CHAPTER 1124

UNIFIED TRIAL COURT

S. F. 428

AN ACT to provide a unified trial court having district court judges, district associate judges, and judicial magistrates; to discontinue inferior courts; to establish traffic violations offices within the district court to receive uniform traffic violation penalties; to prescribe procedures for district courts, and providing penalties.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

UNIFIED TRIAL COURT

Section 1. Unified trial court. Effective July 1, 1973,* there shall be a unified trial court in the state of Iowa, known as "Iowa District Court". The Iowa district court shall have general and original jurisdiction of all actions, proceedings, and remedies, civil, criminal, probate, and juvenile, and shall have and exercise all the power usually possessed and exercised by trial courts of general jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Judicial officers. To the extent provided in this Act, the judicial power of the Iowa district court shall be exercised by Iowa district judges, district court associate judges, and judicial magistrates.

DISTRICT JUDGES

Section six hundred four point eight (604.8), subsections 1 2 two (2) and three (3), Code 1971, are amended to read as follows: 3 2. The number of judgeships to which each of the judicial districts shall be entitled shall be determined from time to time according to 4 the following formula, giving equal weight to cases filed and popula-6 tion: In districts containing a city of fifty thousand or more population, there shall be one judgeship per five hundred fifty combined civil 7 and criminal filings excluding small claims and misdemeanors and forty thousand population, or major fraction of either; in all other 9 districts there shall be one judgeship per four hundred fifty combined 10 civil and criminal filings and forty thousand population, or major fraction of either; provided, the seat of government shall be entitled to one additional judgeship. The figures on filings shall be the average 11 12 13 for the latest available previous three-year period and when current 14 census figures on population are not available, figures shall be taken 15 16 from the state department of health computations.

3. A vacancy, for purposes of this section, is defined as the death, retirement, removal, or failure of retention in office at the judicial election, of a judge or increase in judgeships under this section.

SEC. 4. Section six hundred four point eight (604.8), subsection six (6), Code 1971, is amended by striking the subsection and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

6. In those judicial districts that contain judicial election districts, no vacancy in any judicial election district shall be filled if the total number of judges in all the judicial election districts within the judicial district equals or exceeds the number of judgeships to which all of the judicial election districts of the judicial district combined are authorized.

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^{*}See also §§44, 179 and 283.

- SEC. 5. Section six hundred four point eight (604.8), subsections seven (7) and eight (8), Code 1971, are amended to read as follows:

 7. After the number of judges in each district equals the proper number of judgeships, as determined under subsection 2 hereof, subsection 6 hereof shall be of no further effect. Thereafter, a new judge shall be appointed in any district which becomes entitled to an additional judgeship, under subsection 2 hereof; and vacancies Vacancies shall not be filled in any district which may become entitled to fewer judgeships under said subsection; but no incumbent judge shall
 - ever be removed from office by reason thereof.

 8. On During January 2 of each year, and at such other times as may be appropriate, the chief justice supreme court administrator shall make the determinations required under this section, and shall notify the nominating commissions involved and the governor of any appointments that may be required as a result thereof.
 - SEC. 6.* Before April 1, 1973, the supreme court administrator shall notify the secretary of state of any additional judgeships created by this Act. The secretary of state shall notify the proper judicial nominating commission in accordance with chapter forty-six (46) of the Code. Such commission shall proceed as provided in that chapter. Effective July 1, 1973, a district judge shall be appointed for the district pursuant to chapter forty-six (46) of the Code, if the district is entitled to an additional judge or judges as a result of this Act.
 - SEC. 7.* The governor may appoint a person to serve as a judge or magistrate whenever federal funds are available for his salary, the cost of courtroom space, and the salary of any additional court staff. The person appointed by the governor shall fill the position until his successor is appointed or until federal funds are no longer available as required in this section. The person appointed under this section may hear all cases in which the use of alcohol is evident, and any prosecution under section three hundred twenty-one point two hundred eighty-one (321.281) of the Code may be transferred within the judicial district to the jurisdiction of the person appointed under this section.
 - SEC. 8. District judges. Iowa district judges shall possess the full jurisdiction of the Iowa district court, including the jurisdiction of judicial magistrates. While exercising the jurisdiction possessed by judicial magistrates, district judges shall employ judicial magistrates' practice and procedure, and may hold court at any place where a judicial magistrate may do so.
- SEC. 9. Section six hundred four point three (604.3), Code 1971, is amended by striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the following:
 - 604.3 Probate orders. Iowa district judges shall have statewide jurisdiction to enter orders in probate matters not requiring notice and hearing, although the judge is not a judge of or present in the district in which the probate matter is pending. Such orders shall be made in conformity with the rules of the district in which the probate matter is pending.

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^{*}Effective July 1, 1972, see §283.

- SEC. 10. Section six hundred thirty-three point three (633.3), Code 1971, is amended by striking subsection nine (9) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:
- 4 9. Court—the Iowa district court sitting in probate and includes any Iowa district judge.
- 1 SEC. 11. Section six hundred four point nine (604.9), Code 1971, 2 is amended to read as follows:
- 604.9 Place of holding court. Courts must be held at the places provided by law in each county, as designated by the chief judge of the judicial district, except for the determination of actions, special proceedings, and other matters not requiring a jury, when they may, by consent of the parties therein, be held at some other place in the district with the consent of the parties.

JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES*

- SEC. 12. Composition of county judicial magistrate appointing commissions. There shall be in each county a judicial magistrate appointing commission which shall be composed of the following members, except as provided in section eighteen (18) of this Act:
- 5 1. A district court judge designated by the chief judge of the dis-6 trict.
 - 2. Three members appointed by the board of supervisors.
 - 3. Two attorneys elected by the county bar.

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- SEC. 13. Appointment commissioners. The boards of supervisors of each county shall appoint three electors to the county judicial magistrate appointing commission for the county for six-year terms beginning January 1, 1973.
- SEC. 14. Election commissioners. The resident members of the bar of each county shall elect resident members of the bar of such county to the county judicial magistrate appointing commission for six-year terms beginning on January first. During December 1972, and in each December thereafter, immediately preceding the expiration of the terms of the members of the commission, the members of the bar shall elect commissioners to six-year terms.
 - SEC. 15. Eligibility to vote. Eligibility to vote in elections of judicial magistrate appointing commissioners within a county shall be registration as a member of the bar in accordance with sections forty-six point seven (46.7) and forty-six point eight (46.8) of the Code, and residency within the county.
- SEC. 16. Conduct of elections. When an election of judicial magistrate appointing commissioners in a county is to be held, the clerk of the district court for the county shall cause ballots to be mailed to the members of the bar eligible in accordance with section fifteen (15) of this Act, substantially as follows:

County Judicial Magistrate Appointing Commission
BALLOT

8 To be cast by the resident members of the bar of9 County.

^{*}Sections 12 to 19 effective July 1, 1972, see §283.

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To be counted, this ballot must be completed and mailed or delivered to Clerk of the District Court,, not later than December 31, 19...... (or the appropriate date under section nineteen (19) of this Act in case of an election to fill a vacancy).

SEC. 17. No person while a member of the county judicial magistrate appointing commission shall be appointed to the office of judicial magistrate. No member appointed by the board of supervisors to the judicial magistrate appointing commission shall be an attorney at law or an active law enforcement officer.

SEC. 18. Exception. In the event there is only one resident member of the bar in a county, the number appointed by the county board of supervisors shall be two. In the event there are no attorneys within the county, the county board of supervisors shall appoint one commissioner.

SEC. 19. Vacancy. A vacancy in the office of judicial magistrate appointing commissioner shall be filled by special appointment or election as the case may be for the unexpired term.

SEC. 20. Appointment and termination of judicial magistrates. During April, 1973 and in April of the year in which magistrates' terms expire, the judicial magistrate appointing commission shall, by majority vote, appoint Iowa judicial magistrates in such number as provided in section twenty-eight (28) of this Act. The commission shall appoint no more magistrates than allotted to the county by the supreme court administrator except as provided in sections twenty-eight (28) and twenty-nine (29) of this Act. The judicial magistrates appointed initially shall take office July 1, 1973, and their term of office shall expire June 30, 1974. Thereafter, judicial magistrates shall take office on July 1, 1974 and every two years thereafter, provided however, full time judicial magistrates appointed for the term commencing July 1, 1974 shall hold office for a term of four years and shall be subject to appointment every four years thereafter. The commission shall promptly certify the names and addresses of the magistrates appointed to the clerk of the district court and the chief judge of the judicial district. The clerk shall certify to the supreme court administrator and to the state comptroller the names and addresses of magistrates so appointed. The certification of the clerk to the comptroller shall be authority for the comptroller to pay the salaries in accordance with section twenty-four (24) of this Act. Judicial magistrates shall be officers of the state.

Before assuming office, a judicial magistrate shall subscribe and file in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county of his residence his oath of office to uphold and support the Constitutions of the United States of America and state of Iowa, the laws enacted pursuant thereto, and the law and ordinances of the political subdivisions of the state of Iowa. Before July 1, 1973, and annually thereafter, the supreme court administrator shall cause a school of instruction to be conducted for district magistrates, which each district magis-

31 trate appointed as provided in this Act prior to the time he takes 32 office shall attend unless excused by the chief justice for good cause.

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Full time magistrates. Of the number of magistrates allotted, there shall be one magistrate who shall devote his entire time to the duties of his position including the holding of court on each weekday except for a reasonable vacation period in those counties having a population, according to the last federal decennial census, of more than thirty-five thousand and less than eighty thousand. There shall be two such magistrates in those counties having a population of more than eighty thousand and less than one hundred twenty-five thousand. There shall be three such magistrates in any county having a population of more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand and less than two hundred thousand people. There shall be four such magistrates in counties having a population of two hundred thousand people or above. In those counties in which a district court associate judge or judges reside, the district court associate judge or judges shall be considered full-time judicial magistrates for the purposes of this section. In those counties authorized more full-time magistrates than have district court associate judges residing therein, the county judicial magistrate appointing commission shall determine which magistrate or magistrates shall serve on a full-time basis.

SEC. 22. Qualifications, age. A judicial magistrate shall be an elector of the county of appointment, shall be less than seventy-two years of age, and shall cease to hold office upon attaining that age.

SEC. 23. Prohibitions. No magistrate shall accept any fee or reward from or on behalf of anyone for services rendered in the conduct of any official business except as provided in this Act.

A magistrate or any member of any corporation, partnership, firm or association with which he may be connected, may not be directly or indirectly engaged in any capacity for any party in any action or proceeding pending or arising within his jurisdiction based upon substantially the same facts upon which a prosecution or proceeding has been prosecuted or commenced before him.

SEC. 24. Salary, expenses. Each judicial magistrate shall receive a salary payable from the general fund of the state and also his actual and necessary expenses in the performance of his duties while away from the city or town of his residence, in accordance with section six hundred five point two (605.2) of the Code. The salary of judicial magistrates, except as otherwise provided herein, shall be the sum of four thousand eight hundred dollars annually. The judicial magistrates serving as full-time magistrates shall receive an annual salary of seventeen thousand two hundred dollars. Judicial magistrates except district associate judges shall be members of the Iowa public employees' retirement system.

SEC. 25. During January of 1975, the supreme court administrator shall make a report to the Sixty-sixth General Assembly, detailing the previous year's statistics provided by the judicial magistrates. The Sixty-sixth General Assembly shall review and readjust the compensation of judicial magistrates. If the general assembly fails to readjust the salaries under this section the salaries shall remain the same.

SEC. 26. Funds, reports. Each month each judicial magistrate shall file with the clerk of the district court of the proper county a sworn, itemized statement, by case, of all funds received and disbursed, and at least monthly shall remit to the clerk all funds received by him. The clerk of court shall provide adequate clerical assistance to the full-time magistrates and district associate judges to carry out this section. The clerk shall remit all fines and forfeited bail received from a magistrate to the city or town that was the plaintiff in any action. The clerk shall remit to the treasurer of the county, for the benefit of the school fund, all other fines and forfeited bail received from a magistrate. All fees and costs for the filing of a complaint or information or upon forfeiture of bail received from a magistrate shall be remitted monthly by the clerk as follows:

1. Three-fifths to the state treasurer to be credited to the general

15 fund of the state.

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2. Two-fifths to the county treasurer to be credited to the general fund of the county.

SEC. 27. Removal of judicial magistrates. The electors residing within a county where a magistrate resides may petition the judges of the district court to terminate the appointment of a judicial magistrate sitting in that district. Such petition shall be signed by at least two percent of the electors voting for governor in the last general election of the county of residence of the magistrate and shall contain a general statement of the grounds upon which termination is sought. Within thirty days after the petition is filed with the clerk of the district court of the county in which the judicial magistrate resides, the district judges of that district sitting en banc shall hold a hearing to determine the sufficiency and the merits of such petition and shall determine whether to continue or terminate the appointment of such judicial magistrate.

The district court judges sitting en banc on their own motion may by majority vote, remove a magistrate for disability or for other cause.

SEC. 28. Allotment. There shall be a combined total of two hundred twenty Iowa judicial magistrates and district court associate judges combined except as provided in section twenty-nine (29) of this Act. During January of 1974 and every two years thereafter, the supreme court administrator shall apportion the number of district magistrates among the counties in accordance with the following criteria:

1. The number and type of proceedings contained in the administrative reports required by section thirty-five (35) of this Act.

2. The existence of either permanent, temporary or seasonal populations not included in the current census figures.

3. The geographical area to be served.

4. An inordinate number of pending cases over which magistrates have jurisdiction in the preceding year.

5. The number and types of juvenile proceedings handled by district associate judges.

Provided, however, that each county shall be allotted no less than

one resident judicial magistrate.During February of 1974 and

During February of 1974 and during February of every two years thereafter, the supreme court administrator shall notify the clerk of the district court of each county and the chief judge of the appropriate

judicial district, of the number of magistrates to which the county is 23 entitled.

SEC. 29. Additional judicial magistrate allowed. In those counties which are allotted one judicial magistrate under section twenty-eight (28) or thirty (30) of this Act, the county judicial magistrate appointing commission may, by majority vote, decide to appoint one additional judicial magistrate. In those counties appointing an additional magistrate under this section, each magistrate shall receive a salary of two thousand four hundred dollars per year.

SEC. 30. Initial allotment. The allotment of the judicial magistrates to be appointed in 1973 shall be as follows:

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1. One magistrate for each of the following counties: Adams, Allamakee, Audubon, Calhoun, Cherokee, Davis, Decatur, Emmet, Franklin, Fremont, Greene, Guthrie, Hancock, Howard, Humboldt, Ida, Jefferson, Keokuk, Louisa, Lucas, Lyon, Madison, Mitchell, Monroe, Montgomery, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Ringgold, Shelby, Taylor, Union, Van Buren, Wayne, Winnebago, and Worth.

2. Two magistrates for each of the following counties: Adair, Appanouse, Roone, Buchanan, Ruena Vista, Butler, Carroll, Casa, Chicken

panoose, Boone, Buchanan, Buena Vista, Butler, Carroll, Cass, Chickasaw, Clarke, Clay, Clayton, Crawford, Dallas, Delaware, Dickinson, Fayette, Grundy, Hamilton, Hardin, Henry, Iowa, Jackson, Jasper, Jones, Kossuth, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Mills, Monona, Page, Poweshiek, Sac, Sioux, Tama, Washington, Winneshiek, and Wright.

3. Three magistrates for each of the following countries: Bester.

3. Three magistrates for each of the following counties: Benton, Bremer, Des Moines, Floyd, Harrison, Muscatine, Plymouth, Wapello, Warren, and Webster.

4. Four magistrates for each of the following counties: Cedar, Cerro Gordo, Clinton, Dubuque, Johnson, Lee, and Story.

5. Six magistrates for Black Hawk county.

6. Seven magistrates for Linn county.

7. Eight magistrates for each of the following counties: Pottawattamie, Scott, and Woodbury. 8. Ten magistrates for Polk county.

Jurisdiction, venue. Judicial magistrates shall have jurisdiction of nonindictable misdemeanors, including traffic and ordinance violations, preliminary hearings, search warrant proceedings, forcible entry and detainer actions, and small claims. They shall also have the powers specified in section seven hundred forty-eight point two (748.2) of the Code. They shall have power to act any place within the district as directed, and venue shall be the same as in other district court proceedings. Judicial magistrates serving on a full-time basis and district associate judges shall have jurisdiction of indictable misdemeanors. While exercising that jurisdiction they shall employ district judges' practice and procedure.

Times and places of holding court. Judicial magistrates shall hold court at the times and places designated by the chief judge The chief judge may assign a magistrate to hold of the district. court at other designated places within the district outside of the county of the magistrate's residence only if it is necessary for the orderly administration of justice. The boards of supervisors shall provide facilities for the holding of court at the county seats. If court is held in a city or town, outside the county seat, such city or

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town shall furnish suitable facilities and equipment. The schedule of places and times of availability of magistrates and of any changes therein shall be disseminated by the chief judge of the judicial district to the peace officers within the district.

SEC. 33. **Procedure.** The criminal procedure before judicial magistrates shall be as provided in chapters seven hundred fifty-one (751), seven hundred fifty-four (754) through seven hundred sixty-three (763), inclusive, seven hundred sixty-five (765), seven hundred sixty-six (766), and seven hundred sixty-eight (768) of the Code. The civil procedure before judicial magistrates shall be as provided in this Act and chapter six hundred forty-eight (648) of the Code.

Dockets, judgments, costs. The clerk of the district court 2 of the county in which a judicial magistrate resides shall furnish the 3 judicial magistrate, district associate judge, or district judge acting 4 as judicial magistrate, a docket in which shall be entered all proceedings except small claims. Such docket shall be indexed and shall con-5 tain in each case the title and nature of the action; place of hearing; appearances; and notations of the documents filed with the judicial magistrate, of the proceedings in the case and orders made, of the 8 verdict and judgment including costs, of any satisfaction of the judg-9 10 ment, of whether the judgment was certified to the clerk of the district court, of whether an appeal was taken, and of the amount of the 11 12 The defendant charged with a nonindictable misdeappeal bond. 13 meanor who is found guilty or forfeits bail shall be assessed as costs five dollars for the filing and docketing of the complaint or informa-14 15 tion which shall be distributed pursuant to section twenty-six (26) of this Act. All other costs in criminal actions shall be assessed and 16 17 distributed as in chapter six hundred six (606) of the Code. If the judgment and costs are not fully and immediately satisfied in crimi-18 19 nal cases, the judicial magistrate shall promptly certify a copy of the 20 judgment to the clerk of the district court indicating thereon the portion unsatisfied; and the clerk shall index and file the judgment, 21 22 whereupon it shall be a judgment of the district court without re-23 cording.

