the calendar year following the tax year for which the local income surtax is imposed shall be deposited in or withdrawn from the state general fund and shall be considered part of the cost of administering the local income surtax.

92 Acts, ch 1226, §19; 99 Acts, ch 151, §35, 89; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

422D.5 Property tax levy.

A county may levy an emergency medical services tax at the rate set by the board of supervisors and approved at the election as provided in section 422D.1, on all taxable property in the county for fiscal years beginning with the fiscal year in which the favorable election was held. The reason for imposing the tax and the amount needed shall be set out on the ballot. The rate shall be set so as to raise only the amount needed. The levy is repealed for subsequent fiscal years as provided in section 422D.1, subsection 4.

92 Acts, ch 1226, §21

HOTEL AND MOTEL TAX

423A.1 Short title.

This chapter may be cited as the “*Hotel and Motel Tax Act*”.
2005 Acts, ch 140, §19, 28, 29

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

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

423A.7 Local transient guest tax fund.

1. to 3. Not reprinted.

4. The revenue derived from any local hotel and motel tax authorized by section 423A.4 shall be used as follows:

a. to *e.* Not reprinted.

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

LOCAL OPTION TAXES

423B.1 Authorization — election — imposition and repeal.

1. A county may impose by ordinance of the board of supervisors local option taxes authorized by this chapter, subject to this section and subject to the exception provided in subsection 2.

2. *a.* A city whose corporate boundaries include areas of two counties may impose by ordinance of its city council a local sales and services tax if all of the following apply:

(1) At least eighty-five percent of the residents of the city live in one county.

(2) The county in which at least eighty-five percent of the city residents reside has held an election on the question of the imposition of a local sales and services tax and a majority of those voting on the question in the city favored its imposition.

(3) The city has entered into an agreement on the distribution of the sales and services tax revenues collected from the area where the city tax is imposed with the county where such area is located.

b. The city council of a city authorized to impose a local sales and services tax pursuant to paragraph “*a*” shall only do so subject to all of the following restrictions:

(1) The tax shall only be imposed in the area of the city located in the county where not more than fifteen percent of the city’s residents reside.

(2) The tax shall be at the same rate and become effective at the same time as the county tax imposed in the other area of the city.

(3) The tax once imposed shall continue to be imposed until the county-imposed tax is reduced or increased in rate or repealed, and then the city-imposed tax shall also be reduced or increased in rate or repealed in the same amount and be effective on the same date.

(4) The tax shall be imposed on the same basis as provided in section 423B.5 and notification requirements in section 423B.6 apply.

(5) The city shall assist the department of revenue to identify the businesses in the area which are to collect the city-imposed tax. The process shall be ongoing as long as the city tax is imposed.

c. The agreement on the distribution of the revenues collected from the city-imposed tax shall provide that fifty percent of such revenues shall be remitted to the county in which the part of the city where the city tax is imposed is located.

d. The latest certified federal census preceding the election held by the county on the question of imposition of the local sales and services tax shall be used in determining if the city qualifies under paragraph “*a*”, subparagraph (1), to impose its own tax and in determining the area where the city tax may be imposed under paragraph “*b*”, subparagraph (1).

e. A city is not authorized to impose a local sales and services tax under this subsection after July 1, 2000. A city that has imposed a local sales and services tax under this subsection on or before July 1, 2000, may continue to collect the tax until such time as the tax is repealed by the city and the fact that the area acquires more than fifteen percent of the city’s residents after the tax is imposed shall not affect the imposition or collection of the tax.

3. A local option tax shall be imposed only after an election at which a majority of those voting on the question favors imposition and shall then be imposed until repealed as provided in subsection 6, paragraph “*a*”. If the tax is a local vehicle tax imposed by a county, it shall apply to all incorporated and unincorporated areas of the county. If the tax is a local sales and services tax imposed by a county, it shall only apply to those incorporated areas and the unincorporated area of that county in which a majority of those voting in the

area on the tax favors its imposition. For purposes of the local sales and services tax, 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. In the case of a local sales and services tax submitted to the registered voters of two or more contiguous counties as provided in subsection 4, paragraph "c", all cities contiguous to each other shall be treated as part of one incorporated area, even if the corporate boundaries of one or more of the cities include areas of more than one county, and the tax shall be imposed in each of those contiguous cities only if a majority of those voting on the tax in the total area covered by the contiguous cities favored its imposition. For purposes of the local sales and services tax, a city is not contiguous to another city if the only road access between the two cities is through another state.

4. *a.* A county board of supervisors shall direct within thirty days the county commissioner of elections to submit the question of imposition of a local vehicle tax or a local sales and services tax to the registered voters of the incorporated and unincorporated areas of the county upon receipt of a petition, requesting imposition of a local vehicle tax or a local sales and services tax, signed by eligible electors of the whole county equal in number to five percent of the persons in the whole county who voted at the last preceding state general election. In the case of a local vehicle tax, the petition requesting imposition shall specify the rate of tax and the classes, if any, that are to be exempt. If more than one valid petition is received, the earliest received petition shall be used.

b. The question of the imposition of a local sales and services tax shall be submitted to the registered voters of the incorporated and unincorporated areas of the county upon receipt by the county commissioner of elections of the motion or motions, requesting such submission, adopted by the governing body or bodies of the city or cities located within the county or of the county, for the unincorporated areas of the county, representing at least one half of the population of the county. Upon adoption of such motion, the governing body of the city or county, for the unincorporated areas, shall submit the motion to the county commissioner of elections and in the case of the governing body of the city shall notify the board of supervisors of the adoption of the motion. The county commissioner of elections shall keep a file on all the motions received and, upon reaching the population requirements, shall publish notice of the ballot proposition concerning the imposition of the local sales and services tax. A motion ceases to be valid at the time of the holding of the regular election for the election of members of the governing body which adopted the motion. The county commissioner of elections shall eliminate from the file any motion that ceases to be valid. The manner provided under this paragraph for the submission of the question of imposition of a local sales and services tax is an alternative to the manner provided in paragraph "a".

c. Upon receipt of petitions or motions calling for the submission of the question of the imposition of a local sales and services tax as described in paragraph "a" or "b", the boards of supervisors of two or more contiguous counties in which the question is to be submitted may enter into a joint agreement providing that for purposes of this chapter, a city whose corporate boundaries include areas of more than one county shall be treated as part of the county in which a majority of the residents of the city reside. In such event, the county commissioners of elections from each such county shall cooperate in the selection of a single date upon which the election shall be held, and for all purposes of this chapter relating to the imposition, repeal, change of use, or collection of the tax, such a city shall be deemed to be part of the county in which a majority of the residents of the city reside. A copy of the joint agreement shall be provided promptly to the director of revenue.

5. The county commissioner of elections shall submit the question of imposition of a local option tax at a state general election or at a special election held at any time other than the time of a city regular election. The election shall not be held sooner than sixty days after publication of notice of the ballot proposition. The ballot proposition shall specify the type and rate of tax and in the case of a vehicle tax the classes that will be exempt and in the case of a local sales and services tax the date it will be imposed which date shall not be earlier than ninety days following the election. The ballot proposition shall also specify the approximate amount of local option tax revenues that will be used for property tax relief and shall contain a statement as to the specific purpose or purposes for which the revenues shall otherwise be expended. If the county board of supervisors decides under subsection 6 to specify a date on which the local option sales and services tax shall automatically be repealed, the date of the repeal shall also be specified on the ballot. The rate of the vehicle tax shall be in increments of one dollar per vehicle as set by the petition seeking to impose the tax. The rate of a local sales and services tax shall not be more than one percent as set by the governing body. The state commissioner of elections shall establish by rule the form for the ballot proposition which form shall be uniform throughout the state.

6. a. If a majority of those voting on the question of imposition of a local option tax favors imposition of a local option tax, the governing body of that county shall impose the tax at the rate specified for an unlimited period. However, in the case of a local sales and services tax, the county shall not impose the tax in any incorporated area or the unincorporated area if the majority of those voting on the tax in that area did not favor its imposition. For purposes of the local sales and services tax, all cities contiguous to each other shall be treated as part of one incorporated area and the tax shall be imposed in each of those contiguous cities only if the majority of those voting on the tax in the total area covered by the contiguous cities favored its imposition. In the case of a local sales and services tax submitted to the registered voters of two or more contiguous counties as provided in subsection 4, paragraph "c", all cities contiguous to each other shall be treated as part of one incorporated area, even if the corporate boundaries of one or more of the cities include areas of more than one county, and the tax shall be imposed in each of those contiguous cities only if a majority of those voting on the tax in the total area covered by the contiguous cities favored its imposition.

The local option tax may be repealed or the rate increased or decreased or the use thereof changed after an election at which a majority of those voting on the question of repeal or rate or use change favored the repeal or rate or use change. The date on which the repeal, rate, or use change is to take effect shall not be earlier than ninety days following the election. The election at which the

question of repeal or rate or use change is offered shall be called and held in the same manner and under the same conditions as provided in subsections 4 and 5 for the election on the imposition of the local option tax. However, in the case of a local sales and services tax where the tax has not been imposed countywide, the question of repeal or imposition or rate or use change shall be voted on only by the registered voters of the areas of the county where the tax has been imposed or has not been imposed, as appropriate. However, the governing body of the incorporated area or unincorporated area where the local sales and services tax is imposed may, upon its own motion, request the county commissioner of elections to hold an election in the incorporated or unincorporated area, as appropriate, on the question of the change in use of local sales and services tax revenues. The election may be held at any time but not sooner than sixty days following publication of the ballot proposition. If a majority of those voting in the incorporated or unincorporated area on the change in use favors the change, the governing body of that area shall change the use to which the revenues shall be used. The ballot proposition shall list the present use of the revenues, the proposed use, and the date after which revenues received will be used for the new use.

When submitting the question of the imposition of a local sales and services tax, the county board of supervisors may direct that the question contain a provision for the repeal, without election, of the local sales and services tax on a specific date, which date shall be as provided in section 423B.6, subsection 1.

b. 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 a local option tax, the county auditor shall give written notice of the result of the election by sending a copy of the abstract of the votes from the favorable election to the director of revenue or, in the case of a local vehicle tax, to the director of the department of transportation.

7. More than one of the authorized local option taxes may be submitted at a single election and the different taxes shall be separately implemented as provided in this section.

Costs of local option tax elections shall be apportioned among jurisdictions within the county voting on the question at the same election on a pro rata basis in proportion to the number of registered voters in each taxing jurisdiction and the total number of registered voters in all of the taxing jurisdictions.

8. Local option taxes authorized to be imposed as provided in this chapter are a local sales and services tax and a local vehicle tax. The rate of the tax shall be in increments of one dollar per vehicle for a vehicle tax as set on the petition seeking to impose the vehicle tax. The rate of a local sales and services tax shall not be more than one percent as set by the governing body.

9. In a county that has imposed a local option sales and services tax, the board of supervisors shall, notwithstanding any contrary provision of this chapter, repeal the local option sales and services tax in the unincorporated areas or in an incorporated city area in which the tax has been imposed upon adoption of its own motion for repeal in the unincorporated areas or upon receipt of a motion adopted by the governing body of that incorporated city area requesting repeal. The board of supervisors shall repeal the local option sales and services tax effective on the later of the date of the adoption of the repeal motion or the earliest date specified in section 423B.6, subsection 1. For purposes of this subsection, incorporated city area includes an incorporated city which is contiguous to another incorporated city.

10. Notwithstanding subsection 9 or any other contrary provision of this chapter, a local option sales and services tax shall not be repealed or reduced in rate if obligations are outstanding which are payable as provided in section 423B.9, 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.

85 Acts, ch 32, §89; 85 Acts, ch 198, §6

CS85, §422B.1

86 Acts, ch 1199, §2–6; 89 Acts, ch 146, §1; 89 Acts, ch 276, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1256, §21; 92 Acts, ch 1063, §1; 93 Acts, ch 143, §50; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 95 Acts, ch 186, §1–4, 9; 96 Acts, ch 1079, §22, 23; 99 Acts, ch 156, §5–11, 23; 2000 Acts, ch 1058, §36; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §166; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §203, 205

C2005, §423B.1

2006 Acts, ch 1158, §52–54

423B.2 Local vehicle tax.

An annual local vehicle tax at the rate per vehicle specified on the ballot proposition may be imposed by a county on every vehicle which is required to be registered by the state and is registered with the county treasurer to a person residing within the county where the tax is imposed at the time of the renewal of the registration of the vehicle. The local vehicle tax shall be imposed only on the renewals of registrations and shall be payable during the registration renewal periods provided under section 321.40.

The county imposing the tax shall provide for the exemption of each class, if any, of vehicles for which an exemption was listed on the ballot proposition.

For the purpose of the tax authorized by this section, “*person*” and “*registration year*” mean the same as defined in section 321.1, and “*vehicle*” means motor vehicle as defined in section 321.1 which is subject to registration under section 321.18, and which is registered with the county treasurer.

85 Acts, ch 32, §90

CS85, §422B.2

2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §203, 205

C2005, §423B.2

423B.3 Administration of local vehicle tax.

A local vehicle tax or change in the rate shall be imposed January 1 immediately following a favorable election for registration years beginning on or after that date and the repeal of the tax shall be as of December 31 following a favorable election for registration years beginning after that date.

Local officials shall confer with the director of the department of transportation for assistance in drafting the ordinance imposing a local vehicle tax. A certified copy of the ordinance shall be filed with the director as soon as possible after passage. The director shall inform the appropriate county treasurers and provide assistance to them for the collection of all local vehicle taxes and any penalties, crediting local vehicle tax receipts excluding penalties to a “*local vehicle tax fund*” established in the office of the county treasurer. From the local vehicle tax fund, the treasurer shall remit monthly, by direct deposit in the same manner as provided in section 384.11, to each city in the county the amount collected from residents of the city during the preceding calendar month and to the county the amount collected from the residents of the unincorporated area during the preceding calendar month. Moneys received by a city or county from this fund shall be credited to the general fund of the city or county to be used solely for public transit or shall be credited to the street

construction fund of that city or the secondary road fund of that county to be used for the purposes specified in section 312.6. Any penalties collected shall be credited to the county general fund to be used to defray the cost to the county of administering the local vehicle tax.

85 Acts, ch 32, §91

CS85, §422B.3

2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §203, 205

C2005, §423B.3

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, or 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. In the case of a local sales and services tax submitted to the registered voters of two or more contiguous counties as provided in section 423B.1, subsection 4, paragraph "c", all cities contiguous to each other shall be treated as part of one incorporated area, even if the corporate boundaries of one or more of the cities include areas of more than one county, and the tax shall be imposed in each of those contiguous cities only if a majority of those voting on the tax in the total area covered by the contiguous cities favored 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.

85 Acts, ch 32, §96

CS85, §422B.8

86 Acts, ch 1042, §11; 86 Acts, ch 1199, §7; 88 Acts, ch 1154, §3; 89 Acts, ch 276, §2; 95 Acts, ch 83, §13; 99 Acts, ch 151, §30–32; 99 Acts, ch 156, §12; 2001 Acts, ch 116, §13; 2003 Acts, ch 178, §113, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §187, 203, 205

C2005, §423B.5

2005 Acts, ch 3, §70; 2005 Acts, ch 140, §14, 16, 26, 31; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §104; 2006 Acts, ch 1158, §55

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423B.6 Administration.

1. *a.* A local sales and services tax shall be imposed either January 1 or July 1 following the notification of the director of revenue but not sooner than ninety days following the favorable election and not sooner than sixty days following notice to sellers, as defined in section 423.1. However, a jurisdiction which has voted to continue imposition of the tax may impose that tax without repeal of the prior tax.

b. A local sales and services tax shall be repealed only on June 30 or December 31 but not sooner than ninety days following the favorable election if one is held. However, a local sales and services tax shall not be repealed before the tax has been in effect for one year. At least forty days before the imposition or repeal of the tax, a county shall provide notice of the action by certified mail to the director of revenue.

c. The imposition of or a rate change for a local sales and services tax shall not be applied to purchases from a printed catalog wherein a purchaser computes the local tax based on rates published in the catalog unless a minimum of one hundred twenty days' notice of the imposition or rate change has been given to the seller from the catalog and the first day of a calendar quarter has occurred on or after the one hundred twentieth day.

d. If a local sales and services tax has been imposed prior to April 1, 2000, and at the time of the election a date for repeal was specified on the ballot, the local sales and services tax may be repealed on that date, notwithstanding paragraph "b".

2. *a.* The director of revenue shall administer a local sales and services tax as nearly as possible in conjunction with the administration of state sales tax laws. The director shall provide appropriate forms or provide on the regular state tax forms for reporting local sales and services tax liability.

b. The ordinance of a county board of supervisors imposing a local sales and services tax shall adopt by reference the applicable provisions of the appropriate sections of chapter 423. All powers and requirements of the director to administer the state sales tax law and use tax law are applicable to the administration of a local sales and services tax law and the local excise tax, including but not limited to the provisions of section 422.25, subsection 4, sections 422.30, 422.67, and 422.68, section 422.69, subsection 1, sections 422.70 to 422.75, section 423.14, subsection 1 and subsection 2, paragraphs "b" through "e", and sections 423.15, 423.23, 423.24, 423.25, 423.31 to 423.35, 423.37 to 423.42, 423.46, and 423.47. Local officials shall confer with the director of revenue for assistance in drafting the ordinance imposing a local sales and services tax. A certified copy of the ordinance shall be filed with the director as soon as possible after passage.

c. Frequency of deposits and quarterly reports of a local sales and services tax with the department of revenue are governed by the tax provisions in section 423.31. Local tax collections shall not be included in computation of the total tax to determine frequency of filing under section 423.31.

d. The director shall apply a boundary change of a county or city imposing or collecting the local sales and services tax to the imposition or collection of that tax only on the first day of a calendar quarter which occurs sixty days or more after the director has given notice of the boundary change to sellers.

3. *a.* The director, in consultation with local officials, shall collect and account for a local sales and services tax. The director shall certify each quarter the amount of local sales and services tax receipts and any interest and penalties to be credited to the "local sales and services tax fund" established in the office of the treasurer of state. 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.

b. All local tax moneys and interest and penalties received or refunded one hundred eighty days or more after the date on which the county repeals its local sales and services tax shall be deposited in or withdrawn from the state general fund.

85 Acts, ch 32, §97

CS85, §422B.9

86 Acts, ch 1245, §441; 89 Acts, ch 276, §3; 97 Acts, ch 145, §1; 99 Acts, ch 151, §33, 89; 99 Acts, ch 156, §13, 23; 2001 Acts, ch 116, §14; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §188, 203, 205; 2004 Acts, ch 1073, §21

C2005, §423B.6

423B.9 Issuance of bonds.

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

a. “*Bond issuer*” or “*issuer*” means a city, a county, or a secondary recipient.

b. “*Designated portion*” means the portion of the local option sales and services tax revenues which is authorized to be expended for one or a combination of purposes under an adopted public measure.

c. “*Secondary recipient*” means a political subdivision of the state which is to receive revenues from a local option sales and services tax over a period of years pursuant to the terms of a chapter 28E agreement with one or more cities or counties.

2. An issuer of public bonds which is a recipient of revenues from a local option sales and services tax imposed pursuant to this chapter may issue bonds in anticipation of the collection of one or more designated portions of the local option sales and services tax and may pledge irrevocably an amount of the revenue derived from the designated portions for each of the years the bonds remain outstanding to the payment of the bonds. Bonds may be issued only for one or more of the purposes set forth on the ballot proposition concerning the imposition of the local option sales and services tax, except bonds shall not be issued which are payable from that portion of tax revenues designated for property tax relief. The bonds may be issued in accordance with the procedures set forth in either subsection 3 or 4.

3. The governing body of an issuer may authorize the issuance of bonds which are payable from the 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. Bonds may be issued for the purpose of refunding outstanding and previously issued bonds under this subsection without otherwise complying with the provisions of this subsection.

4. To authorize the issuance of bonds payable as provided in this subsection, the governing body of an issuer shall comply with all of the procedures as follows:

a. A bond issuer may institute proceedings for the issuance of bonds 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 political subdivision 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 within the jurisdiction seeking to issue the bonds in a number equal to at least three percent of the registered voters of the bond issuer is filed, asking that the question of issuing the bonds be submitted to the registered voters, the governing body 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 subsection is not approved unless the vote in favor of the proposition is equal to at least sixty percent of the vote cast. If a petition is not filed, or if a petition is filed and the proposition of issuing the bonds is approved at an election, the governing body acting on behalf of the issuer 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 subsection without otherwise complying with the provisions of this subsection.

b. The provisions of chapter 76 apply to the bonds payable as provided in this subsection, 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 designated portion of the local option sales and services 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 bond issuer which levied the tax from the first available designated portion of local option sales and services 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 designated portions of the local option sales and services 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 option sales and services 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 of the designated portion for the full year for the purpose of determining the amount of the bonds which may be issued. The provisions of this section constitute separate authorization for the issuance of bonds and shall prevail in the event of conflict with any other provision of the Code limiting the amount of bonds which may be issued or the source of payment of the bonds. Bonds issued under this section shall not limit or restrict the authority of the bond issuer to issue bonds under other provisions of the Code.

5. A city or county, jointly with one or more other political subdivisions as provided in chapter 28E, may pledge irrevocably any amount derived from the designated portions of the revenues of the local option sales and services tax to the support or payment of bonds of an issuer, issued for one or more purposes set forth on the ballot proposition concerning the imposition of the local option

sales and services tax or a political subdivision may apply the proceeds of its bonds to the support of any such purpose.

6. Bonds issued pursuant to this section shall not constitute an indebtedness within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitation or restriction, and shall not be subject to the provisions of any other law or charter relating to the authorization, issuance, or sale of bonds. Bonds issued pursuant to this section are declared to be issued for an essential public and governmental purpose. Bonds issued pursuant to this section shall be authorized by resolution of the governing body and may be issued in one or more series and shall bear the date or dates, be payable on demand or mature at the time or times, bear interest at the rate or rates not exceeding that permitted by chapter 74A, be in the denomination or denominations, be in the form, have the rank or priority, be executed in the manner, be payable in the medium of payment, at the place or places, be subject to the terms of redemption, with or without premium, be secured in the manner, and have the other characteristics, as may be provided by the resolution authorizing their issuance. The bonds may be sold at public or private sale at a price as may be determined by the governing body.