SEC. 35. Administrative reports. Each month the magistrates shall report to the clerk of the district court of each county, the board of supervisors and the chief judge of the appropriate judicial district in which he held court, the following:

1. The number of small claims tried to the court and those pending.

2. The number of state misdemeanor cases tried to the court and hose pending.

those pending.
3. The number of state misdemeanor cases tried to a jury and those pending.

4. The number of city ordinance violations tried to the court and those pending.5. The number of city ordinance violations tried to a jury and those

The number of city ordinance violations tried to a jury and those pending.

6. The number of preliminary hearings held and pending.7. The number of forcible entry and detainer actions filed.

8. The number of search warrants applied for.

The clerk of the district court shall quarterly consolidate the reports and forward them to the supreme court administrator.

SEC. 36. Magistrates not holding office. When a district magistrate ceases to hold office, his docket and all records relating to his office shall be promptly deposited with the clerk of the district court who issued the docket.

DISTRICT ASSOCIATE JUDGES AND THEIR REPORTERS AND DEPUTY CLERKS AND SHERIFFS

SEC. 37. District associate judges. The regular judges of the municipal courts of Iowa who are in office on June 30, 1973, and who are less than seventy-two years of age on July 1, 1973 and who have not been appointed district court judges shall become district associate judges on the latter date.

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SEC. 38. Term, retention. District associate judges shall stand for retention in office within the county of his residence at the judicial election in 1974, under sections forty-six point seventeen (46.17) through forty-six point twenty-four (46.24), inclusive, of the Code. The term of office of the judges who are retained in office at the judicial election shall extend for four years after January first next following the election, and the term of office of the judges who are not retained in office at such a judicial election shall extend until January first next following such election. District court associate judges shall be subject to the same removal procedures as that of judicial magistrates. District associate judges shall cease to hold office upon attaining age seventy-two.

1 SEC. 39. Vacancies. A vacancy in the office of district associate 2 judge after June 30, 1973, shall not be filled.

SEC. 40. Salary, expenses, retirement. The annual salary of each district associate judge, payable from the general fund of the state of Iowa, shall be the sum of seventeen thousand two hundred dollars. District associate judges shall also receive from the state their actual and necessary expenses in the performance of their duties away from the city of their residence, in accordance with section six hundred five point two (605.2) of the Code. District associate judges who are members of the judicial retirement system under chapter six hundred five A (605A) of the Code shall remain members thereof; but the state of Iowa, instead of the city and county, shall deduct four percent from their salaries for the judicial retirement fund and shall contribute the public's portion to the judicial retirement fund.

Jurisdiction, procedure, appeals. District associate judges 1 SEC. 41. 2 shall serve as full-time magistrates and have the jurisdiction pos-3 sessed by judicial magistrates and, in addition, the jurisdiction provided for in section two hundred thirty-one point three (231.3) of 4 the Code. District associate judges shall hold court as directed at any place within the judicial district that a judicial magistrate may do so, and shall employ judicial magistrates' practice and procedure. 5 6 When a district court judge is unable to serve as a result of temporary incapacity, a district associate judge may, by order of the chief judge of the district enrolled in the records of the clerk of the district 10 court, temporarily exercise any of the jurisdiction of a district judge during the time of incapacity and as to the specific matters or classes 12 of matters specified in that order. While exercising jurisdiction other than that of a judicial magistrate, district associate judges shall em-13 14

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ploy district judges' practice and procedure. District associate judges shall have power to act at any place within their respective judicial districts, and venue shall be the same as in other district court proceedings.

Appeals from judgments or orders of district associate judges while exercising the jurisdiction possessed by judicial magistrates shall be governed by the laws relating to appeals and orders from judicial magistrates. Appeals from judgments or orders of district associate judges while exercising any other jurisdiction conferred upon them shall be governed by the laws relating to appeals and orders from district judges.

For purposes of administration district associate judges shall be under the jurisdiction of the chief judge of the judicial district. District associate judges shall be subject to the same rules and laws that apply to district judges.

SEC. 42. Reporters. After July 1, 1972, no shorthand reporter shall be appointed by a municipal court judge. Any shorthand reporter serving a municipal court judge on June 30, 1973, shall become a reporter for the judicial district to be assigned by the chief judge as needed. Their compensation shall be in accordance with section six hundred five point eight (605.8) of the Code.

Clerks and bailiffs. Elective clerks and elective bailiffs of municipal courts who are in office on June 30, 1973, and municipal court deputy clerks and deputy bailiffs who are in office on that date, shall on July 1, 1973, become deputies of the district court clerks and sheriffs respectively, in the counties of their residence. The boards of supervisors may enlarge the district court clerks' and sheriffs' facilities accordingly, and shall have authority to build, remodel, purchase, and lease real and personal property and equipment for such purpose, subject to chapter seventy-five (75) and sections three hundred thirty-two point seven (332.7) and three hundred thirty-two point eight (332.8) of the Code, where applicable. The compensation and other benefits received on January 1, 1972 by the individuals who so become deputies shall not be reduced after June 30, 1973, from the amount on that date, unless all the deputies of the office are similarly reduced, but shall be paid by the counties of their residence; provided, that if the salary of any deputy equals or exceeds the salary of the district court clerk or sheriff of whom he is deputy, then the salary of the particular district court clerk or sheriff shall be increased so as to exceed the salary of the deputy by the sum of two hundred dollars per year.

The individuals who were elective municipal court clerks and bailiffs on June 30, 1973, and who were municipal court deputy clerks and deputy bailiffs on that date, may as deputies of the district court clerks and sheriffs be suspended, demoted, or discharged by the district court clerks and sheriffs only for neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, misconduct, or failure to properly perform duties, by pursuing the procedure provided by sections three hundred sixty-five point nineteen (365.19) through three hundred sixty-five point twenty-six (365.26), inclusive, of the Code; and in these cases the district court clerk or sheriff shall be deemed to be the person having the appointing power, the county auditor shall perform the functions of the mayor or city manager, the board of supervisors shall perform the

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 functions of the civil service commission, and the county attorney shall perform the functions of the city attorney or solicitor.

As vacancies occur after June 30, 1973, in the number of any deputy district court clerks or deputy sheriffs in counties having a municipal court on December 31, 1972, as a result of resignations, retirements, deaths, or discharges for cause, the boards of supervisors may adjust the number of deputies if so indicated by work load, pursuant to section three hundred forty-one point one (341.1) of the Code; but the total number of district court deputy clerks or deputy sheriffs in such counties shall not otherwise be reduced notwithstanding section three hundred sixty-five point twenty-eight (365.28) of the Code, until the district court deputy clerks or deputy sheriffs brought into the offices from the municipal courts cease to hold office in the particular county.

A municipal court bailiff or deputy bailiff who on June 30, 1973, is a member of the retirement system provided by chapter four hundred eleven (411) of the Code shall continue to be such a member thereafter; and that chapter shall continue to apply to them notwith-standing this Act, with the appropriate county deducting from his compensation his contributions to the retirement fund and the county contributing the public's portion to such fund.

SEC. 44. After July 1, 1972, no new municipal courts shall be established, no new municipal court judgeships shall come into existence, and no elections of municipal court judges, clerks, or bailiffs shall be held, notwithstanding sections six hundred two point one (602.1) through six hundred two point five (602.5), inclusive, and six hundred two point ten (602.10) through six hundred two point twelve (602.12), inclusive, of the Code. This section shall become effective July 1, 1972.

SEC. 45. Courts abolished, transition. All mayors' courts, justice of the peace courts, police courts, superior courts, and municipal courts and offices connected therewith, are abolished as of July 1, 1973. Promptly after July 1, 1973, the officials of these courts shall file all documents and books pertaining to their offices with the clerk of the district court of their counties. District judges shall assign to judicial magistrates the pending cases within judicial magistrates' jurisdiction, and such cases shall then be pending before those judicial magistrates. All other pending cases shall be pending in the district court of the county, and the clerk of that court shall within thirty days give written notice of that fact by ordinary mail to the parties or their attorneys of record at their last known addresses. All municipal court judges, clerks of the municipal court and their deputies, bailiffs of municipal court and their deputies, police court judges, justices of the peace and constables holding office on July 1, 1972 shall continue in office through June 30, 1973.

POLICE CITATIONS

SEC. 46. Conditions. Whenever it would be lawful for a peace officer to arrest a person without a warrant, he may issue a citation instead of making the arrest and taking the person before a magistrate.

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- SEC. 47. Form. The citation shall include the name and address of the person, the nature of the offense, the time and place at which the person is to appear in court, and the penalty for nonappearance.
- SEC. 48. **Procedure.** Before he is released, the cited person shall sign the citation as a written promise to appear in court at the time and place specified. A copy of the citation shall be given to the person.
- SEC. 49. Complaint. The law enforcement officer issuing the citation shall cause to be filed a complaint in the court in which the cited person is required to appear, as soon as practicable, charging the crime stated in said notice.
 - SEC. 50. Failure to appear. Any person who willfully fails to appear in court as specified by the citation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

Uniform citation and complaint. 1 The commissioner of public safety shall adopt a uniform, combined traffic citation and complaint, which shall be used for charging all traffic violations in Iowa under state law or municipal ordinance, unless the defendant 5 is charged by information or section fifty-eight (58) of this Act is applicable. Each citation and complaint shall be serially numbered 7 and shall be in quadruplicate, and the officer shall deliver the original 8 and a copy to the court where the defendant is to appear, a copy to 9 the defendant, and a copy to the law enforcement agency of the officer. The court shall forward the copy of the citation and complaint in 10 accordance with section three hundred twenty-one point two hundred 11 12 seven (321.207) of the Code. The citation and complaint shall con-13 tain, among other things, spaces for the parties' names and for the information required by section three hundred twenty-one point four 14 hundred eighty-five (321.485), subsection two (2), of the Code; a place where the defendant may sign the promise to appear referred 15 16 to in section three hundred twenty-one point four hundred (321.400); 17 a list of the minimum fines prescribed by section fifty-three (53) of 18 this Act, either separately or by groups; a brief explanation of sections fifty-four (54) and fifty-five (55) of this Act; and a space 19 20 where the defendant may sign an admission of the violation when such section fifty-four (54) of this Act is applicable. Every citation 21 22 23 and complaint shall require the defendant to appear before a court at a specified time and place. Notwithstanding section three hundred twenty-one point four hundred eighty-five (321.485), subsection two 24 25 26 (2) of the Code, the officer may arrest the defendant although a citation and complaint is used to charge the violation, if authorized by 27 28 section seven hundred fifty-five point four (755.4) of the Code.

SEC. 52. Traffic violations offices. Each district court clerk's office shall constitute a traffic violations office of the district court. Additional traffic violations offices may be established at other locations, as needed, if authorized by the chief judge of the district.

- The minimum fine for all convic-Scheduled violations. tions of the following violations, whether of state law or municipal 3 ordinance, shall be:
- 1. Illegal parking, except under section fifty-eight (58) hereof, two 5 6 7 dollars.
 - 2. Registration card or plate violation, five dollars.
 - 3. Improper lights, ten dollars.
- 8 4. Improper muffler, ten dollars. 9
 - 5. Other defective equipment, ten dollars.
- 10 6. Excess speed up to ten miles per hour over the legal limit, twenty 11 dollars. 12
 - 7. Motor running unattended, ten dollars.
- 13 8. Failure to dim lights, ten dollars.

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- 14 9. Violation of restricted license, twenty dollars. 10. Stopping on traveled portion, twenty dollars. 15
- 11. Violation of height, length, or width, twenty-five dollars. 16

Violations of the schedule of axle and tandem axle and gross or group of axle weight violations in section three hundred twenty-one point four hundred sixty-three (321.463) of the Code, shall be scheduled violations subject to the provisions, procedures, and exceptions contained in sections fifty-eight (58),* fifty-nine (59),* sixty-one (61),* sixty-two (62),* sixty-three (63),* and sixty-four (64)* of this Act, irrespective of the amount of the fine under such schedule. 23 Violations of the schedule of weight violations shall be chargeable, where the fine charged does not exceed one hundred dollars, only by uniform citation and complaint. Violations of the schedule of weight violations, where the fine charged exceeds one hundred dollars: (1) 28 shall, when the violation is admitted and section fifty-four (54) of this Act applies, be chargeable upon uniform citation and complaint, indict-30 ment, or county attorney's information, (2) but otherwise, shall be chargeable only upon indictment or county attorney's information. In 32all cases of charges under the schedule of weight violations, the charge 33 shall specify the amount of fine charged under the schedule. 34 defendant is convicted and the fine under the foregoing schedule of weight violations exceeds one hundred dollars, the conviction shall be 35of an indictable offense although section fifty-four (54) of this Act is employed and whether the violation is charged upon uniform citation 38 and complaint, indictment, or county attorney's information. Such violations shall be called scheduled violations.

Admission of scheduled violations.

1. In cases of scheduled violations, the defendant, before the time specified in the citation and complaint for appearance before the court, may sign the admission of violation on the citation and complaint and deliver or mail the citation and complaint, together with the minimum fine for the violation, plus five dollars costs, to a traffic violations office in the county. The office shall, if the offense is a moving violation, forward a copy of the citation and complaint and admission to the commissioner of public safety as required by section three hundred twenty-one point two hundred seven (321.207) of the Code. Thereupon the defendant shall not be required to appear before the court. The admission shall constitute a conviction.

^{*}According to enrolled Act.

2. A defendant charged with a schedule violation by information may obtain two copies of the information from the court and, before the time he is required to appear before the court, deliver or mail such copies, together with his admission, fine, and five dollars costs, to the traffic violations office in the county. The procedure, fine, and costs shall be the same as when the charge is by citation and complaint, with the admission and the number of the defendant's operator's or chauffeur's license placed upon the information.

3. When sections fifty-three (53) and fifty-four (54) of this Act are applicable but the officer does not deem it advisable to release the

defendant and no court in the county is in session:

a. If the defendant wishes to admit the violation, the officer may release the defendant upon observing him mail the citation and complaint, admission, and minimum fine, together with five dollars costs, to a traffic violations office in the county, in an envelope furnished by the officer. The officer may allow the defendant to mail a check in the proper amount in lieu of cash. If the check is not paid by the drawee for any reason, the defendant may be held in contempt of court. The officer shall advise the defendant of the penalty for nonpayment of the check.

b. If the defendant does not comply with paragraph a of this subsection, the officer may release the defendant upon observing him mail to a court in the county the citation and complaint and twice the minimum fine together with five dollars costs, or in lieu of twice the fine and the costs, a guaranteed arrest bond certificate as provided in subsection seventy (70) of section three hundred twenty-one point one (321.1) of the Code, together with the following statement signed by the defendant:

"I agree that either (1) I will appear pursuant to this citation or (2) if I do not so appear that I hereby admit the violation charged in the citation and complaint and consent to entry of judgment of conviction for twice the minimum fine together with five dollars costs and to application of the enclosed funds or bail in satisfaction of such

fine and costs."

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c. If the defendant does not comply with paragraph a or b, or in any event when section seven hundred fifty-five point four (755.4) of the Code is applicable, the officer may arrest and confine the defendant if authorized by the latter section, and proceed with him according to chapter seven hundred fifty-seven (757) or seven hundred fifty-eight (758) of the Code.

4. Any defendant who admits a scheduled violation may nevertheless appear before court. The procedure, costs, and fine, without suspension of the fine, after the hearing shall be the same as in the traffic

violations office.

5. A defendant charged with a scheduled violation who does not fully comply with subsection one (1), two (2), three (3), or four (4) of this section before the time required to appear before the court must, at that time, appear before the court. If such defendant admits the violation, the procedure and fine, without suspension, after the hearing shall be the same before the court as before the traffic violations office with five dollars court costs, without prejudice, when applicable, to proceedings under section three hundred twenty-one point four hundred eighty-seven (321.487) of the Code.

- SEC. 55. Required court appearance. Section fifty-four (54) of this Act shall not apply to a scheduled violation:

 1. When the violation charged resulted in an accident or injury.
 - When the violation charged resulted in an accident or injury.
 When the officer determines that the defendant does not have in force a valid operator's or chauffeur's license or permit.

force a valid operator's or chauffeur's license or permit.

3. When the officer determines that the violation was hazardous or aggravated because of highway conditions, visibility, traffic, repetition, or other circumstances.

In such cases, the defendant shall appear before the court and regular procedure shall apply. If an information is used the officer shall endorse thereon, "Not for traffic violations office." If a citation and complaint is used, the officer shall strike out the space in which the defendant may admit the violation before a traffic violations office. A citation and complaint or information containing a charge under subsections one (1) and two (2) of this section shall not itself constitute substantive proof of the charge. A defendant shall appear before the court for any nonscheduled violation.

SEC. 56. Other penalties. When section fifty-four (54) of this Act does not apply to a scheduled violation or when the defendant denies a scheduled violation, if the defendant is found guilty the penalty shall be the scheduled fine, without suspension of the fine prescribed in section fifty-three (53) of this Act together with five dollars court costs, unless it appears that the violation was hazardous or aggravated, in which event the punishment shall be increased accordingly within the limits of law.

SEC. 57. Disposition of traffic fines and costs. Fines, forfeiture of bail, fees, and costs collected for all traffic violations shall be remitted in accordance with section twenty-six (26) of this Act.

SEC. 58. Parking meter violations. Section three hundred twenty-one point two hundred thirty-six (321.236), subsection one (1), Code 1971, is amended by adding thereto the following:

"Parking meter violations which are denied shall be charged and proceed before a court the same as other traffic violations. Parking violations which are admitted:

a. May be charged upon a simple notice of a fine not exceeding ten dollars payable to the city or town clerk, if authorized by ordinance.

b. Notwithstanding any such ordinance, may be charged and proceed before a traffic violations office or a court, as the case may be, the same as other traffic violations."

SEC. 59. Venue.

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1. Traffic violations committed by a defendant while a peace officer is in fresh pursuit may be prosecuted in any county through which pursuit is made, irrespective of where committed.

pursuit is made, irrespective of where committed.

2. Upon written consent of the defendant and the officer who apprehended him, traffic violations may be prosecuted in any county in the state irrespective of where committed, and in such event the documents in the case shall be sent to the court or traffic violations office designated by the defendant and the officer.

SMALL CLAIMS

1 SEC. 60. Small claims. A small claim is a civil action for money 2 damages where the amount in controversy in money is one thousand

dollars or less, exclusive of interests and costs, and actions for forcible
 entry and detainer.

SEC. 61. Trial of small claims. Small claims shall be tried only by judicial magistrates and district associate judges, except when tried by regular procedure under section sixty-seven (67) of this Act when they shall be tried by a district judge. Small claims shall be commenced, heard, and determined in accordance with sections sixty-one (61) through seventy-one (71) of this Act, inclusive. Other statutes and rules relating to civil proceedings shall apply, but only insofar as not inconsistent with this Act. Small claims on file for ninety days and not determined shall be dismissed by the clerk without prejudice unless prior thereto a party secures an order of continuance to a date certain after notice and hearing, upon a ground stated in rule two hundred fifteen point one (215.1) of the rules of civil procedure. Contested claims in an amount of a small claim may be heard and determined under this Act and actions therefor may be commenced hereunder; if commenced as a regular civil action or under the statutes relating to probate proceedings, they shall be transferred to the small claims docket and proceed accordingly. Small claims coming within this Act but commenced as a regular action shall not be dismissed but shall be transferred to the small claims docket. Civil and probate actions not small claims but commenced hereunder shall be dismissed without prejudice except for defendants who have appeared, as to whom such actions shall be transferred to the combination or probate docket, as appropriate.

SEC. 62. Commencement of actions. All actions shall be commenced by the filing of an original notice with the clerk. The clerk shall mail a copy of the original notice to each defendant at his last known address, as stated in the original notice, by restricted certified mail, return receipt to the clerk requested. Instead of the mailing, the plaintiff may, after filing the original notice with the clerk, cause a copy of same to be served on all or some defendants in the manner provided in the rules of civil procedure pertaining to the commencement of actions. The clerk shall maintain a book known as the small claims docket, which shall contain as to small claims the matters contained in the combination docket as to the regular civil actions.

SEC. 63. Original notice—form. The original notice must be mailed or otherwise served not less than ten nor more than twenty days prior to the hearing date. The original notice and copies shall be signed by the plaintiff, either in person or by attorney, and shall be in substantially the following form:

6 7	IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF IOWA IN AND FOR COUNTY
8 9 10	Plaintiff(s)
$\begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 12 \end{array}$	Address of each plaintiff
13 14 15	VS. SMALL CLAIM NO.
16 17 18	Defendant(s)
19 20	Address of each defendant
21	ORIGINAL NOTICE
22 23 24	To the above named defendant(s): YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the above named plaintiff(s) demands of you
$\frac{24}{25}$	(1. If demand is for money, state amount;
$\frac{26}{27}$	2. If demand is for something else, state briefly what is demanded and its value in money;
28 29	3. If both money and something else are demanded, state both 1 and 2)
$\frac{23}{30}$	based on
31	(state briefly the basis for the demand)
32 33 34	and that unless you appear and defend before the above named court at, in, Iowa, at o'clockM. on the
$\frac{35}{36}$	day of
$\frac{37}{38}$	Plaintiff(s)
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	SEC. 64. Duties of clerk. The clerk shall furnish forms of original notice. Before filing an original notice, the clerk shall receive a filing fee of two dollars plus the amount of postage for mailing the original notice to each defendant to which it is to be mailed. At the time of filing, the clerk shall enter on the original notice and the copies to be served, the file number, and the time and place of hearing, which shall be a time when small claims are scheduled to be heard not less than ten nor more than twenty days after the date on which the notice will be mailed or otherwise served. The clerk shall mail a copy of the original notice to each defendant by restricted certified mail, return receipt to the clerk requested, except for defendants whom the plaintiff wishes to serve under the rules of civil procedure pertaining to commencement of actions.
$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	SEC. 65. Fees and costs. Fees and costs shall be one-half of fees and costs in regular civil actions in district court. All fees and costs collected for small claims shall be remitted to county treasurers as provided in section six hundred six point sixteen (606.16) of the Code.

SEC. 66. Pleadings and motions. Except as provided in section sixty-three (63) and section sixty-seven (67) of this Act, there shall be no written pleadings or motions unless the court in the interests of justice requires them, in which event they shall be similar in form to the original notice.

SEC. 67. Procedure.

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- 1. The rules of civil procedure pertaining to action, joinder of actions and parties and rule seventy-five (75) of the rules of civil procedure shall be applicable to small claims actions, except that rule twenty-nine (29) shall not apply to actions originating as small claims actions.
- 2. In small claims actions, if a party joins a small claim with one which is not a small claim, the court shall:
- a. Order the small claim to be heard under this division and dismiss the other claim without prejudice, or
- b. As to parties who have appeared or are existing parties, either (1) order the small claim to be heard under the procedures specified in this Act and the other claim to be tried by regular procedure or (2) order both claims to be tried by regular procedure.
- 3. In small claims actions, a counterclaim, cross claim, or intervention in the amount of a small claim shall be in writing and similar in form to the original notice, and shall be entitled original notice of counterclaim, of cross claim, or of intervention, as the case may be. A copy shall be filed for each existing party. New parties may be brought in without order and shall be served with notice as provided in section sixty-two (62) and section sixty-three (63) of this Act; and if notice is to be served by mail the clerk shall collect the costs of mailing before filing the pleading. The clerk shall furnish forms of such pleadings. No counterclaim is necessary to assert an offset arising out of the subject to the plaintiff's claim.
- 4. In small claims actions, a counterclaim, cross claim, or intervention in a greater amount than that of a small claim shall be in the form of a regular pleading. A copy shall be filed for each existing party. New parties, when permitted by order, may be brought in under rule thirty-four (34) of the rules of civil procedure and shall be given notice under the rules of civil procedure pertaining to announcement of actions. The court shall either order such counterclaim, cross claim, or intervention to be tried by regular procedure and the other claim to be heard under this division, or order the entire action to be tried by regular procedure.
- 5. In regular action, when a party joins a small claim with one which is not a small claim, regular procedure shall apply to both unless the court transfers the small claim to the small claims docket for hearing under this division.
- 6. In regular actions, a counterclaim, cross claim, or intervention in the amount of a small claim shall be pleaded, tried, and determined by regular procedure, unless the court transfers the small claim to the small claims docket for hearing under this division.
- 7. Pleadings which are not in correct form under this section shall be ordered amended so as to be in correct form; but a small claim which is proceeding under this Act need not be amended although in the form of a regular pleading.

- 8. Copies of any papers filed by the parties which are not required 48 to be served, shall be mailed or delivered by the clerk as provided in 49 rule eighty-two (82) of the rules of civil procedure. **5**0
 - Proper notice determined. At the time for hearing the court or clerk shall first determine that proper notice has been given a party before proceeding further as to him, unless he has appeared 3 4 or is an existing party, and also that the action is properly brought 5 as a small claim.
- SEC. 69. Failure to appear—effect. Unless good cause to the contrary is shown, if the parties fail to appear at the time of hearing the claim shall be dismissed without prejudice by the court or clerk; if the plaintiff fails to appear but the defendant appears, the claim shall be dismissed with prejudice by the court or clerk; and if the plaintiff appears but the defendant fails to appear, judgment shall be rendered against the defendant by the court, or by the clerk if the relief to be granted is readily ascertainable. The filing by the plaintiff of a verified account, or an instrument in writing for the payment of money with an affidavit the same is genuine, shall constitute an appearance by plaintiff for the purpose of this rule. At the 12request of either party, the court shall grant such party one con-13 tinuance to a day certain.
- Hearing. The time for appearance shall be the time for 2 3 hearing, unless a continuance has been granted under section sixtynine (69) of this Act. The hearing shall be to the court, shall be simple and informal, and shall be conducted by the court itself, without regard to technicalities of procedure; but the decision must be based on substantial evidence. The court shall swear the parties and 5 their witnesses, and examine them in such way as to bring out the 8 truth. The parties may participate, either personally or by attorney. The court may continue the hearing from time to time if justice re-10 quires. The proceedings shall not be reported unless a party provides a reporter at his own expense or the parties by agreement cause the 11 12 proceedings to be electronically reported, but there shall be no delay 13 for such purpose.

SEC. 71. Entry of judgment.

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1. The judgment shall be entered in a space on the original notice first filed, and the clerk shall immediately enter the judgment in the small claims docket and district court lien book, without recording. Such relief shall be granted as is appropriate. The court may enter judgment for installment payments to be made directly by the party obligated to the party entitled thereto; and in such event execution shall not issue as long as such payments are made but execution shall issue for the full unpaid balance of the judgment upon the filing of an affidavit of default. When entered on the small claims docket and district court lien book, a small claims judgment shall constitute a lien to the same extent as regular judgments entered on the district court judgment docket and lien book; but if a small claims judgment requires installment payments, it shall not be enforceable until an affidavit of default is filed, whereupon it shall constitute a lien for the full unpaid balance of the judgment.

2. Unless the hearing is reported, minutes of the testimony of each witness and of any stipulations of the parties shall likewise be entered

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on the original notice first filed and the exhibits or copies thereof 19 20 shall be attached to the original notice or be filed, until released by 21 the court.

SEC. 72. Civil appeals. Civil appeals from judgments of judicial magistrates and district associate judges may be taken orally at the conclusion of the trial or hearing or by filing with the judicial magistrate or district associate judge a written notice of appeal within twenty days after the judgment is rendered. An appeal may be taken by any party. The magistrate or judge shall note the notice of appeal on the original notice first filed, or if the notice of appeal is in writing promptly file it with the clerk. Within twenty days after an appeal is taken, unless extended by order of a district judge or by stipulation of the parties, any party may file with the clerk as part of the record a transcript of the official report, if any, and in the event the report was made electronically, the tape or other medium on which the proceedings were preserved. A district judge shall promptly hear the appeal upon the record thus filed without further evidence; and the judge shall decide the appeal without regard to technicalities or defects which have not prejudiced the substantial rights of the parties, and may affirm, reverse, or modify the judgment or render judgment as the magistrate should have rendered. Execution of a judgment of a judicial magistrate or district associate judge shall be stayed upon the filing with the clerk of the district court an appeal bond with surety approved by the clerk, in the sum specified in the judgment.

Discretionary review by supreme court.

1. No judgment of conviction of a nonindictable misdemeanor or civil actions tried as small claims shall be appealed to the supreme court except by discretionary review as provided herein. No judgment of acquittal of a nonindictable misdemeanor may be reviewed.

2. "Discretionary review" is the process by which the supreme court may exercise its discretion, in like manner as under the rules pertaining to interlocutory appeals and certiorari in civil cases, to review specified matters not subject to appeal as a matter of right. The supreme court may adopt additional rules to control access to discretionary review.

3. The party seeking review shall be known as the appellant and the adverse party as the appellee, but the title of the action shall not be changed from that in the court below.

4. When defendants are tried jointly, they may seek discretionary review separately or they may join. The supreme court may, in the interest of justice, consolidate applications for discretionary review.

5. A petition for review shall be filed in writing with the clerk of the court within ten days after judgment.

6. When an application is made for discretionary review, it is the duty of the applicant to serve on the attorney for the adverse party, and if the state is the adverse party, upon the attorney general, a copy of the application within ten days after judgment.

7. When an application for discretionary review is filed, the clerk of

the court in which the judgment or order was rendered shall:

a. Immediately prepare and transmit to the adverse party and his attorney of record a true copy of the application, together with the date of filing.

b. Immediately prepare and transmit to the clerk of the supreme court a transcript of all record entries relevant to the application, together with copies of all papers in the case on file in his office, a transcript of the official report, if any, and in the event the report was made electronically, the tape or other medium on which the proceedings were preserved, all duly certified under seal of his court.

Failure of the clerk of the district court to transmit all the papers as required by this subsection shall not prejudice the rights of the

parties.

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8. The record and case shall be presented to the supreme court as provided by its rules; and the provisions of law in civil procedure relating to the filing of decisions and opinions of the supreme court

shall apply in such cases.

9. An application shall not be dismissed for an informality or defect in taking it if corrected as directed by the supreme court. The supreme court, after an examination of the entire record, may dispose of the case by affirmation, reversal or modification of the lower court judgment. It may also dismiss the application if it (a) determines that there has been no substantial miscarriage of justice, and (b) no violation of the rights of an accused, and that (c) the arguments do not present definite grounds for a hearing. The supreme court may also order a new trial, or modify the judgment; provided, however, in criminal cases the punishment may not be increased.

10. In all criminal actions:

a. When an application has been filed by an adverse party, the county attorney shall immediately furnish the attorney general with a copy of said application.

b. An application for discretionary review taken by the defendant does not stay the execution of the judgment unless the defendant is released on bail or otherwise as provided by law.

c. The personal appearance of the defendant in the supreme court upon the hearing of a matter of discretionary review, is in no case necessary.

d. If a judgment against the defendant is reversed, such reversal shall be deemed an order for a new trial, unless the supreme court shall direct a different disposition. In reversing the case, the supreme court may direct that the defendant be discharged and his bail exonerated, or if money is deposited instead, that it be returned to him.

e. On a judgment of affirmance against the defendant, the original judgment shall be carried into execution as the supreme court shall

direct.

f. Unless some proceeding in the district court is directed, a copy of the judgment of the trial court and decision on review, or of the judgment and decision on review certified by the clerk of the trial court shall be delivered to the sheriff or proper officer as an execution. He shall be authorized to execute the judgment of the court, or take any legal measures required to bring the action to a conclusion.

g. A defendant, imprisoned during the pendency of an unsuccessful review, or convicted at a new trial ordered by the supreme court, shall have the period of his former imprisonment deducted from the period of imprisonment fixed on the last verdict of conviction by the district

court.

11. The decision of the supreme court with any opinion filed or judgment rendered must be recorded by its clerk. After the expira-

tion of the period allowed for a rehearing, or as ordered by the court or provided by its rules, a certified copy of the decision and opinion shall be transmitted to the clerk of the trial court, filed and entered of record by him.

12. The jurisdiction of the supreme court shall cease after the certified copy of the decision and opinion is transmitted to the clerk of the trial court. All proceedings for executing the judgment shall be had in the trial court or by its clerk.

JURISDICTION OF PUBLIC OFFENSES AND PLACE OF TRIAL

SEC. 74. State criminal jurisdiction.

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- 1. A person is subject to prosecution in this state for an offense which he commits within or outside this state, by his own conduct or that of another for which he is legally accountable, if:
- a. The offense is committed either wholly or partly within this state.
- b. Conduct of the person outside the state constitutes an attempt to commit an offense within this state.
- c. Conduct of the person outside the state constitutes a conspiracy to commit an offense within this state.
- d. Conduct of the person within this state constitutes an attempt, solicitation or conspiracy to commit an offense in another jurisdiction, which conduct is punishable under the laws of both this state and such other jurisdiction.
 - 2. An offense may be committed partly within this state if conduct which is an element of the offense, or a result which constitutes an element of the offense, occurs within this state. If the body of a homicide victim is found within the state, the death is presumed to have occurred within the state.
 - 3. An offense which is based on an omission to perform a duty imposed upon a person by the law of this state is committed within the state, regardless of the location of the person at the time of the omission.
 - SEC. 75. Place of trial—general. Criminal actions shall be tried in the county in which the crime is committed, except as otherwise provided by law. All objections to place of trial are waived by a defendant unless he objects thereto prior to trial.
 - SEC. 76. Place of trial—special provisions. The following special provisions apply:
 - 1. If conduct or results which constitute elements of an offense occur in two or more counties, prosecution of the offense may be had in any of such counties. In such cases, where a dominant number of elements occur in one county, that county shall have the primary right to proceed with prosecution of the offender.
 - 2. If an offense commenced outside the state is consummated within this state, trial of the offense shall be held in the county or counties in which the offense is consummated or the interest protected by the involved penal statute is impaired.
- involved penal statute is impaired.

 3. If an offense is committed in or upon any conveyance in transit, and it cannot readily be determined in which county the offense was committed, trial of the offense may be held in any county through or over which the conveyance passed in the course of its journey.

- 4. If an offense is committed on the boundary of two or more coun-16 ties, and it cannot readily be determined within which county the 17 18 commission took place, trial of the offense may be held in any of the counties concerned. 19 5. If the offense is a traffic offense, section fifty-nine (59) of this 20 Act shall be applicable. 21
 - Bar to action. A conviction or acquittal of an offense in 1 a court having jurisdiction thereof is a bar to a prosecution of the offense in another court.

COORDINATING AMENDMENTS

SEC. 78. Section fourteen point ten (14.10), subsection three (3), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

3. The secretary of state shall prepare and deliver to the Code editor for insertion in the session laws a correct list of state officers and deputies, judges of the supreme, district, superior, and municipal courts and district courts including district associate judges, and judicial magistrates, and members of the general assembly.

Section sixteen point twenty-four (16.24), subsections five (5) and sixteen (16), Code 1971, are amended to read as follows:

5. To each judge of the supreme, district, superior, and municipal courts of Iowa To each judge of the supreme and district court including each district associate judge and each judicial magistrate

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1 copy 16. To the clerk of the district court, the county attorney, the county auditor, the county recorder, county assessor, the county treasurer, the sheriff, and the county superintendent

of each county in the state, to the clerk of each superior or municipal court in the state, and also for use in each court room of the district, superior, or municipal court and also for use in each courtroom of the district court

SEC. 80. Section sixteen point twenty-five (16.25), subsections five (5), six (6), and twelve (12), Code 1971, are amended to read as fol-

1 copy

5. To the office of each judge of the supreme, district, superior, and municipal courts, and of the federal and district courts, including district associate judges and judicial magistrates, and to each judge of the federal courts in Iowa

6. To the office of each clerk of the federal courts in this state, and of the supreme, district, superior and municipal

10 courts of this state and district courts of this state 1 copy 12. To each court room of the district, superior, and municipal courts 1 copy

Section thirty-nine point twenty-one (39.21), Code 1971. This section shall take effect July 1, 1972. is repealed.

Section forty-three point three (43.3), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

Offices affected by primary. Candidates of all political parties 43.3 for all offices which are filled at a regular biennial election by direct vote of the people, except the office of judge of the supreme and district courts, shall be nominated at a primary election at the time and in the manner hereinafter directed.