95 Acts, ch 186, §7, 9

CS95, §422B.12

96 Acts, ch 1079, §22, 23; 2001 Acts, ch 56, §35; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §203, 205

C2005, §423B.9

SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING

423E.1 Authorization — rate of tax — use of revenues.

1. A local sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes may be imposed by a county on behalf of school districts as provided in this chapter.

If a local sales and services tax for school infrastructure is imposed by a county pursuant to this chapter, a local excise tax for school infrastructure 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 for school infrastructure 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 school infrastructure. For purposes of this chapter, *“local sales and services tax for school infrastructure”* shall also include the local excise tax for school infrastructure.

2. The maximum rate of tax shall be one percent. The tax shall be imposed without regard to any other local sales and services tax authorized in chapter 423B, and is repealed at the expiration of a period of ten years of imposition or a shorter period as provided in the ballot proposition unless the period is extended as provided in section 423E.2, subsection 5. However, all local option sales and services taxes for school infrastructure purposes are repealed December 31, 2022.

3. Local sales and services tax moneys received by a county for school infrastructure purposes pursuant to this chapter shall be utilized for school infrastructure needs or property tax relief. For purposes of this chapter, “*school infrastructure*” means those activities for which a school district is authorized to contract indebtedness and issue general obligation bonds under section 296.1, except those activities related to a teacher’s or superintendent’s home or homes. These activities include the construction, reconstruction, repair, demolition work, purchasing, or remodeling of schoolhouses, stadiums, gyms, fieldhouses, and bus garages and the procurement of schoolhouse construction sites and the making of site improvements and those activities for which revenues under section 298.3 or 300.2 may be spent. A school district that uses local sales and services tax moneys for school infrastructure shall comply with the state building code in the absence of a local building code. Additionally, “*school infrastructure*” includes the payment or retirement of outstanding bonds previously issued for school infrastructure purposes as defined in this subsection, and the payment or retirement of bonds issued under section 423E.5.

98 Acts, ch 1130, §1, 6

C99, §422E.1

99 Acts, ch 151, §36, 89; 2003 Acts, ch 157, §1, 11; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §192, 203, 205; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §251

C2005, §423E.1

2006 Acts, ch 1152, §52

423E.2 Imposition by county.

1. *a.* A local sales and services tax shall be imposed by a county only after an election at which a majority of those voting on the question favors imposition. The effective date shall be either January 1 or July 1 but not sooner than ninety days following the favorable election. A local sales and services tax approved by a majority vote shall apply to all incorporated and unincorporated areas of that county.

b. A local sales and services tax shall be repealed on either June 30 or December 31 but not sooner than ninety days following the favorable election, if one is held.

c. If a local sales and services tax has been imposed prior to April 1, 2000, and at the time of the election a date for repeal was specified on the ballot, the local sales and services tax may be repealed on that date, notwithstanding paragraph “*b*”.

2. *a.* Upon receipt by a county board of supervisors of a petition requesting imposition of a local sales and services tax for infrastructure purposes, signed by eligible electors of the whole county equal in number to five percent of the persons in the whole county who voted at the last preceding state general election, the board shall within thirty days direct the county commissioner of elections to submit the question of imposition of the tax to the registered voters of the whole county.

b. Alternatively, the question of imposition of a local sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes may be proposed by motion or motions, requesting such submission, adopted by the governing body of a school district or school districts located within the county containing a total, or a combined total in the case of more than one school district, of at least one-half of the population of the county, or by the county board of supervisors. Upon adoption of such motion, the governing body of a school district shall notify the board of supervisors of the adoption of the motion. The county board of supervisors shall submit the motion to the county commissioner of elections, who shall publish

notice of the ballot proposition concerning the imposition of the local sales and services tax. A motion ceases to be valid at the time of the holding of the regular election for the election of members of the governing body which adopted the motion.

3. The county commissioner of elections shall submit the question of imposition of a local sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes at a state general election or at a special election held at any time other than the time of a city regular election. The election shall not be held sooner than sixty days after publication of notice of the ballot proposition. The ballot proposition shall specify the rate of tax, the date the tax will be imposed and repealed, and shall contain a statement as to the specific purpose or purposes for which the revenues shall be expended. The content of the ballot proposition shall be substantially similar to the petition of the board of supervisors or motions of a school district or school districts requesting the election as provided in subsection 2, as applicable, including the rate of tax, imposition and repeal date, and the specific purpose or purposes for which the revenues will be expended. The dates for the imposition and repeal of the tax shall be as provided in subsection 1. The rate of tax shall not be more than one percent. The state commissioner of elections shall establish by rule the form for the ballot proposition which form shall be uniform throughout the state.

4. *a.* Each school district located within the county may submit a revenue purpose statement to the county commissioner of elections no later than sixty days prior to the election indicating the specific purpose or purposes for which the local sales and services tax for school infrastructure revenue and supplemental school infrastructure amount revenue will be expended. The revenues received pursuant to this chapter shall be expended for the purposes indicated in the revenue purpose statement. The revenue purpose statement may include information regarding the school district's use of the revenues to provide for property tax relief or debt reduction. A copy of the revenue purpose statement shall be made available for public inspection in accordance with chapter 22, shall be posted at the appropriate polling places of each school district during the hours that the polls are open, and be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the school district no sooner than twenty days and no later than ten days prior to the election. Notwithstanding the requirements for a revenue purpose statement in this paragraph, for elections occurring after April 1, 2003, but before August 1, 2003, a revenue purpose statement submitted not later than April 1, 2004, shall be considered to have met the requirements of this paragraph.

b. If a revenue purpose statement is not submitted sixty days prior to the election or revenues remain after fulfilling the purpose specified in the revenue purpose statement, the revenues shall be used to reduce the following levies in the following order:

(1) Bond levies under sections 298.18 and 298.18A and all other debt levies, until the moneys received or the levies are reduced to zero.

(2) The regular physical plant and equipment levy under section 298.2, until the moneys received or the levy is reduced to zero.

(3) The voter-approved physical plant and equipment levy and income surtax, if any, under section 298.2, until the moneys received or the levy and income surtax, if any, are reduced to zero.

(4) The public educational and recreational levy under section 300.2, until the moneys received or the levy is reduced to zero.

(5) The schoolhouse tax levy under section 278.1, subsection 7, Code 1989, until the moneys received or the levy is reduced to zero.

Any money remaining after the reduction of the levies specified in this paragraph “b” may be used for any authorized infrastructure purpose of the school district.

c. Counties holding an election on the local sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes on or after April 1, 2003, but before July 1, 2003, which approve the imposition of the tax at the election shall expend the revenues for any authorized infrastructure purpose of the school district.

5. a. The tax may be repealed, the period of imposition of the tax may be extended for additional periods up to ten years each, or the rate increased, but not above one percent, or decreased, or the use of the revenues changed after an election at which a majority of those voting on the question of repeal, extension, rate change, or change in use favored the repeal, extension, rate change, or change in use. The election at which the question of repeal, extension, rate change, or change in use is offered shall be called and held in the same manner and under the same conditions as provided in this section for the election on the imposition of the tax. However, an election on the change in use shall only be held in the school district where the change in use is proposed to occur. The election may be held at any time but not sooner than sixty days following publication of the ballot proposition. However, the tax shall not be repealed before it has been in effect for one year.

b. Within ten days of the election at which a majority of those voting on the question favors the imposition, repeal, extension, or change in the rate of the tax, the county auditor shall give written notice of the result of the election by sending a copy of the abstract of the votes from the favorable election to the director of revenue. Election costs shall be apportioned among school districts within the county on a pro rata basis in proportion to the number of registered voters in each school district who reside within the county and the total number of registered voters within the county.

c. A local option sales and services tax shall not be repealed or reduced in rate if obligations are outstanding which are payable as provided in section 423E.5, 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. However, this paragraph does not apply to the repeal of the tax on December 31, 2022, as specified in section 423E.1, subsection 2.

98 Acts, ch 1130, §2, 6

C99, §422E.2

99 Acts, ch 156, §15, 16, 23; 2000 Acts, ch 1058, §37; 2001 Acts, ch 24, §50; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §111, 115; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, ch 157, §2–4, 11; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §203, 205; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §252, 253, 287

C2005, §423E.2

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, or 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 receive 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 15 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.

98 Acts, ch 1130, §3, 6

C99, §422E.3

99 Acts, ch 151, §37–39, 89; 99 Acts, ch 156, §17–19, 23; 2001 Acts, ch 116, §16; 2002 Acts, ch 1151, §13; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, ch 157, §5–7, 11; 2003 Acts, ch 178, §114, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §193, 203, 205; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §254

C2005, §423E.3

2005 Acts, ch 3, §71; 2005 Acts, ch 140, §15, 16, 27, 32; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §105; 2006 Acts, ch 1152, §53

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 outstanding 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.

98 Acts, ch 1130, §4, 6

C99, §422E.4

99 Acts, ch 156, §20, 23; 2003 Acts, ch 157, §9, 11; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §203, 205; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §258

C2005, §423E.5

2005 Acts, ch 179, §66, 85

423E.7 Repeal.

This chapter is repealed June 30, 2023, for fiscal years beginning after that date.

2003 Acts, ch 157, §10, 11

CS2003, §422E.6

2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §203, 205

C2005, §423E.7

ASSESSMENT AND VALUATION OF PROPERTY

441.17 Duties of assessor.

The assessor shall:

1. Devote full time to the duties of the assessor's office and shall not engage in any occupation or business interfering or inconsistent with such duties. This subsection does not preclude an assessor from being a candidate for elective office during the term of appointment as assessor. If an assessor is elected to a city or county office, to a statewide elective office, or to the general assembly, the assessor shall resign as assessor before the beginning of the term of the office to which the assessor was elected.

2. to 11. Not reprinted.

[C51, §474, 475; R60, §735, 736; C73, §824, 825; C97, §1355, 1359, 1366; S13, §1355, 1366; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7108, 7114, 7122, 7123; C46, §441.3, 441.9, 441.17, 441.18; C50, 54, 58, §405A.8, 441.4, 441.9, 441.12; C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §441.17]

83 Acts, ch 64, §2; 87 Acts, ch 84, §1; 89 Acts, ch 296, §61; 94 Acts, ch 1110, §20, 24; 2001 Acts, ch 153, §15, 16; 2001 Acts, ch 176, §80; 2002 Acts, ch 1088, §1, 2; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

TAX COLLECTION

445.1 Definition of terms.

Unnumbered paragraph 1 not reprinted.

1. and 2. Not reprinted.

3. "*County system*" means a method of data storage and retrieval as approved by the auditor of state including, but not limited to, tax lists, books, records, indexes, registers, or schedules.

4. to 7. Not reprinted.

[R60, §751; C73, §846; C97, §1390; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7184; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §445.1]

86 Acts, ch 1139, §2; 91 Acts, ch 191, §26; 92 Acts, ch 1163, §85; 93 Acts, ch 73, §5; 95 Acts, ch 57, §11; 2001 Acts, ch 153, §15; 2001 Acts, ch 176, §80

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. to *f.* Not reprinted.

g. Not be a candidate for nor hold any other public office or trust, nor be a member of a political committee.

h. and *i.* Not reprinted.

2. to 5. Not reprinted.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §1804; 90 Acts, ch 1105, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1108, §2; 91 Acts, ch 154, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1160, §22; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §262; 2004 Acts, ch 1132, §89; 2005 Acts, ch 137, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §117

LEVEE AND DRAINAGE DISTRICTS AND IMPROVEMENTS

DISSOLUTION OF DRAINAGE DISTRICTS

468.259 Election in lieu of hearings.

In lieu of the hearings provided for in section 468.258, the board of either district may call an election for the purpose of determining the dissolution of the contained district or the acceptance of that district's improvements and rights of way by the overlying district. The questions may be submitted at a regular election of the district or at a special election called for that purpose. It is not mandatory for the county commissioner of elections to conduct the elections, however the provisions of sections 49.43 to 49.47, and of subchapter III* of this chapter, as they are applicable, shall govern the elections, and the question to be submitted shall be set forth in the notice of election.

1. If sixty percent or more of the votes cast are in favor of the proposed dissolution of the contained district involved, the board of that district shall enter an order dissolving the contained district and directing the surrender of its improvements and rights of way, conditioned on acceptance by the overlying district.

2. If sixty percent or more of the votes cast in the overlying district are in favor of the proposed acceptance by that district of the contained district's improvements and rights of way, the board of the overlying district shall enter an order accepting the improvements and rights of way of the contained district.

3. Orders issued pursuant to subsections 1 and 2 shall be filed with the county auditor of the county or counties in which the affected districts are situated and noted on the drainage record.

[C81, §456.14]

89 Acts, ch 126, §2

CS89, §468.259

*See §468.500–468.523 below

468.261 Costs borne by overlying district.

The overlying district shall pay all costs of the proceedings held pursuant to sections 468.256 through 468.259.

[C81, §456.16]

89 Acts, ch 126, §2

CS89, §468.261

BLANK

DRAINAGE OR LEVEE DISTRICTS EMBRACING PART OR WHOLE OF CITY

468.327 Trustee control.

A district formed pursuant to this part, under the control of a city council, may be placed under the control and management of a board of trustees as provided in subchapter III* of this chapter. Each trustee shall be a citizen of the United States not less than eighteen years of age and a bona fide owner of benefited land in the district for which the trustee is elected. If the owner is a family farm corporation as defined by section 9H.1, subsection 8, a business corporation organized and existing under chapter 490 or 491, or a partnership, a stockholder or officer authorized by the corporation or a general partner may be elected as a trustee of the district.

84 Acts, ch 1040, §1

C85, §459.13

89 Acts, ch 126, §2

CS89, §468.327

90 Acts, ch 1205, §14; 93 Acts, ch 126, §4

*See §468.500–468.523 below

MANAGEMENT OF DRAINAGE OR LEVEE DISTRICTS BY TRUSTEES

468.500 Trustees authorized.

In the manner provided in this subchapter, any drainage or levee district in which the original construction has been completed and paid for by bond issue or otherwise, may be placed under the control and management of a board of three trustees to be elected by the persons owning land in the district that has been assessed for benefits.

A district under the control of a city council as provided in subchapter II, part 3,* may be placed under the control and management of a board of trustees by the city council following the procedures provided in this subchapter for the county board of supervisors.

[SS15, §1989-a52a, -a61; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7674; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §462.1]

83 Acts, ch 163, §1; 89 Acts, ch 126, §2

CS89, §468.500

*See §468.327 above

468.501 Petition.

A petition shall be filed in the office of the auditor signed by a majority of the persons including corporations owning land within the district assessed for benefits.

[S13, §1989-a52b; SS15, §1989-a52a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7675; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §462.2]

89 Acts, ch 126, §2

CS89, §468.501

468.502 Election.

The board, at the next regular, adjourned, or special session shall canvass the petition and if signed by the requisite number of landowners, it shall order an election to be held at some convenient place in the district not less than forty nor more than sixty days from the date of such order, for the election of three trustees of such district. It shall appoint from the freeholders of the district who reside in the county or counties, three judges and two clerks of election. It shall not be mandatory for the county commissioner of elections to conduct elections held pursuant to this subchapter, but they shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 49 where not in conflict with this subchapter.

[S13, §1989-a52b; SS15, §1989-a63; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7676; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §462.3]

89 Acts, ch 126, §2

CS89, §468.502

468.503 Intercounty district.

If the district extends into two or more counties, a duplicate of the petition shall be filed in the office of the auditor of each county. The boards of supervisors shall, within thirty days after the filing of such petition, meet in joint session and canvass the same, and if found to be signed by a majority of the owners of land in the district assessed for benefits, they shall by joint action order such election and appoint judges and clerks of election as provided in section 468.502.

[S13, §1989-a52b; SS15, §1989-a62, -a63; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7677; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §462.4]

89 Acts, ch 126, §2

CS89, §468.503

468.504 Election districts.

When a petition has been filed for the election of trustees to manage a district containing twenty thousand acres or more, the board, or, if the district extends into more than one county, the boards of the counties by joint action, shall, before the election, divide the district into three election districts for the purpose of securing a proper distribution of trustees in the district, and the division shall be so made that each election district will have substantially equal voting power and acreage, as nearly as may be. After the division is made there shall be elected one trustee for each of the election districts, but at the election all the qualified voters for the entire district shall be entitled to vote for each trustee. The division here provided for shall be for the purposes only of a proper distribution of trustees in the district and shall not otherwise affect the district or its management and control.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7678; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §462.5]

89 Acts, ch 126, §2

CS89, §468.504

2001 Acts, ch 89, §1

468.505 Record and plat of election districts.

At the time of making a division into election districts, as provided in section 468.504, the board or boards shall designate by congressional divisions, subdivisions, metes and bounds, or other intelligible description, the lands embraced in each election district, and the auditor, or auditors if more than one county shall make a plat thereof in the drainage record of the district indicating thereon the boundary lines of each election district, numbering them, one, two, and three, respectively.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7679; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §462.6]
89 Acts, ch 126, §2
CS89, §468.505

468.506 Eligibility of trustees.

Each trustee shall be a citizen of the United States not less than eighteen years of age, and one of the following:

1. The bona fide owner of agricultural land in the election district for which the trustee is elected, and a resident of the county in which that district is located or of a county which is contiguous to or corners on that county.

2. The bona fide owner of nonagricultural land in the election district for which the trustee is elected, and a resident of that district. This subsection applies only when the election district is wholly within the corporate limits of a city.

3. A stockholder of a family farm corporation as defined in section 9H.1, subsection 8, which owns land in the election district who is a resident of the county in which that district is located or of a county which is contiguous to or corners on that county.

4. In a district which is a levee and drainage district which has eighty-five percent of its acreage within the corporate limits of a city and has been under the control of a city under subchapter II, part 3,* a bona fide owner of benefited land in the district. If the owner is a family farm corporation as defined by section 9H.1, subsection 8, a business corporation organized and existing under chapter 490 or 491, or a partnership, a stockholder or officer authorized by the corporation or a general partner may be elected as a trustee of the district.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7680; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §462.7]
83 Acts, ch 163, §2; 89 Acts, ch 126, §2
CS89, §468.506

90 Acts, ch 1205, §15; 93 Acts, ch 126, §5

*See §468.327 above

468.507 Notice of election.

The board, or, if in more than one county, the boards acting jointly, shall cause notice of said election to be given, setting forth the time and place of holding the same and the hours when the polls will open and close. Such notice shall be published for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper in which the official proceedings of the board are published in the county, or if the district extends into more than one county, then in such newspaper of each county. The last of such publications shall not be less than ten days before the date of said election.

[S13, §1989-a52b; SS15, §1989-a63; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7681; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §462.8]
89 Acts, ch 126, §2
CS89, §468.507

468.508 Assessment to determine right to vote.

Before any election is held, the election board shall obtain from the county auditor or auditors a certified copy of so much of the record of the establishment of such district as will show the lands embraced therein, the assessment and classification of each tract, and the name of the person against whom the same was assessed for benefits, and the present record owner, and such certified record shall be kept by the trustees after they are elected, for use in subsequent elections. They shall, preceding each subsequent election, procure from the county auditor or auditors additional certificates showing changes of title of land assessed for benefits and the names of the new owners.

[SS15, §1989-a75; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7682; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §462.9]

89 Acts, ch 126, §2

CS89, §468.508

468.509 New owner entitled to vote.

Anyone who has acquired ownership of assessed lands since the latest certificate from the auditor shall be entitled to vote at any election if the person presents to the election board for its inspection at the time the person demands the right to vote evidence showing that the person has title.

[SS15, §1989-a75; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7683; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §462.10]

89 Acts, ch 126, §2

CS89, §468.509

468.510 Qualifications of voters.

Each landowner eighteen years of age or over without regard to sex and any railway or other corporation owning land in said district assessed for benefits shall be entitled to one vote only, except as provided in section 468.511.

[SS15, §1989-a73; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7684; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §462.11]

89 Acts, ch 126, §2

CS89, §468.510

468.511 Votes determined by assessment.

1. When a petition asking for the right to vote in proportion to assessment of benefits at all elections for any purpose thereafter to be held within said district, signed by a majority of the landowners owning land within said district assessed for benefits, is filed with the board of trustees, then, in all elections of trustees thereafter held within said district, any person whose land is assessed for benefits without regard to age, sex, or condition shall be entitled to one vote for each ten dollars or fraction thereof of the original assessment under the current classification against the land actually owned by the person in said district at the time of the election, but in order to have such ballot counted for more than one vote the voter shall write the voter's name upon the ballot. The vote of any landowner of the district may be cast by absent voters ballot as provided in chapter 53 except that the form of the applications for ballots, the voters' affidavits on the envelopes, and the endorsement of the carrier envelope for preserving the ballot shall be substantially in the form provided in subsections 2, 3 and 4, below. Application blanks, envelopes and ballots shall be provided by and submitted to the office of the county auditor in which the election is held. The cost of such blanks, envelopes, ballots and postage shall be paid by the district. For the purpose of this subchapter all landowners of the district shall be considered qualified voters, regardless of their place of residence.

2. For the purpose of this subchapter, applications for ballots shall be made on blanks substantially in the following form:

Application for ballot to be voted at the
..... (Name of District) District Election
on (Date)

State of)
..... County) ss.

I, (Applicant), do solemnly swear that I am a landowner in the (Name of District) District and that I am a duly qualified voter entitled to vote in said election, and that on account of (business, illness, residence outside of the county, etc.) I cannot be at the polls on election day, and I hereby make application for an official ballot or ballots to be voted by me at such election, and that I will return said ballot or ballots to the officer issuing same before the day of said election.

Signed
Date
Residence (street number if any)
City State

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of (month),
..... (year)

3. For the purpose of this subchapter, the affidavit on the reverse side of the envelopes used for enclosing the marked ballots shall be substantially as follows:

State of)
..... County) ss.