Section forty-six point twenty (46.20), Code 1971, is 1 SEC. 83. 2 amended to read as follows: 3 46.20 Declaration of candidacy. At least ninety days prior to the 4 judicial election preceding expiration of his initial or regular term 5 of office, a judge of the supreme court or district court including district associate judges may file a declaration of candidacy with the secretary of state, whereupon such judge shall stand for retention or 8 rejection at that election. If a judge fails to file such declaration, his 9 office shall be vacant at the end of his term. District associate judges 10 filing such a declaration shall stand for retention in the county of their 11 residence. SEC. 84. Section forty-six point twenty-one (46.21), Code 1971, is 1 2 amended to read as follows: 3 Conduct of elections. At least fifty-five days prior to each judicial election, the secretary of state shall certify to the county auditor of each county a list of the judges of the supreme court and 4 5 district court including district associate judges to be voted on in such county at that election. The auditor shall place the names upon the ballot in the order in which they appear in the certificate, unless only one county is voting thereon. The secretary of state shall rotate the 6 7 8 9 names in the certificate by county, or the auditor shall rotate them upon the ballot by precinct if only one county is voting thereon. The 10 11 names of all judges to be voted on shall be placed upon one ballot, 12 which shall be in substantially the following form: 13 14 STATE OF IOWA 15 JUDICIAL BALLOT 16 (Date) 17 VOTE ON ALL NAMES BY PLACING AN X IN THE APPROPRIATE BOX AFTER 18 EACH NAME. 19SUPREME COURT 20 Shall the following judges of the Supreme Court be retained in 21 office? 22 JOHN DOE YES..... NO..... $\overline{23}$ RICHARD ROE YES..... NO..... 24 DISTRICT COURT 25 Shall the following judge or associate judge of the District Court 26 be retained in office? 27 JOHN SMITH YES..... NO..... Section forty-six point twenty-four (46.24), Code 1971, 1 SEC. 85. is amended to read as follows: 2 3 4 5

46.24 Results of election. A judge of the supreme court or district court including district associate judge 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 at its meeting on Monday after the election, and shall promptly certify the number of affirmative and negative votes on each judge to the secretary of state. 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 or dis-

trict court including district associate judge who has received more affirmative than negative votes shall receive from the state board of canvassers an appropriate certificate so stating.

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Section forty-nine point one hundred six (49.106), Code
   1971, is amended to read as follows:
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49.106 May commit disorderly person. Any constable or special policeman may forthwith arrest such person and bring him before the judges of election, and they, by a warrant under their hands, may commit him to the jail of the county for a term not exceeding twentyfour hours, but they shall permit him to vote.

SEC. 87. Section forty-nine point one hundred sixteen (49.116), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

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- 49.116 Preserving order. All special policemen and constables are authorized and required to preserve order and peace at all places of election, and such special policemen, constables, and all other persons are authorized and required to obey the lawful orders and commands of said judges of election given to prevent violations of this chapter.
- Section fifty point twenty-one (50.21), Code 1971, is 1 SEC. 88. 2 amended to read as follows:
 - 50.21 Abstracts of votes—certificates of election. The tally lists shall be opened in the presence of all the canvassers, and an abstract of votes made and signed by them, and the result declared, and a certificate of election signed by them giving the candidates elected. If the mayor shall have been a candidate at such election, a justice of the peace a qualified elector of the city not a candidate of the county, selected by the clerk, shall act with him in making the canvass.
- SEC. 89. Section fifty point twenty-five (50.25), Code 1971, is 1 2 amended by striking subsection seven (7).
- SEC. 90. Section sixty-two point four (62.4), Code 1971, is 1 amended to read as follows: 2
- 62.4 Sheriff to attend. The court or presiding judge may direct 3 the attendance of the sheriff or a constable deputy when necessary. 4
- SEC. 91. Section sixty-two point twenty-five (62.25), Code 1971, is amended by striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the 2 3
- 4 "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 5 6 judgment of that court and execution may issue thereon."
- SEC. 92. Section sixty-four point one (64.1),* Code 1971, is 1 amended by striking subsection four (4)* and inserting in lieu there-2 3 of the following:
- "Judges of the supreme and district courts, district associate judges, 4 and judicial magistrates.†" 5
- Section sixty-four point six (64.6), Code 1971, is amended by adding the following new subsection: 2 3
 - "Judicial magistrates,† five thousand dollars."
- 1 SEC. 94. Section sixty-four point eight (64.8), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows: 2
- 64.8 County officers. The bonds of the following county officers. 3 viz.: Clerks of the district courts, county attorneys, recorders, audi-

^{*}See 64 GA, ch 1088, §226(4). †Conflicting provisions.

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- tors, superintendents of schools, sheriffs, justices of the peace, and constables, and assessors shall each be in a penal sum to be fixed by 6 7 the board of supervisors.
- 1 SEC. 95. Section sixty-four point nine (64.9), Code 1971, is 2 amended to read as follows:
- 3 Minimum bonds of county officers. Bonds of members of the board of supervisors, clerks of the district courts, county auditors, 4 5 sheriffs, and county attorneys shall not be in less sum than five thousand dollars each, and those of justices and constables, not less than 6 7 five hundred dollars each.
 - Section sixty-four point twenty-three (64.23), subsection five (5), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:
- 3 5. For members of the board of supervisors, and for justices of the peace, with the clerk of the district court. 4
 - Section sixty-four point twenty-four (64.24), subsection two (2), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:
- 3 2. In the record kept by the county auditor, the official bonds of all 4 county officers, elective or appointive, justices of the peace, and township clerks, and constables. 5
- Section sixty-eight point one (68.1), Code 1971, is 2 amended to read as follows:
 - Impeachment defined. An impeachment is a written accusation against the governor, or a judge of the supreme, or district, er superior court, or other state officer, by the house of representatives before the senate, of a misdemeanor or malfeasance in office.
 - Section sixty-nine point eight (69.8), subsection four (4). Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:
 - 4. County offices. In county offices, including justices of the peace and constables, by the board of supervisors.
 - SEC. 100. Section seventy-eight point one (78.1), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:
 - 78.1 General authority. The following officers are empowered to administer oaths and to take affirmations:
 - 1. Judges of the supreme, district, superior, municipal, and police courts. Judges of the supreme and district courts, including district associate judges and judicial magistrates.
 - 2. Official court reporters of district, superior, and municipal courts in taking depositions under appointment or by agreement of counsel.
- 3. Clerks and deputy clerks of the supreme, and district, superior, 10 police, and municipal courts. 11 12
 - 4. Justices of the peace within the county of their residence.
- 4. 5. Notaries public within the county of their appointment, and 13 14 within any county in which they have filed with the clerk of the district court of said county a certified copy of their certificate of ap-15 16 pointment.*
- 17 5. 6. Examiners appointed by the state commerce commission under the provisions of section 474.19. 18
- 6. 7. Certified shorthand reporters. 19

^{*}According to enrolled Act. These words are quoted from the 1971 Code; however, most of them had been repealed by 64 GA, ch 103, §11.

Section seventy-nine point thirteen (79.13), Code 1971, SEC. 101. is amended to read as follows:

Particulars required. The board of supervisors shall not approve any claim for mileage or other traveling expenses presented by any peace officer including the sheriff and his deputies and municipal court bailiffs and deputy bailiffs, unless the destinations, and number of miles covered in each trip are given, or, in the case of extended trips, unless railroad, hotel, and other traveling expenses, excepting meals, are verified by receipts.

SEC. 102. Section eighty-five point sixty-two (85.62), unnumbered paragraph one (1), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

2 3 85.62* Peace officers. Any policeman (except those pensioned under 4 the policemen's pension fund created by law), any sheriff, marshal, constable, state highway patrolman, conservation officer, and any and 5 all of their deputies and any and all other legally appointed or elected 7 law-enforcing officers, who shall sustain an injury while performing the duties of a law-enforcing officer and from causes arising out of 8 and in the course of his official duty, or employment as a law-enforc-9 ing officer, become temporarily or permanently physically disabled or if said injury results in death shall be entitled to compensation for all 10 11 such injuries or disability together with statutory medical, nursing, 12 hospital, surgery and funeral expenses, and where the officer is paid 13 from public funds said compensation shall be paid out of the general 14 15 fund of the state.

Sec. 103. Section ninety-eight point five (98.5), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

Violation. Any minor under eighteen years of age refusing to give information as required by section 98.4 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Said minor shall be certified by the magistrate or justice of the peace before whom the case is tried, to the juvenile court

of the county for such action as said court shall deem proper.

If any minor having been convicted of violating section 98.4 shall give information which shall lead to the arrest of the person or persons having violated any of the provisions of section 98.2 and shall give evidence as a witness in any proceedings that may be prosecuted against said person or persons, the court in its discretion may suspend sentence against the offending minor.

Section one hundred fifteen point four (115.4), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

Who eligible. No person shall be appointed to the position of shorthand reporter of any district, superior, or municipal court in this state, unless he be a certified shorthand reporter who has been found competent to report court proceedings, references, or proceedings of like character, by the board of examiners provided for in this chapter.

1 SEC. 105. Section one hundred twenty-three point fifty-three (123.53),* unnumbered paragraph two (2), Code 1971, is amended to 2 3 read as follows:

In order that the said commission may be provided with the neces-

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^{*}Repealed by 64 GA, ch 108, §5. **Repealed by 64 GA, ch 131, §152.

sary information to make out the report required by this chapter, it shall be the duty of every justice of the peace, pelice court, mayor's court and every clerk of a court of record in this state to forward to said commission during the month of July of each year a full and complete report of each case commenced in the court of such justice, 10 police court, mayor's court, or any court of record, in which a violation of this chapter or any other law of this state pertaining to alco-11 12 holic liquors or beer was charged, and the disposition of the same.

SEC. 106. Section one hundred thirty point twenty-six (130,26).*

Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

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130.26 Preservation and inspection. The permit holder shall preserve the stubs in book form and shall keep them at all times, subject to the inspection of the pharmacy examiners, the county attorney, any grand jury, or peace officer, or justice of the peace in the county in which the permit is in force.

SEC. 107. Section one hundred eighty-eight point twenty-eight

(188.28), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

188.28 Proof of service. Immediately after the expiration of said ten days of posting, the person taking up the estray shall, unless such estray has been previously claimed by the owner, file with a justice of the peace in the township in which the estray was taken up, or, in case there is no justice in the township, then with the next nearest justice in the county the county auditor his affidavit which shall show:

1. The time and place of taking up such estray.

2. The time and places of posting said notice, together with a copy 10 of said notice. 11

3. That said animal remains unclaimed.

12 4. Whether the marks or brands of said animal have been altered 13 14 to his knowledge, either before or after the same was taken up.

SEC. 108. Section one hundred eighty-eight point thirty-two

(188.32), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows: 3

188.32 Fees and expenses. The person taking up an estray shall pay to the justice of the peace, with whom the affidavit is filed, the legal fees due the said justice, and the legal fees due to the county auditor for entering said affidavit in the estray book, and posting and publishing the same, which amounts, together with the compensation provided by law, shall be refunded to the person taking up such estray by the owner thereof in case the animal is restored to the owner.

SEC. 109. Section one hundred eighty-eight point forty-seven

(188.47), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

Bond to release. Before any property held under this chapter is sold under distraint, or before the title to an estray vests in the taker-up, it may be released at once upon the owner giving to the distrainor or taker-up a bond, with sureties, to be approved by the township clerk, justice of the peace or county auditor, before whom the matter is then pending, conditioned to pay to the holder of the property, within twenty days after such approval, all costs, damages, and compensation to which he is entitled. In case the obligee in said bond is compelled to begin action on such bond, the court may tax a reasonable attorney's fee in favor of such obligee.

^{*}Repealed by 64 GA, ch 131, §152.

Section one hundred eighty-eight point forty-eight (188.48), Code 1971, is amended by striking subsection seven (7).

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SEC. 111. Section one hundred eighty-nine point eight (189.8), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

189.8 Witnesses. In the enforcement of the provisions of this title the department shall have power to issue subpoenas for witnesses, enforce their attendance, and examine them under oath. Such witnesses shall be allowed the same fees as witnesses in justice of the peace courts district court. Said fees shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the department.

Section two hundred one point eleven (201.11), unnum-

bered paragraph two (2), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows: In all litigation arising from the purchase, sale, or disposal of any agricultural lime, limestone, or aglime, in which the composition of the same may be involved, a certified copy of the official analysis shall be accepted as prima-facie evidence of the composition of such agricultural lime, limestone, or aglime. The possession of agricultural lime, limestone, or aglime, in any building, room, railroad equipment, store, storeroom, warehouse, truck, or other place within this state, except by a person who has the same for his private use, without complying with the provisions of this chapter relative to agricultural lime, shall be prima-facie evidence of keeping the same for the purpose of selling or disposal. In all prosecutions under this chapter, a justice of the peace, police judge, or mayor shall have jurisdiction with the right of appeal to the district court by certiorari.

Section two hundred three A point six (203A.6), subsection two (2), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

2. When an article detained or embargoed under subsection 1 has been found by such agent to be adulterated or misbranded, he shall petition the judge of the municipal, or district court in whose jurisdiction the article is detained or embargoed for a libel for condemnation of such article. When such agent has found that an article so detained or embargoed is not adulterated or misbranded, he shall remove the tag or other marking.

Section two hundred twenty-two point sixteen (222.16), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

222.16 Petition for adjudication of 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 such person with the clerk of the district, superior, or municipal court of the county or city in which such alleged mentally retarded person resides or is found. The petition may be filed by any relative of such person, by a guardian, or by any reputable citizen of the county of such residence or of such place of finding.

hundred twenty-two point fifty-three Section two (222.53), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

222.53 Conviction—suspension. If on the conviction in the district, superior, or municipal court of any person for any crime or for any violation of any municipal ordinance, or if on the determination in said courts that a child is dependent, neglected, or delinquent and it appears from any evidence presented to the court before sentence, that such person is mentally retarded within the meaning of this

chapter, the court may suspend sentence or order, and may order any officer of the court or some other proper person to file a petition permitted under the provisions of this chapter against said person. Pending hearing of the petition, the court shall provide for the custody of said person as directed in section 222,52.

SEC. 116. Section two hundred twenty-five point ten (225.10),

Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

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225.10 Application for admission. Persons suffering from mental diseases may be admitted as committed public patients as follows: Any physician authorized to practice his profession in the state of Iowa or any citizen of the state may file information with any district or superior court of the state or with any judge thereof, alleging that the person named therein is suffering from some abnormal mental condition that can probably be remedied by observation, treatment, and hospital care; and that he is, of himself or through those legally responsible for him, unable to provide the means for such observation and hospital care.

SEC. 117. Section two hundred twenty-five point eleven (225.11), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

225.11 Medical examiner. Said judge of the district or superior court or the clerk of such court may, upon his own motion or upon the information contained in such report filed as aforesaid, appoint some physician who shall personally examine said person with respect to his mental condition.

SEC. 118. Section two hundred twenty-five point fourteen (225.14),

Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

225.14 Notice-trial and order. Upon the filing of such report or reports, said judge of the district or superior court as aforesaid shall fix a day for the hearing upon the complaint and shall cause the person or those legally responsible for him to be served with a notice of the hearing; and he shall also notify the county attorney, who shall appear and conduct the proceedings, and upon such complaint evidence may be introduced. Upon such hearing the person against whom the complaint is made shall be entitled to a trial by jury. If the judge or jury finds that the said person is suffering from an abnormal mental condition which can probably be remedied by observation, medical or surgical treatment, and hospital care, and that he, or those legally responsible for him, are unable to pay the expenses thereof, said judge shall enter an order directing that the said person shall be sent to the state psychopathic hospital at the state University of Iowa for observation, treatment, and hospital care as a committed public patient.

SEC. 119. Section two hundred twenty-five point sixteen (225.16), unnumbered paragraph one (1), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

225.16 Voluntary public patients—commitment. If the said judge of the district or superior court or the clerk of the court, as aforesaid, finds from the physician's report which was filed under the provisions of section 225.12, that the said person is suffering from an abnormal mental condition which can probably be remedied by observation, medical or surgical treatment, and hospital care, and the report of the county attorney shows that he, or those legally responsible for

him, are unable to pay the expenses thereof, said judge or clerk shall enter an order directing that the said person shall be sent to the state psychopathic hospital at the state University of Iowa for observation, treatment, and hospital care as a voluntary public patient; provided that the said person, or those legally responsible for him, request the said court or judge to commit said person without the hearing which is required under the provisions of section 225.14.

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SEC. 120. Section two hundred twenty-five point seventeen (225.17), unnumbered paragraph one (1), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

225.17 Committed private patients—treatment. If the said judge of the district or superior court, as aforesaid, finds in the hearing as provided for under the provisions of section 225.14 that the said person is suffering from an abnormal mental condition which can probably be remedied by observation, medical or surgical treatment, and hospital care, and that he, or those legally responsible for him, are able to pay the expenses thereof, said judge shall enter an order directing that the said person shall be sent to the state psychopathic hospital at the state University of Iowa for observation, treatment, and hospital care as a committed private patient.

SEC. 121. Section two hundred twenty-five point eighteen (225.18), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

225.18 Attendants. The court or clerk may, in his discretion, appoint some person to accompany said committed public patient or said voluntary public patient or said committed private patient from the place where he may be to the state psychopathic hospital of the state University at Iowa City, or to accompany such patient from the said hospital to such place as may be designated by the court or clerk. If the patient be a female, the person appointed to accompany her must be a woman.

SEC. 122. Section two hundred twenty-five point nineteen (225.19), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

225.19 Compensation for attendant. Any person appointed by the court or judge or clerk to accompany said person to or from the hospital or to make an investigation and report on any question involved in the complaint, other than the physician making the examination, shall receive the sum of three dollars per day for the time actually spent in making such investigation (except in cases where the person appointed therefor receives a fixed salary or compensation) and his actual necessary expenses incurred in making such investigation or trip.

SEC. 123. Section two hundred twenty-five point twenty-one (225.21), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

225.21 Vouchers. The person making claim to such compensation shall present to the court or judge an itemized sworn statement thereof, and when such claim for compensation has been approved by the court or judge, or clerk the same shall be filed in the office of the county auditor and shall be allowed by the board of supervisors and paid from the state institution fund.

SEC. 124. Section two hundred twenty-five point twenty-five (225.25), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

Commitment of private patient as public. If any patient be admitted to the state psychopathic hospital and thereafter an order of commitment of said patient as a public patient be made by the court or judge or clerk having jurisdiction thereof, the expense of keeping and maintaining said patient from the date of the filing of the information upon which said order is made shall be paid by the state. 8

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SEC. 125. Section two hundred twenty-five point thirty (225.30), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:
225.30 Blanks—audit. The medical faculty of the hospital of the college of medicine of the state University of Iowa shall prepare blanks containing such questions and requiring such information as may be necessary and proper to be obtained by the physician who examines the patient under order of court; and such blanks shall be printed by the state and a supply thereof shall be sent to the clerk of each district and superior court of the state. The state comptroller shall audit, allow, and pay the cost of the blanks as other bills for public printing are allowed and paid.