I, (Applicant), do solemnly swear that I am a landowner in the (Name of District) District and that I am a duly qualified voter to vote in the election of trustees of said district and that I shall be prevented from attending the polls on the day of election because of (business, illness, residence outside of the county, etc.) and that I have marked the enclosed ballot in secret.

Signed

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of (month), (year), and that I hereby certify that the affiant exhibited the enclosed ballot to me unmarked; that the affiant then in my presence and in the presence of no other person and in such manner that I could not see the affiant's vote, marked such ballot, enclosed and sealed the same in this envelope; and that the affiant was not solicited or advertised by me for or against any candidate or measure.

.....
.....
(Official Title)

4. For the purposes of this subchapter, upon receipt of the ballot, the auditor shall at once enclose the same, unopened, together with the application made by the voter in a large carrier envelope, securely seal the same, and endorse thereon over the auditor's official signature, the following:

- a. Name of the district in which the voter is a landowner.
- b. Date of the election for which the ballot is cast.
- c. Location of the polling place at which the ballot would be legally and properly cast if voted in person.
- d. Names of the judges of the election of that polling place, and the statement that this envelope contains an absent voters ballot and must be opened only at the polls on election day while said polls are opened.

[SS15, §1989-a73; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7685; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §462.12]
89 Acts, ch 126, §2
CS89, §468.511
2000 Acts, ch 1058, §63

468.512 Vote by agent.

Except where the provisions of section 468.511, providing for vote in proportion to assessment are invoked, any person or corporation owning land or right of way within the district and assessed for benefits may have the person's or the corporation's vote cast by the person's or the corporation's agent or proxy authorized to cast such vote by a power of attorney signed and acknowledged by such person or corporation, and filed before such vote is cast in the auditor's office of the county in which such election is held. Every such power of attorney shall specify the particular election for which it is to be used, indicating the day, month, and year of such election, and shall be void for all elections subsequently held. The vote of the owner of any land in a drainage or levee district in any election, where the vote is not determined by assessment, may be cast by absent voters ballot in the same manner and form and subject to the same rights and restrictions as is provided in section 468.511 relating to vote by absentee ballot when votes are determined by assessment.

[SS15, §1989-a73; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7686; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §462.13]

89 Acts, ch 126, §2
CS89, §468.512

468.513 Vote of minor or person under legal incompetency.

The vote of any person who is a minor or under legal incompetency shall be cast by the parent, guardian, or other legal representative of the person. The person casting the vote shall deliver to the judges and clerks of election a written sworn statement giving the name, age, and place of residence of the minor or person under legal incompetency, and any false statement knowingly made to secure permission to cast such vote shall render the party so making it guilty of the crime of perjury.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7687; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §462.14]

89 Acts, ch 126, §2
CS89, §468.513
96 Acts, ch 1129, §95

468.514 Ballots — petition for printed ballots.

Candidates for drainage district trustee shall have their names placed on printed ballots provided a petition therefor is signed by ten qualified voters of the district and filed with the clerk of the board at least twenty-five days but not more than sixty-five days before the election. Space shall also be provided on the ballot for write-in votes.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7688; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §462.15]

86 Acts, ch 1099, §3; 89 Acts, ch 126, §2
CS89, §468.514
2001 Acts, ch 56, §36

468.515 Candidates voted for.

Each qualified voter for the whole district shall be entitled to vote for one candidate for each district for which a trustee is to be elected.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7689; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §462.16]

89 Acts, ch 126, §2
CS89, §468.515

468.516 Election — canvass of votes — returns.

On the day designated for said election the polls shall open at one o'clock p.m. and remain open until five o'clock p.m. unless otherwise provided under section 468.522. If no convenient polling place is to be found within the district, the election may be held at some convenient place outside the district. The judges of election shall canvass the vote and certify the result, and deposit with the auditor the ballots cast, together with the pollbooks showing the names of the voters; but if there is more than one county in the district, the returns shall be filed with the auditor of the county having the greatest acreage of said district.

[S13, §1989-a52c; SS15, §1989-a64; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7690; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §462.17]

89 Acts, ch 126, §2

CS89, §468.516

91 Acts, ch 54, §1

468.517 Canvass — certificates of election.

The canvass of the returns by the board or boards of supervisors shall be on the next Monday following the election. If the district is in more than one county, the board of supervisors of the county with the greatest acreage in the district shall canvass the vote. The board of supervisors of the other counties in which the district is located may attend and participate in the canvass of the returns. It or they shall make a return of the results of the canvass to the auditor, who shall issue certificates to the trustees elected, and when the district extends into more than one county, then the auditor with whom the election returns were filed shall issue the certificates and certify an abstract of the canvass to each other county in which the district is located.

[S13, §1989-a52c; SS15, §1989-a64; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7691; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §462.18]

85 Acts, ch 163, §11; 89 Acts, ch 126, §2

CS89, §468.517

468.518 Tenure of office.

The trustees so elected shall hold office until the fourth Saturday in January next succeeding their election and until their successors are elected and qualify. On the third Saturday in the January next succeeding their original election, an election shall be held at which three trustees shall be chosen, one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and each shall qualify and enter upon the duties of the office on the fourth Saturday of the same January. On the third Saturday in each succeeding January, an election shall be held to choose a successor to the trustee whose term is about to expire, and the term of the trustee's office shall be for three years and until a successor has qualified.

[SS15, §1989-a52d, -a65-a67; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7692; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §462.19]

89 Acts, ch 126, §2

CS89, §468.518

468.519 Levee and pumping station districts.

In levee and drainage districts having pumping stations trustees shall hold office until the fourth Saturday in January three years after election. On the third Saturday in January of each year a trustee shall be elected for a term of three years to succeed the member of the board whose term will expire on the following Saturday. At the election there shall also be elected, if necessary, a trustee to fill any vacancy which occurred before the election.

[S13, §1989-a52e; SS15, §1989-a52d; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7693; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §462.20]

83 Acts, ch 101, §99; 89 Acts, ch 126, §2
CS89, §468.519

468.520 Division of districts under trustees.

When a trustee is to be elected, it shall be for a specified election district within the district.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7694; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §462.21]

83 Acts, ch 101, §100; 89 Acts, ch 126, §2
CS89, §468.520

468.521 Elections — how conducted.

After the first election of trustees, the trustees shall act as judges of election; however, a trustee standing for election shall not serve as a judge and shall be replaced as judge by a person not standing for election who is eligible to be elected as a trustee. The clerk of the board shall act as one of the clerks and some owner of land in the district shall be appointed by the board to act as another clerk. The trustees shall fill all vacancies in the election board. The result of each election shall be certified to the auditor or the several county auditors if the district is located in more than one county.

[SS15, §1989-a69; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7695; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §462.22]

85 Acts, ch 163, §12; 89 Acts, ch 126, §2
CS89, §468.521

468.522 Change of date and time.

The date on which the annual election shall be held and the polling hours may be changed by the choice of a majority of electors of the district expressed by ballot at any annual election, and the return of the vote shall be certified in the same manner as the returns for election of trustees. The polling hours may vary from the requirements of section 468.516, but the polls shall be open for at least three consecutive hours between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on the election day.

[S13, §1989-a52e; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7696; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §462.23]

89 Acts, ch 126, §2
CS89, §468.522
91 Acts, ch 54, §2

468.523 Vacancies.

If any vacancy occurs in the membership of the board of trustees between the annual elections, the remaining members of the board shall have power to fill such vacancies by appointment of persons having the same qualifications as themselves. The persons so appointed shall qualify in the same manner and hold office until the next annual election when their successors shall be elected. In the event that all places on the board become vacant, then a new board shall be appointed by the auditor, or if more than one county, then by the auditor of the county in which the greater acreage of the district is located. The persons so appointed shall hold office until the next annual election and until their successors are elected and qualify.

[SS15, §1989-a68; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7697; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §462.24]

89 Acts, ch 126, §2

CS89, §468.523

UTILITIES DIVISION

474.10 General counsel.

The 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 and is exempt from the merit system provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV. Assistants to the general counsel are subject to the merit system provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV. The general counsel or an assistant to the general counsel shall provide the necessary legal advice to the board in all matters and represent the board in all actions instituted in a state or federal court challenging the validity of a rule or order of the board. The existence of a fact which disqualifies a person from election or from acting as a utilities board member disqualifies the person from employment as general counsel or assistant general counsel. The general counsel shall devote full time to the duties of the office. During employment the counsel shall not be a member of a political committee, contribute to a political campaign fund other than through the income tax checkoff for contributions to the Iowa election campaign fund and the presidential election campaign fund, participate in a political campaign, or be a candidate for a political office.

83 Acts, ch 127, §7; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §741; 88 Acts, ch 1158, §77; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §266

*Utilities board

CONSUMER ADVOCATE

475A.1 Consumer advocate.

1. to 3. Not reprinted.

4. *Political activity prohibited.* The consumer advocate shall devote the advocate's entire time to the duties of the office; and during the advocate's term of office the advocate shall not be a member of a political committee or contribute to a political campaign fund other than through the income tax checkoff for contributions to the Iowa election campaign fund and the presidential election campaign fund or take part in political campaigns or be a candidate for a political office.

5. Not reprinted.

83 Acts, ch 127, §8, 46; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §742, 743

PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION

476.23 Electric service conflicts — certificates of authority.

1. An electric utility shall not construct or extend facilities or furnish or offer to furnish electric service to the existing point of delivery of any customer already receiving electric service from another electric utility without having first filed with the board the express written agreement of the electric utility presently serving this customer, except as otherwise provided in this section. Any municipal corporation, after being authorized by a vote of the people, or any electric utility may file a petition with the board requesting a certificate of authority to furnish electric service to the existing point of delivery of any customer already receiving electric service from another electric utility. If, after notice by the board to the electric utility currently serving the customer, objection to the petition is not filed and investigation is not deemed necessary, the board shall issue a certificate within thirty days of the filing of the petition. When an objection is filed, if the board, after notice and opportunity for hearing, determines that service to the customer by the petitioner is in the public interest, including consideration of any unnecessary duplication of facilities, it shall grant this certificate in whole or in part, upon such terms, conditions, and restrictions as may be justified. Whether or not an objection is filed, any certificate issued shall require that the petitioner pay to the electric utility presently serving the customer, the reasonable price for facilities serving the customer. This price determination by the board shall include due consideration of the cost of the facilities being acquired; any necessary generating capacity and transmission capacity dedicated to the customer, including, but not limited to, electric power generating facilities and alternate energy production facilities not yet in service but for which the board has issued an order pursuant to section 476.53, and electric power generating facility emissions plan budgets approved by the board pursuant to section 476.6, subsection 22; depreciation; loss of revenue; and the cost of facilities necessary to reintegrate the system of the utility after detaching the portion sold.

2. to 4. Not reprinted.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, §490A.23, 490A.24; C77, 79, 81, §476.23]
2003 Acts, ch 29, §1, 6

UNDERGROUND FACILITIES INFORMATION

480.3 Notification center established — participation.

1. and 2. Not reprinted.

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.

87 Acts, ch 135, §3; 92 Acts, ch 1103, §3; 95 Acts, ch 112, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1049, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1054, §1; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §393

JUDICIAL BRANCH

602.1216 Retention of clerks of the district court.

A clerk of the district court shall stand for retention in office, in the county of the clerk's office, upon the petition signed by eligible electors residing in the county equal in number to at least ten percent of all registered voters in the county to the state commissioner of elections, at the judicial election in 1988 and every four years thereafter, under sections 46.17 through 46.24. The petition shall be filed in the office of the state commissioner not later than one hundred twenty days before the general election. A clerk who is not retained in office is ineligible to serve as clerk, in the county in which the clerk was not retained, for the four years following the retention vote.

83 Acts, ch 186, §1215, 10201; 89 Acts, ch 136, §74; 2001 Acts, ch 56, §37

SUPREME COURT

602.4101 Justices — quorum.

1. Not reprinted.
2. Justices of the supreme court shall be nominated and appointed and shall stand for retention in office as provided in chapter 46. Justices of the supreme court shall qualify for office as provided in chapter 63.

83 Acts, ch 186, §5101, 10201; 98 Acts, ch 1184, §1, 4

COURT OF APPEALS

602.5102 Judges — quorum.

1. Not reprinted.
2. Judges of the court of appeals shall be nominated and appointed and shall stand for retention in office as provided in chapter 46. Judges of the court of appeals shall qualify for office as provided in chapter 63.

3. and 4. Not reprinted.

83 Acts, ch 186, §6102, 10201; 83 Acts, ch 204, §11, 12; 98 Acts, ch 1184, §2, 4

DISTRICT COURT

Map of judicial election districts as established by §602.6109, Code 2003, is printed on page M-26

602.6107 Reorganization of judicial districts and judicial election districts.

1. The supreme court shall, beginning January 1, 2012, and at least every ten years thereafter, review the division of the state into judicial districts and judicial election districts in order to determine whether the composition or the total number of the judicial districts and judicial election districts is the most efficient and effective administration of the district court and the judicial branch.

2. If the supreme court determines that the administration of the district court and the judicial branch would be made more efficient and effective by reorganizing the judicial districts and judicial election districts, which may include expanding or contracting the total number of judicial districts and judicial election districts, the supreme court shall develop and submit to the general assembly by November 15 a plan that reorganizes the judicial districts and judicial election districts. The legislative services agency shall draft a bill embodying the plan for submission by the supreme court to the general

assembly. The general assembly shall bring the bill to a vote in either the senate or the house of representatives within thirty days of the bill's submission by the supreme court to the general assembly, under a procedure or rule permitting no amendments by either house except those of a purely corrective nature. If both houses pass the bill, the bill shall be presented as any other bill to the governor for approval. The bill shall take effect upon the general assembly passing legislation, which is approved by the governor including an effective date for the reorganization of the judicial districts and judicial election districts.

3. The composition of the judicial districts in section 602.6107, Code 2003, and judicial election districts in section 602.6109, Code 2003, shall remain in effect until a new division of the state into judicial districts and judicial election districts is enacted.

4. It is the intent of the general assembly that the supreme court prior to developing a plan pursuant to this section consult with and receive input from members of the general public, court employees, judges, members of the general assembly, the judicial departments of correctional services, county officers, officials from other interested political subdivisions, and attorneys. In submitting a plan pursuant to this section, the supreme court shall also submit to the general assembly a report stating the reasons for developing the plan and describing in detail the process used in developing the plan.

5. Nothing in this section or other provision of the Code shall be construed to preclude the general assembly or the judicial branch from proposing or considering a plan reorganizing the judicial districts and judicial election districts at any time.

83 Acts, ch 186, § 7107, 10201; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §46, 49; 2003 Acts, ch 151, §34

602.6109 Judicial election districts and judgeships.

1. The reorganized judicial election districts established pursuant to section 602.6107 shall be used solely for purposes of nomination, appointment, and retention of judges of the district court.

2. If the judicial election districts are reorganized under section 602.6107, the state court administrator shall reapportion the number of judgeships to which each judicial election district is entitled. The reapportionment shall be determined according to section 602.6201, subsection 3.

83 Acts, ch 186, §7109, 10201; 2003 Acts, ch 151, §35

602.6201 Office of district judge — apportionment.

1. District judges shall be nominated and appointed and shall stand for retention in office as provided in chapter 46. District judges shall qualify for office as provided in chapter 63.

2. A district judge must be a resident of the judicial election district in which appointed and retained. Subject to the provision for reassignment of judges under section 602.6108, a district judge shall serve in the district of the judge's residence while in office, regardless of the number of judgeships to which the district is entitled under subsection 3.

3. *a.* A judicial election district containing a city of fifty thousand or more population is entitled to the number of judgeships equal to the average, rounded to the nearest whole number, of the following two quotients, each rounded to the nearest hundredth:

(1) The combined civil and criminal filings in the election district divided by five hundred fifty.

(2) The election district's population divided by forty thousand.

However, the seat of government is entitled to one additional judgeship.

b. All other judicial election districts are entitled to the number of judgeships equal to the average, rounded to the nearest whole number, of the following two quotients, each rounded to the nearest hundredth:

(1) The combined civil and criminal filings in the election district divided by four hundred fifty.

(2) The election district's population divided by forty thousand.

However, the judicial election district in which the Iowa state penitentiary at Fort Madison is located is entitled to one additional judgeship.

c. The filings included in the determinations to be made under this subsection shall not include small claims or nonindictable misdemeanors, and shall not include either civil actions for money judgment where the amount in controversy does not exceed five thousand dollars or indictable misdemeanors or felony violations of section 321J.2, which were assigned to district associate judges and magistrates as shown on their administrative reports, but shall include appeals from decisions of magistrates, district associate judges, and district judges sitting as magistrates. The figures on filings shall be the average for the latest available previous three-year period and when current census figures on population are not available, figures shall be taken from the Iowa department of public health computations.

4. For purposes of this section, a vacancy means the death, resignation, retirement, or removal of a district judge, or the failure of a district judge to be retained in office at the judicial election, or an increase in judgeships under this section.

5. In those judicial election districts having more district judges than the number of judgeships specified by the formula in subsection 3, vacancies shall not be filled.

6. In those judicial election districts having fewer or the same number of district judges as the number of judgeships specified by the formula in subsection 3, vacancies in the number of district judges shall be filled as they occur.

7. In those judicial districts that contain more than one judicial election district, a vacancy in a judicial election district shall not be filled if the total number of district judges in all judicial election districts within the judicial district equals or exceeds the aggregate number of judgeships to which all of the judicial election districts of the judicial district are authorized.

8. An incumbent district judge shall not be removed from office because of a reduction in the number of authorized judgeships.

9. During February of each year, and at other times as appropriate, the state court administrator shall make the determinations required under this section, and shall notify the appropriate nominating commissions and the governor of appointments that are required.

10. Notwithstanding the formula for determining the number of judgeships in this section, the number of district judges shall not exceed one hundred sixteen during the period commencing July 1, 1999.

11. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Code to the contrary, if a vacancy in a judgeship occurs, and the chief justice of the supreme court makes a finding that a substantial disparity exists in the allocation of judgeships and judicial workload between judicial election districts, the chief justice may apportion the judgeship from the judicial election district where the vacancy occurs to another judicial election district based upon the substantial disparity finding. However, a judgeship shall not be apportioned pursuant to this section unless a majority of the judicial council approves the apportionment.

12. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Code to the contrary, if the chief justice of the supreme court determines a substantial disparity exists in

the allocation of judgeships and judicial workload between judicial election districts, the chief justice may authorize a voluntary permanent transfer of a district judge from one judicial election district to another upon approval by a majority of the judicial council. After approval by the judicial council, the chief justice shall notify all eligible district judges of the intent to seek applicants for a voluntary permanent transfer and the terms of such a transfer. A district judge is not eligible for a voluntary transfer unless the judge has served a regular term of office as specified in section 46.16. Upon approval of the judge's application, the chief justice may transfer a district judge who consents to the transfer within six months of the notification. The transfer of a district judge shall take effect within sixty days of the official announcement of the transfer by the chief justice. A district judge transferred pursuant to this subsection shall have six months from the date of the announcement of the transfer to establish residency in the judicial election district where the district judge is transferred. A district judge who has been transferred shall stand for retention in the judicial election district to which the district judge has been transferred as provided in chapter 46. For purposes of subsection 3, the judgeship shall be apportioned to the judicial election district where the judge is transferred. A voluntary transfer pursuant to this subsection shall not cause a vacancy of a judgeship in the judicial election district from which the district judge was transferred.

83 Acts, ch 186, §7201, 10201; 86 Acts, ch 1012, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1148, §1, 2; 90 Acts, ch 1055, §1, 2; 95 Acts, ch 207, §25; 96 Acts, ch 1216, §30; 97 Acts, ch 130, §1; 97 Acts, ch 205, §24; 99 Acts, ch 202, §22; 2003 Acts, ch 151, §38, 39

For future repeal of subsection 12 effective July 1, 2008, see 2003 Acts, ch 151, §63

602.6304 Appointment and resignation of district associate judges.

1. The district associate judges authorized by sections 602.6301 and 602.6302 shall be appointed by the district judges of the judicial election district from persons nominated by the county magistrate appointing commission. In the case of a district associate judge to be appointed to more than one county, the appointment shall be from persons nominated by the county magistrate appointing commissions acting jointly and in the case of a district associate judge to be appointed to more than one judicial election district of the same judicial district, the appointment shall be by a majority of the district judges in each judicial election district.

2. In November of any year in which an impending vacancy is created because a district associate judge is not retained in office pursuant to a judicial election, the county magistrate appointing commission shall publicize notice of the vacancy in at least two publications in the official county newspaper. The commission shall accept applications for consideration for nomination as district associate judge for a minimum of fifteen days prior to certifying nominations. The commission shall consider the applications and shall, by majority vote, certify to the chief judge of the judicial district not later than December 15 of that year the names of three applicants who are nominated by the commission for the vacancy. If there are three or fewer applicants the commission shall certify all applicants who meet the statutory qualifications. Nominees shall be chosen solely on the basis of the qualifications of the applicants, and political affiliation shall not be considered.

3. Within thirty days after a county magistrate appointing commission receives notification of an actual or impending vacancy in the office of district associate judge, other than a vacancy referred to in subsection 2, the commission shall certify to the chief judge of the judicial district the names of three applicants who are nominated by the commission for the vacancy. The commission shall publicize notice of the vacancy in at least two publications in the official county newspaper. The commission shall accept applications for consideration for nomination as district associate judge for a minimum of fifteen days prior to certifying nominations. The commission shall consider the applications and shall, by majority vote, certify to the chief judge of the judicial district the names of three applicants who are nominated by the commission for the vacancy. If there are three or fewer applicants the commission shall certify all applicants who meet the statutory qualifications. Nominees shall be chosen solely on the basis of the qualifications of the applicants, and political affiliation shall not be considered. As used in this subsection, a vacancy is created by the death, retirement, resignation, or removal of a district associate judge, or by an increase in the number of positions authorized.

4. Within fifteen days after the chief judge of a judicial district has received the list of nominees to fill a vacancy in the office of district associate judge, the district judges in the judicial election district shall, by majority vote, appoint one of those nominees to fill the vacancy.

5. A district associate judge who seeks to resign from the office of district associate judge shall notify in writing the chief judge of the judicial district as to the district associate judge's intention to resign and the effective date of the resignation. The chief judge of the judicial district, upon receipt of the notice, shall notify the county magistrate appointing commission and the state court administrator of the actual or impending vacancy in the office of district associate judge due to resignation.

6. The supreme court may prescribe rules of procedure to be used by county magistrate appointing commissions when exercising the duties specified in this section.

83 Acts, ch 186, §7304, 10201; 86 Acts, ch 1015, §4; 98 Acts, ch 1115, §13; 2003 Acts, ch 151, §41, 64

602.6305 Term, retention, qualifications.

1. District associate judges shall serve initial terms and shall stand for retention in office within the judicial election districts of their residences at the judicial election under sections 46.16 through 46.24.

2. A person does not qualify for appointment to the office of district associate judge unless the person is at the time of appointment a resident of the county in which the vacancy exists, licensed to practice law in Iowa, and will be able, measured by the person's age at the time of appointment, to complete the initial term of office prior to reaching age seventy-two. An applicant for district associate judge shall file a certified application form, to be provided by the supreme court, with the chairperson of the county magistrate appointing commission.

3. A district associate judge must be a resident of a county in which the office is held during the entire term of office. A district associate judge shall serve within the judicial district in which appointed, as directed by the chief judge, and is subject to reassignment under section 602.6108.

4. District associate judges shall qualify for office as provided in chapter 63 for district judges.

83 Acts, ch 186, §7305, 10201; 86 Acts, ch 1015, §5; 89 Acts, ch 114, §2; 89 Acts, ch 212, §2; 89 Acts, ch 296, §83; 2003 Acts, ch 151, §42; 2004 Acts, ch 1101, §83, 99, 102

602.6403 Appointment, qualification, and resignation of magistrates.

1. By June 1 of each year in which magistrates' terms expire, the county magistrate appointing commission shall appoint, except as otherwise provided in section 602.6302, the number of magistrates apportioned to the county by the state court administrator under section 602.6401, the number of magistrates required pursuant to substitution orders in effect under section 602.6303, and may appoint an additional magistrate when allowed by section 602.6402. The commission shall not appoint more magistrates than are authorized for the county by this article.

2. The magistrate appointing commission for each county shall prescribe the contents of an application, in addition to any application form provided by the supreme court, for an appointment pursuant to this section. The commission shall publicize notice of any vacancy to be filled in at least two publications in all official county newspapers in the county. The commission shall accept applications for a minimum of fifteen days prior to making an appointment, and shall make available during that period of time any printed application forms the commission prescribes.

3. Within thirty days following receipt of notification of a vacancy in the office of magistrate, the commission shall appoint a person to the office to serve the remainder of the unexpired term. For purposes of this section, vacancy means a death, resignation, retirement, or removal of a magistrate, or an increase in the number of positions authorized.

4. The term of office of a magistrate is four years, commencing August 1, 1989. However, the terms of all magistrates in a county are deemed to expire if a substitution under section 602.6302 or the allocation under section 602.6401 results in a reduction in the number of magistrates in a county where the magistrates hold office.

5. The commission shall promptly certify the names and addresses of appointees to the clerk of the district court and to the chief judge of the judicial district. The clerk of the district court shall certify to the state court administrator the names and addresses of these appointees.

6. Before assuming office, a magistrate shall subscribe and file in the office of the state court administrator the oath of office specified in section 63.6.

7. Before the commencement of the term of a magistrate, the members of the magistrate appointing commission may reconsider the appointment. Written notification of the reasons for reconsideration and time and place for the meeting must be sent to the magistrate appointee and the clerk of the district court. The commission may reconvene and decertify the magistrate appointee for good cause. Notice of the decertification and a statement of the reasons justifying the decertification shall be promptly sent to the clerk of the district court, the chief judge of the judicial district, and the state court administrator.

8. Annually, the state court administrator shall cause a school of instruction to be conducted for magistrates, and each magistrate shall attend prior to the time of taking office unless excused by the chief justice for good cause. A magistrate appointed to fill a vacancy shall attend the first school of instruction that is held following the appointment, unless excused by the chief justice for good cause.

9. A magistrate who seeks to resign from the office of magistrate shall notify in writing the chief judge of the judicial district as to the magistrate's intention to resign and the effective date of the resignation. The chief judge of the judicial district, upon receipt of the notice, shall notify the county magistrate appointing commission and the state court administrator of the vacancy in the office of magistrate due to resignation.

83 Acts, ch 186, §7403, 10201; 89 Acts, ch 114, §3, 4; 89 Acts, ch 212, §3, 4; 90 Acts, ch 1168, §59; 98 Acts, ch 1115, §14, 15; 2003 Acts, ch 151, §43, 64; 2006 Acts, ch 1060, §5

602.6504 Commissioners elected by attorneys.

1. The resident attorneys of each county shall elect two resident attorneys of the county to the magistrate appointing commission for six-year terms beginning on January 1, 1979, and each sixth year thereafter. An election shall be held in December preceding the commencement of new terms. The attorneys in a county may elect only one commissioner if there is only one who is qualified and willing to serve and if there are no resident attorneys in a county or none is willing to serve as a commissioner, none shall be elected.

2. A county attorney shall not be elected to the commission.

3. An attorney is eligible to vote in elections of magistrate appointing commissioners within a county if eligible to vote under sections 46.7 and 46.8, and if a resident of the county.

4. In order to be placed on the ballot for county magistrate appointing commission, an eligible attorney elector shall file a nomination petition in the office of the clerk of court on or before November 30 of the year in which the election for attorney positions is to occur. This subsection does not preclude write-in votes at the time of the election.

5. When an election of magistrate appointing commissioners is to be held, the clerk of the district court for each county shall cause to be mailed to each eligible attorney a ballot that is in substantially the following form:

BALLOT

County Magistrate Appointing Commission

To be cast by the resident members of the bar of county.

Vote for (state number) for county judicial magistrate appointing commissioner(s) for term commencing

.....
.....

To be counted, this ballot must be completed and mailed or delivered to clerk of the district court,, no later than December 31, (year) (or the appropriate date in case of an election to fill a vacancy).

83 Acts, ch 186, §7504, 10201; 86 Acts, ch 1119, §3; 2000 Acts, ch 1058, §64

JUVENILE COURT

602.7103B Appointment and resignation of full-time associate juvenile judges.

1. Full-time associate juvenile judges shall be appointed by the district judges of the judicial election district from persons nominated by the county magistrate appointing commission. In the case of a full-time associate juvenile judge to be appointed to more than one county, the appointment shall be from persons nominated by the county magistrate appointing commissions acting jointly and in the case of a full-time associate juvenile judge to be appointed to more than one judicial election district of the same judicial district, the appointment shall be by a majority of the district judges in each judicial election district.

2. In November of any year in which an impending vacancy is created because a full-time associate juvenile judge is not retained in office pursuant to a judicial election, the county magistrate appointing commission shall publicize notice of the vacancy in at least two publications in the official county newspaper. The commission shall accept applications for consideration for nomination as full-time associate juvenile judge for a minimum of fifteen days prior to certifying nominations. The commission shall consider the applications and shall, by majority vote, certify to the chief judge of the judicial district not later than December 15 of that year the names of three applicants who are nominated by the commission for the vacancy. If there are three or fewer applicants, the commission shall certify all applicants who meet the statutory qualifications. Nominees shall be chosen solely on the basis of the qualifications of the applicants, and political affiliation shall not be considered.

3. Within thirty days after a county magistrate appointing commission receives notification of an actual or impending vacancy in the office of full-time associate juvenile judge, other than a vacancy referred to in subsection 2, the commission shall certify to the chief judge of the judicial district the names of three applicants who are nominated by the commission for the vacancy. The commission shall publicize notice of the vacancy in at least two publications in the official county newspaper. The commission shall accept applications for consideration for nomination as full-time associate juvenile judge for a minimum of fifteen days prior to certifying nominations. The commission shall consider the applications and shall, by majority vote, certify to the chief judge of the judicial district the names of three applicants who are nominated by the commission for the vacancy. If there are three or fewer applicants, the commission shall certify all applicants who meet the statutory qualifications. Nominees shall be chosen solely on the basis of the qualifications of the applicants, and political affiliation shall not be considered. As used in this subsection, a vacancy is created by the death, retirement, resignation, or removal of a full-time associate juvenile judge, or by an increase in the number of positions authorized.

4. Within fifteen days after the chief judge of a judicial district has received the list of nominees to fill a vacancy in the office of full-time associate juvenile judge, the district judges in the judicial election district shall, by majority vote, appoint one of those nominees to fill the vacancy.

5. A full-time associate juvenile judge who seeks to resign from the office of full-time associate juvenile judge shall notify in writing the chief judge of the judicial district as to the full-time associate juvenile judge's intention to resign and the effective date of the resignation. The chief judge of the judicial district, upon receipt of the notice, shall notify the county magistrate appointing commission and the state court administrator of the actual or impending vacancy in the office of full-time associate juvenile judge due to resignation.

6. The supreme court may prescribe rules of procedure to be used by county magistrate appointing commissions when exercising the duties specified in this section.

99 Acts, ch 93, §9, 15; 99 Acts, ch 208, §61; 2003 Acts, ch 151, §44, 64

602.7103C Full-time associate juvenile judges — term, retention, qualifications.

1. Full-time associate juvenile judges shall serve terms and shall stand for retention in office within the judicial election districts of their residences as provided under sections 46.16 through 46.24.

2. A person does not qualify for appointment to the office of full-time associate juvenile judge unless the person is at the time of appointment a resident of the county in which the vacancy exists, licensed to practice law in Iowa, and will be able, measured by the person's age at the time of appointment, to complete the initial term of office prior to reaching age seventy-two. An applicant for full-time associate juvenile judge shall file a certified application form, to be provided by the supreme court, with the chairperson of the county magistrate appointing commission.

3. A full-time associate juvenile judge must be a resident of a county in which the office is held during the entire term of office. A full-time associate juvenile judge shall serve within the judicial district in which appointed, as directed by the chief judge, and is subject to reassignment under section 602.6108.

4. Full-time associate juvenile judges shall qualify for office as provided in chapter 63 for district judges.

99 Acts, ch 93, §10, 15

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CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT

602.8102 General duties.

The clerk shall:

1. to 3. Not reprinted.

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. to 13. Not reprinted.

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. to 164. Not reprinted.

83 Acts, ch 96, §159, 160; 83 Acts, ch 186, §9102, 10201; 85 Acts, ch 21, §45, 46; 85 Acts, ch 82, §2; 85 Acts, ch 178, §10, 11; 85 Acts, ch 195, §53; 85 Acts, ch 197, §17-19; 85 Acts, ch 201, §3; 86 Acts, ch 1108, §7; 86 Acts, ch 1112, §12; 86 Acts, ch 1140, §2; 86 Acts, ch 1220, §40; 87 Acts, ch 41, §1; 87 Acts, ch 115, §77, 78; 87 Acts, ch 157, §3; 88 Acts, ch 1134, §102-104; 88 Acts, ch 1158, §97; 89 Acts, ch 50, §13; 89 Acts, ch 83, §80; 89 Acts, ch 178, §6; 90 Acts, ch 1035, §2; 90 Acts, ch 1081, §3; 90 Acts, ch 1205, §61; 90 Acts, ch 1236, §52; 91 Acts, ch 86, §2; 91 Acts, ch 116, §8; 91 Acts, ch 267, §415; 92 Acts, ch 1163, §111-114; 93 Acts, ch 70, §8, 9; 93 Acts, ch 79, §52; 93 Acts, ch 110, §7; 93 Acts, ch 180, §51; 94 Acts, ch 1046, §25; 94 Acts, ch 1124, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §62; 94 Acts, ch 1173, §39; 95 Acts, ch 67, §46; 95 Acts, ch 91, §3; 95 Acts, ch 124, §22, 26; 95 Acts, ch 143, §10; 95 Acts, ch 191, §26; 96 Acts, ch 1129, §103, 113; 97 Acts, ch 23, §75; 97 Acts, ch 126, §45; 97 Acts, ch 173, §16; 98 Acts, ch 1071, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1073, §10; 98 Acts, ch 1115, §16; 98 Acts, ch 1170, §14, 18; 98 Acts, ch 1185, §9; 99 Acts, ch 96, §49; 99 Acts, ch 103, §46; 99 Acts, ch 151, §84, 89; 2000 Acts, ch 1145, §23; 2001 Acts, ch 168, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §107; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §112, 115; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §114; 2003 Acts, ch 82, §20; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §272, 286; 2003 Acts, ch 151, §45, 46; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §189, 191, 192; 2004 Acts, ch 1052, §4; 2004 Acts, ch 1107, §28, 30; 2004 Acts, ch 1119, §2, 3; 2004 Acts, ch 1120, §4; 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; 2006 Acts, ch 1129, §8, 9; 2006 Acts, ch 1132, §1, 16; 2006 Acts, ch 1185, §124

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TRANSITION PROVISIONS

602.11110 Judgeships for election districts 5A and 5C.

As soon as practicable after January 1, 1985, the supreme court administrator shall recompute the number of judgeships to which judicial election districts 5A and 5C are entitled. Notwithstanding section 602.6201, subsection 2, the seventeen incumbent district judges in judicial election district 5A on December 31, 1984 may reside in either judicial election district 5A or 5C beginning January 1, 1985. The supreme court administrator shall apportion to judicial election district 5C those incumbent district judges who were appointed to replace district judges residing in Polk county or who were appointed to fill newly created judgeships while residing in Polk county. The incumbent district judges residing in Polk county on January 1, 1985 who are not so apportioned to judicial election district 5C shall be apportioned to judicial election district 5A but shall be reapportioned to judicial election district 5C, in the order of their seniority as district judges, as soon as the first vacancies occur in judicial election district 5C due to death, resignation, retirement, removal, or failure of retention. Such a reapportionment constitutes a vacancy in judicial election district 5A for purposes of section 602.6201. Notwithstanding section 602.6201, subsection 2, the seventeen incumbent district judges in judicial election district 5A on December 31, 1984 shall stand for retention in the judicial election district to which the district judges are apportioned or reapportioned under this section. Commencing on January 1, 1985, vacancies within judicial election districts 5A and 5C shall be determined and filled under section 602.6201, subsections 4 through 8. For purposes of the recomputations, the supreme court administrator shall determine the average case filings for the latest available three-year period by reallocating the actual case filings during the three-year period to judicial election districts 5A and 5C as if they existed throughout the three-year period.

83 Acts, ch 186, §10201, 10310; 85 Acts, ch 197, §35

602.11111 Judicial nominating commissions for election districts 5A and 5C.

The membership of district judicial nominating commissions for judicial election districts 5A and 5C shall be as provided in chapter 46, subject to the following transition provisions:

1. Those judicial nominating commissioners of judicial election district 5A who are residents of Polk county shall be disqualified from serving in election district 5A on January 1, 1985, and their offices shall be deemed vacant. The vacancies thus created shall be filled as provided in section 46.5 for the remainder of the unexpired terms.

2. After January 1, 1985 the governor shall appoint five eligible electors of judicial election district 5C to the district judicial nominating commission for terms commencing immediately upon appointment. Two of the appointees shall serve terms ending January 31, 1988, two of the appointees shall serve terms ending January 31, 1990, and the remaining appointee shall serve a term ending January 31, 1992, as determined by the governor. At the end of these terms and each six years thereafter the governor shall appoint commissioners pursuant to section 46.3.

3. After January 1, 1985 elective judicial nominating commissioners for judicial election district 5C shall be elected as provided in chapter 46 to terms of office commencing immediately upon election. One of those elected shall serve a term ending January 31, 1988, two shall serve terms ending January 31, 1990,

and two shall serve terms ending January 31, 1992, as determined by the drawing of lots by the persons elected. At the end of these terms and every six years thereafter elective commissioners shall be elected pursuant to chapter 46.

83 Acts, ch 186, §10201, 10311

PROBATE CODE

PROBATE COURT

633.20B Appointment and resignation of full-time associate probate judges.

1. Full-time associate probate judges shall be appointed by the district judges of the judicial election district from persons nominated by the county magistrate appointing commission. In the case of a full-time associate probate judge to be appointed to more than one county, the appointment shall be from persons nominated by the county magistrate appointing commissions acting jointly and in the case of a full-time associate probate judge to be appointed to more than one judicial election district of the same judicial district, the appointment shall be by a majority of the district judges in each judicial election district.

2. In November of any year in which an impending vacancy is created because a full-time associate probate judge is not retained in office pursuant to a judicial election, the county magistrate appointing commission shall publicize notice of the vacancy in at least two publications in the official county newspaper. The commission shall accept applications for consideration for nomination as full-time associate probate judge for a minimum of fifteen days prior to certifying nominations. The commission shall consider the applications and shall, by majority vote, certify to the chief judge of the judicial district not later than December 15 of that year the names of three applicants who are nominated by the commission for the vacancy. If there are three or fewer applicants, the commission shall certify all applicants who meet the statutory qualifications. Nominees shall be chosen solely on the basis of the qualifications of the applicants, and political affiliation shall not be considered.

3. Within thirty days after a county magistrate appointing commission receives notification of an actual or impending vacancy in the office of full-time associate probate judge, other than a vacancy referred to in subsection 2, the commission shall certify to the chief judge of the judicial district the names of three applicants who are nominated by the commission for the vacancy. The commission shall publicize notice of the vacancy in at least two publications in the official county newspaper. The commission shall accept applications for consideration for nomination as full-time associate probate judge for a minimum of fifteen days prior to certifying nominations. The commission shall consider the applications and shall, by majority vote, certify to the chief judge of the judicial district the names of three applicants who are nominated by the commission for the vacancy. If there are three or fewer applicants, the commission shall certify all applicants who meet the statutory qualifications. Nominees shall be chosen solely on the basis of the qualifications of the applicants, and political affiliation shall not be considered. As used in this subsection, a vacancy is created by the death, retirement, resignation, or removal of a full-time associate probate judge, or by an increase in the number of positions authorized.

4. Within fifteen days after the chief judge of a judicial district has received the list of nominees to fill a vacancy in the office of full-time associate probate judge, the district judges in the judicial election district shall, by majority vote, appoint one of those nominees to fill the vacancy.

5. A full-time associate probate judge who seeks to resign from the office of full-time associate probate judge shall notify in writing the chief judge of the judicial district as to the full-time associate probate judge's intention to resign and the effective date of the resignation. The chief judge of the judicial district, upon receipt of the notice, shall notify the county magistrate appointing

commission and the state court administrator of the actual or impending vacancy in the office of full-time associate probate judge due to resignation.

6. The supreme court may prescribe rules of procedure to be used by county magistrate appointing commissions when exercising the duties specified in this section.

99 Acts, ch 93, §13, 15; 99 Acts, ch 208, §62; 2003 Acts, ch 151, §51, 64

633.20C Full-time associate probate judges — term, retention, qualifications.

1. Full-time associate probate judges shall serve terms and shall stand for retention in office within the judicial election districts of their residences as provided under sections 46.16 through 46.24.

2. A person does not qualify for appointment to the office of full-time associate probate judge unless the person is at the time of appointment a resident of the county in which the vacancy exists, licensed to practice law in Iowa, and will be able, measured by the person's age at the time of appointment, to complete the initial term of office prior to reaching age seventy-two. An applicant for full-time associate probate judge shall file a certified application form, to be provided by the supreme court, with the chairperson of the county magistrate appointing commission.

3. A full-time associate probate judge must be a resident of a county in which the office is held during the entire term of office. A full-time associate probate judge shall serve within the judicial district in which appointed, as directed by the chief judge, and is subject to reassignment under section 602.6108.

4. Full-time associate probate judges shall qualify for office as provided in chapter 63 for district judges.

99 Acts, ch 93, §14, 15

OPENING GUARDIANSHIPS

633.556 Appointment of guardian.

1. If the allegations of the petition as to the status of the proposed ward and the necessity for the appointment of a guardian are proved by clear and convincing evidence, the court may appoint a guardian. If the court appoints a guardian based upon mental incapacity of the proposed ward because the proposed ward is a person described in section 222.2, subsection 5, the court shall make a separate determination as to the ward's competency to vote. The court shall find a ward incompetent to vote only upon determining that the person lacks sufficient mental capacity to comprehend and exercise the right to vote.

2. In all proceedings to appoint a guardian, the court shall consider the functional limitations of the proposed ward and whether a limited guardianship, as authorized in section 633.635, is appropriate.

3. Section 633.551 applies to the appointment of a guardian.

[R60, §1449; C73, §2272; C97, §3219; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §12614; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, §670.2; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §633.556]

97 Acts, ch 178, §6; 98 Acts, ch 1100, §79; 98 Acts, ch 1185, §10; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §113, 115

TERMINATION OF GUARDIANSHIPS AND CONSERVATORSHIPS

633.679 Petition to terminate — request for voting rights reinstatement.

At any time after the appointment of a guardian or conservator, the person under guardianship or conservatorship may apply to the court by petition, alleging that the person is no longer a proper subject thereof, and asking that the guardianship or conservatorship be terminated. A person under an order appointing a guardian which order found the person incompetent to vote may include a request for reinstatement of the person's voting rights in a petition to terminate the guardianship or by filing a separate petition for modification of this determination.

[C97, §3222; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §12623; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, §670.11; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §633.679]

89 Acts, ch 178, §20; 98 Acts, ch 1185, §11

LIBEL AND SLANDER

659.4 Candidate — retraction — time — imputing sexual misconduct.

If the plaintiff was a candidate for office at the time of the libelous publication, no retraction shall be available unless published in a conspicuous place on the editorial page, nor if the libel was published within two weeks next before the election. This section and sections 659.2 and 659.3 do not apply to libel imputing sexual misconduct to any persons.

[SS15, §3592-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §12415; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §659.4]

85 Acts, ch 99, §11

OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT

721.1 Felonious misconduct in office.

Any public officer or employee, who knowingly does any of the following, commits a class “D” felony:

1. Makes or gives any false entry, false return, false certificate, or false receipt, where such entries, returns, certificates, or receipts are authorized by law.