SEC. 126. Section two hundred thirty-one point one (231.1), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

231.1 Jurisdiction. There is hereby established in each county a juvenile court within the district court, which, and the judges thereof, 3 4 5 shall have and exercise the jurisdiction and powers provided by law.

SEC. 127. Section two hundred thirty-one point two (231.2), Code 1971, is amended by striking subsection two (2) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Of the district associate judges if and as long as so designated by the chief judge of the district."

SEC. 128. Section two hundred thirty-one point three (231.3), Code 1971, is amended by striking unnumbered paragraph one (1) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The chief judge of the district shall designate one or more of the

district judges or district associate judges, or both, to act as judge or judges of the juvenile court in any county or counties."

SEC. 129. Section two hundred thirty-one point three (231.3), unnumbered paragraph one (1),* Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

"The judges of the district court may designate one of their number to act as judge of the juvenile court in any county or counties, and may designate a superior or municipal court district associate judge to act as judge of the juvenile court in cases arising in any city in which any such court is organized and in cases arising in any part of any county convenient thereto. In counties having a population of one hundred thousand or over, unless said district judges designate a superior or municipal court judge to act as juvenile judge, they shall after each election, designate one of their number to act as juvenile judge for the ensuing four years."

SEC. 130. Section two hundred thirty-one point eight (231.8), unnumbered paragraph two (2), Code 1971, is amended to read as fol-3 lows:

^{*}Repealed by §128 hereof.

Probation officers may be appointed to serve two or more counties. The salaries of such officers and their deputies, if any, shall be fixed 5 6 by the judges of the judicial district containing who are designated 7 juvenile court judges for such counties and such salaries and the expenses of the probation offices shall be prorated among the counties served in such proportion as may be determined by said judges who shall in making such determination, consider the volume of work in 8 9 10 the several counties. Such officers may be paid not to exceed sixty percent of the salary of a district court judge. 11 12

SEC. 131. Section two hundred forty-six point forty-six (246.46),

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Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:
246.46 Who may visit. The following persons are authorized to visit said institutions at pleasure: The governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, secretary of agriculture, members of the general assembly, judges of the supreme, and district, superior, and municipal courts, including district associate judges and judicial magistrates, county attorneys, and all regular officiating ministers of the gospel. No other person shall be granted admission except by permission of the warden.

SEC. 132. Section two hundred forty-seven point thirty (247.30), Code 1971, is amended by striking subsection sixteen (16) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

16. All jurors' fees, jurors' meals, and witness fees paid by the county in all criminal cases before a judicial magistrate.

Section two hundred fifty-two A point two (252A.2), subsection two (2), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:
2. "Court" shall mean and include a family court, domestic rela-

tions court, children's court, municipal court and any other court, by whatever name known, in any state having reciprocal laws or laws substantially similar to this chapter upon which jurisdiction has been conferred to determine the liability of persons for the support of dependents within and without such state.

SEC. 134. Section two hundred fifty-five point eight (255.8), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

255.8 Hearing—order—emergency cases—cancellation of commitments. The attorney and the overseer of the poor, or other agent of the board of supervisors of the county where the hearing is held, shall appear thereat. The complainant, the county attorney, the overseer of the poor or other agent of the board of supervisors, and the patient, or any person representing him, or her, may introduce evidence and be heard. If the court finds that said patient is a legal resident of Iowa and is pregnant or is suffering from a malady or deformity which can probably be improved or cured or advantageously treated by medical or surgical treatment or hospital care, and that neither the patient nor any person legally chargeable with his or her support is able to pay the expenses thereof, then the clerk of court, except in obstetrical cases and cases of crippled children, shall immediately ascertain from the admitting physician at the university hospital whether such person can be received as a patient within a period of thirty days, and if the patient can be so received, the court, or in the event of no actual contest, the clerk of the court, shall then enter an

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order directing that said patient be sent to the university hospital for proper medical and surgical treatment and hospital care. If the court ascertain, excepting in obstetrical cases and orthopedic cases, that a person of the age or sex of the patient, or afflicted by the complaint, disease or deformity with which such person is affected cannot be received as a patient at the said university hospital within the period of thirty days, then he or the clerk shall enter an order directing the board of supervisors of the county to provide adequate treatment at county expense for said patient at home or in a hospital. Obstetrical cases and orthopedic cases may be committed to the university hospital without regard to the limiting period of thirty days hereinbefore stated.

In any case of emergency the court or the clerk without previous inquiry may at its discretion order the patient to be immediately taken to and accepted by the university hospital for the necessary care as provided in section 255.11, but if such a patient cannot be immediately accepted at the university hospital as ascertained by telephone if necessary, the court or the clerk may enter an order as in certain cases above set forth directing the board of supervisors to provide adequate treatment at county expense for the said patient at home or in a hospital.

SEC. 135. Section two hundred fifty-five point thirteen (255.13), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

255.13 Attendant — physician — compensation. If the physician appointed to examine the patient shall certify that an attendant to accompany the patient to the said hospital is necessary, and the university hospital attendant and ambulance service is not available, then the court or judge or clerk of the court may appoint an attendant who shall receive not exceeding two dollars per day for the time thus necessarily employed and actual necessary traveling expenses by the most feasible route to said hospital whether by ambulance, train or automobile; but if such appointee is a relative of the patient or a member of his immediate family, or receives a salary or other compensation from the public for his services, no such per diem compen-The physician appointed by the court or sation shall be paid him. clerk to make the examination and report shall receive therefor three dollars for each examination and report so made and his actual necessary expenses incurred in making such examination, but if said physician receives a salary or other compensation from the public for his full-time services, then no such examination fee shall be paid. actual, necessary expenses of transporting and caring for the patient shall be paid as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 136. Section two hundred fifty-five point fourteen (255.14), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

255.14 Expenses—how paid. An itemized, verified statement of all charges provided for in sections 255.8 and 255.13, in cases where the patient is admitted or accepted for treatment at the university hospital shall be filed with the superintendent of the university hospital, and upon his recommendation when approved by the judge or clerk of the court under whose order the same were incurred, they shall be charged on the regular bill for the maintenance, transportation and treatment of the patient, and be audited and paid in the manner as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 137. Section three hundred twenty-one point one hundred ninety-three (321.193), unnumbered paragraph one (1), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

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The When provided in rules and regulations adopted pursuant to chapter 17A, the department upon issuing an operator's or chauffeur's license shall have authority whenever good cause appears to impose restrictions suitable to the licensee's driving ability with respect to the type of vehicle or special mechanical control devices required on a motor vehicle which the licensee may operate or such other restrictions applicable to the licensee, including licenses issued under section 321.194, as the department may determine to be appropriate to assure the safe operation of a motor vehicle by the licensee.

SEC. 138. Section three hundred twenty-one point two hundred ten (321.210), unnumbered paragraph one (1), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

The department is hereby authorized to suspend establish rules and regulations under the provisions of chapter 17A providing for the suspension of the license of an operator or chauffeur without preliminary hearing upon a showing by its records or other sufficient evidence that under the rules and regulations adopted by the department the licensee:

SEC. 139. Section three hundred twenty-one point four hundred eighty-five (321.485), subsection one (1), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

1. Immediately arrest such person and take him before a magistrate of the county in which the apparent violation occurred; or

SEC. 140. Section three hundred twenty-one point four hundred eighty-five (321.485), subsection two (2), paragraph "a", Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

a. Prepare in triplicate a written summons citation to appear in court containing the name and address of such person, the operator or chauffeur license number if any, the registration number if any of his vehicle, the offense charged, and the time when and place where such person shall appear in court, which shall be within the county in which the offense charged is alleged to have been committed; or

SEC. 141. Section three hundred twenty-one point four hundred eighty-seven (321.487), unnumbered paragraph one (1), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

321.487 Violation of promise to appear. Any person willfully violating a summons citation to appear in court given as provided in this chapter, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable as provided in section 321.482 regardless of the disposition of the charge upon which he was summoned cited. Venue shall be in the county where the defendant was to appear or in the county where he resides.

SEC. 142. Section three hundred twenty-one point four hundred ninety-one (321.491), unnumbered paragraph one (1), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

321.491 Convictions to be reported. Every magistrate or judge of a court not of record and every judicial magistrate and clerk of a court of record shall keep a full record of every case in which a per-

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- son is charged with any violation of this chapter or of any other law 8 regulating the operation of vehicles on highways.
- Section three hundred thirty-three point eleven (333.11), 1 2 Code 1971, is amended by striking subsection six (6).
 - Section three hundred thirty-three point eleven (333.11). subsection fourteen (14), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:
- 2 3 14. The amounts paid for the condemning of intoxicating liquors 4 during the preceding year, also cost of convictions, both in justice 5 courts and in the district court, for the violation of the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, together with the amount of fines 6 7 collected for such violation and the amounts received as mulct tax, 8 if any.
 - SEC. 145. Section three hundred thirty-seven point seven (337.7), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:
 - 337.7 Bailiffs—appointment—duties. The sheriff shall attend upon the district court judges, district associate judges, and judicial magistrates of his county, and while it remains they remain in session he shall be allowed the assistance of such number of bailiffs as the judge or magistrate may direct. They shall be appointed by the sheriff and shall be regarded as deputy sheriffs, for whose acts the sheriff shall be responsible.
- 1 SEC. 146. Section three hundred forty-three point three (343.3), 2 Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:
 - 343.3 Acting as counsel. No sheriff, or deputy sheriff, or constable shall appear in any court as attorney or counsel for any party, nor make any writing or process to commence any action or proceeding, or to be in any manner used in the same; and such writing or process made by any of them shall be rejected.
- 1 SEC. 147. Section three hundred forty-three point four (343.4), 2 Code 1971, is amended to read as follows: $\bar{3}$
 - 343.4 Purchase of property. No sheriff, or deputy sheriff, or constable shall become the purchaser, either directly or indirectly, of any property by him exposed to sale under any process of law; and every such purchase shall be void.
 - Section three hundred forty-nine point sixteen (349.16), subsection one (1), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:
 - 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; the transcripts of justices of the peace, including their proceedings and costs; the county superintendent's report.
 - SEC. 149. Section three hundred fifty-six point twenty (356.20), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:
- 3 356.20 Violation of city ordinance. When the imprisonment is under the judgment of any court, police court, police magistrate, 5 mayor, or other tribunal of a city or town, for the violation of any ordinance, bylaw, or other regulation thereof, the marshal shall 6 superintend the labor, and furnish the tools and materials, if neces-

sary, at the expense of the city or town requiring the labor, and such 9 city or town shall be entitled to the earnings of its convicts.

Section three hundred fifty-six point thirty-three (356.33), Code 1971, is amended by striking unnumbered paragraph one (1) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"District judges, district associate judges, and judicial magistrates, within their respective jurisdictional authority, may make all determinations and orders under these sections."

Section three hundred fifty-nine point thirty-eight

(359.38), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

Watchmen appointed. Such trustees, directors, or other officers may appoint as many day and night watchmen of their grounds as they may think expedient, and such watchmen, and also all their sextons, superintendents, gardeners, and agents, stationed upon or near said grounds are hereby authorized to take and subscribe, before any mayor of a city or justice of the peace of the township where such cemetery is situated, an oath of office, similar to that required by law of constables to an oath of office as provided in section 63.10 of the Code.

Section three hundred fifty-nine point thirty-nine

(359.39), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

359.39 Ex officio police officers. Upon the taking of such oath, such watchmen, sextons, superintendents, gardeners, and agents shall have and exercise all powers of police officers within and adjacent to the cemetery grounds and each shall have power to arrest any and all persons engaged in violating the laws of this state, and to bring such person so offending before any justice of the peace within such township judicial magistrate, to be dealt with according to law.

Section three hundred sixty-five point six (365.6), subsection one (1), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

365.6 Applicability—exceptions.

1. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all appointive officers and employees, including former deputy clerks and deputy bailiffs of the municipal court who became deputies of the district court clerks and sheriffs, in cities under any form of government having a population of more than fifteen thousand except:

a. City clerk, deputy city clerk, city solicitor, assistant solicitor, assessor, treasurer, auditor, civil engineer, health physician, chief of police, assistant chief of police in departments numbering more than two hundred fifty members, market master, city manager and adminis-

trative assistants to the manager.

b. Laborers whose occupation requires no special skill or fitness.

c. Election officials.

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- d. Secretary to the mayor or to any commissioner.
- e. Commissioners of any kind.
- f. Casual employees.

Section three hundred sixty-five point fifteen (365.15), Sec. 154. unnumbered paragraph two (2), Code 1971, is amended to read as 3 follows:

In cities under the commission form of government, by the superintendents of the respective departments, with the approval of the 1

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city council; in cities under the city manager plan, by the city manager; in all other cities with the approval of the city council, and in the police and fire departments by the chiefs of the respective departments; and in the case of deputy clerks or deputy bailiffs of the municipal court, such appointments shall be made by the clerk or bailiff thereof, respectively.

SEC. 155. Section three hundred sixty-eight point six (368.6), subsection five (5), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

5. Sales. Sales of auctioneers, bankrupt and dollar stores, and the like, and those of transient merchants, and to define by ordinance who shall be considered transient merchants; but the exercise of such power shall not interfere with sales made by sheriffs, constables, marshals, executors, guardians, assignees of insolvent debtors or bankrupts, or any other person required by law to sell real or personal property.

SEC. 156. Section three hundred sixty-eight A point two (368A.2), subsections one (1) and seven (7), Code 1971, are amended to read as follows:

1. Executive officer—magistrate. He shall be a censervator of the peace, and, within the limits of the corporation, shall have all the powers conferred upon sheriffs to suppress disorders. He shall be the chief executive officer thereof, and it shall be his duty to enforce all regulations and ordinances; he may, upon view, arrest anyone guilty of a violation thereof, or of any crime under the laws of the state, and shall, upon information supported by affidavit, issue process for the arrest of any person charged with violating any ordinance of the corporation; shall supervise the conduct of all corporate officers, examine into the grounds of complaint made against them, and cause all neglect or violation of duty to be corrected, or report the same to the proper tribunal, that they may be dealt with as provided by law.

7. Mayor pro tem. He shall designate one member of the council as mayor pro tempore subject to the approval of a majority of the council. Said mayor pro tempore shall be vice-president of the council and give bond in the sum of five hundred dollars. In case of absence or inability of the mayor to act he shall perform all of the duties of the mayor except as otherwise herein provided. In ease of the absence or inability of the mayor to act, the mayor pro tempere may hold mayor's court in cases of ordinance violations. If, at any meeting of the council, the mayor is not present, the mayor pro tempore shall act as presiding officer pro tempore and his acts as presiding officer pro tempore shall have the same force and legality as though performed by the duly elected mayor and he shall have the power to sign all resolutions and ordinances and execute all contracts or other documents finally adopted or approved at such meeting. The mayor pro tempore shall have no power to employ or discharge any officer or employee that the mayor has power to appoint or employ but said mayor pro tempore shall have the right to cast a vote as member of the council.

1 Sec. 157. Section three hundred sixty-eight A point seventeen 2 (368A.17), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

3 368A.17 The marshal. The marshal shall be ex officio chief of police and may appoint one or more deputy marshals, who may per-

form his duties, and who, in cities of fifteen thousand or more population shall be members of the police force. He shall have the super-6 7 vision and general direction of the police force, and shall be the 8 ministerial officer of the corporation. He shall suppress all riots, disturbances, and breaches of the peace, arrest all disorderly persons 9 in the city or town and all persons committing any offense against the ordinances thereof, and forthwith bring such persons before the 10 11 proper court for examination or trial. He shall pursue and arrest 12 any person fleeing from justice, and shall diligently enforce all laws, 13 ordinances, and regulations for the preservation of the public welfare and good order, and shall have the same powers and duties as constables the sheriff in similar cases. He shall attend upon the sit-14 15 16 tings of the mayor's and police court, and execute within the county 17 and return all writs and other processes directed to him therefrom. 18

Section four hundred four point eight (404.8), Code SEC. 158. 1971, is amended by striking subsection four (4).

Section four hundred eleven point three (411.3), sub-1 SEC. 159. 2 section three (3), Code 1971, is amended by striking the subsection.

Section four hundred thirteen point one hundred fourteen (413.114), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

413.114 Injunction. In any such action or proceeding said health officer may by petition duly verified, setting forth the facts, apply to the district, superior, or municipal court for an order granting the relief for which said action or proceeding is brought, or for an order enjoining all persons from doing or permitting to be done any work in or about such dwelling, building, structure, or lot, or from occupying or using the same for any purpose until the entry of final judgment or order.

Section four hundred thirteen point one hundred fifteen (413.115), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

413.115 Authority to execute. In case any notice or order issued by said health officer is not complied with, said health officer may apply to the district, superior, or municipal court for an order authorizing him to execute and carry out the provisions of said notice or order, to correct any violation specified in said notice or order, or to abate any nuisance in or about such dwelling, building, or structure or the lot upon which it is situated.

Section four hundred fifteen point three (415.3), Code SEC. 162.

2 1971, is amended to read as follows:

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415.3 Ordinance-violations. Any building or structure erected, altered, repaired, or used in violation of any ordinance passed under the authority of sections 415.1 and 415.2, shall be deemed a nuisance, and every such city or town is hereby empowered to provide by ordinance for the abatement of such nuisance, either by fine or imprisonment, or by action in the district or municipal court of the county in which such city or town is located, or by both; such action to be prosecuted in the name of the city or town.

SEC. 163. Section four hundred twenty point fifteen (420.15), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

420.15 Compensation of mayor. The mayor shall receive such salary as may be provided by ordinance, and in addition he shall receive for holding a mayor's or police court, or discharging the duties of a justice of the peace, the compensation allowed by law for similar services by such officers, to be paid in the same manner; which amount shall be in full compensation of all such services.

SEC. 164. Section four hundred twenty point thirty-eight

(420.38), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

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420.38 Action to recover. Fines and penalties may in all cases be recovered by action before a justice of the peace or other court of competent jurisdiction, and in the name of the proper municipal corporation. In any such action, where pleading is necessary, it shall be sufficient to declare generally for the amount claimed to be due in respect to the violation of the ordinance, referring to its title and the date of its adoption or passage, and showing, as near as may be, the facts of the alleged violation.

SEC. 165. Section four hundred twenty point one hundred eighty-

two (420.182), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

420.182 Warrant. Whenever the board of health shall think it necessary for the preservation of the lives or the health of the inhabitants to enter a place, building, or vessel within its jurisdiction, for the purpose of examining into and destroying, removing, or preventing any nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness, and shall be refused such entry, any member of the board may make complaint, under oath, before any justice of the peace, or other judicial officer having jurisdiction to enforce the ordinances of such city, stating the facts of the case so far as he has knowledge thereof. Such officer shall thereupon issue a warrant, directed to the sheriff or any constable of the county, marshal or public officer, commanding him to take sufficient aid and, being accompanied by two or more members of said board, between the hours of sunrise and sunset, repair to the place where such nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness may be, and destroy, remove, or prevent the same under the direction of such members of the board.