2. Falsifies any public record, or issues any document falsely purporting to be a public document.

3. Falsifies a writing, or knowingly delivers a falsified writing, with the knowledge that the writing is falsified and that the writing will become a public record of a government body.

4. For purposes of this section, “*government body*” and “*public record*” mean the same as defined in section 22.1.

[C51, §2677; R60, §4304, 4309; C73, §3968, 3971; C97, §1136, 4907, 4910; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §13283, 13311, 13314; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §738.21, 740.9, 740.12; C79, 81, §721.1]

2001 Acts, ch 31, §1

721.2 Nonfelonious misconduct in office.

Any public officer or employee, or any person acting under color of such office or employment, who knowingly does any of the following, commits a serious misdemeanor:

1. Makes any contract which contemplates an expenditure known by the person to be in excess of that authorized by law.

2. Fails to report to the proper officer the receipt or expenditure of public moneys, together with the proper vouchers therefor, when such is required of the person by law.

3. Requests, demands, or receives from another for performing any service or duty which is required of the person by law, or which is performed as an incident of the person’s office or employment, any compensation other than the fee, if any, which the person is authorized by law to receive for such performance.

4. By color of the person’s office and in excess of the authority conferred on the person by that office, requires any person to do anything or to refrain from doing any lawful thing.

5. Uses or permits any other person to use the property owned by the state or any subdivision or agency of the state for any private purpose and for personal gain, to the detriment of the state or any subdivision thereof.

6. Fails to perform any duty required of the person by law.

7. Demands that any public employee contribute or pay anything of value, either directly or indirectly, to any person, organization or fund, or in any way coerces or attempts to coerce any public employee to make any such contributions or payments, except where such contributions or payments are expressly required by law.

8. Permits persons to use the property owned by the state or a subdivision or agency of the state to operate a political phone bank for any of the following purposes:

a. To poll voters on their preferences for candidates or ballot measures at an election; however, this paragraph does not apply to authorized research at an educational institution.

b. To solicit funds for a political candidate or organization.

c. To urge support for a candidate or ballot measure to voters.

1. [R60, §216, 2184; C73, §3976; C97, §4913; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §13313; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §740.11; C79, 81, §721.2]

2. [R60, §216, 2184, 4308–4310; C73, §3970–3972, 3976; C97, §4909–4911, 4913; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §13309–13311, 13313; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §740.7–740.9, 740.11; C79, 81, §721.2]

3. [C51, §2560, 2658; R60, §4167, 4285; C73, §3840, 3950; C97, §1297, 4888; S13, §5028-n; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §13304, 13312, 13317, 13318; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §740.1, 740.10, 741.1, 741.2; C79, 81, §721.2]

4. [C51, §2672; R60, §4299, 4305, 4306; C73, §3963, 3969; C97, §4902, 4908; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §13305, 13306; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §740.3, 740.4; C79, 81, §721.2]

5. [C35, §13316-e1; C39, §13316.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §740.20; C79, 81, §721.2]

6. [C51, §2657, 2674, 2703, 2800; R60, §4284, 4301, 4345, 4496; C73, §3949, 3965, 4005, 4152; C97, §4887, 4904, 4929, 5150; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §13280, 13316, 13338, 13345; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §738.18, 740.19, 742.8, 743.7; C79, 81, §721.2]

7. [C79, 81, §721.2]

87 Acts, ch 221, §35

721.3 Solicitation for political purposes.

It shall be unlawful for any person or political organization either directly or indirectly to solicit or demand from any employee of any commission, board or agency created under the statutes of Iowa, any contribution of money or any other thing of value for election purposes or for the purpose of paying expenses of any political organization or any person seeking election to public office.

[S13, §2727-a36; C24, 27, 31, 35, §13315; C39, §13315.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §740.13; C79, 81, §721.3]

721.4 Using public motor vehicles for political purposes.

It shall be unlawful for any person to use or permit to be used any motor vehicle owned by the state of Iowa or any political subdivision thereof for the purpose of transporting any political literature or any person or persons engaging in a political campaign for any political party or any person seeking an elective office.

[C39, §13315.3; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §740.15; C79, 81, §721.4]

721.5 State employees not to participate.

It shall be unlawful for any state officer, any state appointive officer, or state employee to leave the place of employment or the duties of office for the purpose of soliciting votes or engaging in campaign work during the hours of employment of any such officer or employee.

[C39, §13315.4; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §740.16; C79, 81, §721.5]

721.6 Exception to sections 721.3 to 721.5.

The provisions of sections 721.3 to 721.5 shall not be construed as prohibiting any such officer or employee who is a candidate for political office to engage in campaigning at any time or at any place for the officer's or employee's self.

[C39, §13315.5; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §740.17; C79, 81, §721.6]

721.7 Penalty for violating sections 721.3 to 721.6.

Any person who violates any provision of sections 721.3 to 721.6 shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

[S13, §2727-a36; C24, 27, 31, 35, §13315; C39, §13315.6; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §740.18; C79, 81, §721.7]

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION

722.1 Bribery.

A person who offers, promises, or gives anything of value or any benefit to a person who is serving or has been elected, selected, appointed, employed, or otherwise engaged to serve in a public capacity, including a public officer or employee, a referee, juror, or jury panel member, or a witness in a judicial or arbitration hearing or any official inquiry, or a member of a board of arbitration, pursuant to an agreement or arrangement or with the understanding that the promise or thing of value or benefit will influence the act, vote, opinion, judgment, decision, or exercise of discretion of the person with respect to the person's services in that capacity commits a class "D" felony. In addition, a person convicted under this section is disqualified from holding public office under the laws of this state.

[C51, §2647, 2649, 2650, 2652; R60, §4274, 4276, 4277, 4279; C73, §3939, 3941, 3942, 3944; C97, §4875, 4877, 4878, 4880, 4886; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §13292, 13294, 13295, 13297, 13302; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §739.1, 739.3, 739.4, 739.6, 739.11; C79, 81, §722.1]

87 Acts, ch 213, §9

722.2 Accepting bribe.

A person who is serving or has been elected, selected, appointed, employed, or otherwise engaged to serve in a public capacity, including a public officer or employee, a referee, juror, or jury panel member, or a witness in a judicial or arbitration hearing or any official inquiry, or a member of a board of arbitration who solicits or knowingly accepts or receives a promise or anything of value or a benefit given pursuant to an understanding or arrangement that the promise or thing of value or benefit will influence the act, vote, opinion, judgment, decision, or exercise of discretion of the person with respect to the person's services in that capacity commits a class "C" felony. In addition, a person convicted under this section is disqualified from holding public office under the laws of this state.

[C51, §2648, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2656; R60, §4275, 4276, 4278, 4280, 4282, 4283; C73, §3940, 3941, 3943, 3945, 3947, 3948; C97, §4876, 4877, 4879, 4881, 4883–4885; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §13293, 13294, 13296, 13298–13301; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §739.2, 739.3, 739.5, 739.7–739.10; C79, 81, §722.2]

87 Acts, ch 213, §10

VICE

725.10 Pool selling — places used.

Any person who records or registers bets or wagers or sells pools upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed, or power of endurance of human or beast, or upon the result of any political nomination or election, and any person who keeps a place for the purpose of doing any such thing, and any owner, lessee, or occupant of any premises, who knowingly permits the same, or any part thereof, to be used for any such purpose, and anyone who, as custodian or

depository thereof, for hire or reward, receives any money, property, or thing of value staked, wagered, or bet upon any such result, shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

[C97, §4966; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §13216; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §726.6; C79, 81, §725.10]

725.15 Exceptions for legal gambling.

Sections 725.5 to 725.10 and 725.12 do not apply to a game, activity, ticket, or device when lawfully possessed, used, conducted, or participated in pursuant to chapter 99B, 99F, or 99G.

[C75, 77, §726.11; C79, 81, §725.15]

85 Acts, ch 33, §126; 86 Acts, ch 1125, §5; 88 Acts, ch 1136, §2; 89 Acts, ch 67, §28; 2003 Acts, ch 178, §118, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

904.107 Director — appointment and qualifications.

The chief administrative officer for the department is the director. The director shall be appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate and shall serve at the pleasure of the governor. The director shall be qualified in reformatory and prison management, knowledgeable in community-based corrections, and shall possess administrative ability. The director shall also have experience in the field of criminology and discipline and in the supervision of inmates in corrective penal institutions. The director shall not be selected on the basis of political affiliation, and while employed as the director, shall not be a member of a political committee, participate in a political campaign, be a candidate for a partisan elective office, and shall not contribute to a political campaign fund, except that the director may designate on the checkoff portion of the state or federal income tax return, or both, a party or parties to which a contribution is made pursuant to the checkoff. The director shall not hold any other office under the laws of the United States or of this or any state or hold any position for profit and shall devote full time to the duties of office.

83 Acts, ch 96, §8, 159

CS83, §217A.7

85 Acts, ch 21, §54

CS85, §246.107

C93, §904.107

CHAPTER 914

REPRIEVES, PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS, REMISSIONS,
AND RESTORATIONS OF RIGHTS

914.1	Power of governor.	914.5	Evidence — testimony — recommendation.
914.2	Right of application.	914.6	Procedures — filing.
914.3	Recommendations by board of parole.	914.7	Rights not restorable.
914.4	Response to recommendation.		

914.1 Power of governor.

The power of the governor under the Constitution of the State of Iowa to grant a reprieve, pardon, commutation of sentence, remission of fines and forfeitures, or restoration of the rights of citizenship shall not be impaired.

86 Acts, ch 1112, §4
C87, §248A.1
C93, §914.1
2006 Acts, ch 1010, §168

914.2 Right of application.

Except as otherwise provided in section 902.2, a person convicted of a criminal offense has the right to make application to the board of parole for recommendation or to the governor for a reprieve, pardon, commutation of sentence, remission of fines or forfeitures, or restoration of rights of citizenship at any time following the conviction.

86 Acts, ch 1112, §5
C87, §248A.2
C93, §914.2
95 Acts, ch 128, §2

914.3 Recommendations by board of parole.

1. Except as otherwise provided in section 902.2, the board of parole shall periodically review all applications by persons convicted of criminal offenses and shall recommend to the governor the reprieve, pardon, commutation of sentence, remission of fines or forfeitures, or restoration of the rights of citizenship for persons who have by their conduct given satisfactory evidence that they will become or continue to be law-abiding citizens.

2. The board of parole shall, upon request of the governor, take charge of all correspondence in reference to an application filed with the governor and shall, after careful investigation, provide the governor with the board's advice and recommendation concerning any person for whom the board has not previously issued a recommendation.

3. All recommendations and advice of the board of parole shall be entered in the proper records of the board.

86 Acts, ch 1112, §6
C87, §248A.3
87 Acts, ch 115, §35
C93, §914.3
95 Acts, ch 128, §3

914.4 Response to recommendation.

The governor shall respond to all recommendations made by the board of parole within ninety days of the receipt of the recommendation. The response shall state whether or not the recommendation will be granted and shall specifically set out the reasons for such action. If the governor does not grant the recommendation, the recommendation shall be returned to the board of parole and may be refiled with the governor at any time. Any recommendation may be withdrawn by the board of parole at any time prior to its being granted. However, if the board withdraws a recommendation, a statement of the withdrawal, and the reasons upon which it was based, shall be entered in the proper records of the board.

86 Acts, ch 1112, §7

C87, §248A.4

C93, §914.4

914.5 Evidence — testimony — recommendation.

1. When an application or recommendation is made to the governor for a reprieve, pardon, commutation of sentence, remission of fines and forfeitures, or restoration of rights of citizenship, the governor may require the judge or clerk of the appropriate court, or the county attorney or attorney general by whom the action was prosecuted, to furnish the governor without delay a copy of the minutes of evidence taken on the trial, and any other facts having reference to the propriety of the governor's exercise of the governor's powers in the premises.

2. The governor may take testimony as the governor deems advisable relating to any application or recommendation. A person who provides written or oral testimony pursuant to this subsection is subject to chapter 720.

3. With regard to an application for the restoration of the rights of citizenship, the warden or superintendent, upon request of the governor, shall furnish the governor with a statement of the person's deportment during the period of imprisonment and a recommendation as to the propriety of restoration.

86 Acts, ch 1112, §8

C87, §248A.5

C93, §914.5

914.6 Procedures — filing.

1. Pardons, commutations of sentences, and remissions of fines and forfeitures shall be issued in duplicate. Restorations of rights of citizenship and reprieves shall be issued in triplicate.

2. In the case of a pardon, commutation of sentence, or reprieve, if the person is in custody, the executive instruments shall be forwarded to the officer having custody of the person. The officer, upon receipt of the instruments, shall do the following:

a. Retain one copy of the instrument.

b. Enter the appropriate notations on the records of the office.

c. Carry out the orders of the instrument.

d. On one copy, make a written return as required by the order and forward the copy to the clerk of court where the judgment is of record.

e. In the case of reprieves, deliver the third copy to the person whose sentence is reprieved.

3. In the case of a remission of fines and forfeitures, restoration of rights of citizenship, or a pardon, commutation of sentence, or reprieve, if the person is not in custody, one copy of the executive instrument shall be delivered to the person and one copy to the clerk of court where the judgment is of record. A list

of the restorations of rights of citizenship issued by the governor shall be delivered to the state registrar of voters at least once each month.

4. The clerk of court shall, upon receipt of the copy of the executive instrument, immediately file and preserve the copy in the clerk's office and note the filing on the judgment docket of the case, except that remissions of fines and forfeitures shall be spread at length on the record books of the court, and indexed in the same manner as the original case.

86 Acts, ch 1112, §9

C87, §248A.6

C93, §914.6

94 Acts, ch 1169, §63

914.7 Rights not restorable.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a person who has been convicted of a forcible felony, a felony violation of chapter 124 involving a firearm, or a felony violation of chapter 724 shall not have the person's rights of citizenship restored to the extent of allowing the person to receive, transport, or possess firearms.

Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter, a person seventeen years of age or younger who commits a public offense involving a firearm which is an aggravated misdemeanor against a person or a felony shall not have the person's rights of citizenship restored to the extent of allowing the person to receive, transport, or possess firearms.

89 Acts, ch 316, §21

CS89, §248A.7

C93, §914.7

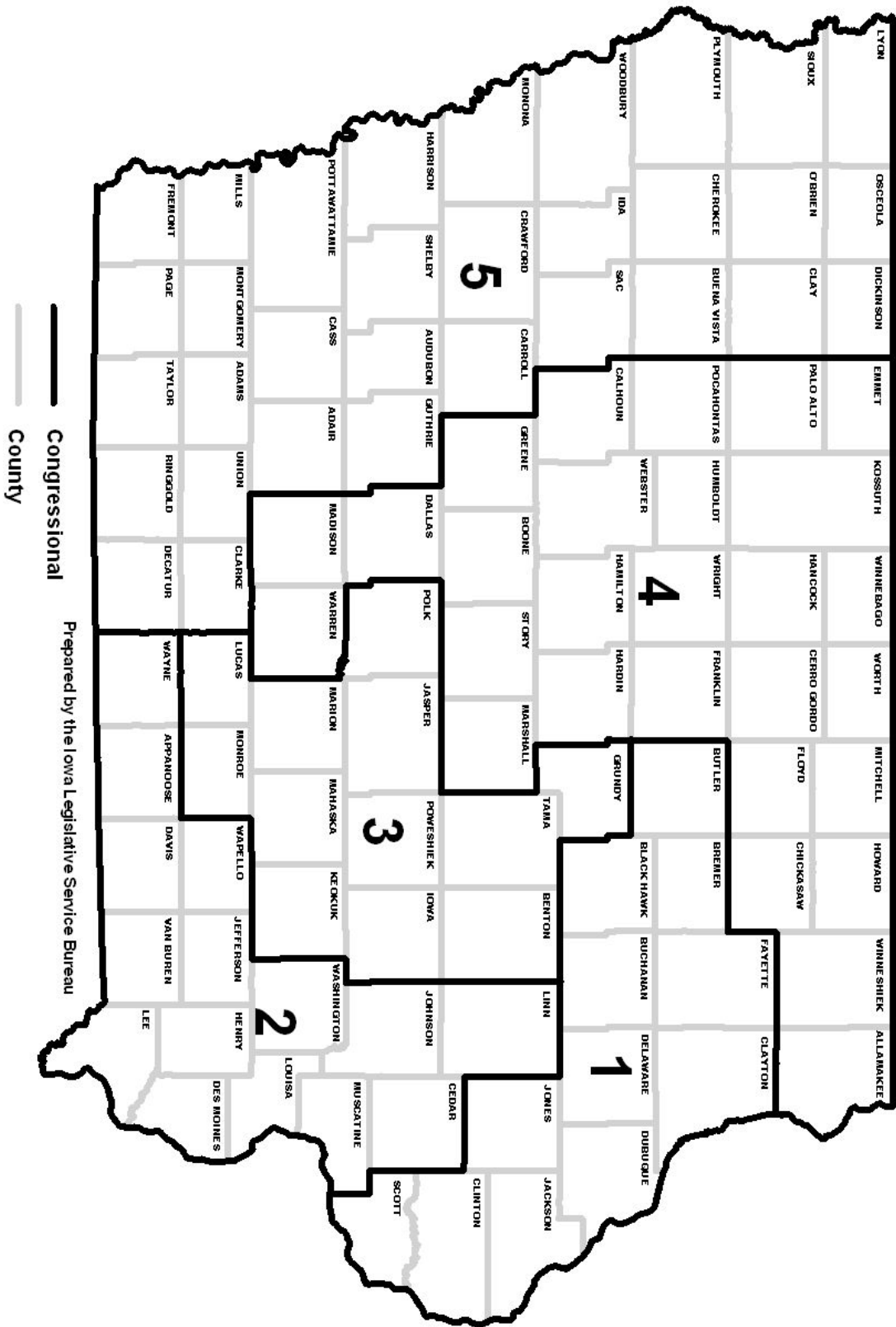
94 Acts, ch 1172, §64

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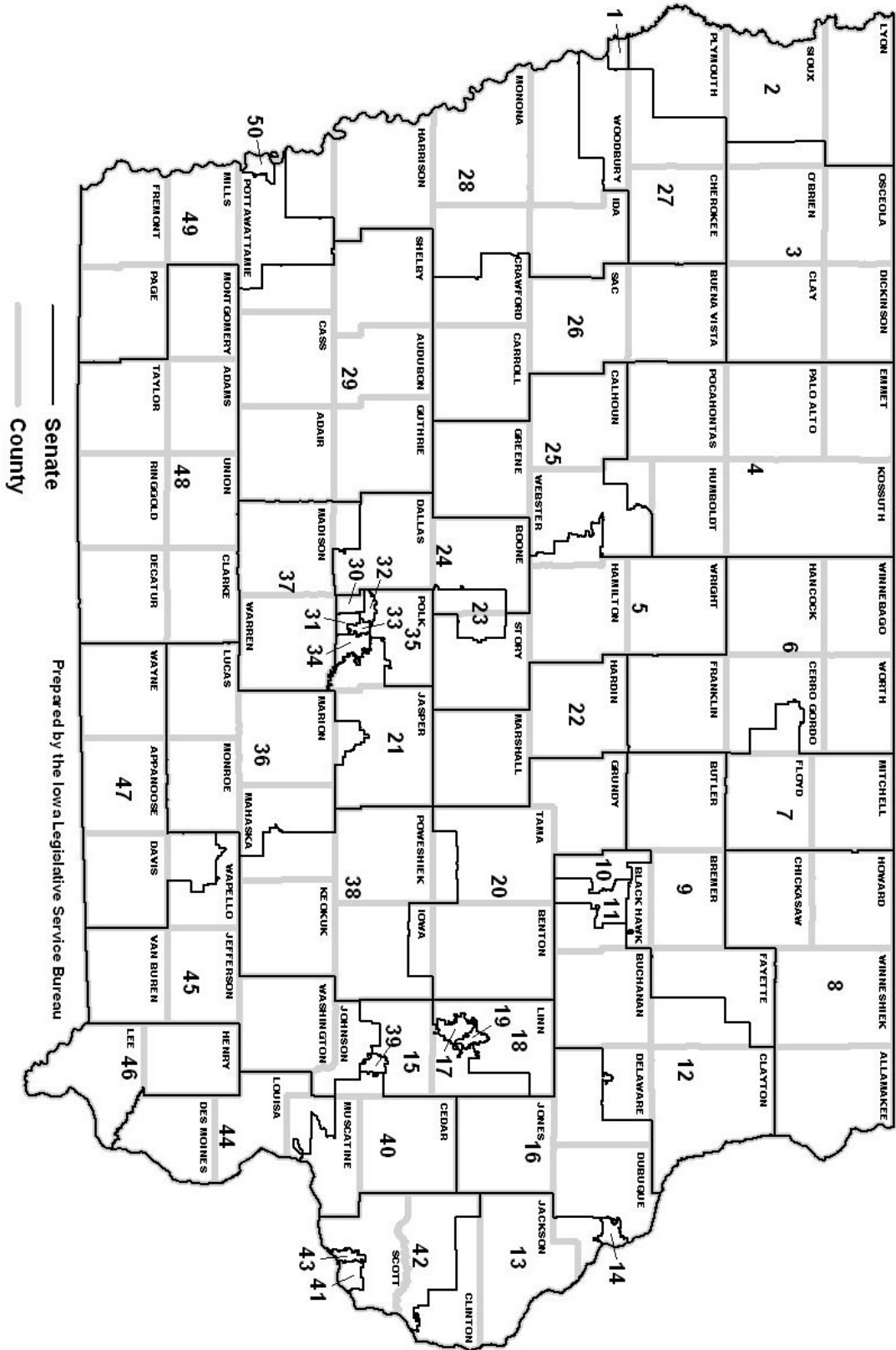
IOWA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Effective Beginning with the Elections in 2002 for the 108th U.S. Congress