SEC. 166. Section four hundred twenty point one hundred eighty-

five (420.185), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

420.185 Warrant. Any justice of the peace, or tribunal having jurisdiction to enforce the ordinances of such city, on application under oath, showing cause therefor, by any member of said board, shall issue his warrant, directed to the sheriff or constable of the county or marshal or police officer, commanding him, under the directions of the board, to remove any person infected with contagious disease, or to take possession of condemned houses and lodgings, and to provide nurses and attendants and other necessaries for the care, safety, and relief of the sick.

SEC. 167. Section four hundred forty-five point forty-nine

(445.49), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

445.49 Sheriff or constable as collector. In the discharge of his duties as collector, should it become necessary to make the delinquent taxes by distress and sale, or should no collector be appointed, or should the collector fail to institute proceedings to collect said de-

7 linquent taxes, the treasurer shall place the same in the hands of 8 the sheriff, or a censtable, who shall proceed to collect the same, and 9 either shall be entitled to receive the same compensation, in addition to the five percent, as constables are entitled to receive for the sale of property on execution.

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SEC. 168. Section four hundred fifty point forty-one (450.41), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

3 450.41 Procedure for relief. In the event that the estate has been duly appraised under the ordinary statutes of inheritance or the property has been sold and such appraisement or selling price is accepted by the director of revenue as satisfactory for inheritance tax purposes, the court or the clerk of court may, upon proper application, relieve the estate from the appraisement by the inheritance tax appraisers; but in order to obtain such relief, the administrator, executor, trustee, or other party interested must file an application for relief with the 10 consent of the director of revenue thereto in the office of the clerk 11 12 of the court before said clerk issues a commission to the inheritance 13 tax appraisers.

SEC. 169. Section four hundred fifty-three point one (453.1), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

453.1 Deposits in general. The treasurer of state, and of each county, city, town, county public hospital, merged area hospital, memorial hospital and school corporation, and each township clerk and each county recorder, auditor, sheriff, each elerk and bailiff of the municipal court, and clerk of the district court, and each secretary of a school board shall deposit all funds in their hands in such banks as are first approved by the executive council, board of supervisors, city or town council, board of hospital trustees, memorial hospital commission, board of school directors, respectively; provided, however, that the treasurer of state and the treasurer of each political subdivision shall invest all funds not needed for current operating expenses in time certificates of deposit in banks listed as approved depositories pursuant to this chapter or in investments permitted by section 452.10. The list of public depositories and the amounts severally deposited therein shall be a matter of public record. The term "bank" means a bank or a private bank, as defined in section 524.103.

SEC. 170. Section five hundred seventy point five (570.5), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

570.5 Enforcement—proceeding by attachment. The lien may be enforced by the commencement of an action, within the period above prescribed, for the rent alone, in which action the landlord shall be entitled to a writ of attachment, upon filing with the clerk er justice a verified petition, stating that the action is commenced to recover rent accrued within one year previous thereto upon premises described in the petition; and the procedure thereunder shall be the same, as nearly as may be, as in other cases of attachment, except no bond shall be required.

SEC. 171. Section five hundred seventy-two point twenty-four (572.24), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

3 572.24 Time of bringing action—court. An action to enforce a mechanic's lien, or an action brought upon any bond given in lieu

thereof, may be commenced in the district or superier court after said lien is perfected. 6

Section five hundred eighty point four (580.4), Code

1971, is amended to read as follows:

580.4 Affidavit of foreclosure. Liens may be enforced by the holder filing with any constable the sheriff of the county in which the progeny is kept, or with the sheriff of such county, an affidavit which shall, in addition to a demand for foreclosure, contain:

1. A description of the stallion, bull or jack, when used and of the

dam and its progeny.

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2. The time and terms of said service.

3. A statement of the amount due for said service.

SEC. 173. Section five hundred eighty point five (580.5), Code

1971, is amended to read as follows:

580.5 Possession and notice. The constable or sheriff shall, under 3 said affidavit, take immediate possession of said progeny, and give written notice of the sale thereof, which notice shall contain:

 A copy of the said affidavit.
 The date and hour when, and the particular place at which, said property will be sold.

Section five hundred eighty point eight (580.8), Code SEC. 174.

1971, is amended to read as follows:

580.8 Sale—application of proceeds. If payment of the service fee, and constable costs, be not made prior to the time of sale, as fixed in such notice, the constable sheriff may sell property so held by him, or so much thereof as may be necessary, at public auction to the highest bidder, and the proceeds shall be applied, first, to the payment of the costs, and second, in payment of amount due for service fee. Any surplus arising from such sale shall be forthwith paid to the owner of the property sold.

Section five hundred ninety-five point ten (595.10), Code 1971, is amended by striking subsections one (1) and two (2) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"A judge of the supreme or district court, including a district as-

sociate judge, or a judicial magistrate."

SEC. 176. Section six hundred point one (600.1), unnumbered paragraph one (1), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

600.1 Who may adopt—petition. Any person of lawful age may petition the district court of the county in which he or the child resides for permission to adopt any child not his own, but no person other than the parent of a child may assume the permanent care and custody of a child under fourteen years of age except in accordance with the provisions of this chapter or chapter 238. If the petitioner be married, the spouse shall join in the petition unless such spouse is a natural parent of the child. An adult may be adopted, and only such provisions of this chapter shall apply thereto as the court may order. The judges of the district court may designate a municipal court judge to act as judge in adoption matters with jurisdiction in cases arising in the county in which such municipal court is organized.

Section six hundred four point two (604.2), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

Appeals and writs of error. It shall also possess and exercise jurisdiction in all appeals and writs of error taken in civil and criminal actions and special proceedings authorized to be taken from all inferior courts, tribunals, boards, or officers, under any provisions of the laws of this state, and shall have a general supervision thereof, in all matters, to prevent and correct abuses, where no other remedy is provided.

SEC. 178. Section six hundred four point eleven (604.11), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

604.11 City or town to provide courtroom. Where court is held in any city or town not the county seat, such city or town shall provide and furnish the necessary rooms and places therefor free of charge to the county. Any necessary alterations, repairs, or additions to said rooms and places shall be provided at the expense of the county; and the board of supervisors is authorized and empowered to make such alterations, improvements, or additions, the cost thereof not to be in excess of the limitations imposed by section 345.1.

SEC. 179. This section shall take effect July 1, 1971.* Section six hundred five point two (605.2), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

605.2 Expenses. Where a judge of the district or supreme court is required, in the discharge of his official duties, to leave the county of his residence or leave the city or town of his residence to perform such duties, he shall be paid such actual and necessary hetel expenses for living quarters and living expenses not to exceed the sum of fifteen dollars per day and transportation expenses as shall be incurred.

1 SEC. 180. Section six hundred five point fourteen (605.14), Code 2 1971, is amended to read as follows:

605.14 Judge to be attorney. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of a court of record, except of police courts except judicial magistrate, who is not, at the time of his election, an attorney at law, duly admitted to practice under the laws of this state.

Section six hundred five point fifteen (605.15), Code SEC. 181. 1971, is amended to read as follows:

605.15 Practice prohibited. During the time that he is holding such office he shall not practice as an attorney or counselor or give advice in relation to any action pending or about to be brought in any of the courts of the state. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prohibit police court judges from practicing as attorneys and counselors in civil matters. Judicial magistrates who are members of the bar of Iowa may practice as attorneys and counselors, except they may not practice as attorneys and counselors, or give advice, in relation to any matter within the purview of the jurisdic-

11 tion of judicial magistrates as defined in section twenty-five (25)** of 12 this Act. 13

1 SEC. 182. Section six hundred five A point three (605A.3), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

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41 42 605A.3 Notice by judge in writing. This chapter shall not apply to any judge of the municipal, superior, district or supreme court, including district associate judges, until he gives notice in writing, while serving as a judge, to the state comptroller and treasurer of state, of his purpose to come within its purview. Judges of the municipal and superior courts shall at the same time give a copy of such notice to the city treasurer and county auditor within the district of such court. Such notice shall be given within one year after the effective date hereof or within one year after any date on which he takes oath of office as such judge.

Section six hundred five A point four (605A.4), unnumbered paragraph one (1), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows: Deposit by judge—deductions—contributions by governing body. Each judge coming within the purview of this chapter shall, on or before retirement, pay to the state comptroller for deposit with the state treasurer to the credit of a fund to be known as the "judicial retirement fund", hereinafter called the "fund", a sum equal to four percent of his basic salary for services as such judge for the total period of service as a judge of a municipal, superior, district or supreme court, including district associate judges, before the date of said notice, and after the date of the notice there shall be deducted and withheld from the basic salary of each judge coming within the purview of this chapter a sum equal to four percent of such basic salary. Provided that the maximum amount which any judge shall be required to contribute for past service shall not exceed for municipal or superior or district associate judges thirty-five hundred dollars, for district judges four thousand dollars and for supreme court judges five thousand dollars. The amounts so deducted and withheld from the basic salary of each said judge shall be paid to the state comptroller for deposit with the treasurer of state to the credit of the judicial retirement fund, and said fund is hereby appropriated for the payment of annuities, refunds, and allowances herein provided, except that the amount of such appropriations affecting payment of annuities, refunds, and allowances to judges of the municipal and superior court shall be limited to that part of said fund accumulated for their benefit as hereinafter provided. The judges of the municipal, superior, district and supreme court, including district associate judges, coming within the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed to consent and agree to the deductions from basic salary as provided herein, and payment less such deductions shall be a full and complete discharge and acquittance of all claims and demands whatsoever for all regular services rendered by such judges during the period covered by such payment, except the right to the benefits to which they shall be entitled under the provisions of this chapter. The state shall contribute a sum not exceeding three percent of the basic salary of all judges of the district and supreme court for the years 1949 and 1950 and thereafter such sums as may be necessary over the amount contributed by the district and supreme court judges to finance the system, but only to the extent that the system applies to them. After July 1, 1973, the state shall contribute such sums as may be necessary over the amount contributed by district associate judges to finance the system as to them for the portion of their tenure prior to July 1, 1973; and the respective cities and counties within each municipal and 44 superior court district shall contribute the additional amount neces-45 sary pursuant to the next paragraph of this section, for the portion 46 of the tenure of such district associate judges prior to July 1, 1973.

Section six hundred five A point eight (605A.8), Code SEC. 184. 1971, is amended to read as follows:

605A.8 Individual accounts—refunding. The amounts deducted and withheld from the basic salary of each judge of the municipal, superior, district or supreme court, including district associate judges, for the credit of the judicial retirement fund and all amounts paid into such fund by each judge shall be credited to the individual account of such judge. In the event a judge of the municipal, superior, district or supreme court, including district associate judges, becomes separated from service as such judge before he completes an aggregate of six years of service as a judge of one or more of such courts, the total amount of his contribution to the fund shall be returned to said judge or his legal representatives, and in the event a judge who has completed an aggregate of six years or more of service as a judge of one or more of such courts, dies before retirement, the total amount of his contribution to the fund shall be paid in one sum to his legal representatives, and in the event an annuitant under this section dies, without having received in annuities an amount equal to the total amount remaining to his credit at the time of his separation from service, the amount remaining to his credit shall be paid in one sum to his legal representatives.

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Section six hundred six point thirteen (606.13), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

606.13 Not to be justice or attorney. The clerk, or deputy clerk of the district court is prohibited from helding the office of justice of the peace; or practicing, directly or indirectly, as an attorney or solicitor in any of the courts of this state.

Section six hundred six point fifteen (606.15), sub-SEC. 186. section fourteen (14), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows: 14. For filing and docketing transcript of judgment from another 3

county or a justice of the peace or municipal court, one dollar. 4

1 Section six hundred seven point five (607.5), Code 1971, 2 is amended by striking subsections two (2) and three (3).

Section six hundred eighteen point thirteen (618.13), 1 2 Code 1971, is amended by striking unnumbered paragraph two (2).

Section six hundred twenty-one point nine (621.9), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

621.9 Cash in lieu of bond. In all cases in which a bond for security for costs is required, the party required to give such security may deposit in cash the amount fixed in said bond with the clerk of the district court er justice of the peace in lieu of said bond.

SEC. 190. Section six hundred twenty-two point sixty-three (622.63), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

Subpoenas. The clerks of the several courts shall, on application of any person having a cause or matter pending in court, issue a subpoena for witnesses under the seal of the court, inserting all 1

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6 the names required by the applicant in one subpoena, if practicable, 7 which may be served by the sheriff or any constable of the county, 8 or by the party or any other person.

SEC. 191. Section six hundrd twenty-two point sixty-nine (622.69), Code 1971, is amended by striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Witnesses shall receive three dollars for each day's attendance and ten cents per mile for each mile actually traveled."

SEC. 192. Section six hundred twenty-two point seventy-three (622.73), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

622.73 Fees payable by county. For attending before the trial jury or court in criminal cases where the defendant is adjudged not guilty, the fees above provided for attending the district or justice's court shall be paid by the county, upon a certificate of the clerk or justice judicial magistrate showing the amount of the services to which they are entitled.

SEC. 193. Section six hundred twenty-two point seventy-five (622.75), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

622.75 Reimbursement to party or county. When the county or any party has paid the fees of any witness, and the same is afterward collected from the adverse party, the county or person so paying the same shall, upon the production of the receipt of such witness or other satisfactory evidence, be entitled to such fee, whether it be in the hands of the justice or clerk, or has been paid into the county treasury.

SEC. 194. Section six hundred twenty-two point seventy-eight (622.78), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

622.78 Serving subpoena. If a witness conceals himself, or in any manner attempts to avoid being personally served with a subpoena, any sheriff or constable having the subpoena may use all necessary and proper means to serve the same, and may for that purpose break into any building or other place where the witness is to be found, having first made known his business and demanded admission.

SEC. 195. Section six hundred twenty-two point eighty-four (622.84), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

622.84 Subpoenas—enforcing obedience. When, by the laws of this or any other state or country, testimony may be taken in the form of depositions to be used in any of the courts thereof, the person authorized to take such depositions may issue subpoenas for witnesses, which must be served by the same officers and returned in the same manner as is required in a justice's court district court, and obedience thereto may be enforced in the same way and to the same extent a justice of the peace might do, or he may report the matter to the district court who may enforce obedience as though the action was pending in said court.

SEC. 196. Section six hundred twenty-two point ninety-three (622.93), Code 1971, is amended by striking unnumbered paragraph two (2).

1 SEC. 197. Section six hundred twenty-five point thirteen (625.13), 2 Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

625.13 Dismissal for want of jurisdiction. Where an action is dismissed from any court for want of jurisdiction, or because it has not been regularly transferred from an inferior to a superior court, the costs shall be adjudged against the party attempting to institute or bring up the same.

SEC. 198. Section six hundred twenty-six point ninety-four

(626.94), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

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626.94 Property unsold—optional procedure. Subject to the provisions of section 626.93, when property is unsold for want of bidders, the levy still holds good; and, if there be sufficient time, it may again be advertised, or the execution returned and one issued commanding the officer to sell the property, describing it, previously levied on, to which a clause may be added that, if such property does not produce a sum sufficient to satisfy such execution, the officer shall proceed to make an additional levy, on which he shall proceed as on other executions; or the plaintiff may, in writing filed with the clerk or justice, abandon such levy, upon paying the costs thereof; in which case execution may issue with the same effect as if none had ever been issued.

SEC. 199. Section six hundred twenty-six point one hundred eight

(626.108), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

626.108 Fee bill execution. After the expiration of sixty days from the rendition of a final judgment not appealed, removed, or reversed, the clerk of the court, or a justice of the peace in whose office the judgment is entered, may, and, upon demand of any party entitled to any part thereof, shall, issue a fee bill for all costs of such judgment, which shall have the same force and effect as an execution issued by such officer; and shall be served and executed in the same manner.

SEC. 200. Section six hundred thirty point one (630.1), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

630.1 Debtor examined. When execution against the property of a judgment debtor, or one of several debtors in the same judgment, has been issued from the superior, municipal, district, or supreme court to the sheriff of the county where such debtor resides, or if he do does not reside in the state, to the sheriff of the county where the judgment was rendered, or a transcript of a justice's judgment has been filed, and execution issued thereon is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part, the owner of the judgment is entitled to an order for the appearance and examination of such debtor.

1 SEC. 201. Section six hundred thirty point three (630.3), Code 2 1971, is amended to read as follows:

630.3 By whom order granted. Such order may be made by the superior or district court in which the judgment was rendered, or by the district court of the county to which execution has been issued. The debtor may be required to appear and answer before either of such courts, or before a referee appointed for that purpose by the court who issued the order, to report either the evidence or the facts.

SEC. 202. Section six hundred thirty-nine point eleven (639.11), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

639.11 Bond. In all cases before it can be issued, the plaintiff must 3 file with the clerk a bond for the use of the defendant, with sureties 4 5 to be approved by such clerk, in a penalty at least double the value of the property sought to be attached, and in no case, except in a class B case in municipal court, less than two hundred fifty dollars in a court of record, on less than fifty dollars if in a justice court or a 6 8 class B case in municipal court, conditioned that the plaintiff will pay all damages which the defendant may sustain by reason of the wrong-10 ful suing out of the attachment. 11

SEC. 203. Section six hundred thirty-nine point sixty-eight (639.68), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

2 639.68 Sheriff--constables. The word "sheriff", or "officer", as 3 4 used in this chapter is meant to apply to constables when the proceed-5 ings are in a justice's court, or the like officer of any other court.

Section six hundred forty-two point one (642.1), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

Who may be garnished. A sheriff or constable may be garnished for money of the defendant in his hands; a judgment debtor of the defendant, when the judgment has not been assigned on the record, or by writing filed in the office of the clerk and by him minuted as an assignment on the margin of the judgment docket; and an executor, for money due from decedent.

SEC. 205. Section six hundred forty-three point five (643.5), Code

1971, is amended to read as follows:

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Bond. When the plaintiff desires the immediate delivery of the property, he shall execute a bond to the defendant, with sureties to be approved by the clerk or justice, in a penalty at least equal to twice the value of the property sought to be taken, conditioned that he will appear in court on or before the day fixed in the original notice, and prosecute his action to judgment, and return the property, if a return is awarded, and pay all costs and damages that may be adjudged against him.

Section six hundred forty-three point six (643.6), Code SEC. 206.