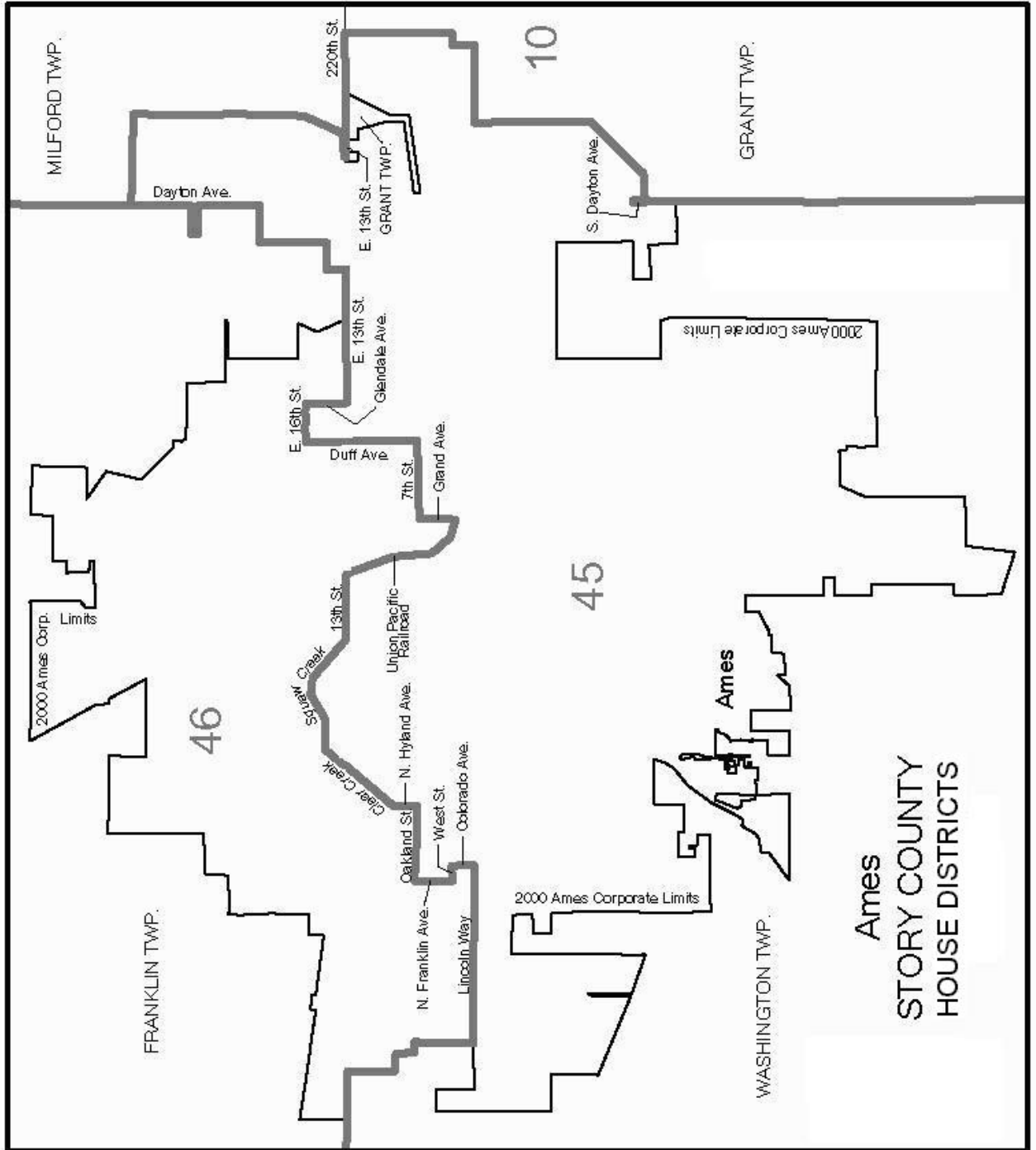
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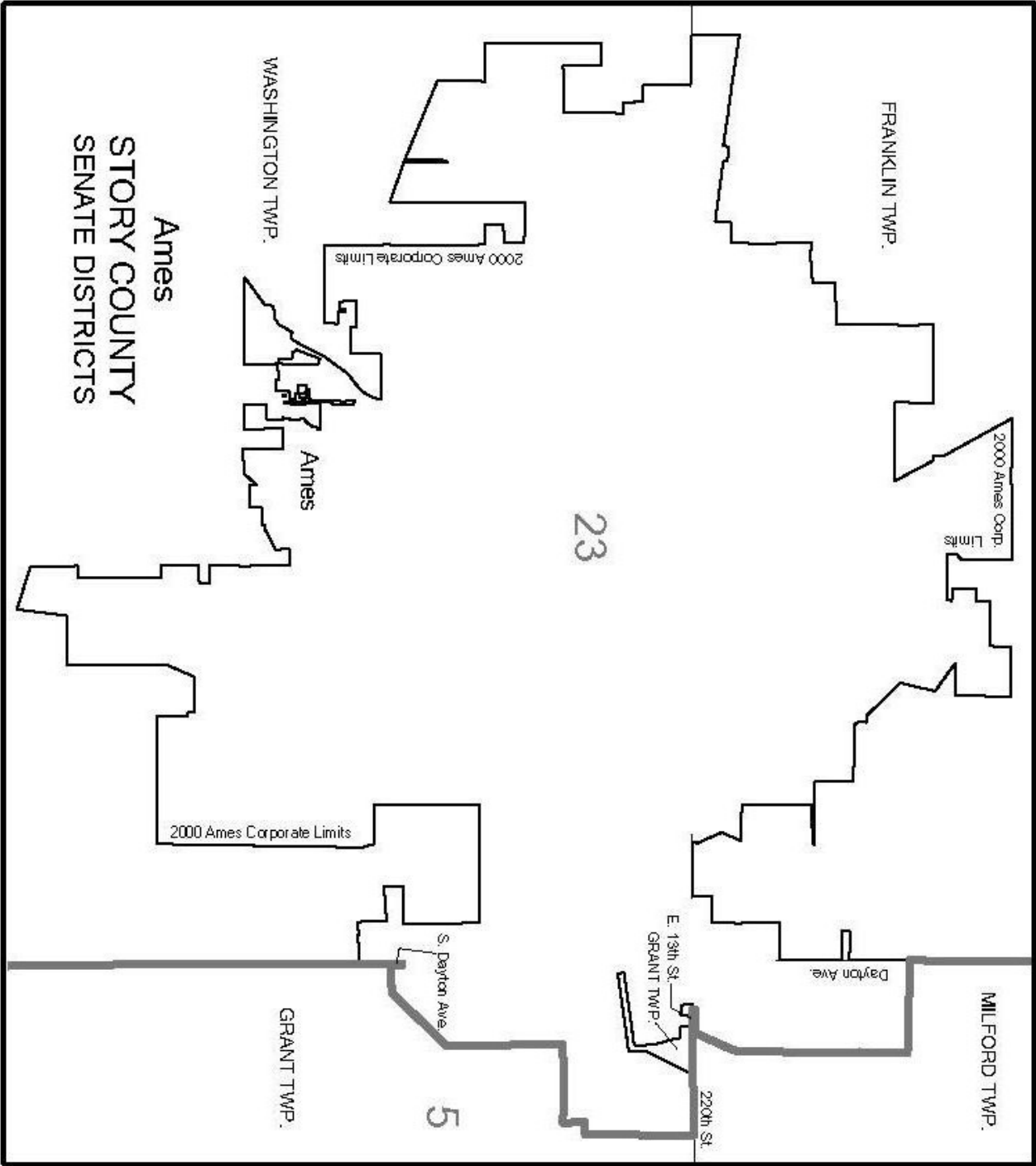
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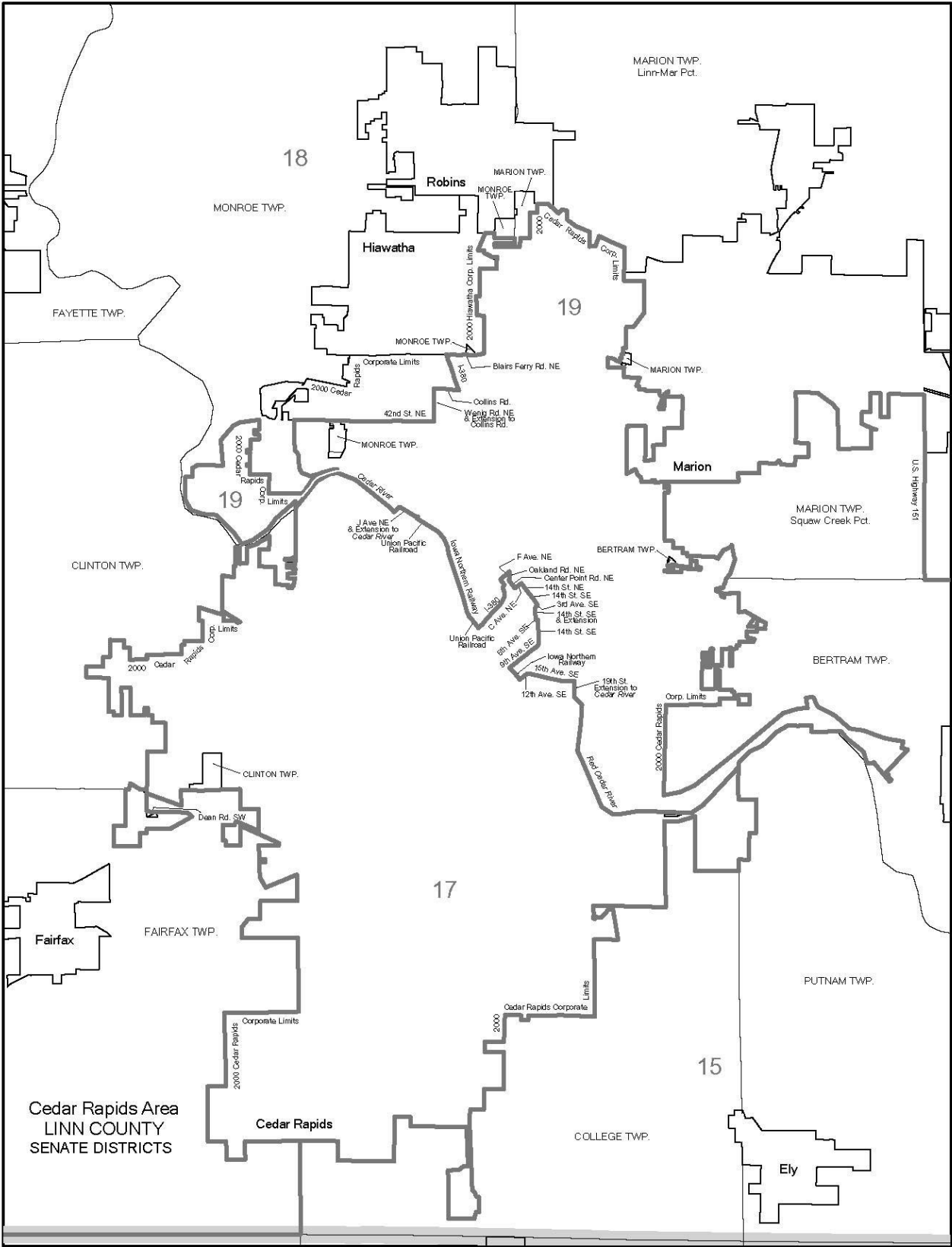


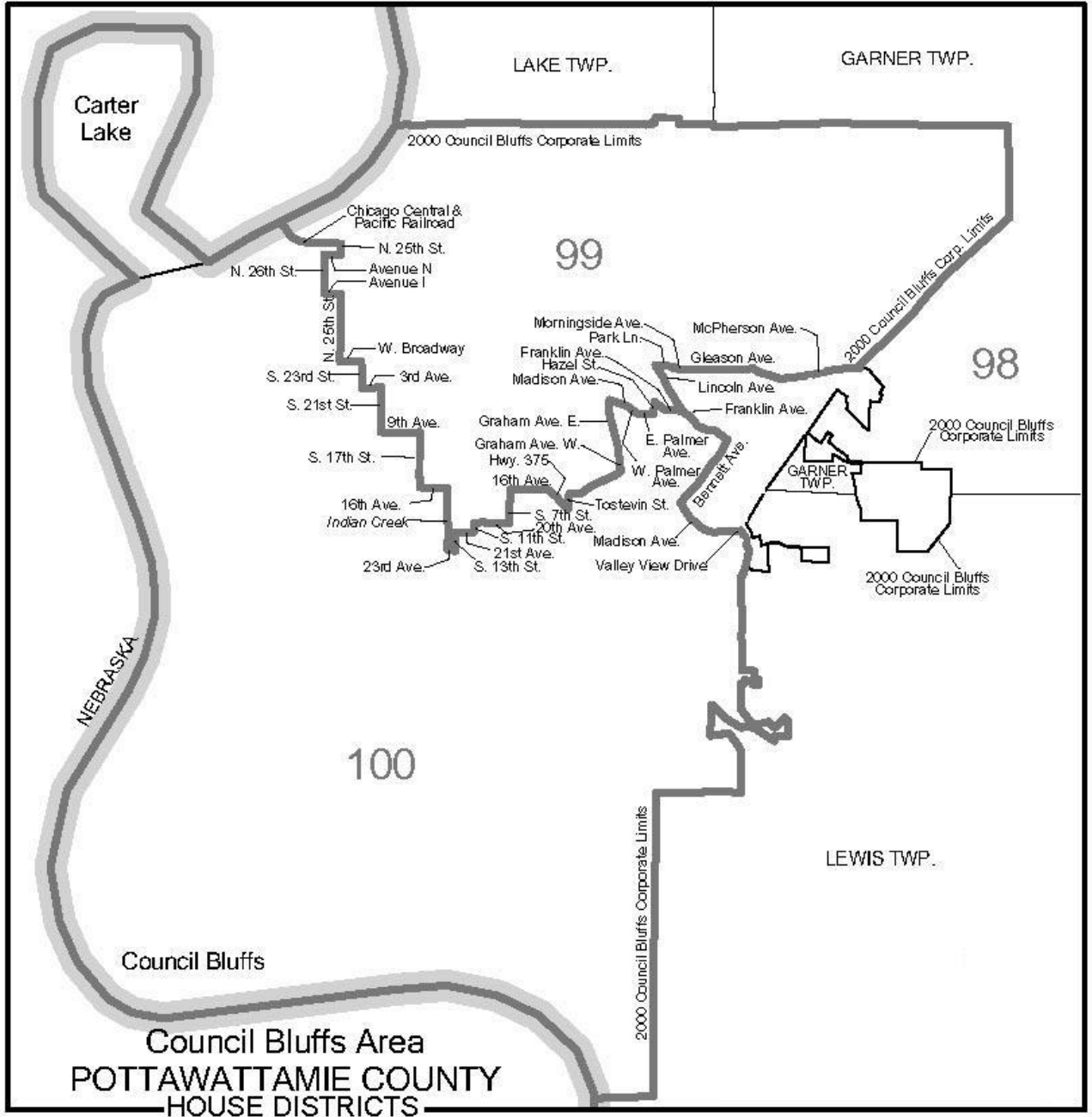
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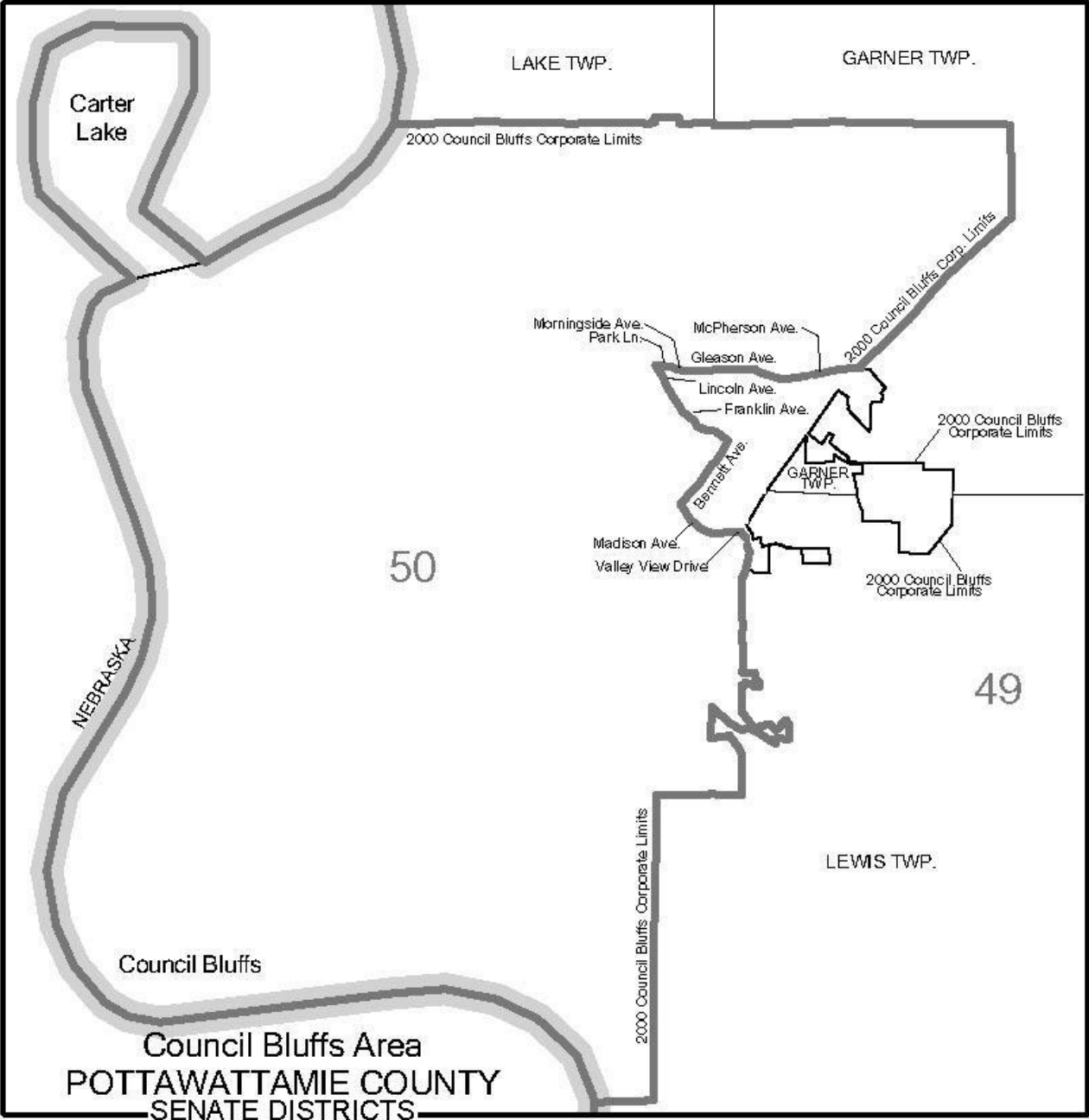
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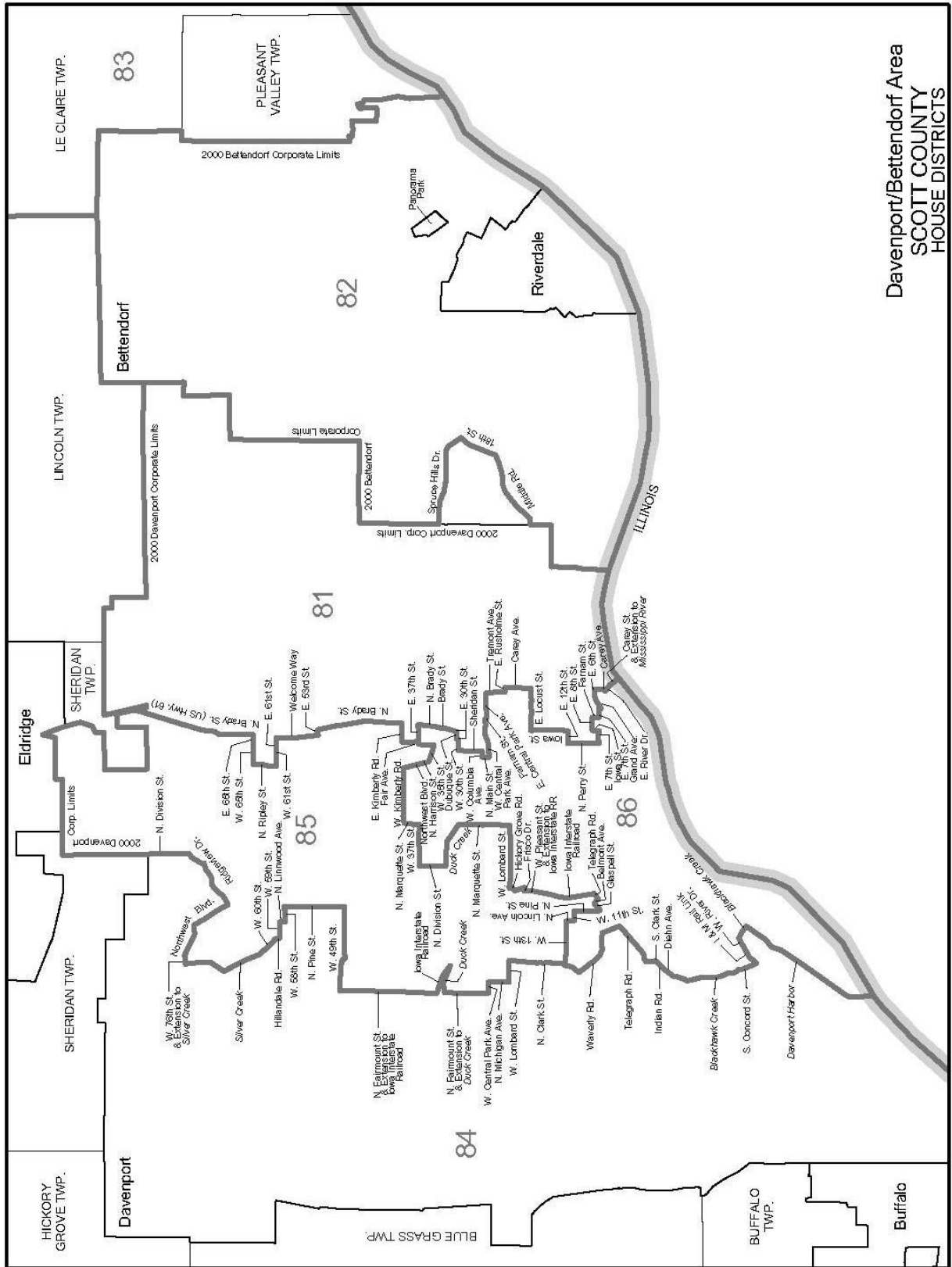