1971, is amended to read as follows:
643.6 Filing—purpose of bond. Said bond shall be filed with the clerk or justice, and be for the use of any person injured by the proceeding.

SEC. 207. Section six hundred forty-three point seven (643.7), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

643.7 Writ issued. The clerk or justice shall thereupon issue a writ under his hand, and the seal of the court if a court of record, directed to the proper officer, requiring him to take the property therein described and deliver it to the plaintiff.

SEC. 208. Section six hundred forty-four point one (644.1), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

Taking up vessels, rafts, logs and lumber. If any person shall stop or take up any vessel or watercraft, or any raft of logs, or part thereof, or any logs suitable for making lumber or hewn timber, or sawed lumber, found adrift within the limits or upon the boundaries of this state, of the value of five dollars or upwards, including the cargo, tackle, rigging, and other appendages of such vessel or

watercraft, such person, within five days thereafter, provided the same shall not have been previously proved and restored to the owner. shall go before some justice of the peace in the township district judge, district associate judge, judicial magistrate, or district court clerk where such property is found, and make affidavit setting forth the exact description of such property; where and when the same was found; whether any, and if so what cargo, tackle, rigging, or other appendages were found on board or attached thereto; and that the same has not been altered or defaced, either in whole or in part, since the taking up, either by him or by any other person to his knowledge.

SEC. 209. Section six hundred forty-four point two (644.2), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

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644.2 Warrant—appraisal—return—record. The said justice district judge, district associate judge, judicial magistrate, or district court clerk shall thereupon issue his warrant, directed to some eenstable of his township peace officer, commanding him to summon three respectable householders of the neighborhood, who shall proceed without delay to examine and appraise such property, including cargo, tackle, rigging, and other appendages if any there be, and to make report thereof under their hands to the justice magistrate, judge or clerk issuing such warrant, who shall enter the same, together with the affidavit of the taker up, at large in his estray book, and within five days shall transmit a certified copy thereof to the county auditor of the proper county, to be by him recorded in his estray book and filed in his effice transmit a certified copy thereof to the county auditor to be recorded in the estray book in his office.

SEC. 210. Section six hundred forty-four point four (644.4), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

644.4 Value exceeding twenty dollars. If the value thereof shall exceed the sum of twenty dollars, the county auditor, within five days from the time of the reception of the justice's magistrate, judge or clerk's certificate at his office, shall cause an advertisement to be posted on the door of the courthouse, and at three other of the most public places in the county, and also a notice to be published once each week for three weeks successively, in some newspaper printed in this state; and if such property be not claimed or proved within ninety days after the advertisement of the same, as aforesaid, the finder shall deliver the same to the sheriff of the county wherein it was taken up, who shall thereupon proceed to sell it at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, having first given ten days' notice of the time and place of sale, and the proceeds of all such sales, after deducting the costs and other necessary expenses, shall be paid into the county treasury.

SEC. 211. Section six hundred forty-four point twelve (644.12), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

644.12 Ownership settled. In any case where a claim is made to property found or taken up, and the ownership of the property cannot be agreed upon by the finder and claimant, they may make a case before any justice of the peace district judge, associate district judge, or judicial magistrate in the county, who may hear and adjudicate it, and if either of them refuses to make such case the other may make an affidavit of the facts which have previously occurred, and the

claimant shall also verify his claim by his affidavit, and the justice district judge, associate district judge, or judicial magistrate may take cognizance of and try the matter on the other party having one day's notice, but there shall be no appeal from the decision. This section does not bar any other remedy given by law.

SEC. 212. Section six hundred forty-four point fourteen (644.14), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

644.14 Costs, charges and care—assessment. The owner shall also be required to pay the finder all such costs and charges as may have been paid by him for services rendered as aforesaid, including the cost of publication, together with reasonable charges for keeping and taking care of such property, which last mentioned charge, in case the finder and the owner cannot agree, shall be assessed by two disinterested householders of the neighborhood, to be appointed by some justice of the peace magistrate judge of the proper county, whose decision, when made, shall be binding and conclusive on all parties.

SEC. 213. Section six hundred forty-eight point five (648.5), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

Jurisdiction—transfer—appeal. The district, municipal, and superior courts within the county, and justices of the peace within the township where the subject matter of the action is situated, The district court within the county shall have concurrent jurisdiction of actions for the forcible entry or detention of real property, and the court first acquiring jurisdiction of an action therefor shall retain the same until judgment, unless it is transferred as hereinafter provided. Where an action is brought in the district, superior, or municipal court it shall be tried as an equitable action, and upon presentation of the petition to the court or associate district judge or judicial magistrate after the same has been filed, the court or judge shall make an order fixing the time and place for hearing upon said petition and shall prescribe that notice of the hearing be personally served upon the defendant or defendants, which service shall be at least five days prior to the date set for hearing. By agreement of the parties, it may be transferred from a justice's court to a municipal, superior, or the district court, or from a superior or a municipal to the district court, and all such actions in which judgment is rendered in a justice's court may be appealed to the district or superior court, as provided by law.

SEC. 214. Section six hundred forty-eight point ten (648.10), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

648.10 Service by publication. Where it is made to appear by affidavit that personal service of the original notice in such action cannot be made upon the defendant within the state, the same may be made by publication, if in a court of record, or by posting, if in a justice's court, in the same manner and for the same length of time as is required in other cases where such substituted service may be made.

1 Sec. 215. Section six hundred forty-eight point thirteen (648.13),*
2 Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

3 648.13 Title in issue. The question of title can only be investigated 4 in the by a district court judge; and can be pleaded in a municipal

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^{*}Repealed by §282 hereof.

5 court or a justice's court only as provided in subsection 4 of section 6 48.1.

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SEC. 216. Section six hundred fifty-seven point six (657.6), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

657.6 Stay of execution. Instead of issuing such warrant, the court of justice may order the same to be stayed upon motion of the defendant, and upon his entering into an undertaking to the state, in such sum and with such surety as the court of justice may direct, conditioned either that the defendant will discontinue said nuisance, or that, within a time limited by the court, and not exceeding six months, he will cause the same to be abated and removed, as either is directed by the court; and, upon his failure to perform the condition of his undertaking, the same shall be forfeited, and the court of justice of the peace, as the case may be, upon being satisfied of such default, may order such warrant forthwith to issue, and action may be brought on such undertaking.

SEC. 217. Section six hundred sixty-one point four (661.4), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

661.4 Order issued. The order may be issued by the district of superior court to any inferior tribunal, or to any corporation, officer, or person; and by the supreme court to any district of superior court, if necessary, and in any other case where it is found necessary for that court to exercise its legitimate power.

SEC. 218. Section six hundred sixty-three point three (663.3), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

663.3 Writ allowed—service. The writ may be allowed by the supeme, or district, municipal, or superior court, or by any a supreme court judge or district judge of either of those courts, and may be served in any part of the state.

SEC. 219. Section six hundred sixty-five point four (665.4), Code 1971, is amended by striking subsections two (2) and three (3) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

2. By district judges and district associate judges, by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

3. By judicial magistrates, by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 220. Section six hundred sixty-six point six (666.6), unnumbered paragraph one (1), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows: 666.6 Report of forfeited bonds. Clerks of district, municipal, superior, and police courts, mayors of cities and towns, and justices of the peace court shall, on the first Monday in January in each year, make report in writing to the board of supervisors for their respective counties of all forfeited recognizances in their offices; of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures imposed in their respective courts, which by law go into the county treasury for the benefit of the school fund; in what cause or proceeding, when and for what purpose, against whom and for what amount, rendered; whether said fines, penalties, forfeitures, and recognizances have been paid, remitted, canceled, or otherwise satisfied; if so, when, how, and in what manner, and if not paid,

remitted, canceled, or otherwise satisfied, what steps have been taken to enforce the collection thereof.

Section six hundred sixty-seven point two (667.2), Code

1971, is amended to read as follows:

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667.2 Petition and warrant. The petition must be in writing, sworn to, and filed with the clerk or a justice of the peace, who shall thereupon issue a warrant to the proper officer, commanding him to seize the boat or raft, its apparel, tackle, furniture, and appendages, and detain the same until released by due course of law.

Section six hundred sixty-seven point five (667.5), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

Service of warrant. Any constable or marshal of any city or town may execute the warrant, whether it issues from the office of the clerk of the district or superior court, or of a justice.

Section six hundred sixty-seven point seven (667.7),

Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:
667.7 Bond to discharge. The property seized may be discharged at any time before final judgment, by giving a bond with sureties, to be approved by the officer executing the warrant, or by the clerk or justice who issued it, in a penalty double the plaintiff's demand, conditioned that the obligors therein will pay the amount which may be found due to the plaintiff, together with the costs.

Section six hundred eighty-five point eight (685.8), subsection three (3), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

3. Obtain reports from clerks of court, judges, justices of the peace, mayors, and magistrates, in accordance with law, or rules prescribed by the supreme court as to cases and other judicial business in which action has been delayed beyond periods of time specified by law or such rules, and make report thereof;

Section six hundred eighty-five point nine (685.9), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

685.9 Co-operation of court officers. The judges, justices of the peace, mayors, district associate judges, judicial magistrates, reporters, clerks of court, probation officers, sheriffs, and all other officers, state and local, shall comply with all requirements made by the statistician court administrator* or his assistants for information and statistical data bearing on the state of the dockets of the courts, the progress of court business, and such other information as may reflect the business transacted by them and the expenditure of moneys for the maintenance and operation of the judicial system.

Section six hundred eighty-five point ten (685.10), Code 1971, is amended by striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Sections six hundred eighty-five point six (685.6) through six hundred eighty-five point nine (685.9), inclusive, apply to the supreme court and the district court."

Section six hundred eighty-six point two (686.2), Code 1 SEC. 227. 1971, is amended to read as follows:

^{*}See also 64 GA, ch 80, §11.

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686.2 Motion for new trial. The supreme court on appeal may review and reverse any judgment or order of the municipal, superior, or district court, although no motion for a new trial was made in such court.

SEC. 228. Section seven hundred nine point nine (709.9), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

709.9 Taking goods from officer. If any person, knowingly and without authority of law, take, carry away, secrete, or destroy any goods or chattels while the same are lawfully in the custody of any sheriff, county medical examiner, marshal, censtable, or other officer, and held by such officer by virtue of execution, writ of attachment, or other legal process, he shall be guilty of larceny, and, when the value of the property so taken, carried away, secreted, or destroyed exceeds the sum of twenty dollars, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than one year; and when it does not exceed twenty dollars, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days.

SEC. 229. Section seven hundred twenty-five point nine (725.9), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

725.9 Warrants for search or seizure. Any magistrate or police judge is authorized, on complaint supported by oath or affirmation of one or more persons, to issue a warrant, directed to the sheriff of the county within which such complaint is made, or to any constable or police officer within said county, directing him or them, or any of them, to search for, seize and take possession of such books, papers, pictures, circulars, articles, and things named in this chapter; and said magistrate or police judge shall deliver personally, or shall transmit, enclosed and under seal, specimens thereof to the county attorney of his county, and shall deposit within the county jail of his county, or other secure place, as to him shall seem meet, enclosed and under seal, the remainder thereof, and shall, upon the conviction of the person or persons offending under the provisions of this chapter, forthwith, in the presence of the person or persons upon whose complaint the seizure or arrest was made, if he or they shall elect to be present, destroy, or cause to be destroyed, the remainder thereof, and shall cause to be entered upon the record of his court the fact of such destruction.

SEC. 230. Section seven hundred thirty-one A point four (731A.4), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

731A.4 Jurisdiction and appeal. Juvenile courts shall have jurisdiction in the prosecution of the offense set forth herein, though the defendant or defendants in such actions be adults. Said proceedings in juvenile court shall be commenced by filing a sworn complaint or information and the matter shall be tried summarily and without a jury. Provided, however, that prior to the filing of such complaint or information the probation officer for the territory in question, or the county attorney, shall make such investigation as he may deem necessary, and no such complaint or information shall be filed without the approval of such probation officer or county attorney, except by order of a judge of the juvenile court. Any defendant convicted upon such trial shall have the right of appeal and trial de novo, including the

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15 right of trial by jury, in the district court, the same as in case of appeals thereto from the justice courts before a district judge.

SEC. 231. Section seven hundred thirty-nine point nine (739.9), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

739.9 Sheriff or other officers receiving bribes. If any sheriff, deputy sheriff, er constable, or any marshal, deputy marshal, policeman, or police officer of any city or town, receive from a defendant, or other person, any money or other valuable thing as a consideration or inducement for omitting or delaying to arrest any defendant or to carry him before a magistrate or to prison, or for postponing, delaying, or neglecting the sale of property on execution, or for omitting or delaying to perform any other duty pertaining to his office, he shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both fined and imprisoned, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 232. Section seven hundred forty point five (740.5), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

740.5 Falsely assuming to be officer. If a person falsely assume to be a district judge, justice of the peace, district associate judge, judicial magistrate, sheriff, deputy sheriff, peace officer, special agent of the Iowa department of public safety, or conservation officer, or stable, and take upon himself to act as such, or require anyone to aid or assist him in any matter pertaining to the duty of any such officer, he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars.

SEC. 233. Section seven hundred forty point six (740.6), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

740.6 Stirring up quarrels and suits. If any judge, justice of the peace, clerk of any court, sheriff, constable, district associate judge or judicial magistrate, attorney, or counselor at law, encourage, excite or stir up any action, quarrel, or controversy between two or more persons, with intent to injure such persons, he shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and shall be answerable to the party injured in treble damages.

SEC. 234. Section seven hundred forty-two point seven (742.7), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

742.7 Armed forces under command of sheriff. When such armed force is called out, it shall obey the commands of the sheriff or other person appointed by the governor for that purpose, or by a judge of the supreme, district, or superior court, or other magistrate or district court, district associate judge, or judicial magistrate in the order named, but such officer or person shall at all times be subject to the direction of the governor.

1 SEC. 235. Section seven hundred forty-three point four (743.4), 2 Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

743.4 Unlawful assemblages—dispersion. When persons to the number of twelve or more, armed with dangerous weapons, or persons to the number of thirty or more, whether armed or not, are unlawfully or riotously assembled in any city or town, any judge, sheriff, and his deputies if they be present, the mayor, alderman ,marshal, constables, and justices of the peace and judicial magistrates of such

city or town must go among the persons assembled, or as near them **10** as may be safe, and command them, in the name of the state, imme-11 diately to disperse.

SEC. 236. Section seven hundred forty-six point seven (746.7),

Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

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746.7 Taking before magistrate. If such arrest is made during the night, the officer may keep the person arrested in confinement until the next morning, unless bail be given, and if made within the jurisdiction of a police court, he must be taken before such court, unless the judge is absent.

1 SEC. 237. Section seven hundred forty-eight point one (748.1), 2 Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

748.1 "Magistrate" defined. The term "magistrate" includes:

1. All judges of the supreme, district, superior, or municipal courts, throughout the state.

2. All justices of the peace, mayors, and judges of the police court, within their respective counties all judges of the supreme and district courts and all district associate judges and judicial magistrates.

SEC. 238. Section seven hundred forty-eight point three (748.3), Code 1971, is amended by striking subsection two (2).

SEC. 239. Section seven hundred fifty-one point forty (751.40),

Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

751.40 Appeal by claimant. Any person appearing as aforesaid may, when the proceedings are not before a district judge of the distriet court, appeal to the a district court judge from said judgment or forfeiture, as to the whole or any part of said property, and the procedure on appeal, except as herein modified, shall be as upon other appeals from judicial magistrates' judgments.

SEC. 240. Section seven hundred fifty-four point one (754.1), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

754.1 Definition. A complaint or preliminary information is a statement in writing, under oath or affirmation, made before a magistrate, or in his absence before the district court clerk or his deputy, of the commission or threatened commission of a public offense, and accusing someone thereof. Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to the uniform traffic citations and complaints under section fifty-one (51) of this Act.

SEC. 241. Section seven hundred fifty Code 1971, is amended to read as follows: Section seven hundred fifty-four point three (754.3),

754.3 Filing—issuing warrant. When a preliminary information is made before a magistrate, or district court clerk or his deputy, charging the commission of some designated public offense triable on indictment in the county in which such magistrate, or district court clerk or his deputy, has local jurisdiction, by some person named there-

in, he may issue a warrant for the arrest of such person.

Whenever the preliminary information or complaint charges a misdemeanor the magistrate, or district court clerk or his deputy, may in his discretion issue a summons citation instead of a warrant of 10 11 arrest. The summons citation shall set forth substantially the nature 12 of the offense and shall command the person against whom the com-13 plaint was made to appear before the magistrate issuing the summons

citation at a time and place stated therein.

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The summons *citation* may be served in the same manner as an original notice in a civil action.

If the person named in the summons citation is actually served as provided herein and fails without good cause to appear as commanded by the summons citation, he shall be considered in contempt of court and may be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars. Upon such failure to appear, the magistrate, or district court clerk or his deputy, shall issue a warrant of arrest for the offense originally charged, and institute proceedings in contempt as provided by chapter 665.

If after issuing a summons citation the magistrate, or district court clerk or his deputy, becomes satisfied that the person to whom such summons citation has been directed will not appear, he may at once issue a warrant of arrest without waiting for the date mentioned in the summons citation. A warrant or citation issued by a clerk or deputy shall be returnable before a magistrate for the county, or in his absence, before the nearest magistrate, whether the warrant is for a felony as under section 757.2 or for a misdemeanor.

SEC. 242. Section seven hundred fifty-four point five (754.5), Code

1971, is amended to read as follows:

754.5 Directed to peace officer—contents. The warrant must be directed to any peace officer in the state; give the name of the defendant, if known to the magistrate, or district court clerk or his deputy; if unknown, may designate him by any name, and must state by name or general description an offense which authorizes a warrant to issue, the time of issuing it, the county, city, town, village, or township where issued, and be signed by the magistrate, or district court clerk or his deputy, with his name of office.

SEC. 243. Section seven hundred fifty-four point six (754.6), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 244. Section seven hundred fifty-eight point one (758.1), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

758.1 Disposition of prisoner. When an arrest is made without a warrant, the person arrested shall, without unnecessary delay, be taken before the nearest of most accessible magistrate in the county in which the arrest is made, available magistrate, and the grounds on which the arrest was made shall be stated to the magistrate by affidavit, subscribed and sworn to by the person making the statement, in the same manner as upon a preliminary information, as nearly as may be.