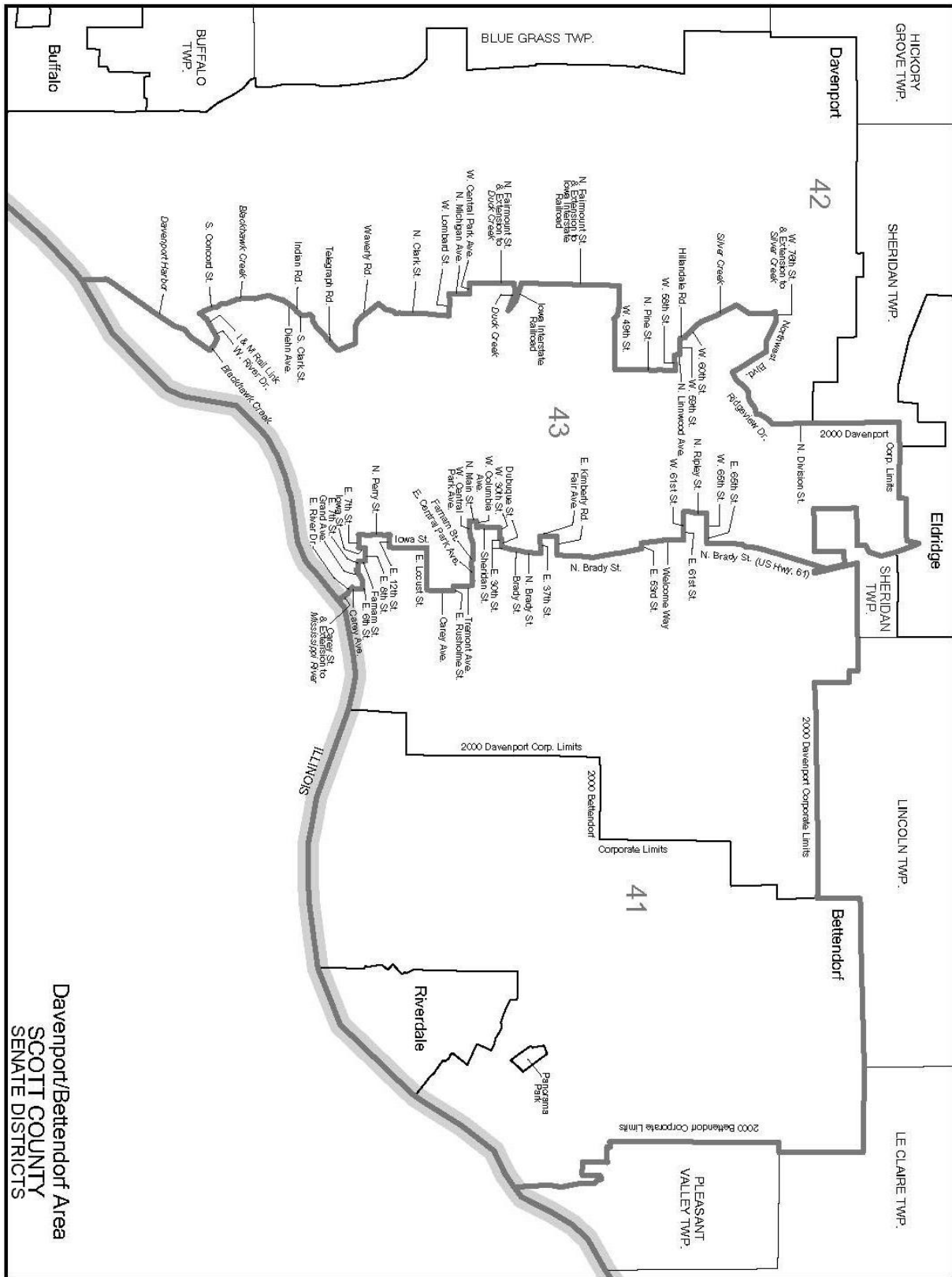




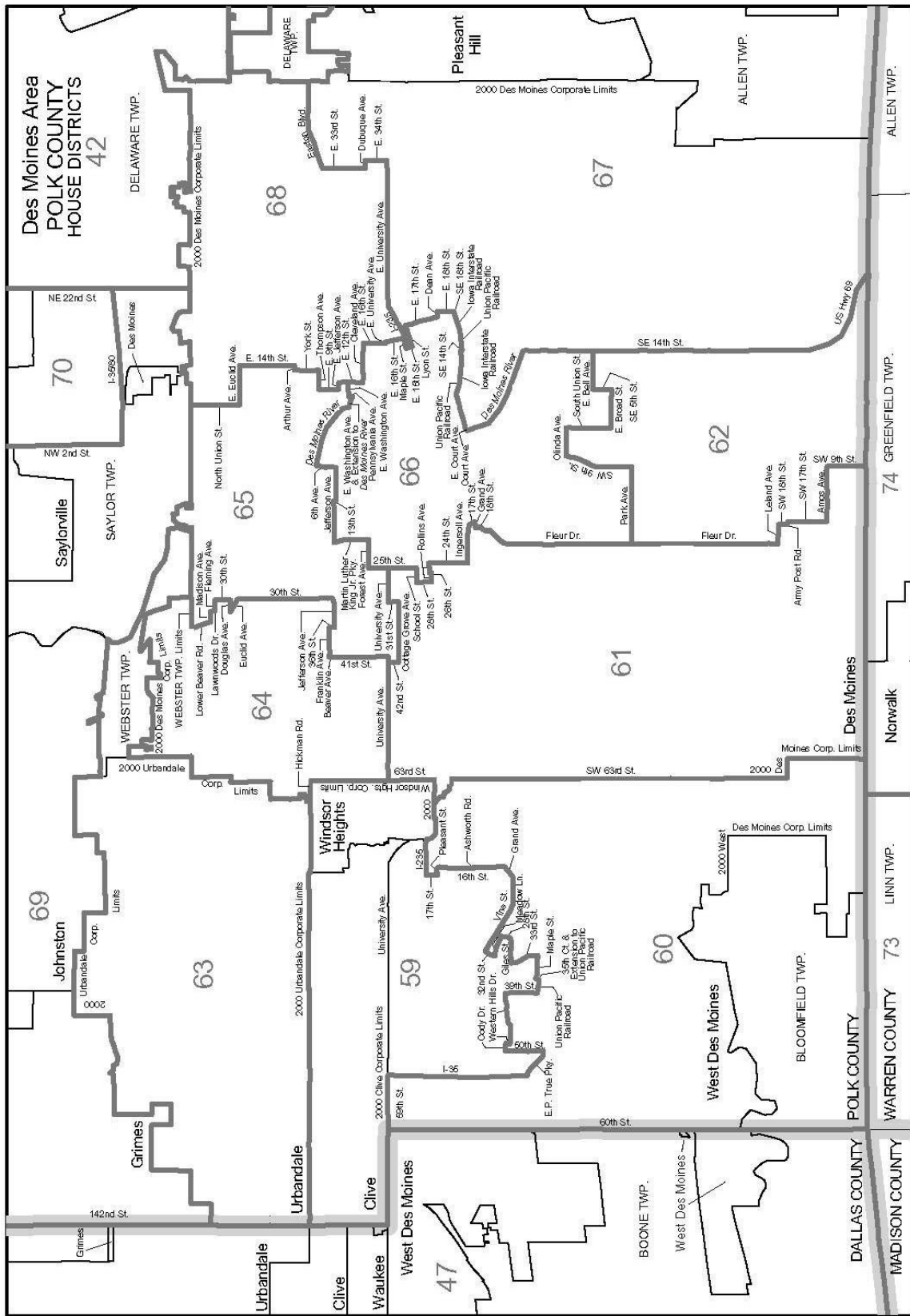


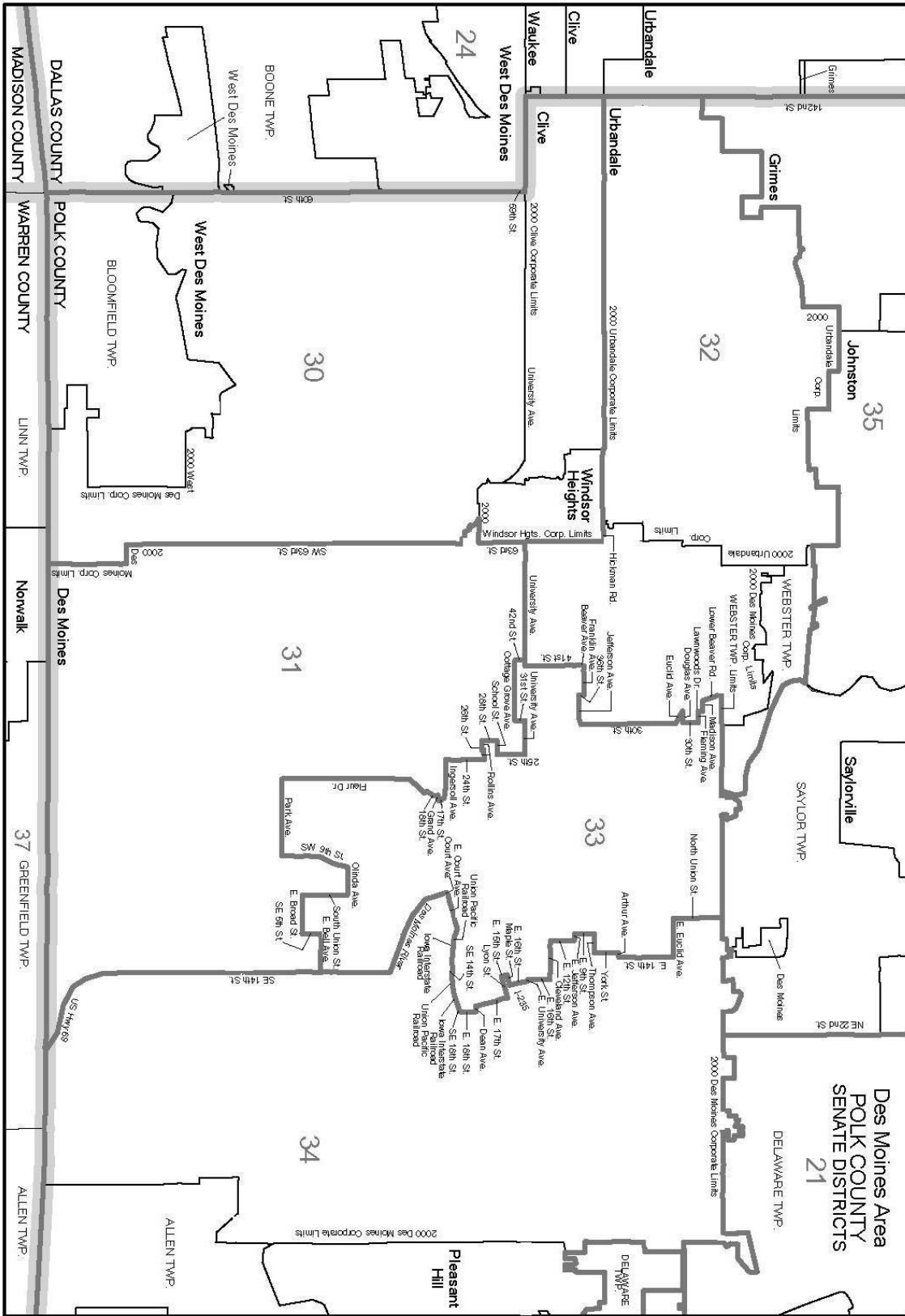


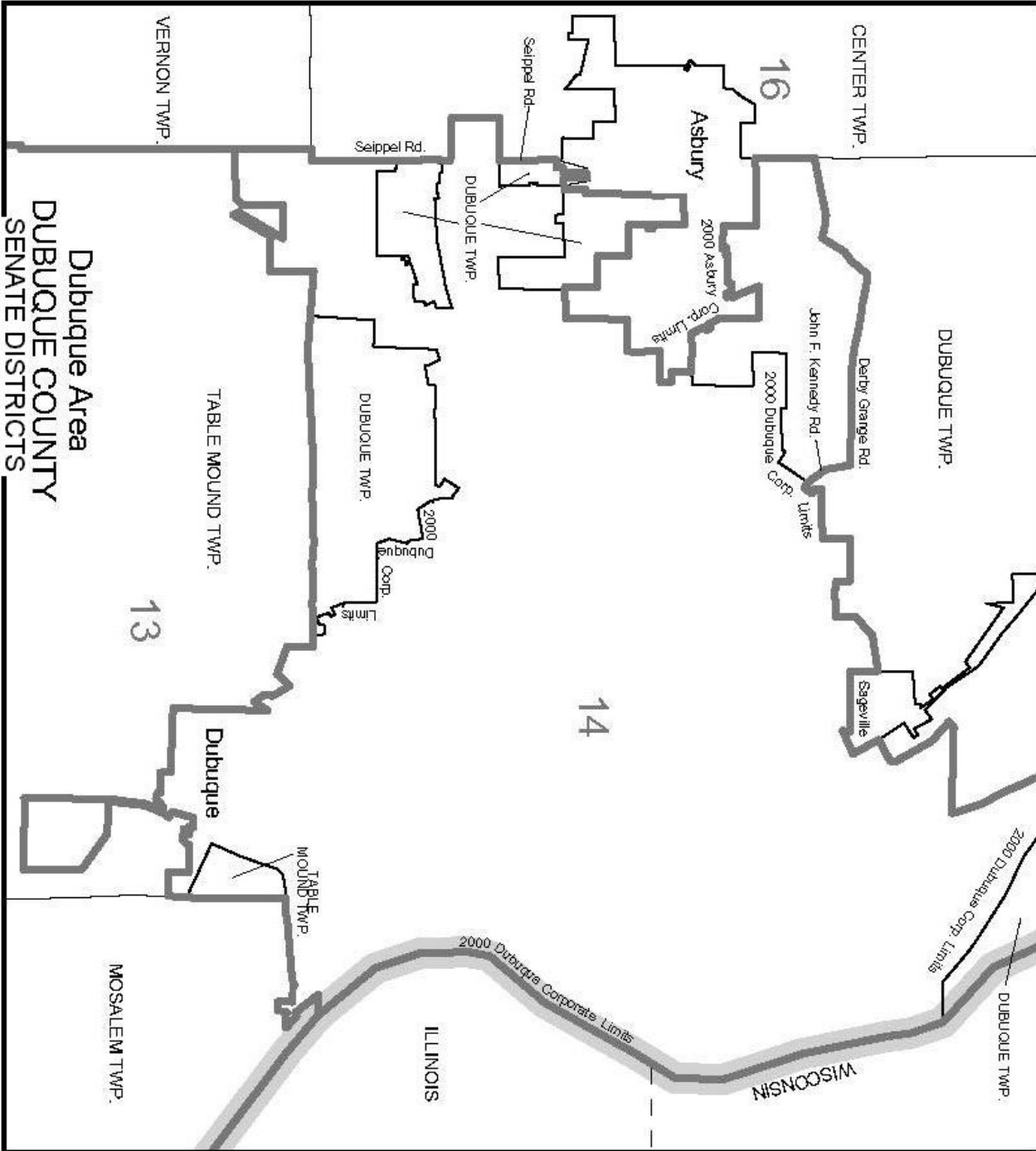


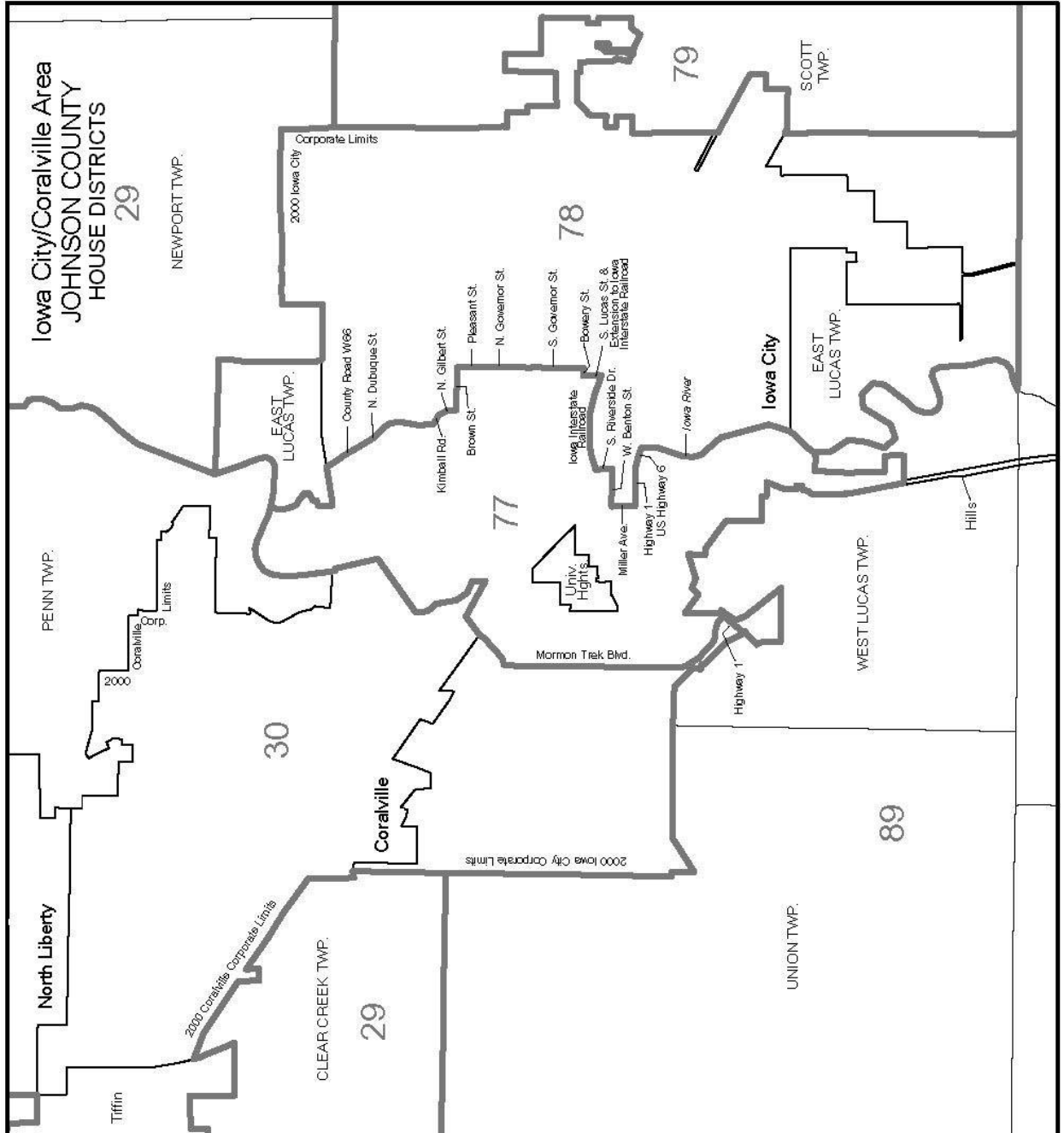


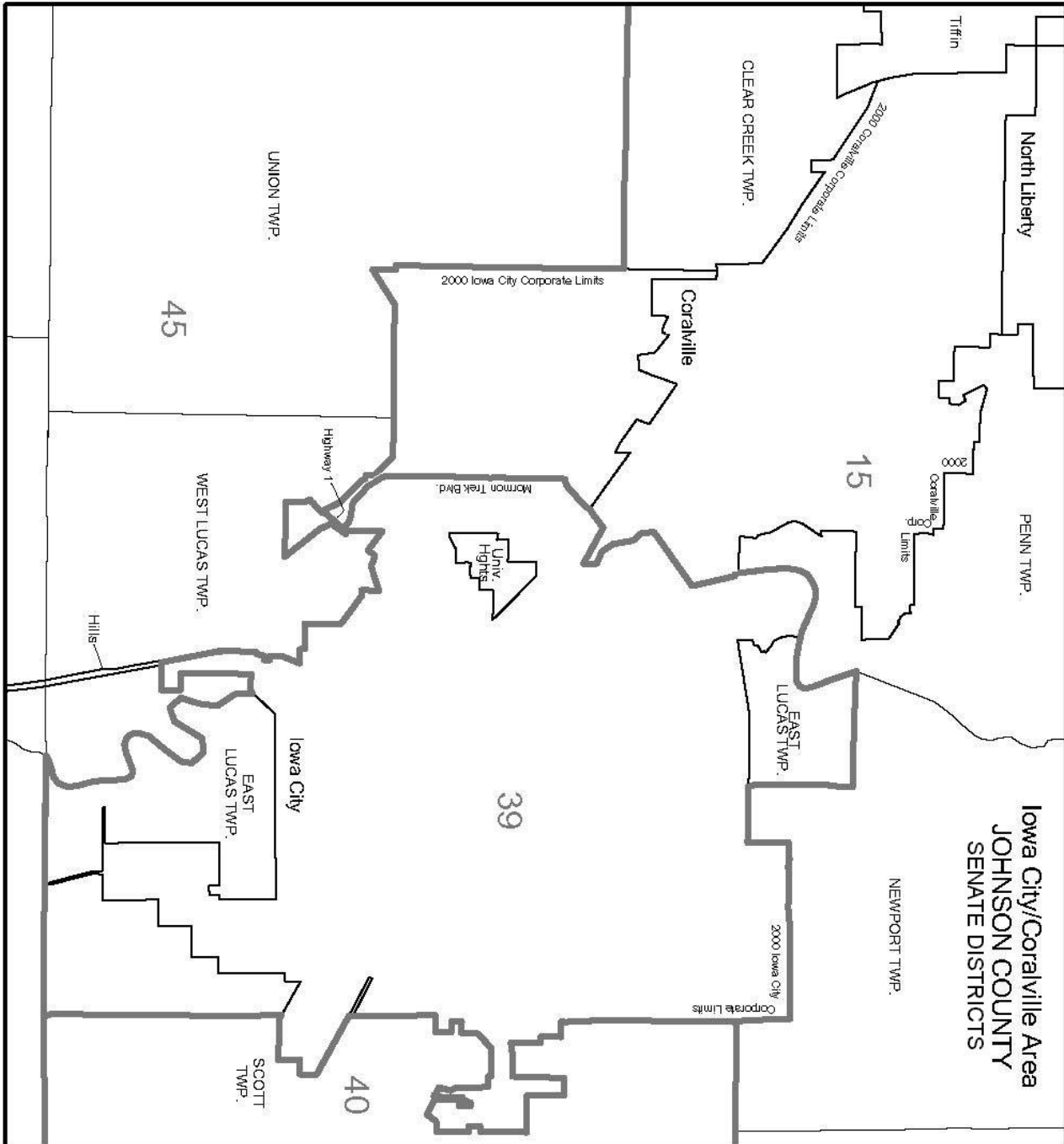
Davenport/Bettendorf Area
SCOTT COUNTY
SENATE DISTRICTS