SEC. 245. Section seven hundred fifty-eight point three (758.3), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

758.3 Transfer for convenience. If the magistrate finds that it will be more convenient for the witnesses on the part of the state that such trial or examination should be had before some other magistrate

6 in the county, he shall, by a written order, commit the person arrested to a peace officer to be by him taken before the other magistrate, together with the order of commitment and affidavits, unless the person arrested give bail, when authorized, for his appearance, as in case of arrest under a warrant.

SEC. 246. Section seven hundred sixty point four (760.4), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

760.4 Discharge ordered—costs. If it appear that there is no just reason to fear the commission of the offense alleged to have been threatened, the person complained of must be discharged, and the complainant may be ordered to pay the costs of the proceeding if the magistrate regards the complaint as unfounded and frivolous, and, unless when the preceding is before a judge of the supreme, district, or superior court, may issue execution therefor; and when the proceeding is before a judge of the supreme, district, or superior court, he shall transmit the complaint, affidavits, warrant, and order to the clerk of the district court of the county, who shall file the same, make a memorandum thereof in the judgment docket, and issue execution therefor immediately.

SEC. 247. Section seven hundred sixty point seven (760.7), Code 1971, is amended by striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The undertaking, together with the complaints, affidavits, if any, and other papers in the proceeding must be filed by the magistrate with the clerk of district court of the county to stand trial in the district court subject to the provisions of sections seven hundred sixty point ten (760.10) and seven hundred sixty point eleven (760.11)."

SEC. 248. Section seven hundred sixty-one point two (761.2), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

761.2 Change of venue—grounds magistrate. Before any evidence is heard, the defendant may have a change of venue, upon filing an affidavit that the magistrate is prejudiced against him, or is a material witness for either party, or that the defendant cannot obtain justice before him, as affiant verily believes.

SEC. 249. Section seven hundred sixty-two point one (762.1), Code 1971, is amended by striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

762.1 To whom tried. Judicial magistrates and district associate judges must hear, try and determine all nonindictable offenses. District judges may transfer any nonindictable offenses pending before them to the nearest judicial magistrate or district associate judge.

SEC. 250. Section seven hundred sixty-two point two (762.2),* Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

762.2 Information, complaint. Criminal actions for the commission of a public offense must be commenced before a justice of the peace magistrate by an information or complaint, subscribed and sworn to, and filed with the justice magistrate.

1 Sec. 251. Section seven hundred sixty-two point six (762.6), Code 2 1971, is amended to read as follows:

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^{*}See also §281 hereof.

Warrant of arrest. $\mathbf{3}$ Immediately upon the filing of such information, the justice magistrate, or in his absence, the district 4 court clerk or deputy may, in his discretion, issue a warrant for the arrest of the defendant, directed in the same manner as a warrant of 6 arrest upon a preliminary information, which may be served in like 7 8 manner.

Section seven hundred sixty-two point seven (762.7), SEC. 252.

2 Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

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762.7 Service of warrant. The officer who receives the warrant must serve the same by arresting the defendant, if in his power, and bringing him without unnecessary delay before the justice who issued the same magistrate. The magistrate may fix bail and in his absence the district court clerk or deputy may do so.

SEC. 253. Section seven hundred sixty-two point fourteen (762.14),

Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

762.14 Change allowed—transmission of papers. If such affidavit be filed, the change of place of trial must be allowed, and the justice magistrate must immediately transmit all the original papers, and a transcript of all his docket entries in the case, to the next nearest justice in the township magistrate, unless said justice magistrate be a party to the action, or is related to either party by consanguinity, or affinity within the fourth degree, or where he has been attorney for either party in the action or proceeding; and in such case the justiee magistrate before whom such action or proceeding is commenced shall transmit all the original papers, together with a transcript of all his docket entries, to the next nearest justice in the county magistrate against whom none of the above objections exist, who shall proceed with the case as provided in this chapter, but no more than one change of place of trial in the same case shall be allowed.

Section seven hundred sixty-two point fifteen (762.15), Code 1971, is amended by striking the section and inserting in lieu 3

thereof the following:

Jury trial. Either party in a criminal action shall be entitled to jury trial by filing with the magistrate a written jury demand within ten days after the information or complaint is filed, or at least two days before the trial if the action is tried before ten days elapses. Failure to make a jury demand in the manner prescribed herein constitutes a waiver of jury. If demand is made, the action shall be tried by a jury of six members.

SEC. 255. Section seven hundred sixty-two point sixteen (762.16), Code 1971, is amended by striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

762.16 If trial by jury is demanded, the magistrate shall notify 4 the sheriff who shall furnish a bailiff at that time and place to act as 5 6 officer of the court.

SEC. 256. Section seven hundred sixty-two point seventeen (762.17), Code 1971, is amended by striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

762.17 If a trial by jury is demanded, the magistrate shall notify the clerk of the time and place of trial. The clerk shall thereupon select by lot fourteen names from the district court jury panel se-

lected pursuant to section six hundred nine point nineteen (609.19) of the Code. The clerk shall notify the jurors of the time and place 8 9 for trial.

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Section seven hundred sixty-two point eighteen (762.18), Code 1971, is amended by striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

762.18 Challenges. The same challenges may be taken by either party to any individual juror as on the trial of an indictment for a misdemeanor, but no challenge to the panel is allowed.

SEC. 258. Section seven hundred sixty-two point nineteen (762.19), Code 1971, is amended by striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

762.19 Sections seven hundred seventy-nine point four (779.4) through seven hundred seventy-nine point sixteen (779.16), inclusive, of the Code, relating to trial juries, shall apply to trials under this chapter.

SEC. 259. Section seven hundred sixty-two point twenty (762.20), Code 1971, is amended by striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

762.20 If for any reason the magistrate's panel as chosen by the clerk becomes insufficient to obtain a jury, he may direct the officer of the court to summon any bystander or others who may be competent, and against whom no sufficient cause of challenge appears, to act as jurors.

SEC. 260. Section seven hundred sixty-two point twenty-seven

(762.27), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:
762.27 Retirement for consideration—oath. If they do not immediately agree, they must retire with the officer, who shall take the following oath: "You do swear that you will keep the jury together in some private and convenient place, without food or drink, water excepted, unless otherwise ordered by the court; that you will not permit any person to speak to them, nor speak to them yourself, unless it be to ask them if they have agreed upon a verdict, and that you will return them into court when they have so agreed.'

Section seven hundred sixty-two point thirty-one (762.31), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

762.31 Judgment—rules. When the defendant pleads guilty or is convicted, either by the justice or by a jury, the justice the magistrate shall render judgment thereon of fine or imprisonment, as the case may require, being governed by the rules prescribed for the district court, as far as the same are applicable, in rendering such judgment.

Section seven hundred sixty-two point thirty-two (762.32), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

762.32 Imprisonment for nonpayment of fine. A judgment that the defendant pay a fine may also direct that he be imprisoned until the fine is satisfied, pursuant to section 789.17.

Section seven hundred sixty-two point thirty-three (762.33), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

762.33 Defendant discharged. When the defendant is acquitted, either by the justice or by a jury, he must be immediately discharged. SEC. 264. Section seven hundred sixty-two point thirty-five (762.35), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

762.35 Appeal. In either case the prosecuting witness may appeal from such judgment to the a district court judge, by giving notice thereof as provided in this chapter with reference to appeals by defendant, and the fact of the giving of such notice shall be entered by the justice magistrate on his record. The same procedure shall obtain as upon an appeal by the defendant.

SEC. 265. Section seven hundred sixty-two point forty-one

2 (762.41), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

762.41 Payment to sheriff. If the defendant be committed for not paying a fine, he may pay it to the sheriff of the county, but to no other person, who must in like manner, within thirty days after the receipt thereof, pay it into the county treasury.

SEC. 266. Section seven hundred sixty-two point forty-two

(762.42), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

762.42 Receipt for fine. If the fine, or any part thereof, is paid to the justice magistrate or sheriff, he must execute duplicate receipts therefor, one of which he must file without delay with the county auditor.

SEC. 267. Section seven hundred sixty-two point forty-three (762.43), Code 1971, is amended by striking the section and inserting

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Appeal. An appeal may only be taken by the defendant and only upon a judgment of conviction. Execution of the judgment shall be stayed upon the filing with the clerk of the district court an appeal bond with surety approved by the clerk, in the sum specified in The defendant may take an appeal, by giving notice orally to the magistrate that he appeals, or by delivering to the magistrate not later than ten days thereafter, a written notice of his appeal, and in either case the magistrate must make an entry on its docket of the giving of such notice. Payment of fine or service of a sentence of imprisonment does not waive the right to appeal, nor render the appeal moot. When an appeal is taken, the magistrate shall forward to the appropriate district court clerk a copy of the docket entries in his court, together with copies of the complaint, warrant, motions, pleadings or other papers in the case. A district judge shall promptly hear the appeal upon the record thus filed without further evidence. If the original action was tried before a district judge acting as a judicial magistrate, the appeal shall be to a different district judge. The judge shall decide the appeal without regard to technicalities or defects. Judgment shall be rendered as though the case were being originally tried.

1 Sec. 268. Section seven hundred sixty-two point forty-four 2 (762.44), Code 1971, is amended by striking the section and inserting 3 in lieu thereof the following:

762.44 No judgment of conviction of a district court judge shall be appealed to the supreme court except by discretionary review as provided in section seventy-three (73) of this Act.

^{*}According to enrolled Act.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7	SEC. 269. Section seven hundred sixty-three point four (763.4), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows: 763.4 Form of bail bond. Bail is put in by a written undertaking, executed by one or more sufficient sureties (with or without the defendant, in the discretion of the court, clerk, or magistrate), accepted by the court, clerk, or magistrate taking the same, and may be substantially in the following form:
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1 2 3 4 5	SEC. 270. Chapter seven hundred sixty-six (766), Code 1971, is amended by adding the following new section: "Forfeiture—traffic violations. The provisions of sections seven hundred sixty-six point two (766.2) through seven hundred sixty-six point six (766.6), inclusive, shall not apply to traffic violations."
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	SEC. 271. Section seven hundred sixty-six point two (766.2), Code 1971, is amended by striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 766.2 Notice. Where forfeiture is entered the magistrate shall within ten days file all official entries in relation thereto in the office of the clerk; and thereupon, it shall be the duty of the clerk to direct the sheriff to give ten days notice in writing to the defendant and his sureties to show cause, if any, why judgments should not be entered for the amount of such bail or the amount of money deposited instead of bail.
$\begin{matrix}1\\2\\3\\4\\5\end{matrix}$	SEC. 272. Section seven hundred sixty-nine point two (769.2), Code 1971, is amended by striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The county attorney may file with a magistrate or clerk an information charging a person with an indictable offense."
$\frac{1}{2}$	SEC. 273. Chapter seven hundred seventy-four (774), Code 1971, is amended by adding the following new section: Transfer of misdemeanors. District judges may transfer any in-

4 dictable misdemeanors pending before them to the nearest full-time 5 judicial magistrate or district associate judge.

SEC. 274. Section seven hundred seventy-nine point eleven

(779.11), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

779.11 Peremptory challenges—number. If the offense charged in the indictment or information is or may be punishable with death or imprisonment for life, the state and defendant shall each have the right to peremptorily challenge eight jurors and shall strike two jurors.

If the offense charged be any other felony, er if it be a misdemeanor involving a violation of the statutes relative to intoxicating liquers, the state and the defendant shall each have the right to peremptorily challenge four jurors and shall strike two jurors. If the offense charged be a misdemeanor other than that specified

If the offense charged be a misdemeanor ether than that specified above, the state and the defendant shall each have the right to per-

emptorily challenge two jurors and shall strike two jurors.

SEC. 275. Section seven hundred ninety-three point one (793.1), Code 1971, is amended to read as follows:

793.1 Office of appeal—who may appeal. The mode of reviewing in the supreme court any judgment, action, or decision of the district court by a magistrate in a criminal case which is an indictable offense is by appeal. Either the defendant or state may appeal.

SEC. 276. Sections one hundred thirteen point nine (113.9), one hundred sixty point fourteen (160.14), three hundred fifty-five point nine (355.9), six hundred sixty-five point two (665.2), seven hundred seventeen point seven (717.7), seven hundred thirty-three point two (733.2), and seven hundred fifty-four point two (754.2), Code 1971, are amended by striking from such sections the words "justice of the peace" or "justices of the peace" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "judicial magistrate" or "judicial magistrates" as indicated.

SEC. 277. Sections three hundred thirty-six point two (336.2) and three hundred thirty-six point three (336.3), Code 1971, are amended by striking from such sections the words "before a justice of the peace" or "before justices of the peace".

SEC. 278. Sections three hundred twenty-one point one hundred ninety (321.190) and five hundred fifty-eight point twenty (558.20), Code 1971, are amended by striking from such sections the words "justice of the peace" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "judicial magistrate or district associate judge".

SEC. 279. Sections seven hundred fifty-one point twenty (751.20), seven hundred fifty-two point four (752.4), and seven hundred sixty-two point three (762.3),* Code 1971, are amended by striking from such sections the words "justice of the peace" or "justices of the peace" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "magistrate" or "magistrates" as indicated.

SEC. 280. Sections three hundred thirty-seven point twelve (337.12) and seven hundred thirty-three point two (733.2), Code 1971, are amended by striking from such sections the word "justice" or

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^{*}See also §281 hereof.

4 "justices" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "judicial magistrate" 5 or "judicial magistrates" as indicated.

Sections seven hundred sixty-one point twenty-nine 1 SEC. 281. (761.29), seven hundred sixty-two point two (762.2),** seven hundred 2 3 sixty-two point three (762.3),† seven hundred sixty-two point four (762.4), seven hundred sixty-two point five (762.5), seven hundred sixty-two point nine (762.9), seven hundred sixty-two point ten (762.10), seven hundred sixty-two point eleven (762.11), seven hundred sixty-two p 4 5 6 7 dred sixty-two point twelve (762.12), seven hundred sixty-two point 8 thirteen (762.13), seven hundred sixty-two point twenty-five (762.25), thirteen (762.13), seven hundred sixty-two point twenty-live (762.25), seven hundred sixty-two point twenty-eight (762.28), seven hundred sixty-two point thirty (762.30), seven hundred sixty-two point thirty-four (762.34), seven hundred sixty-two point thirty-eight (762.38), and seven hundred sixty-two point thirty-eight (762.38), and seven hundred sixty-two point thirty-nine (762.39), Code 1971, are amended by striking from such sections the word "justice" or "justices" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "magistrate" or "magistrates" as 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 indicated.

1 SEC. 282. Sections forty-nine point one hundred fifteen (49.115), sixty-five point nine (65.9), one hundred eighty-eight point twentynine (188,29), three hundred thirty-six point four (336.4), four hundred twenty point sixteen (420.16), four hundred twenty point thirty-four (420.34), six hundred four point one (604.1), six hundred five point nineteen (605.19) through six hundred five point twenty-three (605.23), inclusive, six hundred twenty-six point fifty-seven (626.57), $\bar{3}$ 4 5 (605.23), inclusive, six hundred twenty-six point fifty-seven (626.57), six hundred twenty-six point seventy-six (626.76), six hundred twenty-six point one hundred two (626.102), six hundred forty-eight point six (648.6), six hundred forty-eight point seven (648.7), six hundred forty-eight point eleven (648.11), six hundred forty-eight point twelve (648.12), six hundred forty-eight point thirteen (648.13),* six hundred forty-eight point fourteen (648.14), six hundred forty-eight point twenty-one (648.21), six hundred forty-eight point twenty-eight point twenty-eight point twenty-eight point forty-eight point twenty-eight point twenty-eight point forty-eight point twenty-eight point twenty-eight point forty-eight point twenty-eight point forty-eight point twenty-eight point forty-eight 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 six hundred fifty-seven point five (657.5), seven hundred eighteen 15 16 point twenty-three (718.23), seven hundred sixty-one point fifteen (761.15), seven hundred sixty-two point thirty-six (762.36), seven hundred sixty-two point thirty-seven (762.37), seven hundred sixty-17 18 two point forty (762.40), seven hundred sixty-two point forty-five 19 (762.45) through seven hundred sixty-two point fifty-two (762.52), 20 21 inclusive, seven hundred sixty-six point four (766.4), seven hundred sixty-nine point thirty-three (769.33), seven hundred sixty-nine point 22 23 thirty-four (769.34), and chapters three hundred sixty-seven (367), six hundred one (601), six hundred two (602), six hundred three (603), and seven hundred fifty-three (753), Code 1971, are repealed. 24 25

SEC. 283. Effective date. The provisions of this Act shall take effect as provided in this section.

1. The provisions of sections twelve (12) through nineteen (19), inclusive, of this Act relating to the powers and duties of county judicial magistrate appointing commissions shall take effect on July 1, 1972.

2. The provisions of sections six (6) and seven (7) of this Act re-

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^{*}See also §215 hereof.

- 8 lating to the powers and duties of judicial nominating commissions 9 shall take effect on July 1, 1972.
- 3. The remaining sections of this Act, except for those expressly providing otherwise, shall take effect on July 1, 1973.

Approved April 20, 1972.

CHAPTER 1125

GRAND JURORS

S. F. 1195

AN ACT relating to the drawing of grand jurors.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. Section six hundred nine point twenty-seven (609.27), Code 1971, is amended by adding the following new paragraph:

"If any county has less than twelve election precincts, one or more persons may be drawn as a grand juror from any election precinct in the county, provided that at least one person shall be selected as a grand juror from each election precinct in the county."

SEC. 2. Section six hundred nine point twenty-five (609.25), Code 1971, as amended by chapter two hundred sixty-five (265), Acts of the Sixty-fourth General Assembly, First Session, is amended to read as follows:

609.25 Grand jury panel. A grand jury panel of twelve persons

609.25 Grand jury panel. A grand jury panel of twelve persons shall be drawn by the said commissioners from the grand jury box on or before the last secular Monday of December preceding the new calendar year, and shall be drawn in the same manner and under the same conditions, except as otherwise provided, as are specified for the drawing of said petit jury panel. Such grand jury panel shall constitute the panel from which to select the grand jurors for one year.

A majority of the judges of the district court may order a second panel of twelve persons to be drawn in like manner from which a second grand jury may be selected. Such second grand jury shall serve on matters assigned to it by the foreman of the first grand jury and it shall be served by the same clerk and staff, but otherwise it shall be governed by the same law as in the case of the original grand jury panel and grand jury.

Approved April 22, 1972.

CHAPTER 1126

LIMITATION OF CIVIL ACTIONS

S. F. 1057

AN ACT relating to exceptions to the time limits during which certain civil actions must be brought.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

- 1 Section 1. Section six hundred fourteen point six (614.6), Code 2 1971, is amended by striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof
- 3 the following:

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