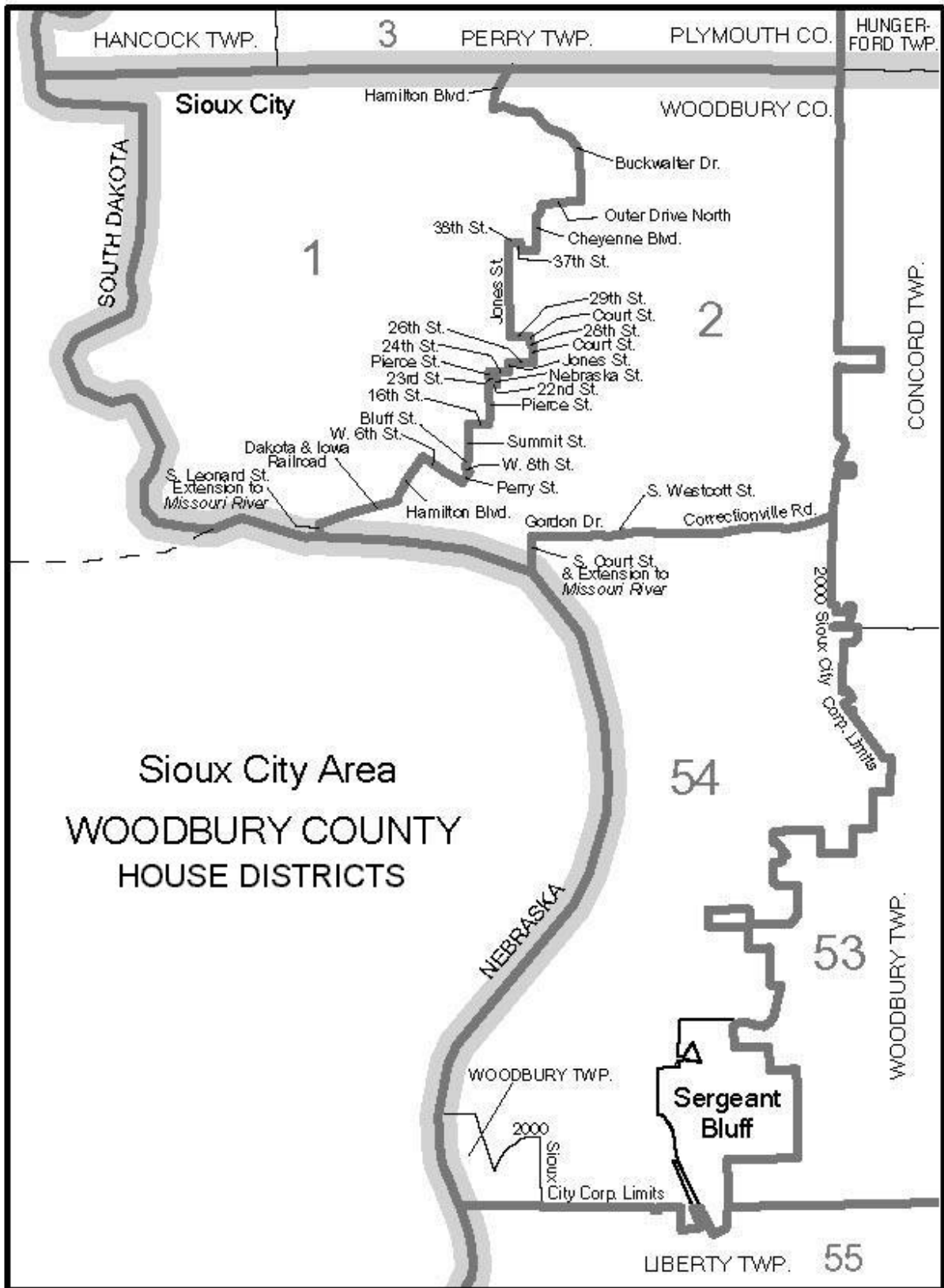


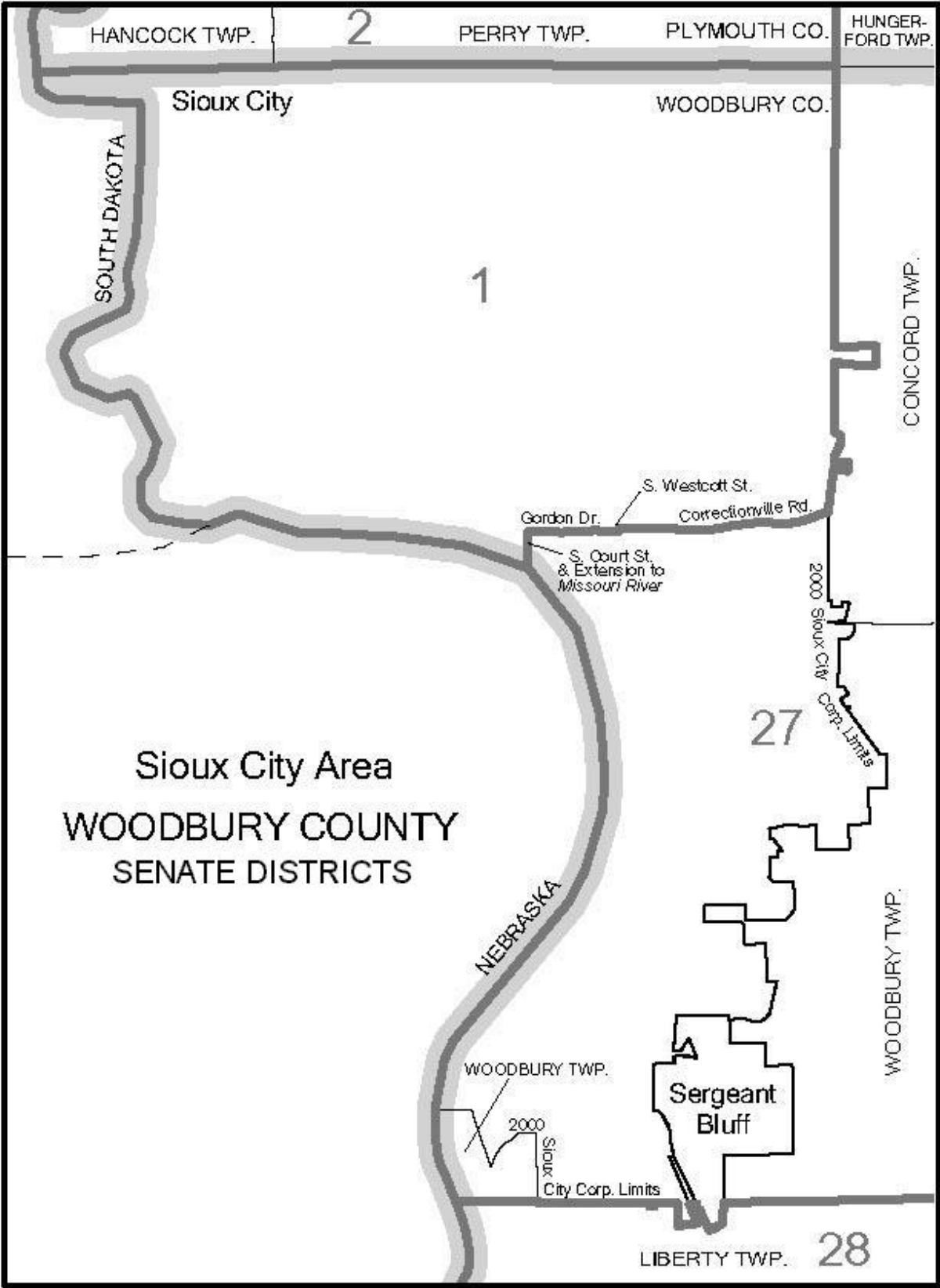


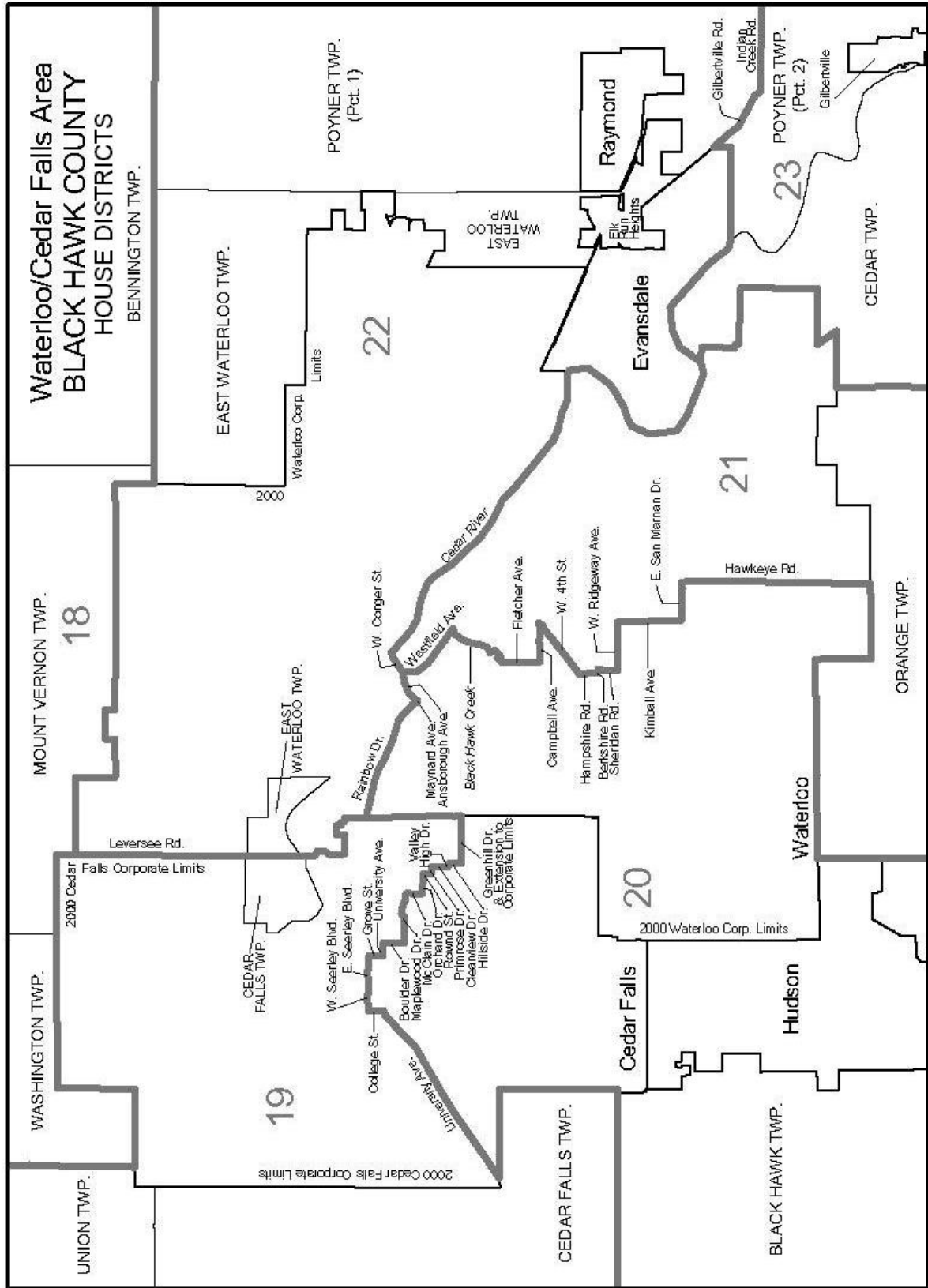


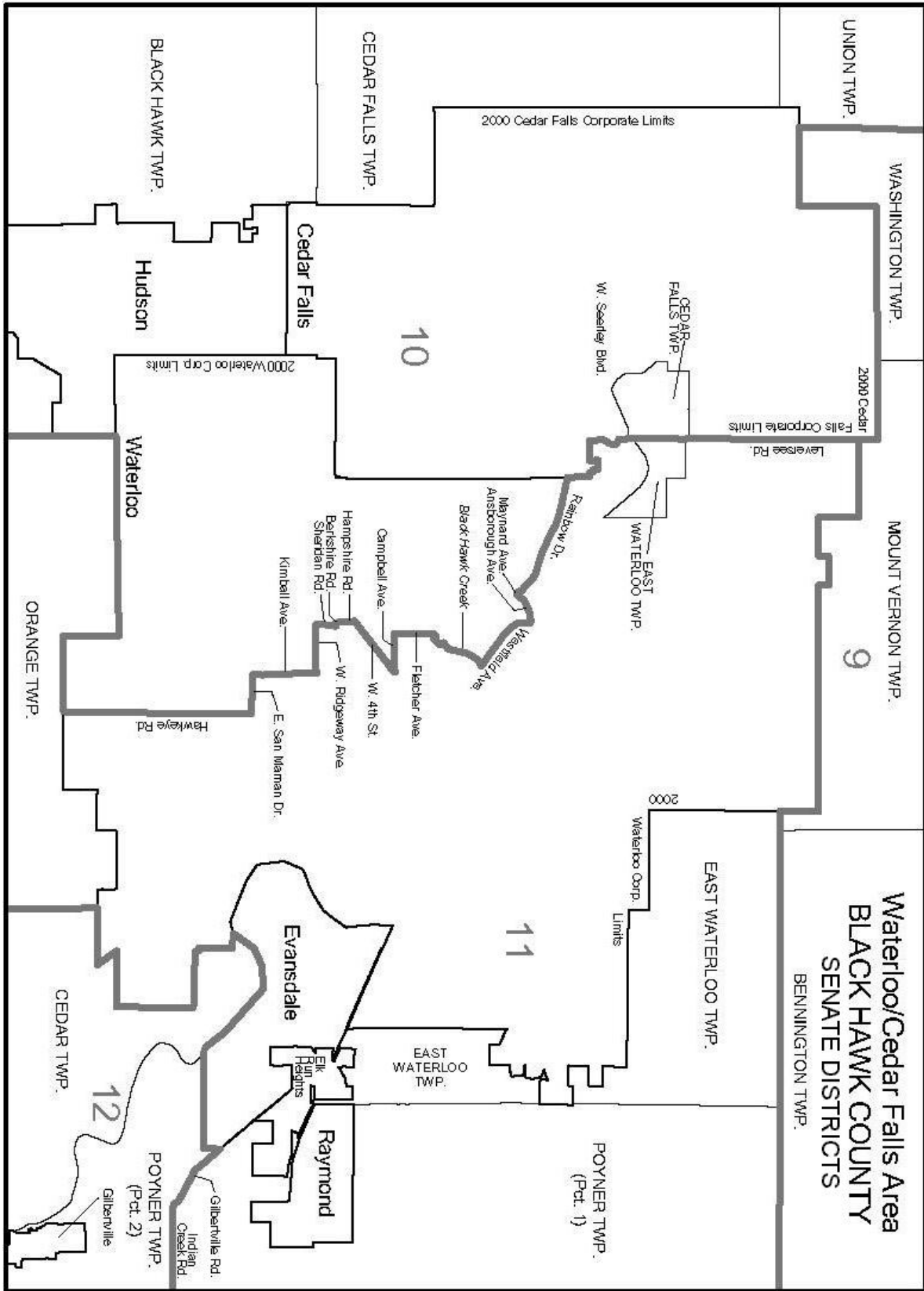




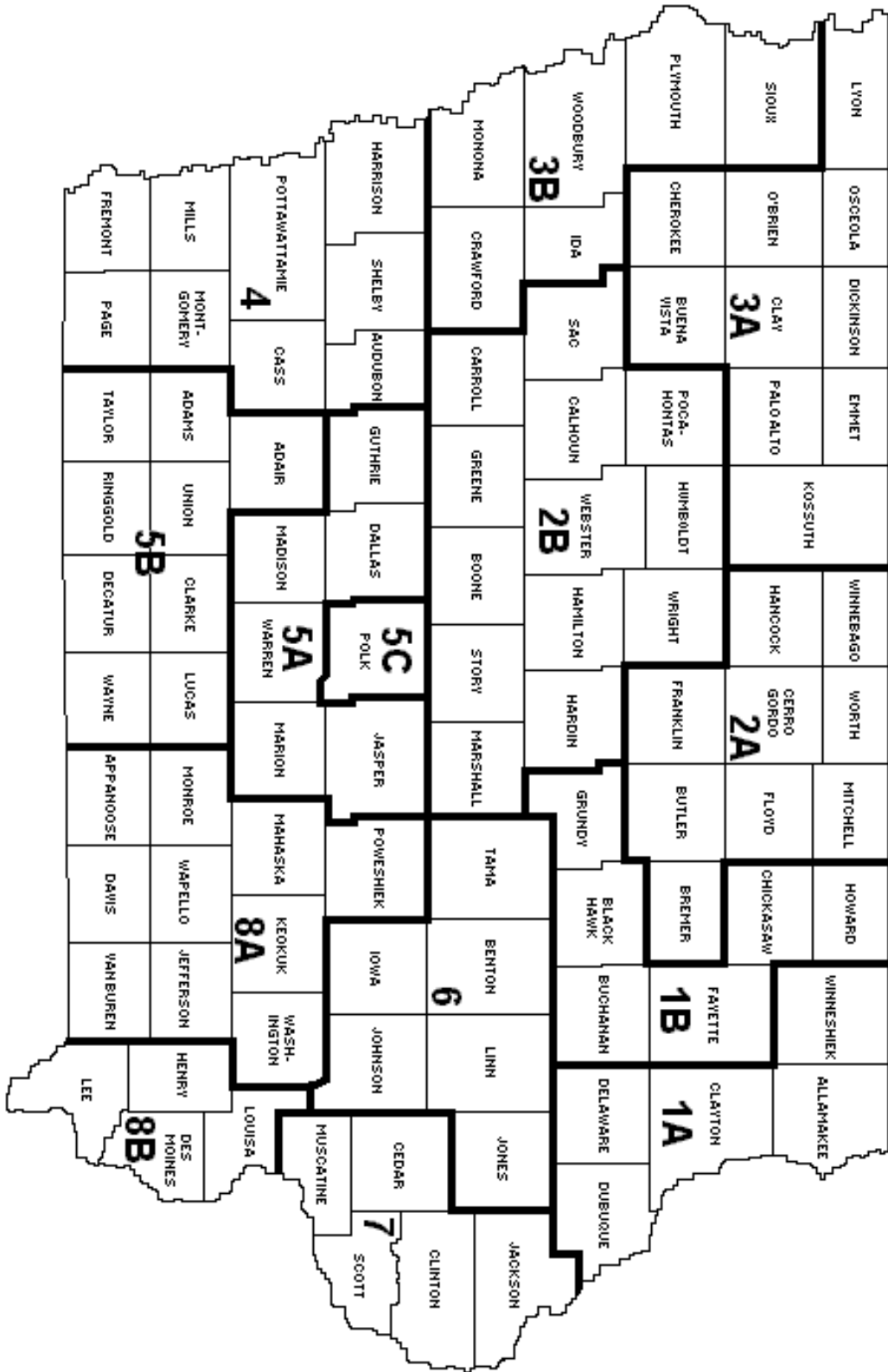








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606a	October 2006	635	October 2006
606b	October 2006	636	BLANK
606c	October 2006	637	October 2006
606d	BLANK	638	October 2006
607	October 2006	639	October 2006
608	October 2006	640	October 2006
609	October 2006	641	October 2006
610	October 2006	642	October 2006
611	October 2006	643	October 2006
612	October 2006	644	October 2006
613	October 2006	645	October 2006
614	October 2006	646	October 2006
614a	October 2006	647	October 2006
614b	October 2006	648	October 2006
614c	October 2006	649	October 2006
614d	October 2006	650	October 2006

ELECTION LAWS PAGE CHECKLIST

(through October 2006)

Page	Date	Page	Date
M-1	October 2006	I-5	October 2006
M-2	October 2006	I-6	October 2006
M-3	October 2002	I-7	October 2006
M-4	October 2002	I-8	October 2006
M-5	October 2002	I-9	October 2006
M-6	October 2002	I-10	October 2006
M-7	October 2002	I-11	October 2006
M-8	October 2002	I-12	October 2006
M-9	October 2002	I-13	October 2006
M-10	October 2002	I-14	October 2006
M-11	October 2002	I-15	October 2006
M-12	October 2002	I-16	October 2006
M-13	October 2002	I-17	October 2006
M-14	October 2002	I-18	October 2006
M-15	October 2002	I-19	October 2006
M-16	October 2002	I-20	October 2006
M-17	October 2002	I-21	October 2006
M-18	October 2002	I-22	October 2006
M-19	October 2002	I-23	October 2006
M-20	October 2002	I-24	October 2006
M-21	October 2002	I-25	October 2006
M-22	October 2002	I-26	October 2006
M-23	October 2002	I-27	October 2006
M-24	October 2002	I-28	October 2006
M-25	October 2002	I-29	October 2006
M-26	October 2002	I-30	October 2006
I-1	October 2006	I-31	October 2006
I-2	October 2006	I-32	October 2006
I-3	October 2006	I-33	October 2006
I-4	October 2006	I-34	October 2006